Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

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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Learner's University Registration Number:

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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/aqh-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 Option 1 Option 2 Option 3 Option 4 Option 5	 **Response Policing** **Policing Communities** **Road Policing** **Information and Intelligence** **Conducting Investigations**	**2000**
	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:

Throughout this essay I will be critically evaluating and exploring a policing incident whereby I played a significant role with a victim of crime. The incident that this essay will explore is one which I had dealt with from the initial emergency response to the incident to seeing the offender charged with the offences which they committed.

The incident was received by South Wales Police control room reporting that two persons had entered the local corner store and attempted to steal items from this store before being confronted by the store manager. The offender has then turned on the store manager, resulting in the offender assaulting the manager by pulling them to the floor and using his foot to strike them in the head. Other staff members of the store have manged to evict the offender from the store which again has caused the offender to repeatedly kick the front door of the store causing the glass front door to crack. The offender has then made good his escape on foot in an unknown direction.

This call was received at the start of a shift so the whole team responded to this call to increase our chances of catching the offender. Attending the location of the incident in a marked police vehicle myself and my colleague went straight to the store where we were met with the store manager. On arriving the store manager was from an Eastern Asian background who's first language was not English. On arriving at the store we have managed to get a description and the circumstances of what had happened using another member of staff who was able to speak both languages.

With this information we have left to search for the offender due to them being on foot meaning they would only be in the local area so there was a chance that they could return to the store and offend again.

We have located a person matching the description of the offender a short distance from the store. The person has immediately confirmed that he has come from the store. Due to the information we had regarding description, direction of travel and the male confirming being in store I have arrested the male for the offences that were disclosed, and these were: Theft, Common Assault and Criminal Damage. The necessity under PACE for this arrest were to prompt an effective, prevent further injury, prevent further damage.

PACE is an abbreviation used when speaking about The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 The Police an Criminal Evidence Act is a act that set outs the powers and duties of the police which also includes persons in police detention. The Police and Criminal Evidence Act also sets outs provisions for the public to complain and police disciple (PACE 1984)

Included in PACE are the codes of practice which are detailed from Code A to Code I which all details the codes of practice for different areas of policing in this case I will be looking at PACE Code G which cover powers of arrest detailed in Section 24 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984. Within Section 24 A constable may arrest without warrant person whom they have reasonable grounds to suspect of being guilty of an offence (PACE 1984, CODE G 2012). In relation to the incident I am detailing in this essay this allowed me to arrest the offender as he matched the description and confirmed his involvement before caution therefore, I had reasonable grounds to suspect that the offender has committed the offence.

On returning to the store to speak to the victim we were again confronted with the challenge of the store manager not speaking English and a new challenge that the staff member who previously translated for us was no longer present. To make sure that this did not hinder the victim being able to disclose what had happened and how it has made him feel we have used a service called language line to organise a time for the victim to attend the police station with an interpreter so we could give the victim the full support we would give any other victim.

Due to the language barrier this can be seen as a vulnerability as vulnerability can be described as a vulnerable person is vulnerable if or as a result of their situation the person is unable to take care of themselves or protect themselves from harm (College of Policing, Recognising and responding to vulnerability related risks). Due to the language barrier the shop owner therefore would be defined as vulnerable due to not speaking English through no fault of his own therefore leaving him unable to communicate to others. So on using an interpreter the victim has disclosed that he believes that he was assaulted, and the store has been targeted in recent months due to his ethnic background. South Wales Police Define a hate crime as *"any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender".* (South Wales Police)

Supporting victims and vulnerable persons is a focus of South Wales Police so by using an interpreter allowed me the opportunity to put the right support in place for the victim. The policing principles as defined by The College of Policing include Fairness "You treat people fairly". This means that no matter who the victim or offender is they must be treated fairly and be offered every opportunity to express the views without any barriers. Using a service called WITS (Wales Interpretation and Translation Service) has given the victim the opportunity to give a victim statement detailing the events and how they have affected him. Obtaining a detailed statement from the victim is important if a matter was to go in front of the courts due to this being how the victim describes the incident in their own words and how the actions of the offender have directly impacted them both physically and mentally.

The store inn question is in the Careu area of Cardiff and in the past 12 months in this area Shoplifting made up "5.1%" of crimes recorded in the area and Violence and sexual offences made up "35.6%" of crimes recorded in this area (Police.UK). On talking to the victim we have established that he and his store are repeat victims of this type of crime. It is important to support our repeat victims of crime so South Wales Police have a department called South Wales Victim Focus who help offer support to victims of crime. This allows the victim to speak to someone outside of the investigation who can signpost them to other agencies who can offer support. This comes under The Code of Practice of Victims of Crime in England and Wales, under the victim's code they have the right *"To be referred to services that support victims and have services and support tailored to your needs".* (The codes of practice for victims of crime in England and Wales 2020)

Also due to the victim believing that he was targeted due to his ethnicity South Wales Police has a hate crime officer who will be notified whenever a hate crime has taken place in their area. This includes mandatory referrals; it also includes the local Neighbourhood Policing Team be made aware and this allows the team to increase their patrols in this area. This also allows the team to provide reassurance visits with the victim.

Supporting vulnerable victims of crime is an area that South Wales Police has a focus on. There are teams that are set up in the force that focus on contacting these vulnerable victims and asking for their feedback about their dealing with South Wales Police and how they felt their incident/ crime was dealt with. Having a department dedicated just to this is very important to allow the force to know how effectively officers are dealing with these incidents and how we can also improve our services to further support our vulnerable victims of crime. Victim support being one of the services that we can offer our vulnerable victims of crime and have many successful cases for example there is case on their main page that shows the support they gave to a couple who were intimidated in their community. "*Victim support were absolutely amazing- they supported us for a whole year and helped us to get new housing."* (Victim Support). As you can see from this extract the support that is offered is so important to our vulnerable victims of crime.

The victim from this incident I spoke to on multiple occasions due to having to pass updates in relation to the case being sent to the Crown Prosecution Service that Victim Support utilised the use of language line to communicate with him so that he

understood fully what support was available to him. As a result of this he was contacted by South Wales Police Crime Reduction Team who supported him in getting CCTV fitted to his store and personal attack alarms that he or a member of staff would just have to press which would alert police that they needed assistance. The victim was very appreciative of the support he received from the start of the incident up until this matter appeared in court where he was supported further.

Continued Victim contact is another important focus area for South Wales Police as our victims need to know what is happening and when. For this to be effective I always aim to update my victims at minimum once every ten days this allows for a full six day set where I have the opportunity to update my victims and also covers my four rest days. The sixth right in the Victims Code of Practice is the right to be provided with information about the investigation, within this right it includes the right to be updated about the case and also the right to have decisions to be looked at again (. I believe that keeping our victims of crime especially our vulnerable victims of crime updated is essential to gaining trust but also give our victims to ask for additional support if it is needed.

Overall from dealing with this incident from the initial response up until the matter went to court and the offender of said offences was charged, found guilty of Common Assault, Theft and Criminal damage I believe that the support that South Wales Police puts in place for its victims is some of the best support out there. This is as long as the officer also dealing knowns what support and referrals that they can put in place for our vulnerable victims of crime. It is also important for public confidence and the trust they have in the police that they are updated regularly this ensures a good relationship with our victims. With the public trust in the police being at an all time low anything that we can do to improve this is important.

In terms of how I handled the incident I believe that I did everything I could for the victim and being so early on in my policing career. When reflecting on this incident I can see that I have learnt a lot from this incident. If I was to deal with an incident like this again the area's that I would improve on would be my own personal statement. I do not believe that I detailed enough in this around the offenders behaviour but if I would to deal with an incident like this again this is something I would do.

Word Count: 1978

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:

During this essay I will critically analyse a domestic abuse incident that was of a complex nature. This essay will look at the challenges that come with a domestic incident and also the strategies the I used that were effective policing especially in challenging circumstances.

Domestic Violence and Domestic related incidents are a regular incident that we attend as police officers working on response. These incidents can range from verbal arguments between family and anyone over the age of 16 to domestic violence incidents where for example an assault takes place between partners. South Wales Police between 2018 and 2019 recorded 17,389 domestic related crimes comparing this to figures over the previous four years this shows a 53% increase. (BBC 2019).

The incident that this essay will look at came into South Wales Police control room as an on-going disturbance whereby a neighbour could hear two females screaming at each other inside a different address. This incident was reported in the early hours of an exceptionally busy period for the sector I was working in at the time.

South Wales Police's domestic abuse policy states that all officers attending any reports of a domestic must activate their body worn video. By using body worn video it can provide an insight into how the scene was presented on arrival, the demeanour of all parties present and it is also used to record any significant comments made by any of the parties. (College of Policing 2022). Utilising body worn video to capture disclosure of the incident and establishing any offences disclosed by parties on scene can greatly increase chances of a prosecution whether the victim is supporting or not. What is meant by supporting is whether the victim is willing to provide the police with a statement of complain regarding the offence. A lot of time in domestic incidents the victim whoever that may be can be reluctant to provide a statement against a family member or partner.

On entering the address we have been met by four individual's a male who will refer to as Male A in this essay and a female who I will be referring to as Female A. Both Male A and Female A were partners who had been in relationship for 5 years. Also present in the address was the daughter of Female A who will be referred to as Female B and a friend on the daughter who will be referred to as Female C. Immediately on entering the address this incident has already shown a complex nature due to Female A being covered in blood from head to toe. There was also a considerable amount of blood inside of the address.

A further complex aspect of this incident was that all parties involved were heavily intoxicated. Due to the amount of blood and the fact that Female A was covered head to toe in blood our main priority was caring for her injuries and the preservation

of life. The amount of blood lead me to believe that she had a serious injury or someone inside of the address was seriously injured. I have gone to Female A who's behaviour was very erratic it was very difficult to calm her down where I could see blood dripping from her finger. Whilst attempting to deal with Female A's injury she has disclosed to me that a verbal argument has taken place between herself and Male A.

As per South Wales Police's domestic incident policy it states that all parties involved in the domestic incident must be separated. So my colleagues have gone to talk with Male A whilst I have stated with Female A and Female B. Female B was also intoxicated but was calm in comparison Female A was erratic, emotional and was stating that she wanted to harm herself. This made the situation more complex due to needing to safeguard her in-terms of her mental health. After disclosure it was established that only a verbal argument had taken place but this had resulted in Female A punching a chest of draws causing a significant injury to her hand. This was the source of the blood. Female A had been grabbing her hair and walking around the address, this was the reason for the blood being all over the address and Female A.

Female A also stated that during the verbal argument she had picked up a plate and in anger has smashed it against the wall. All this taken into account there was already an established breach of the peace. A breach of the peace can give us as police powers to intervene or arrest where the person or persons causes harm or is likely to cause harm to a person, cause harm to property in the other persons presence and or put that person in fear whether that be through an assault, affray or other disturbance. (College of Policing 2013)

During this incident we had a clear Breach of Peace so therefore due to the address belonging to Male A it was decided that Female A would be asked to leave the address and this would then prevent a further breach of the peace. Female A was in the presence of her daughter Female B who stated that she had an address that they both could go to. On discussing this with Female A she was not open to this idea and as a result became erratic turning her aggression to officers whereby she became verbally resistant. Shouting abuse at myself and other attending officers, this is change in behaviour as originally this female yes was emotional and erratic but was not resistant in any way and was otherwise complying with officers. There are different levels or resistance that an offender can show from verbally resistant to seriously aggravated resistant.

Female A refused our first request for her to leave the property and this is where we as attending officers have the utilised a technique that is taught in officer safety training called the five – step appeal. This method allows officers a way to deal with resistance that allows the offender every opportunity to comply with officers request. The first step is the simple appeal which in this case would be the fact that we simply asked Female A to be dropped to Female B's address with us facilitating transport. Female A outright refused this request, The second step is the reasoned appeal and using this incident as an example we have explained to Female A that she would need to leave the address to prevent a further breach of the peace. Female A resisted with this request stating that she had lived in the address for 5 years. The reasoned appeal therefore allowed us to explain due to Male A being the only person

on the mortgage that he would not be asked to leave, it was also explained that Male A was told to remain where he was and was not the person who initiated the initial breach of the peace, he was also currently complying with our requests.

The third step of this model is the personal appeal and this includes reminding female A that by not complying with our request to leave the address that she may be liable to arrest to facilitate her removal from the address. Which if she had a career that requires notification by police of any offences for example working in school then it could leave her vulnerable to losing her job. This did not work with the female where she continued to verbally resistant.

The forth step is the final appeal where the person is told exactly what is required of them and a phrase that is commonly used and one that was used in this incident is as follows “Is there anything I can do or say to make you comply with my request” not only does this complete the appeal it also acts as a warning to other officers that if the offender does not comply that force could be used. In this case Female A used explicative towards officers.(College of Policing 2020) Myself and attending officers have therefore gone hands on where we have attempted to detain Female A

Any use of force used by police and police officers must be in line with their officer safety training. The National Decision Making Model is a decision making model that assist officers with their decisions and what powers and policies are available to them but also all provide an effective way for officers to reflect upon an incident. (College of Policing 2013) Any force used must be follow a model known by the acronym JPLANE and this stands for Justified, Proportionate, Lawful, Appropriate, Necessary and ethical.

In this essay the incident that we are talking about as we have moved forward to detain Female A she has gone from verbally resistant to immediately seriously aggravated resistant kicking one of my fellow officers. The female then continued to kick myself and two other officers. In an attempt to restrain Female A who was continually assaulting us Female A has lunged at one of my colleagues resulting in biting him to the hand. As a result of this action Female A has been placed under arrest for assault an emergency worker. This offence came into force in 2018 and any common assault or battery committed against an emergency worker whilst they are acting in the lawful execution of duty would be under the assault on emergency worker act 2018. (College of Policing 2018).

In the year of 2021 there were eight assaults that were committee against Welsh Emergency Worker every day and this was only in the first six months of the year. Figures from the year of 2021 between 01January 2021 – 30 June 2021 there were more than 1,360 assaults that were committed against emergency worker in this time period. (South Wales Police 2021)

Under this act the definition does not only include police officers but includes all emergency services worker such as fire, ambulance, prison and NHS workers. (Assault Emergency Worker Act 2018)

Overall this incident was a complex and also fairly traumatic incident as I can say that I have been assaulted 4 times in the last 12 months alone. Even though as

police officers we are expected to face violence and difficult situations everyday we do not go to work and expect to be assaulted in the lawful execution of our duty. On reflecting on this incident the only area I believe that we could improve on would be the techniques we used to restrain Female A if we were to use a slightly different technique this may have avoided the bit. But overall I believe we handled this incident very professionally and utilised the National Decision Making Model, Legislation and use of force powers to bring this incident to an end. This is still an on-going investigation that due to being a victim of the assault I can no longer take part in the investigation but has been handed onto my colleagues where I have the upmost confidence in them being able to secure a prosecution.

Word Count: 1858

Authentication signature:

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

Signed: N.Bird

Date:
05/02/2024

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