

Workbook 4 - PCDA

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**(SOUTH WALES POLICE, GWENT POLICE AND
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FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMME

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Task 1

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum: Wellbeing and Resilience

Guidance:

Consider and reflect on the impact of organisational justice on yourself as a member of the police service. (Code of Ethics)

Consider the steps that your organisation is taking to raise ethical standards.

1000 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

The number of police officers taking time off work in the year of 2016 has increased by 47% since 2015, with a total of 9,267 police officers taking time off for mental ill health. An increase of 635 officers from the year previous (PFOA, 2017). The criminal justice system and organisational justice systems in the UK have a profound effect on police officers, but also influence the standards and ethics of how the criminal justice systems works and supports its staff, victims and even offenders. This essay will look at how the organisational justice affects the decisions and wellbeing on officers and my own experiences with them. In addition, this reflection will also look at what organisations such as the police are doing in retrospect to raise ethical standards. Within this evaluation the two ideas of Distributive justice and procedural justice stemming from organisational justice will be looked at closer in order to offer a better understanding of what organisational justice is (College of Policing, 2015).

Organisational justice is affected by the criminal justice system and the public alike, sometimes incidents which paint the police in a negative way are to appear within the community and can lead to legislative changes, ethical standards, policies and general working practise, however this is also likely to take a toll on the mental health of police officers especially those on front line duties. Hesketh Et al. (2015), looks at the way in which people (officers) can be trained to improve resilience but also explores how some factors are completely out of control of the individual.

Organisational justice is explained by how employees perceive workplace procedures, standards and practises among other situations within the workplace, however this is further looked at in two categories by Quinton et al. (2015) where he suggests that organisational justice can be explained by way of distributive justice and procedural justice. Distributive being "How fairly employees feel that inputs (e.g. workload, resources) and rewards (e.g. pay, recognition) are allocated across the organisation." (College of Policing, 2015) and procedural being "Perceptions of procedural justice can be seen to consist of how decision-making processes are in the organisation,

decisions are communicated and the respect between seniors and employees on a personal level." (College of Policing, 2015).

One aspect which supports the existence of the effect of organisational justice on police officers can be seen in the 'Ferguson Effect' (EurekAlert, 2020). This is the theory that with increased levels of criticism and negative perceptions of police officers among the public/community, led to the reduction in police officers engaging in proactive form of policing, which resulted in leading to an increase of crime as described by EurekAlert, 2020. Although this theory is based on incidents/policing in

America, the effects of low moral as a result of perception of police officers is prevalent in UK policing also. The theory of the Ferguson Effect is further supported by Wolfe et al (2016) in that it was deduced there was a reduction in willingness amongst police officers to engage in proactive duties/policing particularly within the communities that they serve, but did find there was a clear difference amongst officers who were confident in their own authority and the fairness of the organisation which they serve regardless of the negative associates that are made by the public.

Most notable in South Wales was in particular case struck public opinion in favour against policing and even the idea of 'defunding the police', a concept made popular by the BLM movement through the killing of George Floyd (BlackLivesMatter, 2020). With public opinion and social media tarnishing all/most officer in a negative way, regardless of the facts and any actual evidence the profound effect it had on my perception of working with the community to better the lives of those I serve was confidentially impacted. I would find myself more wary of engaging with the public.

While this negative effect continued the lack of what in my opinion was support for staff in South Wales police, then led to the morale of officers being at an all time low, as though not only were officers being penalised by public but there was little to no actual support from the higher echelons of South Wales police. This is supported by the writing of Quinton et al (2015), who looked at how in procedural justice the fairness of how employees perceive their organisations and the seniors in their organisations would directly influence on the work attitudes and behaviours of staff. The College of Policing, outlines the code of ethics for police in the UK, this is current and very relevant in relation to organisational justice particularly in ethics as not only does this apply to the interactions between members of the public but also how the organisation supports and is fair to its employees. Through high profile incidents and subjects of controversy the police in the UK is continually making changes to they way it raises the ethical standards of police officers. Nolan (2020) supports this by showing that policing has changed with the demands of society and how popular something might seem and looks at what is right and wrong within policing suggesting that policing practises and the way people perceive them is subjective.

In conclusion, this reflection can be summarised that the support an organisational officers its staff will have a direct impact in terms of productivity, most notably within policing, this can lead to a lack of willing enthusiasm to engage in proactive policing leading to increased levels of disorder and crimes, a side effect of this would be the reduction in community cohesion between the police and its community which it serves. In essence the ethical standards of organisations need to reflect the wishes of its staff as well as the public however achieving this balance would be difficult as I have experienced in my own time serving as a police.

Task 2

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum: Evidence based policing, Research Methods and Skills, Decision-making and Discretion

You must choose **a policing incident** involving a partnership approach which you played a significant role with an offender/service user/victim and reflect on what happened.

Give a brief description of the problem including social and legislative contexts and any relevant cultural, ethnicity and language issues.

What options did you consider when adopting a multi-agency approach?

How did you decide on the most appropriate option to mitigate or resolve the problem and how did you evaluate the available evidence?

Justify your intervention and highlight potential consequences.

1200 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

The current climate of pandemics has led to a change in what crimes are more prevalent, the revenge porn helpline had received over 2000 reports of non-consensual pornography in 2020 which was a 22 percent rise in cases from the year previous (DAZED, 2020). This is further supported by Slater and Gordan (2021) who suggested that in a research study conducted of over 2000 UK residents, the number of victims of revenge porn had almost doubled from the previous year. With cases such as these, legislation is fairly new and always changing. CPS (2017) describes the new offence of revenge pornography under section 33 of the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015, outlining the offence as disclosing private sexual photographs or films without the consent of an individual who appears in them with the intent to cause that individual stress. Most notably while conducting response duties, a vast majority of incidents I usually see and deal with pertain in some way to a domestic issue between partners or ex partners. In this essay I will discuss my role and experience and reflection of an incident whereby the initial call was in relation to a disclosure of harassment by an ex-partner which later turned into a case for revenge pornography. This essay will explore the legislative context and powers available when dealing with these offences, the support available from outside agencies in addition to the police and my actions and justifications for the method of dealing with matters such as this.

I attended an incident initially based on reports of harassment by an ex-partner. The victim in this case was a female with very limited English whom I was unsure of what could be done. On attending at the home address of the victim it was clear that it would not be appropriate to attempt to gain an understanding and account of what had happened in English as neither the victim or me would get an appropriate or full picture of the issues. In order to combat this, I used what is known as Language line in order to facilitate communication between myself and the victim. It was then established that the victim had ended a long-term relationship with an ex-partner who had now grown jealous and wanted to have the victim get back into a relationship with him. When failing to do so the ex-partner has then disclosed to the victim over social media that he intended to release or 'leak' private video and images of a sexual nature where the victim could be identified to her family members and friends. This is what had prompted the victim to engage in seeking support from the police after discovering these videos and images had been circulated

on social media. This fits with the guidelines meeting the offence of revenge pornography as outlined by CPS (2017) as the victim has not given permission for the images/video to be released and it was clear that there was an intention to cause them harassment alarm or distress. Due to the complex nature of these incidents the evidential chain would be the most important in providing a service to the victim and to gain the trust of her. I also took considerations as to the safeguarding of the victim and the vulnerable nature of the victim as she was susceptible to being exploited.

Pitt et al. (2020) specifically researched the statistics concerning the sharing of information involving the service, including GP's who are cooperative for helping with domestic violence and abuse. MARAC meetings were seen as being relevant but needed to be clear and concise with all relevant information of responsibilities. With this in mind, I considered the vulnerability of the victim owing to her lack of communication skills and capacity to confide in people around her mainly due to the language barrier. Owing to this I felt it was appropriate to seek support by the submission of a public protection report in order to share information with relevant agencies who could provide support I as a police officer may not be able to. Kemshall et al (2001) further supports this as he outlines the importance of these panels who will mitigate the risks with any given incident such as in this matter the victim was known to the perpetrator who was the ex-partner and naturally knew the address of the victim. With the victim safeguarded immediately with the help of other agencies the issue was now with dealing with the offence. This was done as the criteria to meet the offence were met being that the victim made no disclosures her self of the videos or images to any third party and that there was social media messages showing the intent to cause distress to the victim by the release/leaking of the aforementioned images or videos.

Using the powers available to me under PACE, section 32 on the arrest of the ex-partner this power was used to search the ex-partners address following his address in order to obtain his mobile phone not only for evidence of related or the same offence but in order to further safeguard the victim by preventing the device being used to send further images or video of the victim.

The justification behind the involvement of outside agencies is supported by evidence from Dawson 2020, he suggested that revenge porn was a rapidly developing crime which increased in number of offences being committed but there was a lack of knowledge surrounding the supporting of victims and how they were handled from a policing point of view, by using other more appropriate agencies I was able to mitigate any lack of knowledge or understanding and get subject matter experts to provide support to the victim by referrals to women's aid etc.

In conclusion due to the changing nature of crimes and society in general with how unpredictable the current state of affairs may be, it will always be appropriate to share information in order to better help manage victims and providing better standards of services. As suggested in this essay however improvements must be made with how clear it is where responsibilities lie between departments as their tends to be a pass the blame culture therefore leading to lack of issues being dealt with appropriately. In relation to this previous incident, the overall outcome of the call out was successfully dealt with while using all the correct methods of enforcements. Reflections on that for future references id consider re familiarising myself with the current offences and the relevant powers I myself are able to conduct when on duty.

Task 3

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum: Vulnerability and Risk

You must choose **a policing incident** in which you played a significant role with a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour and reflect on what happened.

Give a brief description of the incident including social and legislative contexts and any relevant cultural, ethnicity and language issues.

Evaluate the appropriateness of different approaches (by professionals and the police) in supporting or managing vulnerable people or people at risk of harm.

Evaluate what works in relation to tackling repeat victimisation and repeat offending.

1400 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

According to a crime survey of England and Wales approximately 39% of people personally experienced anti social behaviour in their local area between 2018 and 2019 (Sturge et al. 2020). Anti social behaviour can be a precursor to criminality and other social issues if left untreated and is an issue which affects every member of the community weather directly or indirectly. This essay will look at what anti social behaviour is and the different organisations and methods used to tackle this problem. I will also evaluate and reflect upon my own experiences in dealing with anti social behaviour and evaluate what went well, wrong and what could be improved in the future using relevant legislation to outline my own methods and tactics. I will also go on to evaluate the effectiveness of outside organisations responsible for tackling this type of crime and the different approaches they use but vitally I will look at how they manage victims who are vulnerable and suffer repeat victimisation.

Anti social behaviour is described by VS Victim Support as anyone's quality of life being affected badly by the actions of others in the community which include, noise nuisance, neighbour disputes, verbal abuse, threatening behaviour, harassment & intimidation, vandalism and criminal damage among many more. Gov.uk (2020) further outlines anti social behaviour as 'acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household', however does also reference that due to the subjective nature of ASB (anti social behaviour) it can be difficult to pinpoint a single definition to it. In my own experience anti social behaviour usually involves those in adolescents and children. In one instance while on a routine patrol a known location for recreational drug use and anti social behaviour was occurring in a park which ordinarily would seem fine to the passing pedestrian, however multiple reports are received in relation to this park including intimidation, fighting, gangs of youths loitering, littering and swearing. On attending the park on an occasion, a firework was thrown in the direction of the police van causing myself and a colleague to stop the vehicle. We alighted the vehicle and a crowd quickly gathered, then causing the situation to becoming aggressive towards us. I made the decision to make a withdrawal so to calm the situation down and prevent further issues from arising, however as we were leaving the area a further firework was thrown but now in the direction of a 10 year old child. At this point both mother and child who were in the park were in hysterics and approached myself and my colleague very upset at the lack of intervention and that this kind of thing happens regularly.

Having identified that this issue was now escalating regardless of interaction from police, it was later identified that one of the youths had possession of the fireworks, a member of public had supplied this information. In order to safely secure the area and situation my colleague radioed for assistance while

we then approached who we suspected to be in possession of the fireworks and conducted a search of him under Section 1 of PACE. The College of Policing (2019), outlines the use of stop search powers to include the search for prohibited or stolen items which according to the GOV.UK website includes the illegal sale and use of fireworks. This formed the basis of what powers I would use to at least identify the offender and apply an immediate response to this incident. In my own experience this tool had allowed for me to quickly secure evidence and stop further offences from being committed however according to Bradford et al (2019) the use of stop and search found no positive correlation between the number of stop searches carried out in conjunction with lower levels of crime and disorder. Full Fact (2019) argues that although the use of stop and search may not yield results based on arrests its intended purpose was to prevent crime therefore the likelihood of encountering offences would be lower and instead in theory should prevent offences from taking place in the first place. A study by Tiratelli et al (2018) does however support this in the slightest in that they did find a correlation between the reduction in crime/offences being committed after a month of stop searches increase, however this reduction in crime was 'weak' and made no real difference and even found the negative connotations behind the use of stop search may even lead to increased offending and lack of cooperation from the community. Once the incident was then under control it was established that the victim in this matter was a repeat victim as a result of her protest at the behaviours in the park therefore leading to her becoming the target of profound ASB, not only this but the fact that she and her family lived adjacent to the park made them vulnerable victims as well as repeat victims of ASB.

The method of support I took was to identify the main issue surrounding why this incident had taken place by using 'problem oriented policing method' Sidebottom et al (2020) describes this as focusing on the problems at hand rather than the individual incident or issues that occur thereby eradicating the problem as a whole, this to me was the most effective solution as undoubtedly there would be other victims of this ASB as this was a public park for the use of everyone in the community Laycock et al (2003) supports by suggesting that rather than just using problem oriented policing it should be used in conjunction with other styles of policing such as incident driven. These methods focus on the ongoing problems casing the incidents victims suffer with. In this incident by involving a multi agency approach mainly the council to lock gates to the park late at night and with the help of community policing by the use of neighbourhood policing teams to patrol the area when its open to the public all helped to eradicate the issue of ASB and prevent further issues. Farrell (1995) outlines the reasons for repeat victimisation/revictimization by suggesting these victims are usually found in areas of high crime and victims become victim of offences shortly after one has been committed. Thus suggesting that a further understanding in the types of offences being committed may pave the way to intercepting these issues before re victimisation.

In conclusion I have found that the issue was resolved timely, however it required an escalation of the situation before the matter was dealt with. Using stop search powers however controversial as suggested by Tiratelli et al (2018) proved effective however as much as research may suggest that persons in the community may feel alienated or reluctant to support police, in this unique case members of the community were being safe guarded through the use of this power contradicting the research. With regards to victimisation, much of policing is surrounded in 'fire fighting' style of policing from going incident to incident and dealing with the immediate problem initially. By implementing ideas which tackle the wider problem this can prevent victims from being repeat targets by stopping the offending in the first place. In future I will continue to use the powers given to me in order to provide instant remedies to incidents but will make greater considerations to the tools that I can use to identify issues that cause the incidents in the first place and put in place safeguards so that these issues cease to exist.

Task 4

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum: Conducting investigations and information and intelligence.

You must choose **a policing incident which is of serious and complex nature** in which you played a significant role with an offender/service user/victim and reflect on what happened.

Give a brief description of the incident including social and legislative contexts and any relevant cultural, ethnicity and language issues.

Consider how you have gathered, analysed and evaluated relevant information or intelligence from a range of sources as appropriate to the policing incident. Additionally, identify how you have developed the information and intelligence for the purpose of informing the tasking and co-ordination process.

Focus on how you have made use of the additional sources of intelligence obtained through this complex investigation and **explain** how you have **applied** learning from previous serious and complex investigations.

Your reflection must illustrate your understanding and application of core principles of ethics, equality, diversity and human rights, as well as any relevant Code of Practice considerations, culturally sensitive practice and language preference.

1250 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

According to the home office, in the year ending 2019 3,981,082 crimes were left unsolved or had issues with evidence. In comparison to only 408,592 crimes reaching the criminal court system, meaning roughly fewer than 8% of offences led to a suspect being charged or being ordered to go to court. (Shaw, 2019). This essay will look at the investigatory powers of the police and how these are used in addition to the relevant legislation and procedures that govern the use of these powers. This essay will also look at how intelligence is gathered, used and regulated. The essay will look at my own experience of dealing with a complex and serious investigation and how the way in which it was investigated can be improved or what could have been done differently with hindsight. As indicated at the start of this essay a significantly larger proportion of crimes are left unsolved or have problems with evidential difficulties in comparison to those crimes which ever reach the courts, making the understanding of investigations paramount in providing a successful and appropriate service to victims of crime.

Investigations, post an offence being committed are the backbone and main method of dealing with incidents, very rarely do officers come across incidents as and when they happen, I know this from experience as a response officer. Officers face calls that vary from the simplest of crimes to the most complex and there is no telling when these might occur. I was involved in an investigation whereby a male suffering with ADHD had called in to the PSC (public service centre) to inform the police that he had gotten involved with a large OCG (organised crime group) in the production and sale of cannabis. The male explained that he had initially allowed for this OCG to use his home address as a location to cultivate cannabis which in itself possibly made him guilty of that offence (CPS, 2021). The male seemed as though he would fit the criteria for someone classed as a vulnerable person who was being exploited for criminal enterprise which is supported by the National Crime Agency (2016) which also outlines a vulnerable person as "any person aged 18 years or over who is or may be in need of

community services by reason of mental, physical or learning disability, age or illness and is or may be unable to take care of themselves or unable to protect themselves against significant harm and exploitation". The male indicated that he now realised he made a mistake and wanted to escape being involved in this OCG however was threatened with his life and that of his family prompting him to contact the authorities. As a result of the level of threat, risk and harm this imposed this became a matter involving many different departments and paved the way to develop intelligence to tackle the OCG. The investigation in its immediacy was concerned with the golden hour principles (College of Policing, 2019) such as preserving evidence, identifying witnesses, victims and suspects including any further lines of enquiry not limited to CCTV, house to house enquiries and intel checks. With the vulnerability in play from the victim/reporting person, as suggested by NPJA, (2012) with the identification of any vulnerable victims an initial assessment is required including any inputs from third party/outside organisations in that gaining the best evidence should include information from partner agencies such as social services. In the initial stages of the investigation it was decided to safeguard the victim by arresting him for the offence of cultivation of cannabis in order to keep him from the reach of the OCG and in order to obtain best evidence through interview with the victim/offender preventing the likelihood of further harm. This then culminated in the seizure of cash, drugs and electronic devices to assist in building a picture and develop evidence in relation to the wider criminal network which was targeting and exploiting vulnerable people. As outlined by the National Crime Agency, (2021), Intelligence is gathering information from the incident that had been analysed to assess its relevance and whether it is reliable. This is further supported by Meissner et al. (2015), to enhance the effectiveness of information gathering techniques, police officers can use a number of methods to improve the reliability of the intelligence gathered. Building a rapport with the victim/offender is important to enable the victim/offender to feel compelled to answer that question honestly (Meissner et al. 2012). Cognitive interview techniques and the use of open ended questions to encourage victims/offenders to provide everything they remember whilst not allowing the police to 'fill in the gaps' as suggested by Meissner et al. 2015) meaning the evidence cannot therefore be argued and bears more reliability.

With any information or intelligence it is be subject to the Criminal procedure and investigations act 1996. Gov.UK, (2015) sets the act as being introduced for the purpose of disclosure setting out the code of practise which police officers must follow in relation to the recording, retention and revealing of information and intelligence to people such as the prosecution or defence in court. In addition there are roles with specific duties defined in this act including the investigator, OIC (officer in charge of the investigation), disclosure officer, and prosecutor (HSE). This was particularly relevant as they vulnerable male was no providing information relating to this OCG and should such information be leaked or revealed to the defence could place the 'informant' at considerable risk. By utilising the CPIA act safeguarding could be afforded without hindering the investigation so long as the sensitive nature of the information was deemed as being sensitive such as methods used in investigating criminal matters of matters regarding the identity of a CHIS (covert human intelligence source) as explained by Sancus Solutions.

In conclusion The incident was investigation although complex was passed to organisations with more experience in managing them however the immediate concerns and 'golden hour' principles were all completed from the response role, however many of the decisions were made by those in more senior positions. In hindsight although the safeguarding and safety of officers, victims, witnesses was considered successfully the addition of arresting the male who called to state he was involved with the OCG could have been better planned in that as Meissner et al, (2015) pointed out, building rapport with those we interact with will pave the way to valuable intel that can be trusted and evaluated as being useful where the decision to arrest the vulnerable male could have resulted in the reluctance to cooperate with the investigation. Overall in future using the experiences I have learned from this incident I envisage a better understanding of obtaining evidence will allow me to broaden the scope of my investigating skills and in future I will make greater considerations to the type of persons I am dealing with.

Task 5

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum: Digital Policing, Vulnerability and Risk

You must choose **an incident** involving digital technologies and reflect on how you provided an appropriate initial police response.

Explain the immediate actions that you took to reduce the risk of harm caused by the incident. Detail who may be more vulnerable in this type of incident.

1250 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

At the height of the pandemic there was a 31% increase in cybercrime in the UK nationally (Security, 2020). Digital technology and crime is ever more apparent and included in almost every aspect of policing in the modern world. This essay will look at an incident in which I played a role in responding to an incident in terms of the digital aspect of policing and how this is relevant. In addition, this essay will establish the legislations surrounding cyber crime and how legislation has been adapted to fit in with how often changes are brought about as a result of digitisation of policing. Cyber crime comes in many forms, CPS, (2017) identifies some of these as Hacking, Malware (malicious software), Distributed denial of service attacks (DDOS), facilitating crime through use of the dark web.

Bryant, (2016) explains that digital policing brings new challenges with regards to investigations such as the use of steganography meaning to conceal messages/communications via digital means. With digital policing this changes the actions that a responding officer may take. Crimes such as cyber extortion are difficult as the offender could be anywhere and not just in the UK, Bryant, (2016) also explains how cybercrime does not recognise boundaries and is an international problem which requires a multi agency effort to tackle. An incident I was involved with included extortion via the internet by using a popular app named 'tinder', a dating site for people to meet others with common interests. In this instance the victim had fallen victim to an unknown person who claimed to be another before persuading the victim to exchange cash for bitcoin via another app which was developed by the offender, the reason for the victim doing so was due to her disclosing private images of her self to this offender who later threatened to release these images should the victim not pay him.

The main issue surrounding the problems faced in this scenario is how dynamic the digital and cyber world are, criminal make use of the internet very efficiently and can be at times in an advantageous position when compared to police forces. Thompson et al. (2021) supports this by claiming police forces in both England and Wales are not equipped to meet the scale and complexity of digital crimes even finding as much as 50% of digital enquiries are missed particularly when looking at phone downloads leading to a loss of public confidence in the police force ability to police the digital world. However with time forces are improving for the better, Headleand et al. (2020) discusses the use of a "virtual community support officer" which would be used as a trusted SPOC (single point of contact) with members of online communities such as in the gaming world where complaints are often made in relation to hate crimes or bullying etc. This 'duty' has usually been left to admins and to those within the community to police themselves but with input from police forces would be likely to increase public confidence in the ability of the police to deal with matters such as these.

With the investigation beginning into the extortion and fraud of the case I was involved in, the main effort was to safe guard the victim however Kikerpill, (2020) places the ownership of safeguarding on the victim themselves placing an importance in providing security through 'cyber knowledge' in order to prevent incidents like this happening again. In order to safeguard the victim myself I took the precautions of providing advice surrounding the use of third party apps and disclosing images to persons they have never met but due to the complexity of this crime it would be difficult to identify the offender or recover any of the money that was taken. The CPS, (2017) explains that with fraud there

are two different types, being cyber dependant crime (crimes which can only be committed online) and cyber enabled crimes (crimes which can be committed on a larger scale through the use of digital devices as such). The difficulty in this regard was to prove who the offender was as the identity and communications could so easily be misled or concealed as identified by Bryant, (2016). However, the conditions for committing fraud by false representation were obvious. The Gov.UK website explains this as any person who makes a false representation in order for their own gain or to cause another loss or being at risk of loss. The initial actions consisted of contacting the relevant organisations such as the victims bank in order to prevent further funds from being taken however that which was already spent on cryptocurrency would now be impossible to retrieve.

With the immediate safeguards in place time was taken to seize and retrieve any communications data from the victim in order to identify the offender but this required the submission of what's known as a 'charter application' which allows for appropriate organisation such as the police, NCA etc to hack, retrieve and intercept personal data from digital devices. However with these applications there are serious implications in breaching data protection, the RIPA (regulation of investigatory powers act) 2000 act outlines the lawful reasons under which this data can be obtained (McLuhan, 2018). However even with the introduction of legislation such as the RIPA act of 2000 Moses, (2017) explains that with the advancement of technology it is widely accepted that it is shaped by social and political movements however Moses proposes that the digital advancement in society is able to influence how people and governments respond.

In conclusion the relationship and understanding between the police and the digital impact of crimes is much greater than anticipated and the scale in which new technologies are coming out makes it extremely difficult for government agencies to keep up, not only this but with the introduction of digital devices to commit crime this broadens the pool of criminals that commit crime to anyone in the world making it very difficult for police forces to provide an appropriate response. As explained by Kikerpill, (2020) police forces are placing more ownership on the victim in safeguarding but also looks at the value of the crime to look at whether a greater response is warranted. As a final point officers and those who play a role in the immediate response to incidents need to be further trained in the impacts and opportunities the digital world offer as outlined by Thompson et al. (2021) a vast majority of enquiries are either not identified or not explored by officers. In final, if an appropriate response is to ever be achieved it cannot be done so with local forces or organisations, but does need international efforts to tackle those that commit these offences as the sheer number of cases v the resources available is greatly outnumbered.

Bibliography

The bibliography should only include sources referenced within the workbook using the Harvard referencing system. Information about referencing in written assignments and how to avoid plagiarism can be found on Moodle. It is important that you are aware of the importance of ensuring that the work submitted is your original work.

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