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May 2026

(This document is also available in Welsh)



Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys

Scrutiny Panel Dip Sampling Exercise Use of Force on Children

Members' Findings & Feedback

May 2026

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1. Overview, Background, Purpose and Methodology

This report outlines the findings of the Quality Assurance Panel (QAP) following its scrutiny of police use of force, with a **specific focus on incidents involving children and young people**. In line with the Panel's established remit, members met on the 19th May 2026 to review a dip sample of records, providing independent oversight to ensure that the application of force is lawful, necessary and proportionate, while identifying both effective practice and areas for learning. The Panel's work reflects national expectations to improve transparency, understand disproportionality, and maintain public confidence in the use of police powers.

The background, purpose and methodology of the Panel are set out within the Quality Assurance Handbook, available on the [PCC's website](#), which underpins the approach to dip sampling and scrutiny. For this session, members were asked to review a selection of use of force incidents involving children, assessing each case against recognised standards of fairness, accountability and proportionality.

The specific focus of this meeting required Panel members to:

determine the type of force used by officers and assess, from viewing the Body Worn Video (BWV), whether the force applied was necessary, appropriate, and proportionate.

To support this process, a Chief Inspector for Specialist Operations provided an input on the legal framework governing police use of force. The Panel were reminded that any use of force must be grounded in established legislation and common law principles, specifically:

- **Common Law**, permitting reasonable force in self-defence or the defence of others;
- **Section 3 of the Criminal Law Act 1967**, allowing reasonable force in the prevention of crime or to effect a lawful arrest; and

- **Section 117 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE)**, permitting reasonable force when exercising powers under that Act.

This input reinforced that all uses of force must be justified, necessary and proportionate in the circumstances, with officers held individually accountable for their decisions. This ensured that Panel members applied a consistent and informed approach when reviewing the BWV and accompanying records.

In addition, the Panel's scrutiny was informed by the principles of **child-centred policing**, as set out within the NPCC Children and Young Persons Policing Strategy 2024–2027. This approach recognises that children have distinct needs and vulnerabilities and must be treated as children first in any interaction with policing. It emphasises building trust, ensuring the voice of the child is heard, and prioritising safeguarding and long-term outcomes.

In applying these principles, the dip sample was deliberately focused on cases involving children and young people. This enabled the Panel to assess whether officers demonstrated an appropriate understanding of vulnerability, avoided unnecessary criminalisation, and adopted proportionate and safeguarding-led responses. This aligns with the broader objective of embedding a culture of child-centred policing, ensuring that interactions with children are lawful, fair and focused on reducing harm while maintaining public confidence.

2. Executive Summary

The Quality Assurance Panel (QAP) reviewed seven use of force (UoF) incidents involving children and young people to assess whether force was applied lawfully, proportionately, and in line with child-centred policing principles.

Overall Assessment

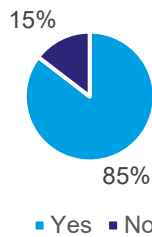
The Panel found that, in the majority of cases, officers applied force lawfully, proportionately, and with appropriate justification. There was consistent evidence of officers demonstrating patience, restraint, and professionalism in challenging circumstances, often involving high levels of aggression, distress, or vulnerability.

However, the Panel identified recurring issues relating to communication, safeguarding consistency and data quality, some of which have been highlighted in previous reports. These issues present ongoing risks to public confidence, organisational learning, and the Force's ability to demonstrate accountability.

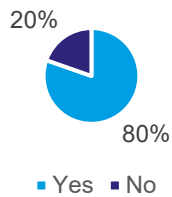
Overall Perception of Behaviour and Threat



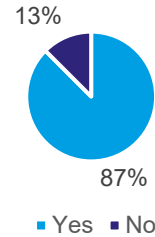
Was verbal de-escalation attempted before force was used?



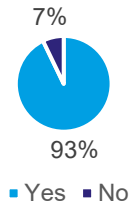
Were the child's welfare and emotional needs actively considered alongside control and safety?



Do you think the child understood the officer's instructions?

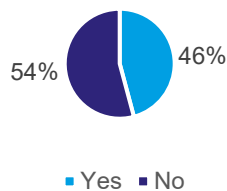


Do you feel there are any equality and diversity concerns in the incident viewed?

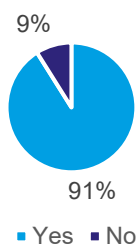


Officer Conduct and Procedures

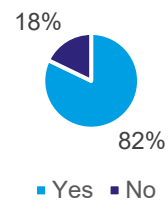
Did the officer identify themselves and explain the reason for contact?



Did the officer speak with in an age-appropriate manner?



Did the officer give the child an opportunity to comply before using force?



Key Strengths Identified

- **Strong legal and operational justification**
 - Most cases reviewed were assessed as necessary, reasonable, and proportionate, indicating good adherence to legal frameworks and training.
- **Effective de-escalation and professionalism**

- Officers frequently demonstrated patience, calm communication, and measured responses, particularly in volatile and high-risk situations.
- **Recognition of risk and vulnerability**
 - There was evidence in several cases of officers identifying safeguarding concerns and acting to manage immediate risk, including protecting the child and others from harm.
- **Positive examples of child-centred practice**
 - Some interactions reflected a deliberate effort to build rapport, adapt communication, and reduce the need for force.

Key Areas for Improvement

- **Inconsistent child-centred communication**
 - In several instances, language used by officers was considered inappropriate or not aligned with child-centred principles.
 - Communication was not always effective in ensuring children understood what was expected of them, potentially contributing to escalation.
- **Limited exploration of underlying vulnerability**
 - The Panel noted limited evidence of trauma-informed or welfare-led approaches, with insufficient exploration of factors such as mental health, distress, or prior experiences.
- **Ongoing data quality issues**
 - There were repeated inaccuracies and omissions in UoF records, including:
 - Incorrect dates and demographic details
 - Missing information relating to assaults or medical needs
 - These issues have been identified previously and remain unresolved, limiting the reliability of data and scrutiny processes.
- **Body Worn Video (BWV) limitations**
 - In several cases, late activation or incomplete footage restricted the Panel's ability to fully assess:
 - Initial engagement
 - Verbal de-escalation
 - This reduces transparency and the effectiveness of independent scrutiny.
- **Safeguarding and procedural clarity**

- There was a lack of clarity around safeguarding actions, including whether referrals (e.g. Public Protection Notices) had been completed.
- Some operational decisions raised concerns regarding detainee handling and scene management.

3. Review of Use of Force Records

Record 1

Circumstance

A female child has assaulted another female care worker and has made threats to assault officers as well as attempting to kick windows and furniture within the address.

Positives

- This was deemed a difficult situation with the QAP acknowledging that the behaviour of the child subject as challenging. They referenced that without officers present; the situation would have likely escalated to cause further harm and/or damage. The force used was deemed proportionate and necessary due to this.
- Officers gave the child plenty of opportunity to change their behaviour and displayed exemplary patience in handling the child's threats to harm themselves and others. The QAP considered the child was capable of understanding instruction but appeared to purposefully deviate from this instruction, which eventually resulted in them being arrested.

Areas for improvement

- Leading officer was heard making inappropriate comments when referring and remarking on the child and their behaviour. The tone of the officer, escorting the child to the van, appeared to have lost their patience at this point.
- Uncertain why officers allowed care staff to offer the child a metal/plastic water bottle which resulted in the child assaulting the officer. Care staff were also attempting to offer a metallic spoon, believed to contain medication, which the QAP felt that officers should have intervened sooner when considering the child's behaviour and potential risk to themselves and others.
- The QAP did not feel that the accompanying officer provided much support in de-escalating circumstances and certain members felt it was inappropriate to have two male officers handling a female child, despite the care staff being female. The QAP felt this was unfair on the officers and the child.
- There were some discrepancies on the form including that the Public Protection Safety Training (PPST) date submitted appears to have

been completed incorrectly and the child was offered medication which was not reflected on the form.

- Certain members of the QAP did not feel that enough effort was made by the officers in understanding why the child was behaving in this manner and why they were resistant to remain in their room.

Queries raised

- The QAP noted that the leading officer used language when speaking about the child and their behaviour that may be considered inappropriate. Can the Force comment on whether this communication was consistent with organisational expectations and explain how officers are expected to maintain professionalism during challenging encounters?
- There remain inconsistencies with the submitted form that include the date of PPST training and medication offered. Can you advise if there is anything in place to increase the focus on improving the accuracy of the use of force forms?
- Do you agree with the QAP's assessment that the accompanying officer could have provided more support to the leading officer?

Record 2**Circumstance**

A child has been arrested at the location by officers for Breach of Court Bail and becomes non-compliant. They were subsequently restrained on the floor and escorted to a police van.

Positives

- Officers were heard clearly explaining the reasoning for the arrest.
- The child showed a lot of aggression and was abusive to the officers on the scene, which justified the use of force witnessed by the QAP.
- QAP felt that the use of force form was completed accurately for this incident.

Areas for improvement

- It was challenging for the QAP to scrutinise proportionality of this BWV, due to the associated footage only showing the supporting officer arriving to assist with the arrest and support with the ground restraint and escorting the child to the police van. Therefore, it was difficult for the QAP to assert whether there was any verbal de-escalation attempted prior to the arrest.
- Arresting officer was heard using inappropriate terminology, referring to the child's behaviour.
- An unknown third party was at the scene, which officers allowed them to put their hands on the child. QAP did not see this as appropriate and felt officers should have intervened.
- The QAP witnessed a struggle getting the child in the van and some felt that the force used in this instance was overly aggressive.

Queries raised

- It was not clear from the form whether the third party at the scene was a professional or a friend/family member of the suspect. As they were prevalent throughout the footage and placing their hands on the child, can this be clarified if known?
- The language used in this record and the previous were considered by the QAP as inappropriate and not child centred. What are the Force's views with regards to this?
- What considerations does the Force give to the safety and welfare of an arrested person once they have been placed in a van? The footage appears to show that, due to the child's non-compliance, they were left on the floor with their hands cuffed behind their back. Is this considered appropriate practice?

Record 3**Circumstance**

A child has absconded from staff and made comments about self-harming. Officers have located the child and escorted them back to their designated care home.

Positives

- Officers showed excellent patience in a very challenging situation where the child did not wish to return to their designated place of safety. Their communication style, particularly using the first name of the child, was seen as a positive in attempting to build rapport.
- The force used was considered proportionate, particularly given that the child attempted to bite, spit and kick the officers. Under these circumstances, officers were considered to show exemplary restraint.
- The QAP witnessed a struggle for the child getting in the van; however, officers re-approached the situation and allowed the child to sit on the edge of the van, which resulted in them entering voluntarily. The QAP commended the patience and politeness of this.

Areas for improvement

- The QAP were not certain that officers explored why the child was reluctant about returning to the care home. Whilst the use of force form references mental health concerns, this was not witnessed by the Panel.

Queries raised

- The QAP witnessed a struggle for the child in Record 3 in getting in the van unlike what was witnessed in record 2. The QAP were complimentary of the manner the officers in record 3 re-approached the situation and allowed the child to enter of their own accord. Do you consider the manner with how both records approached this are comparable; and if so, is there any learning that could be identified from this?
- The QAP noted that it was unclear whether sufficient exploration was undertaken to understand why the child was reluctant to return to the care home. In your view, what consideration was given to the reasons for their reluctance, and how may this have influenced the decision to use force?

Record 4

Suspect has smashed a mug in the victim's face resulting in injury and has subsequently been arrested. Officers have arrived at the home address to arrest the child post the occurrence.

Positives

- The child, whilst compliant, appeared unusual in their demeanour either due to mental health, shock or intoxication. It was considered that the officers were concerned for the child's health needs and enquired whether they were injured too.
- Due to the violent nature of the allegation recorded, the QAP felt that the force (applied handcuffs) was necessary to protect themselves, the child and the family at the property.

Areas for improvement

- It is not clear from the form whether a Public Protection Notice (PPN- a structured report used by officers to record and share information about incidents involving vulnerable individuals or risk concerns, so that appropriate safeguarding actions can be taken by police and partner agencies) has been submitted.

Queries raised

- It is not clear from the forms whether a PPN has been submitted. Given the requirement to safeguard children subject to police powers, should this be an inclusion moving forward?

Record 5**Circumstance**

A child suspect has punched the victim to the side of their face causing a cut. The child has subsequently absconded. The BWV footage shows the officers locating the child and effecting an arrest.

Positives

- The officer's communication appeared abrupt and discourteous at the beginning, but the QAP considered the officer's demeanour began to adjust accordingly to the child, who appeared scared. The QAP considered the adjusted tone from the officers to be calm and always in control.
- Majority of the QAP felt that what was observed had been accurately recorded in the UoF form.
- Officers conducted a thorough search and were seen to enquire regarding bruising found on the child's neck.

Areas for improvement

- There is no indication within the forms that a PPN has been submitted.
- The QAP were not sure if they heard the officers introduce themselves to the child upon initially meeting with them.

Record 6**Circumstance**

Allegation that two female children have assaulted another child by kicking them in the face. Officer was single-crewed when making the arrest.

Positives

- The child was highly distressed and exhibited aggressive behaviour, leaving the officer with limited options following the arrest. Despite the challenging circumstances, the QAP considered that the officer managed the situation effectively once the arrest had been made.
- The use of force applied was considered proportionate due to the manner the child was behaving and being insistent on being allowed to let go.
- Officers displayed exemplary restraint and calmness in the face of a child who was disrespectful, aggressive and hysterical.

Areas for improvement

- Whilst the use of force in this case was considered proportionate, the manner with how things unfolded appeared chaotic. The QAP recognised the challenges faced by the officer operating alone and managing two female children. Given the public setting, the QAP felt that the presence of an additional officer may have helped de-escalate the situation, and that the officer moved too quickly to physically engage the arrested child.
- Certain QAP members noticed that the application of the black gloves prior to enacting the use of force was unnecessary. This may have frightened the child which may have likely contributed to their hysterical state.
- In the UoF form, under perceived gender, the inputting officer has submitted 'other'. This detail is inconsistent with how the description of the circumstances are articulated. There is reference of two female suspects within the use of force form; however, the BWV only showed footage of one child having use of force applied to them.

Queries raised

- In a number of BWV footage witnessed, the QAP feel that officer's introducing themselves and explaining the reason of the contact is

absent or inconsistent. This is not indicating this did not happen, but the manner with how the BWV is edited, does not appear to capture this detail consistently.

- Certain QAP members noticed that the application of the black gloves prior to enacting the use of force was unnecessary. This may have frightened the child and may have contributed to their hysterical state. Do you concur with this assessment?

Record 7**Circumstance**

Suspect has been apprehended for an allegation that they had assaulted another victim. Suspect appeared to be either intoxicated or was having a Mental Health episode requiring support officers and paramedics to intervene.

Positives

- The QAP were highly complementary to all officers involved in this instance of use of force. The child was heard making a number of threats of violence to their person and their families. The child also spat in the face of the officer whose BWV was attached. There was no indication of disproportionate force being applied, officers remained professional and caring under extraordinary challenging circumstances.
- The QAP considered that there was a high propensity of violence and danger with this child who was unable to be rationalised with, either due to intoxication, mental health issues or substance misuse.
- The QAP also noted the adverse environmental conditions in which officers were operating. The incident occurred in a rural location, in darkness, and in wet and apparent cold conditions. Despite these challenges, both officers and medical staff demonstrated patience and care in their handling of the child.
- Officers made concerted effort to include the child's parent to support with de-escalation of their behaviour. It was apparent that any verbal de-escalation was not being comprehended by the child.

Areas for improvement

- Whilst medical staff were on scene, neither this, nor the child's requirement for medical support were specified in the UoF form.
- The QAP noted the child's inability to engage with or follow instructions from officers, medical staff, and their parent. Due to the incoherence of their communication and their behaviour, it was surmised that they may have been under the influence of substances and/or may have been experiencing underlying mental health issues. The QAP queried whether this was explored by the Force due to the absence of any documentation on the form.
- Other discrepancies in the form include the year inputted was 2025

when the BWV confirmed it was 2026, the perceived gender was selected as "other", footage also shows that the officer was spat at by the child and this assault is not referenced in the form.

Queries raised

- There were a number of discrepancies in the form including perceived gender/ethnicity, medical assistance, date of the entry and the missing detail of the assault. Given the discrepancies found in last year's QAP use of force report, what assurances can the Force provide to ensure that recorded entries are improving?

Noteworthy Practice

- The QAP would like to feedback to the officers involved that the care, patience and professionalism they showed in treating this child should be commended by their line managers.

4. Response to Queries Raised

Observations	Force response
A number of discrepancies were identified across the use of force forms reviewed, including inconsistencies in recorded perceived gender and ethnicity, omissions relating to medical assistance, incorrect entry dates, and missing details—such as those relating to an assault on an officer. Given that similar issues were highlighted by the QAP in last year's use of force report, can you advise if there is anything in place to increase the focus on improving the accuracy of the use of force forms?	<i>The accuracy of information inputted into the Use of Force Form is the responsibility of the individual officer completing the form. It is accepted that there remain discrepancies in this area as highlighted by the QAP. There is an on-going focus force wide on ensuring data accuracy and quality and the concerns again raised by the QAP will be passed to the relevant departments within the force (including Specialist Ops Training and the Learning & Development Department) for review and consideration as to how this can be improved moving forwards as part of the wider emphasis on force data quality.</i>
It is not clear from any of the forms whether a PPN has been submitted. Given the requirement to safeguard children subject to police powers, should this be an inclusion moving forward?	<i>There is currently no facility within the Use of Force Form to record this information. The Form template is not "owned" or under the direct control of the Force as it forms part of the "PRONTO" system and the wider NICHE System collaboration. Any material changes to the form itself need to be agreed with the software providers and the other Police Forces in the Niche Regional Collaboration however this observation from the panel will be forwarded to the relevant team within Heddlu Dyfed-Powys Police for consideration.</i>

	<i>The Use of Force Form itself only forms one part of the recording process and submission of a PPN (or otherwise) would be recorded on the Niche Occurrence Enquiry Log which is subject to review by the officers supervisor and Dip Sampling by the Force Inspectors.</i>
Queries associated with Record 1: 1. The QAP identified that the leading officer was heard using inappropriate comments when referencing the child and also used inappropriate remarks when referencing their behaviour. Can the Force review this BWV and assess whether these comments are considered appropriate in handling this child? 2. The QAP assessed that the accompanying officer should have provided more support to the leading officer. Are you able to provide context to their involvement and whether you agree with the Panel's assessment?	<i>1) The officer was dealing with a very challenging and potentially volatile situation involving a vulnerable juvenile displaying challenging behaviour. It is for each individual officer to justify their own actions and mode of communication. In these particular circumstances the choice of terms and language were perhaps not appropriate, and the matter will be highlighted to the officer and their supervisor to allow the officer the opportunity to reflect on language choice in future similar circumstances. That being said the officer clearly did their best in the challenging circumstances they were presented with and clearly had the best interests of the juvenile at heart.</i> <i>2) In respect of the actions of the accompanying officer, it is a matter for each individual officer to determine if they feel it is justified to use force. More than one officer has attended due to the nature of the incident. If the</i>

	<i>accompanying officer felt that the lead officer had sufficient control of the situation then it is likely that they did not believe there was a necessity for them to also physically intervene in the incident.</i>
Queries associated with Record 2: 1. It was not clear from the form whether the third party at the scene was a professional or a friend/family member of the suspect. As they were prevalent throughout the footage and were witnessed placing their hands on the child whilst under arrest, can this be clarified if known? If they were not a professional, do you think officers should have intervened before the individual placed their hands on the child? 2. A term was used by the arresting officer which was deemed by the QAP to be inappropriate and not child centred. What are the Force's views with regards to this? 3. What considerations does the Force give to the safety and welfare of an arrested person once they have been placed in a van? The footage appears to show that, due to the child's non-compliance, they were left on the floor with their hands cuffed behind their back. Is this considered appropriate practice?	<i>1) The identity of the third party at the scene is not known. In terms of whether officers should have intervened to prevent the person placing hands on a juvenile whilst under arrest, this would generally depend on the circumstances at the time. If such a person is a "random member of the public" then generally no they should not be permitted to have any physical contact with the arrested person and we would expect officers to intervene to prevent this. The exception would be of officers were dealing with, for example an extremely violent individual and were struggling to gain effective control of them. A member of the public passing MAY choose to intervene to assist the officers and provided that their actions and intervention was justified and proportionate and any use of force "reasonable" then they would likely be acting lawfully under the provisions of either "Common Law" or "S.3 Criminal Law Act" in that they were seeking to prevent harm to themselves or another (Common Law) or assisting in the arrest of an offender, suspected offender or person unlawfully at large (S.3 Criminal Law Act). If as</i>

	<i>appears to be the case, the third party knows the arrested person then matters become more complex in that such a person may be of great help to the officers in providing reassurance to the arrested person and helping to calm them down and prevent the triggering of a "fight or flight" response which would likely lead to an escalation of the use of force required to control the situation. Any such intervention by a third party in such circumstances would have to be subject to an on-going dynamic operational risk assessment by the officers at the time.</i> <i>2) As per record 1, this was a volatile and challenging situation to deal with; however, the use of language used by the officer, whilst perhaps understandable in the heat of the moment, is nevertheless not acceptable and as above this will be highlighted to the officer and supervisor to enable reflective practice. Officers are extensively trained in de-escalation and tactical communication and as far as possible should refrain from insulting or derogatory comments towards persons they are dealing with.</i> <i>3) In respect of the welfare of persons in a police van, when arrested persons are placed into the rear cage of a police van, the protocol is that an officer maintains constant observations on the detained person in the rear of the police van on the journey to</i>
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	<i>custody. All our vans are equipped with transparent rear doors to the cages and rearward facing seats to allow an officer to maintain constant observations and the officer is expected to communicate any issues with the detained person to the driver of the police van so that if required the vehicle can be safely stopped and the officers can intervene.</i> <i>Officers are generally not expected to travel in the cage with the detained person to custody, the cage cannot be opened in any way from the inside and as a result an officer inside the cage with a detained person has no route to withdraw in the event of sudden escalation and a threat to their personal safety. The cage is also designed for 1 occupant to be transported at a time so there is limited space inside the cage which again increases the risk of injury.</i> <i>Officers are taught in Personal Protection & Safety Training, correct procedures for placing a detained person in to the rear of the police van; however, it needs to be accepted that when a person is extremely aggressive and non-compliant the "gold standard" of placing someone into the rear cage may not be achievable without serious risk to the officers and the subject. Therefore officers will try their best to safely place the detained person into the cage and should do so with the minimum necessary force.</i>
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The QAP witnessed two separate instances where there was a struggle in the child entering the police van in record 2 & 3. The QAP were complimentary of the manner the officers in record 3 re-approached the situation and allowed the child to enter of their own accord. Do you consider the manner of both records are comparable; and if so, is there any learning that could be identified from this?	<i>The records are comparable in respect of the type of incident however they involve two different individuals and therefore we need to exercise a degree of caution in directly comparing them. That being said Record 3 is an example of excellent "de-escalation" and "tactical communication" skills. In the case of Record 2, officers have been faced with an aggressively resistant subject and have had difficulty placing the individual into the police van. Further attempts at de-escalation may have been successful (as in Record 3) and this is in line with current training so consideration will be given to highlighting this to the officers involved for personal reflection.</i>
The QAP were not certain that officers thoroughly explored the reasons why the child in record 3 was reluctant to return to the care home. Had this been explored there is a possibility use of force would not have been deemed necessary. Would you agree with this assessment?	<i>In respect of this observation, the primary duty of the officers was to ensure the physical welfare of the juvenile. The juvenile was a resident at the care home and had absconded; therefore the officers have focused on the primary goal of locating and returning the juvenile to a place of safety. This is an example of the difficulties faced in modern policing where the boundaries between the role of the police and that of other agencies such as social services are increasingly blurred. Officers could potentially have taken more time to explore the reasons behind the abscondment in an attempt to de-escalate the situation and therefore consideration will be given to providing feedback to officers for reflective purposes around this. However, in respect of the primary safeguarding duties towards a vulnerable juvenile the officers have effectively executed this duty in this case.</i>

In a number of BWV footage witnessed, the QAP feel that officer's introducing themselves and explaining the reason of the contact is absent or inconsistent. This is not indicating this did not happen, but the manner with how the BWV is edited, does not appear to capture this detail consistently. Has this been an issue identified from supervisory reviews?	<i>Officers are trained to effectively communicate with individuals wherever possible in respect of all policing encounters. There are occasions where this is not feasible due to the behaviour of an individual or other circumstances at the scene of the incident. The BWV footage provided to the QAP has not been "edited" by the Police Liaison officers tasked with providing the footage, so the footage is the complete footage as recorded by the officers. BWV footage will start recording once the officer presses the appropriate button on the front of the device and this recorded footage will include the 30 seconds of footage PRIOR to the activation button being pressed. It may therefore be the case that officers are not remembering to activate the device until they are already engaged with the subjects. A reminder will be circulated via the Force newsfeed to advise officers that they should look to activate BWV prior to their arrival at the scene of an incident to ensure that the full interaction is captured on their BWV.</i> <i>Based on an assessment of supervisory reviews, this issue does not appear to have been highlighted in the reviews hence the Force wide newsfeed circulation which will be visible to all officers.</i>
In record 6, the QAP noticed that the application of the black gloves prior to enacting the application of use of force was unnecessary. This may have frightened the child and may have contributed to exacerbating the situation that unfolded. Do you concur with this assessment?	<i>The use of gloves which can be nitrile or fabric prior to physically engaging with any subject is to provide protection to officers from infectious diseases, bodily fluids etc. Nitrile gloves can be either Blue, Purple or Black in colour depending on what is available to the officer / in stock in the PPE store. Fabric PPE gloves are black in colour. The use</i>

	<i>of PPE by an officer is justified in ensuring their own safety and should the officer have any form of cut or injury to their hands then it is even more important. It is accepted that the application of black gloves may have resulted in further distress to the juvenile; however, we would not condone an officer being placed at risk of injury or infection (or placing a subject at the risk of infection) by not utilising PPE.</i>
In record 7, the QAP would like to feedback to the officers involved that the care, patience and professionalism they showed in treating this child should be commended by their line managers. Can this be facilitated?	<i>These observations from the panel are very much appreciated and the police liaison officers will ensure that they are passed to the officers, their supervisors and to the senior leadership team of the relevant BCU.</i>

5. Next Steps

The OPCC regularly attend Ethical Use of Police Powers (EUPP) Group, which is a meeting involving the Chief Inspector from specialist operations alongside inspectors from each region of Dyfed-Powys to scrutinise performance in Use of Force and Stop & Search (S&S). The objective of this meeting is to have a holistic, effective and consistent performance management and performance for EUPP across Dyfed-Powys. It is within this forum, the findings of the QAP will be shared and progress will be monitored.