

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) - BMPP6009D

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	
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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:

Antisocial behaviour can be defined as behaviours or actions taken which is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress effecting specific individuals or a community (Antisocial Behaviour Act, 2003). This essay will explore a policing incident in which an elderly man is the target of antisocial behaviour within the area of his home address. Throughout the essay different approaches will be discussed in terms of their effectiveness of dealing with the circumstances of the elderly man and in terms of managing vulnerabilities and also risk of harm. The essay will also look at effective measures in preventing repeat victimisation and explore evidence-based policing techniques. Within this essay my role was an attending police officer responding to a report of issues experienced by a member of the public at his home address.

Within a residential area there had been an increase in anti-social behaviour within a street that is located near the local park. During the summer months more youths attend the park to meet up with each other. This led to one member of the public experiencing the effects of the antisocial behaviour and was particularly targeted more than others within the street.

The member of the public that was targeted was an elderly man. He lived in the house on the end of the street which ran alongside an alley way that led to a local mini shop. The alley way ran adjacent to the man's back garden. The elderly man was victim to the antisocial behaviour caused by youths in the area.

His garden fence repeatedly gets damaged by youths going back and forth the shop. The youths cause damage to the fence with graffiti and have broken panels within

the fence. When the elderly man goes into his back garden to check his fence, he is faced with verbal abuse from the youths which makes him apprehensive and nervous to go into his garden.

The elderly man feels as though he is facing the issues alone, he had not contacted police in relation to the incidents due to feeling as though nothing can be done due to not knowing who the youths are and not having security cameras himself to prove who is causing the issues and damage. The elderly man lives by himself and is afraid of the consequences if police were to be involved the anti-social behaviour could have the potential to escalate.

The issues experienced as a result of the antisocial behaviour is having a detrimental impact on the elderly male as he started to feel isolated within his own home and does not want to leave in fear of the youths being outside. This is therefore impacting his health and wellbeing. Due to not leaving his home the elderly man is putting his health at risk due to missing scheduled doctor's appointments and also having to rely on family to bring groceries when they are able.

In this case of an elderly man the police response to dealing with the anti-social behaviour, crime and the elderly man being a victim of crime is paramount in solving the issue and preventing the same issues occurring. It is within the duty of police officers to provide support for victims of crime and to acknowledge if the victim is considered vulnerable (College of Policing, 2021).

During my initial training as a police officer, I was informed of the College of Policing's 'THRIVE' risk assessment which assesses 'threat' 'harm' 'risk' 'investigation' 'vulnerability' and 'engagement'. Using this model, it helped me consider the circumstances in which I was faced with and made sure I efficiently carried out a vulnerability assessment to effectively manage the situation going forward (College of Policing, 2021).

Within this case the person involved had more than just one vulnerability which is often the case. First of all, due to the man being elderly he was considered vulnerable due to his age. Also, the fact the elderly man lives alone and also the fact that he was feeling isolated. The feeling of isolation was more than likely due to the impact being a victim of antisocial behaviour and crime, and the effect it was having on him emotionally. This made it more likely that due to the circumstances he would be unable to protect himself or take care of himself due to the impact he was experiencing from his current situation.

His first contact with police would initiate a vulnerability assessment to be carried out by officers or control room operators if reported via phone. The code of ethics within the college of policing policies ensures that there is a duty to protect vulnerable individuals from harm and being able to reduce the risk as much as possible to victims of crime (College of Policing, 2021). Therefore, it is the duty of the attending officer, in this case myself or if were other agency professionals such as the council or housing to appropriately recognise the elderly male would require a vulnerability assessment.

Upon attending the address of the elderly man and hearing his current situation and issues he has been experiencing along with utilising the national decision-making

model (NDM) and risk assessment, I made a decision on what would be the most effective and appropriate course of action to take in order to best deal with the issues whilst ensuring the elderly man is safe and supported.

The fact that the elderly man was experiencing issues with his current living situation that was having a negative impact on his health and wellbeing, and his fear of receiving verbal abuse from the youths preventing him from entering into his own garden was a clear indicator from the elderly man's situation which suggested he was in need of involvement from police and even other agencies, in order for safeguarding and support to be implemented. Without police involvement or support from other agencies in this case would lead to further risk for the elderly man. It was crucial for this vulnerability to be addressed and managed as a preventative measure for the elderly man's welfare, as at the current state he was on the verge of being isolated socially, which increased the risk of harm to him especially in the case of physical harm due to him already missing doctors' appointments which can be detrimental for an elderly person whose health is declining.

A concern of the elderly male which prevented him from reporting to police with the previous instances was the fear of escalation. The Anti-social behaviour, Crime and Policing Act, 2014 stipulates legislation which tackles issues surrounding anti-social behaviour which gives officers the power to issue Community Protection Notices and Criminal Behaviour Orders. However, it was essential in this case to consider the suitability of applying these options and weighing up the benefits given the concerns the elderly male had raised in relation to potential escalation if police involvement proceeded, with considering the potential increase of risk and retribution from the youths involved.

Although there are policing powers available which may be implemented to tackle antisocial behaviour and crime, such as the Community Protection Notices and Criminal Behaviour Orders however, before these options are executed other approaches may be put in place first. This was the ideal approach in this case due to the elderly man being afraid of retaliation from the youths which in effect could cause the issues to escalate. Therefore, the involvement of other agencies and having a multiagency approach was an appropriate action. Police can provide information to partner agencies via a public protection notification which allows information to be shared when there is concern or risk to an individual. This allows other agencies to apply their interventions if they see it beneficial (HMICFRS, 2023).

Having a multiagency approach is beneficial as agencies work together in order to provide the best possible safeguarding for the individual in need. There is the multiagency safeguarding hub often referred to as MASH which can assist with particularly vulnerable individuals and ensure the support is delivered. This includes police, social services, and local housing authorities who can all come together to offer a part in finding a solution to the problem. Research by Garland (2001) supported that when an antisocial behaviour case arises the use of multiagency collaboration can lead to more supportable solution which can be maintained.

In this case local housing authorities and local councils play a significant role in ensuring the safety within the elderly man's house and area in which he lives. A problem which was identified was the alley way, this ran up the side of the elderly

man's house which exposed him to being an easier target. With this issue being identified councils and housing can implement measures such as better street lighting within the alley way which would make the youths more visible and also installing CCTV within the area or even on the elderly man's property.

There have been studies conducted which supports this for example, Farrington and Welsh (2002) conducted a review on the impact of street lighting on crime and found that as well as members of the community feeling safer there was also a reduction by around 20 percent in areas which were better lit than others. As well as street lighting, the presence of CCTV on a property can also have a positive effect. For example, studies within the UK found that CCTV creates a deterrence of crime and antisocial behaviour, there was more than a 10 percent decrease in antisocial behaviour in areas where CCTV was implemented especially those experiencing vandalism and public disturbances (Farrington and Welsh, 2009).

Community based policing was another strategy implemented to assist with this situation. Although tackling the wider issue it is beneficial for police presence to be increased in areas which have been identified as being targeted with increased levels of crime and antisocial behaviour. There have been numerous studies conducted within the UK focusing on 'hotspot areas' where crime is particularly prevalent (Home Office, 2023). Studies have suggested that providing a police presence and concentrating on these 'hotspots' have shown an effective result as decreases in the number of criminal incidents have been recorded (Home Office, 2023 & Youth Endowment, n.d). In this particular case, police presence will be beneficial in reassuring the community and in turn will build better rapport with individuals within the community assisting in reporting incidents to police, resulting in police being able to act on the issue before it escalates.

With community officers showing a presence within the community and gathering information on issues which need to be addressed, local crime patterns are able to be obtained which can result in the use of evidence-based policing. This can be an effective approach in terms with dealing with the 'hotspot areas' and can help with local police forces allocating officers more efficiently to areas in need. In this case the 'hotspot area' would be the alley way near to the elderly man's house, as past research suggests increased patrols, implementing CCTV and also street lighting have been effective in decreasing the number of incidents it has been stated that evidence based policing does not only help reduce incidents reoccurring it also ensures that previous interventions that have been successfully put in place are utilised (Weisburd & Eck, 2015).

Taking these approaches and effectively applying them can form part of a long-term plan which can also have a positive outcome in terms of reducing the repeat victimisation and offending of the youths. By using problem-oriented policing and utilising the Sara Model (scanning, analysing, responding and assessing) police would have identified that the alley way beside the elderly man's house is a detrimental part in the reasoning of the youths targeting him with antisocial behaviour. This then allows police to find the problem and resource a solution that would be long term as such the methods which have been mentioned e.g. CCTV, Police presence and better street lighting. This in turn assists in dealing with the

problem of the elderly man being targeted by deterring the youths and also aids in reducing his sense of vulnerability (College of Policing, 2017).

To conclude, initial responses from police including the vulnerability assessment is the first step in tackling the issue presented. Multiagency collaboration can be beneficial at providing an all-round support for individuals which may often have a better outcome than a solution from one agency such as police, as safeguarding can be implemented in variety of ways which often lead to a more effective and long-term solution reducing the risk of escalation. However, it is important to note that multiagency working needs to be efficient and avoid delays in communication as a deferral in the implementation of interventions could worsen the vulnerability of the victim (Walklate, 2007). As part of the multiagency approach, evidence-based policing is an effective strategy in tackling specific issues such as antisocial behaviour. Combining the use of neighbourhood policing teams and targeting 'hotspot areas' with police presence can assist in a proactive way of reducing the amount of crime and antisocial behaviour as well as reducing the impact of crime on the community, in turn ensuring a safer environment for the community and reducing the likelihood of repeat victimisation and offending.

2200 Words

Task 2

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:

A broad explanation of domestic abuse refers to individuals of the age of sixteen and above are connected via an intimate relation or family relation, whereby they are involved in an incident or series of multiple or repeated incidents which involve violence, control, or threats. The behaviour and abuse displayed can be in numerous forms such as physical, emotional, psychological, sexual, financial, and coercive control (Domestic Abuse Act, 2021, Home Office 2022, Office of National Statistics, 2023). The definition covers a broad area of abuse as this is aimed to be inclusive of victims of domestic abuse that have not been involved in only physical abuse and therefore can be acknowledged and assisted (Domestic Abuse Act, 2021, Office of National Statistics 2023).

The number of domestic abuse related incidents has increased over the last five years, according to the Office for National statistics (2023), from the year ending March 2018 to March 2023 the number of incidents involving domestic abuse recorded by police in England and Wales has increased around two hundred thousand. This is partly due to members of the public being more aware of this, as well as police having specified training and prioritising domestic abuse relating incidents and also the introduction of the Domestic Abuse Act in 2021. However, although figures show an increase over the last few years there is also a large number of domestic abuse incidents which go unreported, this is due to several factors such as coercive control, fear of reporting, risk of worsening the situation and also cultural factors such as bringing shame to the family if reported. It is thought that only around 40% of domestic abuse related incidents come to the attention of police (Office for National Statistics, 2023).

This essay aims to critically assess a complex domestic abuse incident and look at the difficulties faced by police whilst evaluating the strategies used when dealing with the complexities. Within this situation I had part as an attending police officer, providing an initial response to the victim.

A call was received to police from a third-party report of a potential ongoing incident involving domestic abuse. A neighbour had heard a disturbance going on from the neighbour's house next door which caused concern for occupants at the address, as well as knowing children also reside at the address.

There was a history with the occupants within the address whereby domestic abuse incidents occur regularly, however the victim was known to be unwilling to engage and cooperate with police. The victim was from a minority ethnic background and is of the belief that her home life and what goes on with her husband is of a private matter. There was a history of domestic abuse which had been ongoing for numerous years with violence and coercive and controlling behaviour present within the relationship

On attendance at the address, we were welcomed in by a male, who for the sake of the essay will be known as the perpetrator. Also present inside the address was a female, who for the sake of the essay will be known as the victim. The perpetrator was very open and upfront with us as officers, willing to engage and explained that there had been a verbal argument only between them both however, this was due to

the victim being mentally unstable and the argument was over something unimportant to which he would not disclose the content. The victim appeared in distress due to police attendance and was visibly upset. The victim was reluctant to speak with officers and appeared scared at the consequences if she were to speak. English was not the victims first language which made it even more difficult to communicate with police even if she tried to, however it was disclosed that the incident was more than a verbal argument, it was in fact violence used by the perpetrator towards the victim. As I was also aware of children living at the address a welfare check was needed to be completed to make sure the children were safe and well. There were two children at the address age seven and ten years old. The children were old enough to begin to understand what was going on within the household so needed to be spoken to and confirm if they were witness to what went on during the disturbance.

Based on the initial information gathering on attendance at the address there was clear evidence of a domestic abuse incident occurring whereby the victim had been assaulted which was witnessed by the children within the home. There were many complexities which arose from this incident which all needed to be considered in how this situation was going to be dealt with.

As an attending officer I made sure to follow the domestic abuse protocols as per force policy. Both perpetrator and victim were separated to each give their account separately on what had occurred that day. By using the Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Harassment (DASH) risk assessment system, it allowed me to analyse the level of risk the perpetrator poses to the victim (College of Policing, 2022). This is an effective strategy used by police as it ensures that situations which need pressing intervention are prioritised. This then assisted me with the next stage which is implementing safeguarding measures for the victim. In this instance immediate safeguarding was required due to there being violence and children at the address. The perpetrator needed to be removed as a priority safeguarding measure, therefore, this was completed by the perpetrator being arrested and also to prevent any further incidents on that day. By removing the perpetrator, he was unable to manipulate the situation by emphasising the cultural differences of the victim and influencing officers to believe the victim was being unreasonable and in a state of mental instability. This may have been a reason as to why the victim did not engage with police prior as a fear of not being believed or the police believing alternative stories from the perpetrator. Some studies which have been conducted concluded that often victims of domestic abuse find it hard to ask for help or engage with authorities due to the coercive control and the possible consequences as a result of seeking help (Stark, 2007).

The language barrier became a key complexity within this situation. With English not being the victims first language, it made it difficult for her to seek the help she needed. I therefore called the service Language Line. This was utilised in order to have a more efficient way of communicating with the victim and also making her feel more comfortable talking with police in a language she was able to feel understood. This adheres to the Victims Code of Practice within policing as I was dealing with a vulnerable and potentially intimidated victim (College of Policing, 2021).

The children being witness to the violent incidents was also considered in the safeguarding needed. As the children were also visibly distressed, I considered the future risk of experiencing emotional or psychological harm for being present when there are repeated violent incidents within their family home. This is crucial as under new legislation released in 2022 children who are witnesses to domestic violence are now considered as victims themselves so should therefore be treated as victims when dealing with situations children are involved (CPS, 2022).

Further disclosures from the victim allowed a greater picture of the abuse going on within the relationship, the victim was financially dependent on the perpetrator who also monitored her movements and isolated her from the small number of friends and family she had. It was noted that there were coercive and controlling elements within the relationship. This is an extremely important form of abuse to recognise and understand. Coercive and controlling behaviour may not be as visible on the surface level such as an injury from violent abuse however it is equivalently as harmful. Barlow et al., (2020) supports this as during their research into coercive control within relationships, stating that coercive control affects the victims emotionally and psychologically, having an impact on their wellbeing and often their ability to therefore report their experiences. This then is often missed by external authorities such as police as it is not a visible form of abuse.

Taking this into consideration an effective strategy used by police is the use of body worn video cameras. I ensured to activate my body worn camera on attendance at the address as it can be crucial for capturing the initial interaction with police. This can then be used as evidence which may record some part of the interaction that would be otherwise difficult to document. Especially in this case capturing the victims' non-verbal cues which can capture the effect of coercive and controlling elements within the relationship. Ellis and Jenkins (2015) provide support for this as a study conducted on the use of body worn cameras found to be effective in capturing content which can be used in evidence collection painting a better picture of coercive behaviours.

Whilst the perpetrator was arrested and speaking with the victim, I explained there would be a consideration for police bail to be implemented if the decision was to release from custody whilst the investigation continues. Pre-charge bail is effective strategy as it can provide immediate safeguarding for the victim as conditions would be put in place in order to keep the perpetrator away from or contacting the victim until the investigation is complete, this could assist with preventing further harm caused to the victim and children (Hoyle & Sanders, 2000). Pre-charge bail can also be an effective police strategy as due to this being a complex case with concerns of coercive and controlling elements, it would allow officers to complete a thorough investigation and complete the outstanding enquires to gather further evidence in addition to the initial evidence gathering (College of policing, 2013).

Due to the complexities within this situation, it would be paramount for a multiagency approach such as domestic abuse support services, children services and victim support in order to provide the correct safeguarding and being able to guarantee the victims' rights and safety are maintained during the course of action. Partner agencies can assist with providing further support and implement extra safeguarding measures in addition to the measures which police put in place. Due to this I

completed a MARAC referral for the victim which is a multi-agency risk assessment conference this allows the case to be discussed by partner agencies and share information in order for a safety plan to be affected and safeguarding put in place. The partner agencies can consist of police, health, child protection, housing authorities, independent domestic violence advisors (IDVA) and other specialist teams (Save Lives, 2013). The multiagency approach is effective as it offers support in terms of finding sheltered and safe accommodation which would not be known by the perpetrator if the victim did not feel safe living within her own home. The victim can also be offered a point of contact if she had any further concerns or needs assistance with anything in terms of an IDVA as well as being allocated a victim care officer within the police who is part of the victim services team, this way the victim can receive regular updates in relation to the ongoing investigation to reassure her and potentially make her feel more at ease as she is aware as to what is going on (Home Office, 2013).

In conclusion, this situation presented with many complexities, especially when there were challenges to consider such as language barriers, children being present and the identification of coercive and controlling behaviours. However, using different strategies such as implementing the domestic abuse policy which has proven to be useful in helping to protect victims of domestic abuse and others involved such as the children who as legislation has adapted to include them, when present as victims themselves of domestic abuse. Within this situation the language barrier was effectively managed by using available resources such as Language Line, which effected clear communication to and from the victim and assisted in documenting the evidence accurately. Due the evidence of physical assault the power of arrest was another effective strategy, which provided immediate safeguarding for the victim which also tied in with pre-charge bail continuing to protect the victim whilst the investigation continued. The DASH assisted in this evidence gathering providing a framework for assessing threat risk and harm which initiated interventions to be established. The identification of coercive control was paramount within the situation and by effectively using body worn video to gather evidence which might have otherwise been missed plays a crucial part within the investigation and legal processes. The MARAC referral is another strategy which is effective in creating a support network for the victim as well as the involvement of IDVA's and police victim services. With a multiagency approach the safeguarding is able to be continued long-term. Combining the different strategies all assist in providing a more supportive and safer environment for the victim.

2175 Words

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.

Regarding 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 roles 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:
S.Lewis

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

Signed:
S.Lewis

Date:
28th OCTOBER 2024

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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