

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/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		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:

A policing incident for which I played a significant role and will reflect upon is that of an incident relating to domestic violence. My significant role in this incident was hearing disclosure from the injured party and subsequently making the decision to arrest.

It was late in the evening, and I was with one other experienced officer on mobile patrol. The initial call came in as a report of multiple people in the street fighting. The colleague and I arrived at the scene of the incident shortly and could see several people of different sexes. Contrary to the report, there was no fight ongoing however the blood on the face of one of the males indicated that something untoward did take place. This same male appeared erratic and was confrontational, as my colleague went to speak to him and deescalate, I went to talk to the other parties. I spoke to one female who was of around the same age as the bloodied male, she also stuck out to me because she was in tears. I recall the other male and female to be older than the two afore mentioned persons. My first thought then was that this incident

may be linked to domestic violence. I suspected that the older couple were the parents of either the younger male or female.

As I spoke to the younger female, she revealed to me that an assault had taken place, that the bloodied male had struck her son who was between the ages of 10 and 12. It was later disclosed that the male was also hitting the younger female, the couple being a relationship. Eventually through further probing it was alleged that the following happened. The male was hitting his partner, the child intervened to protect their mother. At the time I made the arrest, the only information available to me was the allegation of assault against the child. Sensing that there was more to the incident however (as well as the fact that a substantial offence was already alleged) I made the decision to arrest the male for assault. Several other officers had since turned up and assisted.

As substantial offences were involved and this incident was domestic in nature, there were numerous social and legislative contexts at play. From a social context, approximately one in five people aged 16 years and over had experienced domestic abuse since the age of 16. (ONS, 2024) The role of police as a first responder agency is critical when dealing with these incidents as the estimated number of victims is almost double the amount of crimes recorded by police. (ONS, 2024). To combat domestic violence, new legislation has been introduced to tackle the less violent aspects of domestic violence, instead criminalising emotional violence against victims of domestic violence. One example is making coercive and controlling behaviour an offence under the Serious Crime Act 2015. An amendment to this act will be the definition of “personally connected” is to be one in the same as the definition given in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.

The first approach that is wholly appropriate for police and not so much for partner because of the unpredictable nature. Police have equipped with them PPE, legislation and training when tackling high stress incidents, which domestics undoubtedly are. In this instance, what was initially reported as a fight involving multiple people then became a domestic. As police deal with events of both nature, they are best equipped to deal with the situation at hand as opposed to a partner agency such as women’s aid.

When it comes to attending the scene of a domestic that has just taken place, police are most appropriate when they are in possession of PPE. For example, they have capabilities to deescalate the situation as well as control it. This must be done (in so far as it is proportionate) sometimes by handcuffing the perpetrator to make the public at large safe. Having this equipment on hand gives police a dynamic that is more appropriate for urgent scene attendance. As was the case in this policing incident, the male who became increasingly irate needed to be handcuffed and needed to be controlled by professional's adept in use of force. While partner agencies may be adept at using legislation or having a wealth of support at their disposal, they may not be confident or aware of what use of force legislation is available to them. Nor would they be expected to use them. This is further proof of why police are the most appropriate professionals for attending a live incident or one that took place immediately beforehand. This assists in supporting vulnerable people as the situation is made safe especially when dealing with domestic incidents, and the subject is violent. Knowing that professionals have PPE and are trained to use them grants the victim/reporting person security as their partner/ex-partner who are or may be violent, can quickly be secured.

Regarding other approaches that are appropriate for police and not for other professionals, policing powers are vital in supporting people at risk of harm. Most notable of which are the powers to arrest a person suspected of committing an offence. Powers conferred on a constable are by the by exclusive to police, particularly those which address offences that are related to domestic violence.

Not all policing incidents are spontaneous or include immediate concerns to threat, risk or harm. Some investigations are conducted slow-time or there are occasions (for example the suspect may not be arrested but instead attend a station for a voluntary attendance interview) where a long investigation is completed. As part of an investigation, subjects may be interviewed, re-interviewed, potential witnesses are also sought and potentially provide statements.

While the investigation is taking place, both police and partner agencies can help manage and support victims or otherwise vulnerable persons. Firstly, the police

approach of writing a public protection notification is instrumental in this. A public protection notification (as defined by the HMICFRS) is an “information-sharing document that records safeguarding concerns about an adult or child. PPNS are shared with partner agencies to inform a multi-agency response.”. As the incident I attended and played a significant role in became a domestic concern, a PPN had to be submitted as per force policy. One had to be completed for the domestic concern, and another had to be completed for children at risk. Police being the eyes in this approach is extremely valuable. By seeing the concerns at their worst, they are in a unique position to document their observations even if the subject of the PPN does not give consent to share their details for a referral. Equally, agency workers are in an advantageous position to support victims’ long term as this is their area of expertise and they can make assessments in a calm environment.

Although multiple agencies are informed as part of a PPN referral, for all intents and purposes it is a bilateral approach. Police will visit these addresses and make their observations when the subjects are at their worst and most vulnerable. It creates a vividly different picture to the environment a social worker may make their assessment. This is appropriate in a strategic sense as it provides a good view of circumstances. A potential drawback however is that the interaction between a potential victim with police may only be as a result of a serious incident. Changing this approach however would be detrimental in the long-term support of victims as police can only support them in so far as there is an investigation or criminal allegation. PPNS will always have a place as an approach to supporting and managing vulnerable people. This is because of their versatile roles as both intelligence to agencies and police as well as functioning as risk assessment tools through the DASH questions. Support in aiding repeat victims and tackling repeat offenders is therefore achievable by documenting officer observations. Consider a couple that have repeat domestic incidents whereby a new PPN is submitted each incident. A PPN will highlight to police and partner agencies if there are signs of escalation and therefore increased risk.

Evidence based policing as an approach is appropriate for police in supporting victims and vulnerable people. Evidence based policing, as defined by the College of Policing, is the practice of using evidence to inform police practices and policies. The aim of evidence-based policing is to encourage collaboration between police and

partner agencies. It also aims to reduce crime by focusing on the root cause of the issue. Additionally, the approach is used to inform future policy by reflection. A reflective approach is appropriate because policing is a service. If the service does not reflect on what is effective and what is ineffective, then by what metric is success and safety measured. According to a research report from Australia, pro-arrest policies appear to be moderately effective in policing domestic violence as it serves as a deterrent to perpetrators. Furthermore, the nature of domestic violence is that the relationship has a power imbalance. The perpetrator will aim to exert control through physical or emotional violence. Enabling the victim to be independent and for services to support that independence could be considered as the aim of addressing domestic violence. As domestic violence is a universal issue, it is justifiable to use an Australian report and as South Wales Police has a pro-arrest/positive action-oriented approach to domestic violence, the assertion is sound.

Further to the point about separation and its role in supporting vulnerable victims and repeat offenders. The Australian report has also cited the use of protection orders as an effective means of tackling repeat victims. It notes that the orders are particularly effective when the victim has fewer enduring ties to the perpetrator, ties that inhibit their ability to be independent. Something interesting noted by the report is the effectiveness of follow up visits. The research asserts that follow up visits by police and partner agencies does not impact or prevent repeat victimisation. This therefore brings PPNs and partner agencies' efficiency in prevention into question. As cited in this essay, their uses as intelligence are effective in dealing with repeat victims of crime. Less so perhaps in directly preventing the crime, alternatively however in its contribution to evidence-based policing. Additionally, the report stated that it did encourage people to report more domestic incidents to police.

In an evaluation of protection orders conducted by the Home Office. DVPO (Domestic violence protection orders) were considered to be very effective. For repeat victims, there was a 1 incident per victim reduction for cases where a DVPO was ordered compared to arrest and NFA (no further action). This is very promising considering nearly half of investigations cease from victim withdrawal. One explanation for this may be due to the application process for a DVPO. A DVPO

does not necessarily need the consent of a victim and one can be granted based on evidence.

To conclude, evidence suggests that victims being separated from their perpetrators is ultimately the aim to preventing repeat victims of this crime type. Arrest/positive action policies help this in so far as separating the two parties. Follow up visits from partner agencies immediately after this process do not provide a strong enough incentive to break the cycle. Arrest/positive action implementing a separation, coupled with a protective order may be the most effective approach in supporting repeat victims. Particularly when in more chronic cases, orders have been shown to positively affect the victim.

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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:

Domestic abuse incidents account for a large portion of police calls and are a focal part of public interest currently. Particularly in a modern society with cases of domestic violence being publicised (even dramatized), see the coverage of the HEARD v DEPP trial and how it was inescapable (Verney, 2022).

With investigating domestic abuse cases come unique challenges. The first and clear challenge for instance can be that legislation effectively must be black and white and demands a clear victim/perpetrator. Domestic violence, particularly long-term cases where there are more complexities. This is also not to mention biases that may factor into an interpretation of a situation.

I attended and played a significant role in the attendance of a domestic abuse incident which resulted in the alleged perpetrator being arrested however no complaint was forthcoming and so the matter had to be dropped. A colleague and I had arrived at a scene of an incensed female, cursing and banging at the door to an address where a male was inside. From the word go, the two parties had to be separated and spoken to independently. After some convincing, the male allowed officers into the address and what was apparent was that a disturbance had taken place. Some property had been damaged but this was minor, various items were thrown about the house however but ultimately the damage was still minor. The female was alleging to other officers that she had been thrown out the house and that this amounted to an assault. The male however, alleged that he threw the female out the house because she was chasing him with intent to assault him, as well as smash up the house.

This certainly made the situation complex as both partners were alleging that the other had committed an offence. The male had recorded part of the interaction that did show her to be very aggressive. Furthermore, the female, from the beginning was resistant with officers and was escalating the situation and so had to be removed. It was clear that there was an arrest necessity and on the sum of what I deemed at the time to be independent evidence, I arrested the female. The male had footage of the incident and there were clear signs of damage to the property, based on this and how the female's conduct was with officers, it suggested that she was the main aggressor. The male did not want to support an investigation and so no statement was obtained, the female was still arrested and conveyed to custody but subsequently was released without further action from police.

The most significant challenge facing investigating domestic violence is the myth of the perfect victim and its relationship with the criminal justice system. Domestic violence is a complex issue where there can be such themes as “mutual violence”. Mutual violence is a term used for unhealthy relationships where both parties engage in harming behaviour towards one another. Various sources including domestic violence charities denounce mutual violence as a myth (National domestic violence hotline). The belief is that for domestic abuse to exist, there must be a primary victim and a primary aggressor. There is a lot of conflict over which theory is accepted, and which is disputed, and it adds further complexity to domestic violence as a concept as well as to an investigator (The MEND project, 2023).

It should be noted that many of these pieces have no citations, and their assertions must therefore be put into question. They are useful however in gauging the public’s perception of domestic violence and highlighting the challenges of investigating them. If even the definition/nature of domestic abuse is disputed, then how can the criminal justice system offer intervention especially when the standard of proof for a criminal case is that it must be beyond all reasonable doubt, the highest threshold in law.

For the matter that I was attending, it could be argued that neither party could be confirmed as the so-called ideal victim, as defined by Nils Christie (Greene, 2023 citing Christie, 1968). Neither party was particularly weak, neither were carrying out a respectable project. Furthermore, this case could be recognised as being mutually abusive as both the parties’ history of making reports against one another, and the circumstances of this incident, showed that they were displaying behaviours harmful to one another. If we are to define domestic abuse as being a relationship where the perpetrator does or seeks to control the victim, then this would not apply. Navigating this complexity presents itself as a challenge to policing domestic violence. A strategy in dealing with this ambiguity is defining domestic abuse as being behaviour of a person (A) towards another person (B) is domestic abuse if – A and B are each aged 16 or over and are personally connected to each other, and the behaviour is abusive. Behaviour is deemed abusive if it is physical, sexual, violent or threatening, controlling or coercive, economic, psychological or emotional. It is immaterial if the abuse amounts to a single incident or a course of conduct. By defining domestic

violence in law and foregoing abstract concepts, emergency services can effectively police a situation. Secondly, by clarifying that an incident can be one event and include a series of events. Prolonged victims of domestic abuse can be safeguarded. In cases of single events, early intervention is also beneficial as it prevents the escalation of domestic violence which includes either serious injury or emotional turmoil.

In regards, to the incident I was dealing with. The allegation was that of a single incident and involved behaviour classed as abusive. Under this test then, the grounds for a domestic incident were satisfied, also because the two were personally connected by being in an intimate relationship. Arrest was therefore a strategy that could be deployed and comes under the umbrella of 'positive action' (College of Policing, 2018). This is an effective strategy for policing as it places an obligation for appropriate steps to be taken to safeguard the lives of people. The imposition of positive action however does not just include arrest but also includes the investigation. The process of a criminal investigation can be extensive and arduous, taking anywhere between months and years before it goes to trial. Positive action is therefore taken concerning; victim care, offender management and perpetrator management (when criminal proceedings are not suitable).

Effective strategies for policing these situations, concerning victim care can be done in multiple ways. Firstly, the victims needs are assessed through a basic tool. As domestic violence victims tend to be either vulnerable or intimidated, they are always afforded an enhanced service under the Victims Code. The Victims Code are 12 principles that set out the rights of victims of crime when part of an investigation (Victim's Code). By following these principles, a victim is likely to have a positive experience with the criminal justice system.

A massive challenge to policing domestic violence is that the investigation is victim led as much as possible. It has the benefit of an investigation being led by the victim of the crime however it should be taken into consideration that victims of this crime type are some of the most vulnerable of society. A victim can withdraw their complaint for several reasons including lack of confidence in the police, lack of

confidence in their own ability to give evidence. This also includes the mental stress and pressures of going through the lengthy process. As stated previously, victim care through contacting the victim with investigation updates are in place to safeguard the victim but also to build confidence of said victim and assist in their giving of evidence. Sometimes the victim will still withdraw from an investigation. Utilising existing legislation and powers can be a viable strategy for tackling domestic violence.

One such principle is that of 'Res gestae'. This common law principle is effective with cases of domestic violence as the court can consider evidence that might otherwise be hearsay. As police are expected to activate body worn video at a domestic violence incident, capturing the initial account of the victim may be vital for this principle to be applied. The criminal justice act stipulates "a statement is admissible as evidence of any matter stated if the statement was made by a person so emotionally overpowered by an event that the possibility of concoction or distortion can be disregarded". Being able to override the victim's wishes can prove beneficial to tackling domestic violence, especially in cases that are high risk. As well as being victim led, strategies for policing domestic violence can rely on evidence-based investigations independent of the victim. The challenge of this route however is that the strength of the case is dependent on evidence other than what evidence a supportive victim can bring. Many offences against the person demand that the victim's harm, distress etc be evidenced. Without a victim statement, arguing that this is the case can become problematic.

The incident I was dealing with was complex as neither party were supporting an investigation, therefore a supportive statement from either was not forthcoming. Evidence led prosecution was considered as the couple were high risk to one another. In this case, the weight of evidence independent of the victim was not substantial enough to support prosecution. Positive action was taken by arrest and then submitting the relevant referrals such as the PPN (Public Protection Notification report).

As discussed, fear of the victim is a massive challenge to investigating domestic violence (Hopkins, 2023). If the victim does in fact support an investigation, then

there are strategies in place to meet this. Special measures for example can aid victims in giving evidence as the courts recognise when fear and distress of a victim hinders their ability to go to court. Domestic abuse victims are automatically eligible for this service and it includes giving evidence behind a screen or on a live call. In a victim and witness satisfaction survey, it was reported by the CPS that victims who gave evidence provided by special measures had a very high satisfaction rate (80%-90%) (CPS special measures factsheet). Similarly, with a supportive victim but one who is particularly vulnerable, ABE interviews can be arranged. In this process, a victim will attend an appropriate place where an ABE trained officer/staff will ask them open ended questions and the victim will give a free narrative of the incident.

As domestic violence is also considered a volume crime (Parliament Home Affairs 2025), this presents itself as another challenge to policing domestic related offences. A volume crime is defined as being a crime whereby the sheer volume of reports leads to challenges for police resourcing. The challenge therefore is the ratio between resources and demand, with demand being extremely high and resources being low. Ideally, all victims of this crime would be addressed and there would be enough resources to deal with them. The increased recruitment campaigns have seen an increase in staff however it is still lower than the peak of 2010 (Richards and Davies, 2023). Adding to the issue are the retention issues with thousands of officers leaving per year (Richards and Davies, 2023). The best strategy then as a stop gap is to prioritise to which many forces have applied. This is best evidenced in the THRIVE tool (Threat, harm, risk, investigative opportunities, vulnerability, engagement), where 13 of the 15 forces have adopted it (Walley and Adams 2019). This approach, while adopted by many forces is also problematic in that call handlers (as well as officers) assess risk differently. The human factor is still applicable albeit the general pattern of decisions have been fairly consistent according to an evaluation of demand management practices (Walley and Adams, 2019).

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:

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

Signed: Rhun Hughes

Date:

05/05/2025

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.

Task 1

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