

LEVEL 6 ASSESSMENT SPECIFICATION

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Submission method:	All written assessments, where practical and possible, must be submitted via Turnitin unless otherwise instructed by the Lecturer. (Please DO NOT put this assessment specification into Turnitin or it will match many similarities with other students' submissions.) Late submission of the assessment will result in a late penalty mark. Penalties for late submission: Up to one week late, maximum mark of 40%. Over one week late, 0%. Only the Extenuating Circumstances Panel may approve a change to submission dates.		
Academic honesty / referencing:	Academic honesty is required. In the main body of your submission you must give credit to authors on whose research and ideas your work is based. Append to your submission a reference list that indicates the books, articles, etc. that you have used, cited or quoted in order to complete this assessment.		

Table of Contents

Understanding the role of Constable/Maintaining Professional Standards -----	1
Community/Response Policing/Policing roads/Conducting Investigations /Digital Policing --	3
Information and Intelligence/Communication Skills-----	5
Public Protection-----	8
Evidence based policing/criminology and crime prevention/criminal Justice -----	10
Reference List-----	12

Understanding the role of Constable/Maintaining Professional Standards

Critically evaluate the concept of 'the professionalisation of the police service' considering how 'Maintaining Professional Standards' 'ethical and inclusive' and 'Coaching and Mentoring' approaches contribute to this

Modern day policing can be seen to stem from the first professional police force established by Sir Robert Peel in London. Whilst in office as Home Secretary, Peel established the Metropolitan Police Act 1829 which centralised and standardised the use of police officers (Lyman, 1964). Prior to Peel's Metropolitan police force, there was the Bow Street Runners, which was formed in 1749 by Magistrates, Henry & John Feilding, to uphold the law in London (Beattie, 2012). The development of the police service will undoubtedly change to meet the demands of the community. This is seen as policing by consent. The police service of the United Kingdom employs 137,582¹ police officers across 43 territorial police forces (Home Office, 2022). Every police officer affirms to uphold the duties of the office of constable and to serve the Queen. This places upon a police officer the powers of a constable which at its extremes can utilise use of force and restrict a person's liberty. The Independent Office for Police Complaints (IOPC) is an independent body that conducts investigations into police conduct and serious incidents including death following police contact (IOPC, 2022).

Whilst the IOPC conduct investigations into allegations of misconduct of police officers. The involved officers can be placed on restricted duties until an outcome has been reached with some officers being suspended. There is a hypothesis that a lengthy investigation into police conduct has a link to a decline of the mental health of the officer (McDaniel, et al., 2019). This could be caused by the uncertainty of the outcome of the investigation and officers not being able to apply for new internal jobs or promotions until the investigations. According to the Police Federation (2022) in 2018/19 there was 31,097 complaints made against officers with 0.1% having an outcome of the officer's dismissal. Whilst there is criticism directed at the IOPC, they're the formed independent body tasked solely to investigate and provide an outcome or recommendations to police forces (Heaton & Tong, 2019).

Within each territorial force there will be a professional standards department (PSD) which maintains the standards expected of the force. Complaints which are classified as minor and are not required to be dealt with by the IOPC can be dealt with by the PSD department where they can impose any relevant sanction/s. It can be noted that the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 was introduced in a direct response to the loss of confidence in the police and set out what was acceptable when handling stop and search as well as alleged offenders. A report published in 1981 by Royal Commission found the need for the creation of PACE 1984 and the overall consensus of the act was viewed as a positive step for police professionalism and standardisation (Zander, 2011).

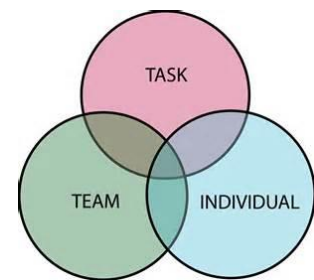
In 2016 the College of Policing unveiled their new concept for developing the new professionalisation of the entry route into policing with its Police Education Qualifications

¹ Data from September 2021 (Home Office, 2022)

Framework (PEQF) as a way of recognising policing as professional and raising the national standard (Watkinson-Miley, et al., 2022). With similar professions such as nursing, law and medicine requiring an academic qualification the College of Policing are attempting to match these however this is not without debate (Cox & Kirby, 2018).

The PEQF delivers a level 6 educational award via a Higher Education Institute (HEI) while running parallel to the officers probational period. Fleming (2010) argues that academic work is not 'grounded in reality' unlike modern day policing is thus there will be a conflict between the two fields (Watkinson-Miley, et al., 2022, p. 124). This is further supported by Goode & Lumsden (2016) who stated that academia and policing are two different worlds with policing relying on responding immediately unlike academia which does not. Kalyal (2019) states that a further disconnect is found through research suggesting policing does not believe academia to understand police problems. However, Hough and Stanko (2019) believes that there should be a balance between theory and practice for the programme of professional police awards to work but warns there is a risk of too much academic literature and not enough operational learning (Wood, 2020).

With regards to practical policing having a strong leadership and mentorship by line managers and supervisors the development of the professional standards can be delivered to officers and staff. A supervisor's role is to manage the team, individuals and the task that is presented to them. The John Adair 'three circle model' can be used to effectively demonstrate the areas that a supervisor must manage as a leader and this is known as an action centred leadership (Ackah, 2019). Winsor (2021) recognises that the police service has many strengths and demonstrates making personal sacrifice in good will continually while facing challenges and danger to protect the public and make communities safer. It is documented that members of the emergency services use humour as a coping mechanism which to persons outside of the services can be perceived as being unprofessional. Personnel making jokes often about traumatic and highly intense incidents (Charman, 2013). It is for the supervisory team to ensure that this is done strictly in a safe environment, not becoming unprofessional and used to cope. This can be a difficult task and is a fine balance for the supervisor to manage. Topics that could constitute bullying or relating to ethnicity or other protected characteristics should be avoided and challenged immediately.



To conclude, the police service of England and Wales is continually progressing as a professional service and recent changes strive to deliver this through the delivery of formal standards known as the Codes of Practice and the new PEQF format. The police service is without controversy when reflected upon about its professionalism but the ongoing strive to improve this is noted and laws such as the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 reinforce this. Leaders within the police service have a vital role in the development of young officers and should set the standards for acceptable professional policing. There are times where professionalism is questionable through noted coping mechanisms such as humour. This should be strictly managed to ensure it is not considered to be in 'bad taste'.

Word Count: 1025

Community/Response Policing/Policing roads/Conducting Investigations /Digital Policing

Critically evaluate the role of the police in one of the following areas:

Community policing (strategies and incentives)

Response policing (public perception and critical/major incidents)

Policing the roads (application of regulations)

Counter Terrorism Policing (Structure/ Risks/Insider threat).

Digital Policing (Internet related crime / Digital evidence retrieval).

Digital Policing

In this answer an evaluation of the role that digital policing plays in the modern-day policing will be look at. With technology be more widely used and valuable evidence when building case files of evidence the understanding of potential and its restrictions should be understood (Dodge, et al., 2019). There is a ubiquity of digital information which is generated by a person that leaves a trace such as GPS tracking, text messaging, geotagged photos and other metadata (Boyd, 2010). The Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2022) note that there has been an increase in fraud and computer offences of 54% largely driven by the national lockdowns caused by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. This large increase in offences and shear complexity has caused the police new problems of being able to obtain the required evidence to bring forth a case and locate the suspect. With some forms of offences, the suspect could be located outside of the UK and this would impact the investigation.

With Virtual Private Network's (VPN) now being easily assessible and easy to use anybody can install and hide their public internet protocol address (IP) behind encrypted systems. With a VPN, users can mask their location and appear to be from any country. With a regular IP address that is not being run through a VPN the user can be located to what computer they are using. With the public IP address the Internet Service Provider (ISP) can also be identified and police can submit requests for the data via an application through the communications data codes of practice. Each search must be justified under the laws and regulations that govern the protection of data and whilst this evidence is key to an investigation it can take a prolonged period for the evidence to be generated thus protracting the investigation.

An important aspect not to overlook is the development made by the police services, notably South Wales Police (SWP) and the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) into their Automated Facial Recognition (AFR) technology (Fussey, et al., 2021). This technology can be used in a live format or retrospectively. This controversial innovation of digital policing utilises known persons photographs and compared against that of faces detected. An algorithm would then generate a score of compatibility with MPS generating a potential hit at 55% and SWP at 59% to a trained operator. The operator would compare the two images of the known

offender and captured image for analysis for a human input before any police action and to decide if it was a false positive or not (Purshouse & Campbell, 2021).

A new way to gather digital evidence is a cloud based system which can incorporate a police, business and citizen interface. NICE investigate is a web and cloud-based platform which allows businesses to register their cameras at their facilities and upload evidential footage following an incident. Police officers can view where cameras are located on a map and send a request to those registered to see if they have captured any footage of relevance without the need to travel and speak to each business. There is also a facility for police to send requests to members of the public either by text message or email where they will be sent a link to upload any evidence. This dramatically reduces the issues faced by police officers in acquiring digital evidence and limitations of storage or sending limits on emails. This new technology can be used to bridge the gaps that lead to failings of gathers evidence and reliance on hardware such as CD disks and memory flash drives. A simple user interface is required for members of the public who may only interact with this system once and needs to be simple to understand without explanation.

Another method of key digital evidence gathering is in the form of mobile device download. With the correct permissions, authorised users can use specialist software which will scan the phone and provide a copy which can be produced into a report. This report can then be scrutinised by the officer in charge of the case to prove or negate an offence. There does come restrictions with the owners data being scanned and then copied under the data protection and officers are to only request what is necessary to obtain. Once obtained the data will most likely require a redaction to be made viewable and protect the personal data of the owner or any other persons data that is stored on the device (Horvath, et al., 2018). Using these tools, certain words can be searched from the phone isolating specific chats and saving time to identify the evidence. This can be important for drug dealing investigations where drug dealers utilise 'code words' for their products. Coercive control is also adapting in line with the latest technology and digital media investigators can search for apps downloaded onto the device of a partner with certain tracking capabilities unknowingly to the user. This form of domestic violence is fast becoming a new trend of abuse between intimate partners (Dragiewicz, et al., 2018). Issues do arise when manufacturing companies update their security protocols which does not allow the software to be able to perform its functions and await an update itself to be able to bypass the new security on the device.

In evaluation policing must constantly evolve and advance in terms of digital policing and technology. Police must remain at the forefront of technological advancement in order to prevent, detect and investigate crime. Development of new technologies and systems of work can aid police in their investigations. It must withstand public scrutiny and be used within the law. With the speed of advancements in technology there is the potential issue of legislation not being in place or relevant. Passing of legislations take time and multiple reviews which can delay the deployment of the technology which could see if come outdated before being utilised. Aiding the public and causing the least amount of intrusion and hassle while gathering the digital evidence through the new cloud based systems.

WORD COUNT 1007

Information and Intelligence/Communication Skills

Critically evaluate the methods used by police in gathering information and intelligence, how information contributes to the 'tasking and coordinating' process and how information and intelligence is communicated.

Intelligence differs from information and is generally difficult to define however from a policing perspective, intelligence is information that has been "recorded, graded and evaluated" (Bryant & Bryant, 2021, p. 542). This generally means that the intelligence is gathered, graded using the 3x5x2 system and then shared by intelligence hubs to relevant sectors. The 3:5:2 system challenges the information by first placing the source of information into one of three categories being:

1. reliable
2. untested
3. not reliable.

It then assesses the reliability of the intelligence by testing how the source came to know this intelligence using:

- A. Known directly
- B. Known indirectly but corroborated
- C. Known indirectly
- D. Not Known
- E. Suspected to be false

The final section of this approach sets the distribution of the intelligence into two categories:

- P. Lawful sharing
- C. Lawful sharing with conditions

The National Intelligence Model (NIM) was first introduced to United Kingdom (UK) police forces when it became a policy of the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) in 2000 and later became the minimum standard to which police forces must adhere to in 2004 (NCPE, 2005) (John & Maguire, 2004). The National Centre for Police Excellence (NCPE) was formed following the passing of the Police Reform Act 2002 and the NCPE is to produce the guidance of the NIM on behalf of the Home Office, ACPO and the Police Service (NCPE, 2005). The 3x5x2 approach derives from the NIM and is completed by police officers and staff and fed into the Tasking and Coordination Groups (T&CG) who oversee the operational response and analyses the intelligence to set intelligence led initiative and priorities. The T&CG also generates its decisions from a wider range of sources such as Government and local objectivise.

Since the formation of the NIM, the collection of information and intelligence by police has been paramount to aid in the detection of crime and in the delivery of policing agendas and targets. Victims and witnesses can be a source of information and intelligence as they can provide a first-hand account and description. The length of time that has lapsed since they have gained the information to the delivery to the police can affect the accuracy of the persons recall (Fisher & Geiselman, 1992). Nahouli, et al. (2021) found that verbal and non-verbal techniques of rapport building with the witness does increase the recall ability of details and should be used by the interviewer to encourage the maximum potential of accurate information.

The NIM identifies that crime can be categorised into three levels of policing which can then aid in the allocation of the intelligence once it has been sourced and collected by T&CG. Level 1 refers to local crime, Anti-Social Behaviour for a local area within one Basic Command Unit (BCU) within a force. Level 2 would affect one or BCU's or have "cross border" issues which requires additional resources from partner agencies or other forces (NCPE, 2005, p. 12). Level 3 operates at targeting serious or organised crime groups in which the response would be targeted by dedicated policing teams.

In 2002, the Soham murders of Holly Wells and Jessica Chapman by Ian Huntley lead to a public inquiry ordered by the Home Secretary into the "child protection, record keeping, vetting and information sharing" between two police forces (Bichard, 2004, p. 4). The Bichard Inquiry report was published in 2004 and it found that the days following the conviction of Ian Huntley it was known that Huntley was known by police authorities for several years. Huntley was vetted for a caretaker role at the local secondary school which was located next to Holly and Jessica's primary school. Huntleys partner was a teaching assistant in Holly and Jessica's class. Huntley would likely of abused this position of trust between his girlfriend, Maxine Carr, and the two girls. Huntley's previous allegations of sexual offences did not emerge as he had not been convicted at court. This information regarding his history and allegations was held by a neighbouring force and failed to show when Criminal Record Bureau (CRB) checks were completed on Huntley. Huntley was alleged to of had several relationships with women under the age of 18 and had conceived a child with two with one having a miscarriage. Social services were involved investigating the claims but Huntleys manipulation of the women persuaded them to lie and the investigation ceased (Yates, 2015).

This was not the only failing which allowed Huntley the opportunity to commit these murders but did prove to be a contributing factor. One of the recommendations by Bichard (2004) was the creation of a national IT system for police intelligence, a project to be lead by the Home Office. This saw the direct development of the Police National Database (PND) which aims to hold intelligence across all forces for the safeguarding of children and the vulnerable, to counter terrorism and to prevent and disrupt organised crime groups (OCG) (Lambri, et al., 2018). The PND system went live in 2011 allowing a police force to view information and intelligence held by any force regarding a nominal and includes data on People, Objects, Locations and Events (POLE) (Bryant & Bryant, 2021).

A current challenge for police is to identify the patterns formed by an offender in this more technologically advanced world and provide actionable intelligence to combat offences

and to maximise safeguarding (Phythian & Kirby, 2022). This proves an ever-increasing challenge for police with offenders using advanced techniques to mask their location and intelligence sharing becomes increasingly important for police to aid in identification (Thomas & Walport, 2008).

To conclude, the lack of assessable and credible intelligence to the police can result in the failing to safeguard or provide an appropriate response to a situation. As demonstrated by Huntleys previous allegations being unavailable lead to a series of events that allowed Huntley opportunity to commit the murder of Jessica and Holly. The failings of police and other relevant safeguarding champions show the importance of data and intelligence sharing and the Bichard inquiry led to fundamental changes that have structured how this is handled forthcoming (Bichard, 2004).

WORD COUNT: 1017

Public Protection

Critically evaluate police strategies for dealing with public protection incidents considering the impact of abuse on victims, the impact personal attitudes and values on the investigative process and the association between Serious and Organised Crime groups and public protection issues

In the UK, Multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) and multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARAC) are two examples of meetings held by a variety of agencies and authorities to manage the risk posed to and by people. MAPPA focuses on the risk posed by sexual and violent offenders (Wood & Kemshall, 2007) with MARAC covering those at risk of domestic violence, vulnerability and child exploitation (Walklate, et al., 2021). The purpose of a MARAC meeting is the sharing of information and to co-ordinate safety and action plans with relevant partner agencies with each agency having the ability to submit a referral prior to the meeting (McLaughlin, et al., 2018). From a policing perspective, officers are often attending to a person in dire need of assistance and are then best placed to submit a referral to make relevant persons aware of the current situation of that person. Within these MARACs are third party organisations with external funding which would be able to assist and support a person quicker than waiting for local authority or public health body.

An investigation conducted by the IOPC, formerly the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC), into the deaths of Fiona Pilkington, her daughter Francessca and Leicestershire Constabulary was concluded in a report in 2009 which documented failings to identify the abuse subjected by Pilkington (IPCC, 2009). Pilkington's suicide resulted after years of subjected abuse by the community and failure to recognise and thus act on this information. Pilkington first reported issues to the police in 1997 and reached out to police and the local authority until 2007 and repeated failures to safeguard led to the suicide and unlawful killing (Wallis, 2010). Pilkington and her family were subjected to anti-social behaviour (ASB) directed at members of the family being disabled and this form of hate crime continued across several years. The report identified that police were aware but failed to link all the incidents and on one occasion a diary was left so Pilkington could record all the abuse but police further failed to collect the diary (IPCC, 2009). A total of 33 recorded incidents were reported in a space of ten years and were often dealt with in isolation rather than an overall holistic approach. It was also seen then those not eligible for social services were at risk of sufficient safeguarding measures because of it (IPCC, 2009).

With this report published publicly it demonstrated that policing public protection had failed and this would impact the trust of vulnerable people and the police. This could have serious impact on the investigation period without the trust or support of a victim. Several changes were made prior to the report being published to improve the delivery of public protection by Lancashire Constabulary. The report highlighted the importance of MARAC referrals with full information including previous repeating or escalating incidents and offering safeguarding responses for vulnerable persons.

Another aspect of public protection issues and associated with serious and OCG are the exploitation of children in the county lines drug transportation. Windle et. al (2020) describes county lines as being the transportation of drugs from a large urban city to smaller locations by out-of-town dealers (OTD). There appears to be a deliberate systematic targeting of the vulnerable to assist in the delivery of county lines with a focus on young males aged between 14 to 17 years old (Moyle, 2019) (NCA, 2016). Research suggest that those who are in child social care or Youth Offending Teams (YOT) as there is typically less parental oversight of the child and exploited by OTD through emotional manipulation or threats (Sturrock & Holmes, 2015) (Storrod & Densley, 2017).

It is widely known that Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) have an impact on a child's development with each combination of ACEs increasing the risk of the child committing the same act due to their exposure of the ACEs (Robinson, et al., 2019). Vulnerable drug using mothers are sought out to exploit their child into the county line trade to fund their habit or to pay what is 'owed', this tactic is also used where police recover drugs from county lines making the exploited person work more to 'pay back' what was lost (Windle & Briggs, 2015) (Whittaker, et al., 2018). It is important to note that the use of children and vulnerable adults for county lines is an offence under the Modern Slavery Act 2015, whilst they are not always kidnapped there are factors which entrap them seeking an escape from poor "socioeconomic and socio-political circumstances" (Di Nicola, 2005, p. 194) (Crown Prosecution Service, 2022).

When it comes to policing children involved in county lines there is a likelihood that they will be criminalised rather than safeguarded with their needs often not being fully recognised or understood (Sturrock & Holmes, 2015). Haines and Case (2018) suggest that this is due to a lack of police resources and insufficient training to manage and deal with the young person at risk. This demonstrates that the current system and management of offender and victims of county lines requires some improvement to be able to combat the drug supply and exploitation of children without formal punishment. When the children are rejected, they become attached to OTD and form a 'tough exterior' and despite the work of local authorities it becomes a difficult task to break that cycle (Windle, et al., 2020).

To conclude this, it is noted that there has been some significant improvements made to the identification and referral of vulnerabilities to MARAC in order to improve lives. It is unfortunate that these have come from failings of the police to safeguard in the Pilkington case and could not have been altered prior to her suicide. There remains some challenges to overcome and a realistic view of the must be given in the current climate with frontline practitioners and staff who are understaffed and overworked at current. The utilisation of external agencies and partners to ease the burden on police and the local authorities so priority can be made to those in desperate need.

WORD COUNT: 1004

Evidence based policing/criminology and crime prevention/criminal Justice

Critically analyse the concept of evidence-based policing and 'what works' in policing evaluating crime prevention theories and strategies and considering the options open to reduce re offending

Evidence based policing (EBP) is a term first introduced by Sherman (1998) as a method of reviewing what is currently successful through peer reviewed research and encourages both police and practitioners to track solutions to achieve the desired outcomes (Sherman, 2013). With this and the desire of police forces wanting to police their communities and provide an effective response to the issues using several methods of delivery.

To analyse crime and to combat the causes of crime it is first important to use a crime prevention theory to formally identify the issues and formulate a plan. One way that neighbourhood policing teams (NPT) create plans to combat crime is to utilise the Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) approach. It allows NPT to deliver less of a reactive approach and solve underlying issues within the local community (Rogers, 2010). With this POP approach the first stage is to use a problem analysis triangle (PAT) to identify the problems in the community. The PAT is split into three categories namely being offender, location and victim. This tool displays who is being affected, where and who is committing the issues and can be scrutinised by the public to cluster together the ongoing issues (Rogers, 2010). Supporting quantitative figures from policing computer systems to develop the PAT. Following on from the PAT creation an objective, scanning, analysis, response and assessment (OSARA) tool should be used to formulate an appropriate response to the issue. The solution should be achievable and ethical in line with local and force priorities (Tilley, 2008).

This OSARA approach can be scrutinised and presented in an orderly fashion to partnerships within the community. Using POP allows for a greater approach to issues and use the local authority and other partnerships to engage with the solution and not relying on the police to solve the issue. With a variety of approaches to a community issues it allows those committing the offences to try various diversions (Osidiye & South, 2021). The OSARA tool is created on the computer and police supervisors can then take current statistics and then compare them at the end of the defined period.

Another theory can than be used is the rational choice theory (RCT) which is used by police to identify the economic and social behaviour of issues in order to create series of plans to minimise the issues. This theory can be effective and is simplistic in ideology and was originally conceived in the 18th century by Adam Smith (Boudon, 2003). This theory is adaptable and can be used across many social sciences and has made considerable advances in some fields. It does however have its limitations in others which leads to questions being raised of its effectiveness (Hechter & Kanazawa, 1997). Some critics such as Baron & Hannah (1994) and Peterson (1994) have publicly criticised the theory. However, Ultee (1998) somewhat agrees that RCT is not inclusive enough of a label with a rational action theory (RAT) being more suitable generally. RAT relies on larger scale quantitative data to be able to perform an analysis which filters down the questions to niche segments.

When discussing the reoffending and the avenues taken to reduce it, there have been an increase in the number of out of court disposals (OOCDS) being used. An OOCDS focuses on delivering education rather than through punishment as was widely used prior and is used as an alternative to prosecution through the court systems. These OOCDS are aimed at those who commit a low-level crime and can be resolved by the offender attending an appropriate program aimed at educating them. It is important to note that there is a general objective to increase the number of offenders brought to justice (OBTJ) following a crime, however alternative disposals are required without using the court system (Grace, 2022). Policing has always used alternative measures but these focused more so on a 'simple (formal) caution' and not providing diversionary tactics to educate the individual (Morgan, 2008). The officer who is dealing with the offence also has a discretion and influenced by several factors including the circumstances and legality requirements (Smith & Gray, 1985). Police discretion when it comes to offences allows officers to view the available information and previous convictions to determine an effective outcome that is focused on the victim and is suitable for the offence. One effective method is the delivery of the restorative justice (RJ) approach. The RJ approach focuses on the victim and the offender understand the impact of their actions in a formal approach (Lloyd & Borrill, 2020). This also allows an interpersonal approach to understand the impact and discuss the incident. Whilst the RJ process emerged originally in the 1970's, its ability to be a tool of alternate disposal can also have a positive impact on reoffending and is still a viable solution (Lloyd & Borrill, 2020).

The OOCDS scheme is still relatively new and whilst crime and outcome recording has continued its full impact is still unknown at this stage. With regards to the previous caution scheme, data from the Ministry of Justice (2022) shows a decline in the number of cautions being given. A total of 103,355 cautions were handed out by police in 2016 which dramatically decreased to 49,669 in 2021 with a trending general decrease.

To summarise, there is an effective method of utilising EBP through the use of POP through NPT and other involved partners in the community. It is important to recognise that these are not just the issues of the police but of the community as collective. This system of approach is reliant on measurable values of qualitative data and management of supervisors to ensure that the actions are being completed. To reduce reoffending, new schemes aimed at providing education to first time or low-level offenders rather than through punishments. It will be several years to gather the full impact of this due to the scheme being in its infancy stage. A further review is recommended to compare previous initiatives and the new OOCDS system.

WORD COUNT: 1000

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACEs: Adverse Childhood Experiences	9
ACPO: Association of Chief Police Officers	5
AFR: Automated Facial Recognition	3
ASB: Anti-Social Behaviour	8
BCU: Basic Command Unit	6
CRB: Criminal Record Bureau	6
EBP: Evidence Based Policing	10
HEI: Higher Education Institute	2
IOPC: Independent Office for Police Complaints	1
IP: Internet Protocol	3
IPCC: Independent Police Complaints Commission	8
ISP: Internet Service Provider	3
MAPPA: Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements	8
MARAC: Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences	8
MPS: Metropolitan Police Service	3
NCPE: National Centre for Police Excellence	5
NPT: Neighbourhood Policing Teams	10
OBTJ: Offenders Brought to Justice	11
OCG: Organised Crime Group	6
ONS: Office for National Statistics	3
OOCDS: Out of Court Disposals	11
OSARA: Objective, Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment	10
OTD: Out-of-Town Dealers	9
PAT: Problem Analysis Triangle	10
PEQF: Police Education Qualifications Framework	1
PND: Police National Database	6
POLE: People, Objects, Locations and Events	6
POP: Problem-Oriented Policing	10
PSD: Professional Standards Department	1
RAT: Rational Action Theory	10
RCT: Rational Choice Theory	10
RJ: Restorative Justice	11
SWP: South Wales Police	3
T&CG: Tasking and Coordination Groups	5
UK: United Kingdom	5
VPN: Virtual Private Network	3
YOT: Youth Offending Teams	9

LEGISLATION

Metropolitan Police Act 1829.....	1
Modern Slavery Act 2015	9
Police and Criminal Evidence Act.....	1
Police Reform Act 2002	5