

Graduate Diploma Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 6 - 40 Credits

**Workbook title: Competency Based
Workbook 2 (DHEP)**

**(SOUTH WALES POLICE, GWENT POLICE AND
UWTSD)**

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FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMME

Module title: Policing in the Workplace 3 (DHEP) - BMPP6001D

Workbook Guidance

Please read these notes carefully. They provide essential information. The documents you will use in developing your workbook are on the following pages.

What is the workbook for?

The purpose of this workbook is to enable learners to demonstrate and provide evidence of how they meet the learning outcomes set by the College of Policing, for the Graduate Diploma in Professional Policing Practice. You are being asked to outline your experiential learning based upon your theoretical understanding in a range of operational situations.

- Wellbeing and Resilience
- Criminal Justice
- Conducting Investigations
- Decision making and discretion
- Maintaining Professional Standards
- Leadership and Team working
- Policing the roads
- Information and Intelligence

You may wish to use the same incidents as you have outlined in the Occupational Competence Portfolio.

How should the workbook be presented?

Blank electronic copies can be found on Moodle of this workbook. You must submit this document electronically therefore it is important that you save your work regularly and upload the final typed version through Turnitin on Moodle.

Word count policy can be found in chapter 7 of the Academic Quality under section 7.7 (this applies to presenting work above and under the specified word count).

(https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/media/uwtsd-website/content-assets/documents/academic-office/agh-chapters/chapters---en/Chapter_07_Assessment-Taught_Programmes_Pages_72-79-UPDATED-05-11-2019.pdf)

Reflective practice is a core aspect for your workbooks and although there is a variety of useful resources on Moodle, there is one particular book, that is specifically based on reflective practice in policing, here is a link to one chapter from Selina Copley's Reflective Practice for Policing Students:

https://moodle.uwtsd.ac.uk/pluginfile.php/298870/mod_resource/content/1/Reflective%20Practice%20for%20Policing%20Students%20-%20Selina%20Copley%20Chapter5.pdf

How is the workbook assessed?

Advice and support about the completion of this workbook is available to you. Please contact Kelly Andrews direct using k.andrews@uwtsd.ac.uk with any questions or queries you may have.

Dates of workbook submission can be located within the General information tile within Moodle.

Once submitted your workbook will be assessed and marked independently. You will be provided with individual feedback once the work has been marked.

Confidentiality

It is important that no individual can be identified either directly or indirectly from the information in the workbook. However, you must:

- adhere to guidance in the Candidate Handbook about confidentiality.
- not identify individuals including witnesses, victims, or offenders by name.
- not write information that enables any individual to be identified indirectly through the description you provide. This includes references to names, colleagues, places (including hospitals, schools, town, villages, streets) specific incidents which were high profile and could be identified due to past publicity, other professionals or any other personal information including medical or other conditions.
- take personal responsibility for adhering to confidentiality rules.
- not include any dates of any incidents or anything that specifically identifies an actual incident.

Please be aware that any content that is deemed to be inappropriate, disrespectful, or abusive will not be tolerated. Following review of any content of this nature the information will be shared with the employer of the student responsible.

Should any health and wellbeing concerns be raised because of disclosures made by the student within this workbook, the employer of the student will be informed.

NOTE

Your workbook will be submitted electronically via Turnitin on Moodle. Guidance on this is in the Candidate Handbook.

Remember that the workbook is YOUR responsibility you must not rely on the assessor or anyone else to pick up any confidentiality breaches as this is your work and you must accept full responsibility for confidentiality. Meeting all the confidentiality requirements is particularly important.

Dyslexia and other special circumstances

If you have any condition that you feel may affect your ability to deal with any part of the programme, please see the Candidate Handbook for further guidance. The University has a Student Services Unit that may be able to help but ***it is the learner's individual responsibility to contact them.***

Competency Based Workbook 2 - Learner Workbook

Guidance:

- Your workbook must contain items 1 - 5 below (in the order given).
- You should use the pro-forma to insert your text within each section.
- Note that this module has 2 components with each weighted at 50% of the overall 100% marks total.
- You should upload your completed document as a saved pdf file of this workbook; if this is not possible then a Word Doc file is acceptable. Do not send a scanned file from a photocopier, an apple.dot file, or a Microsoft publisher file as Turnitin will not be able to assess them, despite you being able to upload them.

Contents

Component 1 50%	Area of Professional Practice	Word count
Task 1	Vulnerability and Risk Evidence-based policing	2000
Task 2	CHOOSE ONLY 1 OF THESE 'ADVANCED LEARNING AREA' OPTIONS. IT SHOULD BE ONE THAT HAS BEEN AGREED WITH THE FORCE TO STUDY IN YEAR 2.	All options are 2000 words
Task 2		2000
Option 1	Response Policing	
Option 2	Policing Communities	
Option 3	Road Policing	
Option 4	Information and Intelligence	
Option 5	Conducting Investigations	
	Bibliography	

Task 1

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum: Vulnerability and Risk, Evidence-based policing

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.

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

Explore what works in relation to tackling repeat victimisation and repeat offending. Consider the use of evidence-based policing.

2000 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

When reflecting on an incident that occurred where I played a significant role with a victim of crime, I will utilise the Gibbs Reflective Cycle (1988, quoted in The University of Edinburgh, 2020). In the first instance I will describe the incident and my experiences, I will then proceed to the next phase where I will discuss how I felt about what I had experienced. I will then evaluate both the positive and negative aspects of the experience, before providing an analysis of the situation. Towards the end of this reflection, I will provide a conclusion and then develop an action plan for future development.

Description:

I was informed of an ongoing incident that had been reported to the police as a domestic incident. Prior to attendance I was informed that the involved parties were related whereby the victim was the mother of the defendant. I was also made aware that the victim had reported that she had been assaulted by her daughter. As a result of this information, I made my way to the address.

While enroute to the address I was made aware of the warning markers associated with the involved parties. It was reported that the victim had a marker stating that they were a repeat victim of domestic abuse. Additionally, I was informed that the daughter

had a warning marker as a repeat offender of domestic abuse. I was also made aware that the defendant's children had been present at the time of the assault.

Upon arrival I spoke with the victim, and she informed me that she had been at home and that her grandchildren had been in the park nearby with their mother. The grandchildren had wanted to visit the victim and had attended at her house. The victim came to the door, greeted the children, and saw her daughter along the street. She had allowed the children inside the house, however, when the defendant approached, she refused her entry as she did not want to put herself in a vulnerable situation with her daughter. The daughter proceeded to try and force her way into the property and assaulted her mother in doing so.

The children witnessed this assault and ran out of the house as they were in fear. The victim was aware that the grandchildren had a good relationship with the victim's next-door neighbours and ran to their house as they identified it as a place of safety. The next-door neighbour attended at the victim's house and was able to come between the victim and the defendant. The victim was able to contact the police and then contact her son who lived nearby. The neighbour remained with the defendant as she tried to enter the neighbour's property to get her children. The children remained inside as they were scared. Shortly after this, the victim's son arrived and assisted in preventing the defendant in entering the victim or the neighbour's house, or from leaving the area. We, as police officers, arrived shortly after this.

Following the disclosure made by the victim, the defendant was arrested to safeguard the victim from further injury. In addition to this, I conducted a welfare check on the children. Having spoken to the victim and the neighbour, I quickly learnt that the defendant would regularly behave in this manner. There had been several incidents where the defendant had attacked the victim in either a physical or verbal manner. I also learnt that the children in this matter would regularly run to the neighbour's address as they felt comfortable with the neighbours and felt safe there.

Feelings:

Prior to attending the incident, I was concerned at what the victim had been subjected to. I was aware that the victim had been assaulted but that the neighbour had intervened and to protect the victim. I was also concerned that the neighbour may put themselves at risk of harm by intervening and waiting with them until the police arrived.

A vulnerable person is seen as someone that is not able to protect themselves or others around them from being harmed or exploited due to their personal circumstances (College of Policing, 2021). I felt, throughout the incident, as though the victim was very vulnerable. She was an older female and was not able to protect herself from harm, she had been subjected to abuse by her daughter on numerous occasions. She had also been the victim of crime several times, with the daughter

being the repeat offender. The victim required additional support due to the repeated nature of these crimes. I completed the Domestic Abuse, Stalking, Harassment (DASH) risk assessment tool with the victim, which I utilised to make referrals to domestic abuse services, social services, and her GP. I also signposted the victim to domestic abuse charities. Barrow-Grint *et al* (2023, p.75) point out that the DASH tool was developed to identify those at considerable risk of serious harm, and it assists in preventing repeat victimisation.

Following my attendance at the incident I felt as though my colleague and I had done all we could in the short term to protect the victim. Although I was aware that defendant could be released with bail conditions and could breach those conditions. It was likely that the defendant would have conditions not to contact the victim or attend at their address, but they knew where the victim lived and could easily breach those conditions, and therefore the risk of further harm being caused was there. I stressed to the victim that she should make the police aware if the defendant had breached her bail conditions as we could take the necessary action to safeguard her.

Evaluation:

During the incident there were several things that I believe went well. In the first instance, the victim was not injured. This was mostly due to the actions of the neighbour, with the children being present being another potential factor in this. Another positive aspect of the incident was that I was able to act quickly when I arrived at the incident and spoke to the victim. I was able to take quick action to arrest the defendant while my colleague remained with her so that she did not try and leave. Not only did this allow us to investigate the incident by questioning the defendant, but it also allowed us to safeguard the victim further any immediate threat.

With the defendant detained in custody I was able to speak to the victim without any imminent threat and this allowed the victim to decide on the action she wanted to take without any pressure being applied from the defendant. I was able to obtain a statement from the victim who was supportive of a prosecution. I identified this as a real positive as I have attended incidents where the victims have not wanted to pursue police action against the defendant and have provided negative statement. This has led to difficulties in prosecuting the defendant due to the lack of support from the victim. In addition to this the neighbour provided a statement documenting their involvement. The two eldest children of the defendant informed me that they witnessed the incident and saw the assault on their grandmother. Furthermore, they stated that they would be willing to provide a statement as they were concerned about the impact the assault would have on their grandmother. Given their age and the time of day, I elected not to take a statement at the time. I identified that a good course of action would be for the witnesses to have an ABE interview so that the best evidence could be achieved.

Following the incident my colleague and I conducted enquiries such as house to house enquiries at whether the incident was caught on CCTV. The victim had CCTV on her doorbell which captured some of the incident but due to the angle it did not cover it all and did not show the assault. The neighbour had CCTV on his property that covered

the outside of the victim's house. When I spoke to the neighbour about the CCTV, he explained that he had set up restriction on his own CCTV so that he did not invade the privacy of his neighbours and other members of the public and so the only footage he had was of his own property. I would identify this as a negative aspect of the incident as I hoped that this would record the assault and it would therefore mean there was irrefutable evidence of the incident.

Analysis:

I would consider the incident as a relative success. The neighbour was able to step in prior to my arrival and ensure that the victim and the children were not harmed any further. Once we arrived, my colleague and I worked quickly and were able to speak to all involved parties. I was able to speak to the victim and they disclosed to me that they had been assaulted by the defendant. I, therefore, had a necessity to arrest the defendant, given the risks to the victim and the need to gather evidence. Given the fast action by the neighbour, the children were in a place that they felt safe. I was able to conduct a welfare check on the children and could see that no physical harm had come to the children. Although I did have concerns at the time regarding the long-lasting psychological impact that this episode would have on them. My colleague and I were able to convey the defendant safely to custody where she was detained. We were then able to return to the victim and begin conducting further enquiries.

The victim provided a statement detailing what had occurred. Obtaining this statement was a real positive as I have found that in other domestic abuse cases that victim's do not necessarily want to make statements against the defendant as it means making statements against loved ones. One aspect that was a positive in this scenario was that the daughter of the defendant witnessed the assault on her grandmother and was willing to make a statement. I had concerns about what impact that might have on the child and could not be certain that she did not fully understand the ramifications of making a statement against her mother. Given her youthful age and the sensitivity of the incident, I consulted with my Sergeant and we both agreed that an ABE interview would be the best course of action.

When considering the negative aspects of the incident, I firstly considered the granddaughter. It would have most beneficial for the investigation for a statement to be obtained from the granddaughter at that stage, and if the granddaughter had been a little older, then it is likely that I would have come to a different conclusion regarding her statement. During the gathering of evidence during an investigation such as this, golden hour principles of investigation are key. This refers to the period that directly follows a crime being committed and is when evidence is most readily available to the police (College of Policing, 2013a). I conducted house to house and CCTV enquiries. The neighbour involved in the incident had CCTV overlooking the front of his and the victim's property, however he was concerned about invading the privacy of others and had blocked off the part of the CCTV that overlooked the victim's property and therefore where the incident was reported to have occurred. The victim herself, also had CCTV on her doorbell. This had activated during the altercation and did capture the defendant attempting to enter the victim's address but did not clearly show the

assault. Had the footage of both camera's picked up the incident, the evidence would have been overwhelming.

Conclusion:

As I discussed in the previous section, there were many positives' aspects to how this incident played out. The initial arrival and safeguarding of everyone were the principal goal. However, as the incident progressed there were also several other positives, such as the cohesion between officers whereby we were able to divide the tasks between us equally so that we maximised efficiency in gathering evidence. Another positive aspect was the engagement with the victim, which lead to her feeling comfortable in making a statement against her daughter.

There were negatives to the incident, although these were down to the evidence that was available to us. Had the CCTV footage covered the assault, the impact on the victim would potentially have been less significant. If the assault was captured, the defendant may have accepted responsibility in her interview and admitted to the assault. This may have negated the need for the victim to provide evidence in court. While remembering that as a police officer, I am an independent investigator. It may be that the CCTV would have disproven the allegations and the defendant would have evidence that proves that they were falsely accused. Either way, the CCTV would have had a significant impact in this investigation had it shown what had happened.

An aspect of the incident, that I questioned at the time and have questioned during this reflection, is the decision to not obtain a statement there and then from the victim's granddaughter. Had I completed it, it may be that the defendant would have been posed additional questions in interview that would have helped prove what occurred one way or the other. I do feel that I acted in the best interest of the witness, given her age, but do consider whether this was the best course of action for the victim.

Action Plan:

I attend many situations where an incident such as this occurs, albeit with the circumstances often being different. I feel as though I acted well within this incident and have acted similarly in similar situations I attended after this. I also feel I would act in a comparable way having now completed this reflection. The most positive aspect is how I was able to obtain a statement from a vulnerable victim. I do question the decision regarding the granddaughter's statement, but I do feel the decision was made for the correct reasons. If I were posed with this scenario again, I would have to consider the individual circumstances of that case and make that decision then. I would always consider what was best for the vulnerable people involved first, as I did in this scenario.

Task 2

This is a reminder that this TASK 2 section is an opportunity for you to answer one question which should be relevant to the “advanced learning” area that you have chosen. The advanced learning lecture that you choose to attend will assist you in answering this task.

Choose 1 of these 5 options to answer

(Note for officers who have an interest in becoming a detective and wish to specialise in this role, you MUST choose option 5)

1. Response Policing.
2. Policing Communities.
3. Road Policing.
4. Information and Intelligence.
5. Conducting Investigations.

Task 2 Option 1:

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Response Policing

A core part of the policing mission is to prevent crime and disorder. Domestic abuse causes both serious harm and constitutes a considerable proportion of overall crime

You should choose a domestic abuse incident that was of a complex nature, in which you played a significant role in providing a response.

Critically assess the challenges associated with a domestic abuse incident that you have attended, and the strategies developed for effective policing in such challenging situations.

2000 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

When reflecting on an incident of domestic abuse that I attended I will utilise the Gibbs Reflective Cycle (1988, quoted in The University of Edinburgh, 2020). I will consider all aspects of the model. I will initially describe the events, then I will consider my feelings and then evaluate what happened. I will provide an analysis, before concluding and developing an action plan. I will consider the skills developed during training school, during my tutorship and as I have developed in my role for such an incident.

Description:

Prior to attending at the call, I was provided details of the individuals involved. This included any markers they have that I needed to be aware of. In relation to this incident, there were mental health markers for the victim so my colleagues and I were mindful the victim's mental health may also be a factor. I was also provided with the brief circumstances of the call. It was reported by the female that her partner had moved out and that they were now separated, but that she still lived at his address until she found somewhere else to live. She also reported that her ex-partner had attended at the address that day and assaulted her. The defendant was not at the property at the time of the call and so this was not graded as an emergency as there did not appear to be an imminent risk as there was not an ongoing disturbance. However, it was necessary to attend as soon as possible given the risk of him returning.

Upon arrival I established that the female was alone in the property and that the ex-partner was not there. I spoke to the victim regarding what had occurred. She explained in further detail how they had separated and that he had a new partner. She also explained how she was staying at the property until she was able to find a permanent solution but that the ex-partner still had keys to the property. The ex-partner was a member of the armed forces, and the property was in his name. The female was able to stay at the property for a brief period, but a long-term solution needed to be established. The female explained how her ex-partner had removed some of his items from the property and she did not have a television for entertainment. Furthermore, the victim was not from the South Wales area and her family all lived in Northern England. As result, she felt very isolated.

The victim was forthcoming with information and disclosed an assault made by the ex-partner. She also disclosed previous assaults and reported concerning behaviour about the ex-partner. The female stated that she was happy to provide statement about what had occurred. I discussed making referrals on her behalf to support

agencies such as local domestic abuse charities by the means of submitting a public protection notification document. As per force policy, I asked the victim a series of questions to enable the public protection unit to assess the risk of the relationship with her ex-partner.

Towards the end of the interaction with the victim, the ex-partner started calling the victim's phone. This caused the victim to feel uncomfortable. It became apparent that the defendant was planning to attend at the address as he sent a message explaining that he was coming over. He had been informed by neighbours that the police were at his address. It was unclear if he had a genuine concern for why my colleague and I were in attendance or whether he was concerned at what she might disclose. The victim became very agitated and feared what he may do to her.

Given the disclosure made by the victim of her being assaulted and the risk posed to the victim I quickly considered The National Decision Model (College of Policing, 2013b) and made the decision to arrest the defendant upon his arrival. I concluded that this would, in the first instance, safeguard the victim. It would also allow me to investigate based off the allegations made. Shortly after the safeguarding question were completed, the defendant turned up at the address and was subsequently detained. I conveyed him to custody and continued with the investigation.

When I returned to the victim, I was able to obtain a statement from her explaining what she had been a victim of. The victim supported police action against her ex-partner at this stage. I was also able to conduct house to house and CCTV enquiries to establish whether anyone had witnessed any of the alleged assaults or if anything was captured on CCTV. I was able to establish that the victim had made a disclosure to a neighbour regarding the assault, and that a statement would be required from them.

Feelings:

During my attendance at the incident, the victim felt uncomfortable. When she was explaining what had happened, she seemed hesitant. I felt as though this may have been because she was making a disclosure about her ex-partner and was concerned about ramifications and the impact it would have. I tried to give her a platform where she felt as though she could be forthcoming with as much information as possible. It was evident from an early stage that this would be her word against his as there would be no witnesses or CCTV as she reports that the assault took place within the property. Her account needed to be as conclusive as possible so that she stood the best chance if this matter went to court.

As the situation developed, and the defendant began contacting the victim, I could see that the victim was scared. I felt as though she was in fear of what he would do if he came to the address. I tried to make it clear to her that we would not be leaving until we gathered all the evidence we could, and that once we had done this, we would be attempting to arrest the defendant. When it became clear that the defendant planned

to come to the address, the victim understandably became distressed once more. I again made it clear that he would not be allowed inside and that my colleague and I would be arresting him as soon as he arrived at the address.

Evaluation:

Given that the report was made to the police after the defendant had left the property, there was an immediate risk implication and so when my colleague and I attended we were not entering a live incident. This allowed us to develop a working relationship with the victim so that she could build trust in us. I was able to build a rapport with her and this enabled me to obtain the details of what happened. In turn, she became willing to provide a statement about what had taken place. As discussed, the victim appeared hesitant about providing an account, but I created an environment where she felt comfortable and that she could be forthcoming with details. Domestic abuse reports are of a complex nature, and one such issue that may arise is that the victim may not wish to disclose the abuse they have been subjected to. Approximately 70% of all domestic abuse is not reported to the police (Guam and Marchbank, 2020).

When the defendant turned up at the address, my colleague and I acted quickly to prevent him from entering the address and arresting him, this reinforced to the victim that we took her allegation seriously and safeguarded her from any potential harm. The disclosure she made was sufficient to arrest the defendant, and the statement she provided reinforced that. HMIC (2014, cited in Barrow-Grint *et al* 2023, p. 157) indicate that this was the correct course of action as they state that arrests should be made as soon as possible and that voluntary attendance interviews are not suitable. The defendant's decision to attend at the address provided us with an opportunity to make the arrest promptly. At the time, I did not feel it was helpful that the defendant attended at the address, his contact with the victim made her feel uncomfortable when I had been trying to establish a scenario where she was comfortable. However, upon reflection, it was better that he tried making contact and attended before we left as we then felt prepared for him.

The aspects that did not go so well developed after the initial attendance at the property. The witness that had been disclosed to refused to provide a statement and said that they did not want to get involved with the relationship. They stated that they had a good relationship with both parties and did not want to appear to take sides. In addition to this, the victim later contacted the police to say that she wanted to withdraw her statement and that she no longer supported police action in relation to her ex-partner. A victim withdrawing their support does happen and developing an investigation whereby an evidence-led prosecution can be considered. A conviction is more likely to be obtained with victim support, but it is important to develop a case that does not necessarily require the victim to support a prosecution (HMIC, 2015). Given the lack of injuries, CCTV, witnesses, and other evidence, it would prove difficult to obtain an evidence-led prosecution.

Analysis:

Conclusion:

Action Plan:

Task 2 Option 2:

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Policing Communities

Criminal justice faces ever more challenges from society. While official figures show a drop in police recorded crime in the UK the distribution of crime shows a more complex pattern with violent crime showing a rise.

In regard to community policing chose an incident that you have attended that presented a complex issue for the community, and that you played a significant role in providing a response.

Critically evaluate a range of interventions that you have employed to promote community engagement that assisted in resolving the issue.

2000 words (+/- 10%: *include your actual word count at the end of each section*)

Answer:

Task 2 Option 3

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Road Policing

The police are the lead agency for collision investigation and have the primary duty to investigate and establish the circumstances that have led to road deaths and life changing injuries.

Describe a serious collision that you attended and in which you took a significant role (e.g., initial reporting officer, scene manager, lead investigator).

Critically evaluate the evidence base that you dealt with and strategies that could be implemented to reduce the likelihood of it reoccurring.

2000 words (+/- 10%: *include your actual word count at the end of each section*)

Answer:

Task 2 Option 4

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Information and Intelligence

You should choose an investigation that you have been involved in **that was of a complex nature**, in which you played a significant role.

Critically analyse an investigation, that you have led, commenting on the effectiveness of the National Intelligence Model and the importance of the role played by cross border cooperation in relation to your information and intelligence.

Reference how effective information and intelligence was used within your operation, and how you used specialist intelligence tools to support your complex investigation.

2000 words (+/- 10%: *include your actual word count at the end of each section*)

Answer:

Task 2 Option 5

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Conducting Investigations

You should choose an investigation that you have been involved in **that was of a complex nature**, in which you played a significant role.

Critically evaluate the processes employed in a complex investigation you have been involved in, and the fast-track actions that you have utilised.

Evaluate the support you have provided to victims, witnesses, and offenders (where appropriate) during a complex investigation and reference the management of your own personal values and attitudes in relation to this.

2000 words (+/- 10%: *include your actual word count at the end of each section*)

Answer:

Authentication signature:

Please sign to confirm that the work submitted is your own and has not been copied from another:

Signed:

Date:

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.

Barrow-Grint, K., Sebire, J., Turton, J., & Weir, R. (2023). *Policing Domestic Abuse: Risk, Policy, and Practice*. Oxon, Routledge. Available at: <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9781003137412/policing-domestic-abuse-katy-barrow-grint-jacqueline-sebire-jackie-turton-ruth-weir> (Accessed: 20 July 2023)

College of Policing (2021) *Introduction to vulnerability-related risk*. Available at: <https://www.college.police.uk/guidance/vulnerability-related-risks/introduction-vulnerability-related-risk> (Accessed: 20 June 2023)

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Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (2015) *Increasingly Everyone's Business: A Progress Report on the Police Response to Domestic Abuse*. Available at: <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/wp-content/uploads/increasingly-everyones-business-domestic-abuse-progress-report.pdf> (Accessed: 20 July 2023)

The University of Edinburgh (2020) *Gibbs' Reflective Cycle*. Available at: <https://www.ed.ac.uk/reflection/reflectors-toolkit/reflecting-on-experience/gibbs-reflective-cycle> (Accessed: 09 June 2023).