

Graduate Diploma Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 6 - 40 Credits

Workbook title: Competency Based Workbook 2 (DHEP)

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

Learner name: Hugh Bradford

Learner's University Registration Number: 2031284

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		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:

On 27th July 2022, I attended an emergency call on a report that the reporting persons ex-partner was waiting outside their address and shouting offensive language in their street. On initial attendance, the subject had vacated the scene. I spoke to the victim inside her address. The victim disclosed multiple common assaults, two offences of criminal damage to various items inside the property and coercive and control. This was the first time the victim disclosed all offences in her 3-year relationship with the subject. The victim was female, aged in her 30's and defined her own ethnicity as white British. The victim has grown up in the local area all her life. There were no relevant cultural, ethnicity or language issues present.

In terms of a social context, this victim is one of an estimated 1.6 million women to face some form of domestic abuse in the UK (Office for National Statistics, 2020). Other statistics show that white women (7.7%) are more likely to experience domestic abuse than white men (3.6%) (GOV.UK, 2021). Separating the data into different ethnicities, white people (5.7%) were more likely to experience domestic abuse when compared with other ethnicities, Black ethnicity (3.7%) and Asian Ethnicity (3.6%) (GOV.UK, 2021). Focusing on women specifically, research indicates that only 18% of women who had experienced domestic abuse reported that abuse to police (Women's aid, n.da). On average, it takes victims of medium risk domestic abuse 3 years before they request any help (SafeLives, n.d). In terms of legislative context, police forces across England and Wales recorded 845,734 domestic abuse related crimes in the year ending March 2021 (Office for National Statistics, 2021). This represents an increase of 6% on the year ending March 2020 and represents 18% of all offences recorded (Office for National Statistics, 2021). Out of those recorded crimes, 33,954 offences were coercive control which relates to this specific incident. This represents an increase from previous years of 24,856 (2020) and 17,616 (2019) (Office for National Statistics, 2021).

Over recent years, frontline officers have seen a growing trend edging from crime enforcement towards public safety and welfare calls. The BBC published statistics which represent a 28% increase in mental health incidents from 385,206 incidents in 2014 to 494,159 incidents in 2018 (Jones, 2019). Dealing with these incidents of vulnerability can be complex matter for police officers who often act as the first responders (College of Policing, n.d). For police to support vulnerable people or people at risk

of harm, it needs to understand the meaning behind the term “vulnerability”. The College of Policing (2021) defines vulnerability as “A person is vulnerable if, as a result of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to take care or protect themselves, or others, from harm or exploitation”. Consequently, there are many other definitions according to what association you research. The term “vulnerable” has been cited in 52 academic journals in 2016, all with slightly different variations (Keay and Kirby, 2017). Some theorists argue that it is not possible to define as people all have different understandings of vulnerability through their own life experiences (Keay and Kirby, 2017). This has been further evidenced in interviews carried out by The College of Policing whereby 16 officers and staff all gave varying answers on the meaning of vulnerability (Ludwig and Reid, 2022).

Although vulnerability is difficult to define, the difficulty lies with police officers in how they respond to vulnerability. Many police forces in England and Wales incorporate various risk assessment tools to help judge how vulnerable a person might be. Relating to the incident I attended, the victim identified multiple domestic related offences. Gwent Police insist a Domestic Abuse, Stalking, Harassment (DASH) be completed for every domestic incident an officer attend. The DASH assessment was developed by Association of Police Chiefs (ACPO) to create a tool for officers and other professionals to identify the level of risk for victims of domestic abuse (Southampton City Council, n.d). The gradings for a DASH are standard (low likelihood of serious harm), medium (potential of serious harm if factors change) and high (likelihood of imminent serious harm). The DASH is comprised of many closed questions with 14 yes answers being constituted as a high grading. The complication with DASH and other risk assessment tools is that research demonstrates frontline responders are becoming too reliant on completing these checklists (College of Policing, 2021). Currently, there is a lack of empirical evidence that can show the effectiveness of associated with completing these risk assessment checklists. As discussed previously, vulnerability can be in multiple ways and the use of risk assessment tool is not likely to identify all vulnerabilities (College of Policing, 2021). Officers should be using their own professional judgement in addition to completing risk assessment tools to gain an overall picture of how a person can be vulnerable (College of Policing, 2021). Officers should be communicating and building rapport with victims to avoid any barriers with victims failing to disclose information on their vulnerabilities (Ludwig and Reid, 2022).

Once vulnerabilities have been identified, frontline officers and other professionals can focus on what approach is best to support or manage vulnerable people or people at risk of harm. Theorists generally agree that vulnerability should be addressed in a multidisciplinary and multi-agency approach (Keay and Kirby, 2017). This approach looks at the Police working with local partner organisations to support any vulnerability that a person might have. Keay and Kirby (2017) highlight that vulnerability can vary across many disciplines. It could be related to concerns with housing, education, employment, drug/alcohol dependencies, mental health conditions and finances etc. Although there is a unanimous consensus on police working with partner agencies, Keay and Kirby (2017) highlight some concerns with a multi-agency approach. There has been evidence to show that multi-agency approaches can suffer from implementation failure. Different agencies will always have their own priorities which can often lead to confusion with officers being involved with competing policies (Keay and Kirby, 2017). Furthermore, concerns surrounding officers training has been raised around the impracticability of training officers in all areas of social care (Keay and Kirby, 2017). This has been raised as officers need to be aware of many protocols and policies from other agencies in addition to their own policies and legislation which can cause further confusion.

Ludwig and Reid (2022) discuss how a multi-agency approach can create many different barriers for vulnerable people. In terms of practical barriers, it has highlighted concerns that vulnerable people will usually have to disclose the same information on multiple occasions (Ludwig and Reid, 2022). This could involve multiple police officers when explaining an incident and additionally other institutions/agencies when discussing their vulnerabilities following initial engagement with frontline officers. This barrier might discourage vulnerable people from disclosing information relating to their vulnerabilities. Other barriers include interpersonal issues. This relates to frontline staff not asking the right questions, taking everything at face value and giving vulnerable people the feeling that they are being interrogated (Ludwig and Reid, 2022). This point coincides with thoughts from Keay and Kirby (2017) that there are weaknesses in police training about stereotypes and police profiling. This can cause officers to act subjectively which create these interpersonal barriers where officers make judgements about a person's vulnerabilities without the necessary communication.

Until this point, the focus has been on identifying and reacting to the symptoms of vulnerability. Keay and Kirby (2017) introduce the idea of tackling the root cause of vulnerability directly to give communities the means to prevent and cope with future issues. The approach that Keay and Kirby (2017) are discussing has been introduced previously as the Public Health Approach. The Public Health Approach shifts the focus from traditional policing responding to individual vulnerabilities to a wider communal view of vulnerability. The approach starts with assessing the needs of the public or population rather than an individual person. The next step is to look behind a communal issue to understand the driving force behind it. The approach refers to these issues as “social determinants” and “structural factors” (Christmas and Srivastava, 2019). These issues could relate to housing, education, finances etc. The final stage is prevention. The Public Health Approach introduces a three-tier approach. There is primary prevention which looks at preventing the problem occurring in the first place. Secondary prevention is intervening early when the problem initially emerges to resolve swiftly. Tertiary prevention is ensuring an ongoing problem is well managed to avoid any further consequences (Christmas and Srivastava, 2019). Christmas and Srivastava (2019) highlight the challenges of applying a Public Health Approach in a policing context. One issue with this approach is the difficulty of trying to evidence the impact that preventative measures can have on a community. With little evidence of any impact, it is difficult to expect Police and other partners to invest significant resources into achieving long term outcomes. Another challenge is that police are not able to tackle these issues on their own and therefore need to work in organised partnership with other agencies to solve complex social issues (Christmas and Srivastava, 2019).

Christmas and Srivastava (2019) suggest the best method to incorporate a public health approach is to use any approach that is well-evidenced. This idea from Christmas and Srivastava (2019) has been conceptualised previously as Evidence Based Policing (EBP). Evidence Based Policing is the idea that police practices should be based on promoting public safety using best available evidence (Piza and Welsh, 2022). Best available evidence refers to information obtained from “high quality valuation studies” (Piza and Welsh, 2022). There have been numerous police specific studies conducted over the last 30 years, many surrounding the subject of repeat victimisation. Grove et al. (2012) has summarised 31 evidential studies about repeat victimisation in a policing context. Grove et al. (2012) references a study in Merthyr Tydfil, Wales, where victims of burglary and other people deemed vulnerable were offered target hardening such as passive infra-red lights, alarms, and dummy alarm boxes. This study included 1614 houses. The study concluded that burglary rate did decrease in the areas affected by the experiment due to making it more difficult for offenders to carry out those crimes. Many other studies also showed similar results that with safeguarding such as target hardening placed on victim’s houses, the burglary rate consequently fell in those areas (Grove et al., 2012). It is beneficial to conduct these studies to show results where police intervention can make a difference in the reduction in crime. With positive results from smaller scale studies, Police and partner agencies can use the information to incorporate these actions on a wider communal basis. However, nearly all the studies focused only on preventing further burglary offences. There does not seem to exist more recent studies for other types of offences.

Alternatively, there has been more research conducted on what can reduce repeat offending. Recently, there seems to be a specific focus on out of court disposals as methods to prevent reoffending. Sherman et al. (2015) collated findings from 10 studies that looked at whether Restorative Justice was effective at reducing reoffending. Restorative Justice is the term given to many practices that place a new focus on repairing the harm that a crime causes as opposed to punishment of an offender (Sherman et al. 2015). The 10 studies all included similar characteristics involving the victim and offender both agreeing to meet for a discussion about the crime that had taken place. From the 10 studies that applied to the research criteria, it was concluded that Restorative Justice was likely to reduce the future frequency of crimes committed for offenders who were willing to engage with the Restorative Justice process. Between all 10 studies, repeat convictions were found to be between 7% to 45% fewer after Restorative Justice approaches were used (Sherman et al. 2015). However, some of the studies showed challenges such as lack of engagement with offenders. Restorative Justice requires full participation from both the victim and offender to measure any results from the studies. In one study, only 68% of offenders participated with restorative justice conferences (Sherman et al. 2015). Another implication is that Restorative Justice has shown that it is better used for some types of offences over others. From the 10 studies, Sherman et al. (2015) concluded that Restorative Justice was more successful with offenders of violent crimes over property crimes.

In conclusion, it is apparent that police need to work with partner agencies to offer consistent support to vulnerable people and manage people at risk of further harm. This has become apparent as frontline police officers are starting to deal with more mental health calls rather than calls involving criminal offences. With such demand on the force, the police require aid from partner agencies to further support these people following initial contact. There have been recent suggestions to attempt a public health approach in a policing context using well evidence methods to try and resolve root causes of communal issues. Research has been included on evidence-based studies that could be used to prevent repeat victimisation and offending however some of the research is limited in the offences the research covers.

Word Count = 2185

Task 2

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

Choose 1 of these 5 options to answer

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

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

Task 2 Option 1:

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Response Policing

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

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

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

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

ANSWER:

The *Domestic Abuse Act* (2021) introduced the first statutory definition for domestic abuse. The purpose behind the act was to raise awareness of the different forms of domestic abuse, to reinforce a better understanding of the severe impact that domestic abuse can have on victims and their families to help the justice system better support victims (Brown, n.d). The last few years have seen an increasing trend in the number of domestic related incidents occurring with the UK. Police forces in the UK recorded 1,459,663 domestic abuse related incidents or crimes for the year ending March 2021. This represented a 6% increase from the year prior (Elkin, 2021). Women's Aid (n.db) recorded on average that police forces receive a domestic related emergency call every 30 seconds. This translates into police officers responding to more domestic related incidents than seen previously. The growing demand on officers with fewer resources due to austerity presents challenges to dealing with domestic abuse incidents. These challenges were emphasized in a report conducted by the HMICFRS (2014), who identified failures in response officers not effectively investigating incidents of domestic abuse or safeguarding victims of domestic abuse. The purpose of this paper is to assess the challenges associated with a domestic abuse incident that I attended, and the developed strategies or strategies being developed to effectively police these incidents.

Recently, I attended a domestic related incident in whereby the victim disclosed to me that her ex-partner had allegedly recorded her having sex without her knowledge and distributed that recording to his associates using various social media accounts. In terms of my actions, I made initial contact with the victim and arranged to visit her home address and completed a witness interview booklet to arrange an ABE interview with a specialised officer. I completed a Domestic Abuse Stalking Harassment (DASH) risk assessment with consent from the victim to share the information with our partner agencies. The victim consented to a child at risk referral being submitted requesting counselling to aid her anxiety which had been made worse due to the nature of this incident. Before leaving her address, I documented a signed pocket notebook entry detailing a victim safety plan to protect her from any further incidents with her ex-partner. I contacted a detective sergeant working in the Public Protection Unit to relay my actions at the scene and clarify my next actions on the investigation. I arrested the alleged offender and seized their mobile devices which have been submitted for digital forensics. The investigation is ongoing, and I am awaiting a full download of both mobile devices although I have had confirmation that one device appears to contain illegal images of children.

One challenge for myself was the unfamiliarity of investigating this offence when combined with an online element and the possible scope for digital forensics. I had not dealt with a complex domestic related investigation involving an online element previously and therefore, I was not confident on what investigative actions were required at the scene of the incident. It is important to address this, as there is a growing trend towards the number of domestic incidents involving a technological aspect. This has been evidenced in interviews with serving officers where multiple participants identified an increase in the domestic incidents with an online element that they were dealing with, particularly the circumstances of illegal images being distributed on social media websites (Lumsden and Black,

2017). The National Police Chief Council (n.d) reinforce this, stating online crime has grown exponentially such as revenge pornography and online exploitation of children which is why the NPCC has set digital policing as a priority for their 2025 vision for police to upskill officers and upgrade technology to combat cybercrime.

In fact, a survey of police officers serving in various forces across the UK voted that digital policing was the highest priority according to all agendas within the Police Vision 2025. From the same survey, 44% of the respondents disagreed that they had the correct skills and capabilities to deal with crime involving a digital element (Virgin Media Business, 2017). This was echoed in interviews with police officers, where officers were “unsure of the evidential requirements for these types of offences and were not always clear on how to respond to them” (Lumsden and Black, 2017). Chief Constable Thornton stated she is “least confident” in the police’s “response to cyber-dependent and cyber-enabled crime” (Home of Commons, 2018). Chief Constable Thornton elaborated on this making the comment that “only a third of forces had a proper capability to deal with cyber-dependent and cyber-enabled” (Home of Commons, 2018). These comments coincide with the responses from frontline officers about their lack of knowledge when dealing domestic related cyber offences. From these reports, there is clear trend that one challenge for me and other officers is the changing nature of domestic related incidents. There exists a clear need for frontline officers to be upskilled in investigating cyber related domestic crimes and for police forces to modernise their technology to be able to address and combat this type of crime. Nevertheless, the survey conducted by Virgin Media Business (2017) only included 18 participants and Lumsden and Black (2017) interviewed only 24 frontline officers from an undisclosed number of different police forces. It would have been ideal for more officers spread through different force areas to be interviewed to determine if this was a national challenge at hand.

Furthermore, there exist challenges with the backlogs in investigating cyber domestic related incidents and crimes which can have an adverse effect on supporting victims and detecting crime (Wilson-Kovacs, Rappert and Redfern 2021). HMICFRS (2022) conducted an investigation of the digital forensic departments across UK police forces. During the examination, HMICFRS (2022) discovered a backlog of 25,000 mobile devices and it is suspected to be many more that are unaccounted for. The investigation has shown that victims are being failed by the police due to how long it is taking to examine these seized mobile devices. Victims in certain force areas were found to be waiting up to 18 months before examinations started on their mobile devices (HMICFRS, 2022). Another challenge that is prolonging the time taken to examine mobile devices is the increase in storage on mobile phones. Newer mobile phones can store up to 130,000 digital images among other data which means there is more data and potential evidence to review and store appropriately which the police service and CPS are not at current capacity to deal with (HMICFRS, 2022).

Relating to my incident, I sent both mobile devices for forensic examination in early November 2022, however I have not heard any update from the relevant team about timescales of when the phone examination will be complete for me to review any evidence of an offence to distribute sexual images/videos. This has created challenges for me as the victim is asking for updates as she has obvious concerns about if there are images/videos of a sexual nature stored on the mobile devices, how many people have these been distributed too. The victim has told me that the prolonged waiting is actively worsening her mental health in terms of her anxiety. One of the officers interviewed by Lumsden and Black (2017) stated that it is taking too long to investigate domestic related cybercrimes due to waiting on other departments. They gave an example of one their investigations that had been sat with them for many months without any updates from the digital forensics department (Lumsden and Black, 2017).

There are recommendations and solutions being developed by governing bodies and people within the police force to address these challenges. HMICFRS (2022) have made the following recommendation by April 2024, that “the National Police Chiefs’ Council, supported by the College of Policing, should encourage an increase in the number of dedicated, competent and trained digital media investigators available to advise investigators and at crime scenes”. Bedfordshire Police have designed a pilot to address this recommendation. Bedfordshire Police have started using specialised Digital Triage Vans. These vans are custom fit with technology to allow teams to “take digital forensic tools and kit to crime scenes and examine and triage devices on location (Forensic Capability Network, 2021) (HMICFRS 2022). This project has allowed more mobile devices to be examined at the scene and allow victims and offenders to have their mobile devices back on the same day and for

investigators to see the contents of the device on the same day. In the first year of this pilot, 45% of seized devices were returned the same day and 160 exhibits containing evidence of any offences were shared with investigators on the same day (Forensic Capability Network, 2021). Furthermore, the pilot allowed Bedfordshire Police to reduce its backlog of devices seized for digital forensics. In 2018/2019, Bedfordshire Police Digital Forensics Unit reduced their backlog for all mobile devices from 471 days to 38 days (Forensic Capability Network, 2021). This was at the time where Bedfordshire Police only had one digital triage van. Bedfordshire Police are waiting on their third digital triage van in 2021 to further reduce backlogs on mobile devices awaiting examination (Forensic Capability Network, 2021).

Greater Manchester Police are trying to achieve similar results through developing methods to obtain cloud-based evidence which has been proven to show results in two actual case studies where crucial evidence had been obtained that would have been missed otherwise (HMICFRS, 2022). Furthermore, Greater Manchester Police have worked with an outside agency, Transforming Forensics to create an automated system, Magnet AUTOMATE (HMICFRS, 2022). The purpose of Magnet AUTOMATE is to use automation to always keep police investigations running without the requirement of human intervention (MagnetForensics, 2022). With this system in use, Greater Manchester Police were able to on average, complete investigations 9.5 hours faster (MagnetForensics, 2022). The system can run multiple investigations simultaneously and can progress onto one task automatically after finishing the last task. This allows investigators to focus on analysis during office hours while system can continue investigations during downtime hours (MagnetForensics, 2022). A report on Magnet AUTOMATE has demonstrated that Greater Manchester Police were able to half the time it took for mobile devices to be examined (HMICFRS, 2022). Currently, research indicates that this technology is only being utilised for child sexual exploitation investigations although there is apparent value to this technology being used for all investigations. Greater Manchester Police have stated their intention to extend the use of automation to all criminal investigations over the next 12 months (MagnetForensics, 2022).

It is apparent that these initiatives have positively affected statistics in terms of reducing backlogs and speeding up investigations which in turn provides a better service to victims, however there is no research to indicate that these initiatives is being utilised in any other police force in the UK. HMICFRS (2022) identified this as a fault of national UK policing. HMICFRS (2022) found that many police forces were solely reacting to their own demand and focusing on managing their own response. In their report were very few examples where police forces were collaborating with each other to help address national issues. If police forces could collaborate with each other, there will be more opportunities to standardise approaches between different forces and share the cost of investing in the police service such as digital forensics (HMICFRS, 2022).

In conclusion, it is apparent from this research and the incident that I attended, there is a changing dynamic with domestic related incidents now involving a technological aspect. This research has identified failures within policing with their inability to develop their own technology to investigate crimes with digital forensics (Baldry and Jacqueline 2016). Consequently, these failures have created challenges for frontline officers when investigating these types of incidents. Challenges such as lack of knowledge when investigating these offences due to lack of specialised officers and lack of training. Other challenges have become apparent such as the increase in device sizes and number of devices seized resulting in larger backlogs for devices to be examined. These backlogs make it difficult to keep victims updated and for investigators to receive evidence to help progress investigations. There are initiatives that select forces are developing such as automated systems and digital triage vans to speed up the process however forces are working alone on their own targets rather than a joint collective to better tackle these national issues.

Word Count = 2056

Task 2 Option 2:

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Policing Communities

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 3

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Road Policing

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 4

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Information and Intelligence

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 5

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Conducting Investigations

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

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

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

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

2200417299

Answer:

Authentication signature: Hugh Michael Bradford

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

Signed: Hugh Michael Bradford

Date:

05/02/2023

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.

Baldry, A.C and Jacqueline, S (2016) 'Policing and Domestic Abuse: Challenges and Ways to Go', *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, 10(4), pp. 323-327. DOI: 10.1093/police/paw038. Available at: [Policing and Domestic Abuse: Challenges and Ways to Go.: National Police Library \(ebscohost.com\)](https://ebscohost.com) (Accessed: 05/02/2023)

Brown, Kate (n.d) *Domestic Abuse*. Available at [Domestic abuse | The Crown Prosecution Service \(cps.gov.uk\)](https://cps.gov.uk) (Accessed: 13/01/2023)

Christmas, H. and Srivastava, J. (2019) *Public health approaches in policing - A discussion paper Executive summary, Public health approaches in policing*. Available at: <https://assets.college.police.uk/s3fs-public/2021-02/public-health-approaches-exec-summary.pdf> (Accessed: 03/11/2022)

College of Policing (n.d) *How do the police define, identify and respond to vulnerability?*. Available at: [How do the police define, identify and respond to vulnerability? | College of Policing](#) (Accessed: 16/10/2022)

College of Policing (2021) *Introduction to vulnerability-related risk*. Available at: [Introduction to vulnerability-related risk | College of Policing](#) (Accessed: 16/10/2022)

Domestic Abuse Act 2021, C.17. Available at: [Domestic Abuse Act 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk) (Accessed: 13/01/2023)

Elkin, Megan (2021) *Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales: year ending March 2021*. Available at: [Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk) (Accessed: 13/01/2023)

Forensic Capability Network (2021) *Force Focus: Bedfordshire leading the way in digital forensics*. Available at: [Force Focus: Bedfordshire leading the way in digital forensics | FCN](#) (Accessed: 19/01/2022)

GOV.UK (2021) *Domestic Abuse*. Available at: [Domestic abuse - GOV.UK Ethnicity facts and figures \(ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk\)](https://ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk) (Accessed: 14/10/2022)

Grove, L et al. (2012) *Preventing repeat victimization: a systematic review*. Available at: [Förord \(college.police.uk\)](https://college.police.uk) (Accessed: 31/01/2023)

HMICFRS (2014) *Everyone's business: Improving the police response to domestic abuse*. Available at: [Everyone's business: Improving the police response to domestic abuse - HMICFRS \(justiceinspectorates.gov.uk\)](https://justiceinspectorates.gov.uk) (Accessed: 13/01/2023)

HMICFRS (2022) *An Inspection into how well the police and other agencies use digital forensics in their investigations*. Available at: [An inspection into how well the police and other agencies use digital forensics in their investigations - HMICFRS \(justiceinspectorates.gov.uk\)](https://justiceinspectorates.gov.uk) (Accessed: 16/01/2023)

House of Commons (2018) *Policing for the future*. Available at: [Policing for the future \(parliament.uk\)](https://parliament.uk) (Accessed: 16/01/2023)

Jones, L (2019) *Police 'dealing with more mental health incidents'*. Available at: [Police 'dealing with more mental health incidents' - BBC News](#) (Accessed: 16/10/2022)

Keay, S. and Kirby, S. (2017) 'Defining Vulnerability: From the Conceptual to the Operational', *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, 12(4), pp.428 - 438. Available at: [Defining Vulnerability: From the Conceptual to the Operational | Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice | Oxford Academic \(oup.com\)](#) (Accessed: 16/10/2022)

Ludwig, A and Reid, S (2022) *Recognising and responding to vulnerability-related risks guidelines*. Available at: [Recognising and responding to vulnerability related risks guidelines: summary of practitioner evidence \(college.police.uk\)](#) (Accessed: 17/10/2022)

Lumsden, K and Black, A (2017) *A Study of Police Control Room, Dispatch and Frontline Officers' Responses to Domestic Violence Incidents*. Available at: [Microsoft Word - Domestic Violence_Full Report_Final.docx \(college.police.uk\)](#) (Accessed: 13/01/2023)

MagnetForensics (2022) *Greater Manchester Police Completes Digital Investigations 9.5 Hours Faster With Magnet AUTOMATE*. Available at: [Greater Manchester Police Completes Digital Investigations 9.5 Hours Faster With Magnet AUTOMATE - Forensic Focus](#) (Accessed: 28/01/2023)

National Police Chief Council (n.d) *Policing Vision 2025*. Available at: [Policing Vision.pdf \(npcc.police.uk\)](#) (Accessed: 13/01/2023)

Office for National Statistics (2020) *Domestic abuse victim characteristics, England and Wales: year ending March 2020*. Available at: [Domestic abuse victim characteristics, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#) (Accessed: 14/10/2022)

Office for National Statistics (2021) *Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales*. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/domesticabuseprevalenceandtrendsenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2021> (Accessed: 14/10/2022)

Piza, E and Welsh, B (2022) *The Globalization of Evidence-Based Policing*. Available at: [The Globalization of Evidence-Based Policing : Innovations in Bridging the Research-Practice Divide \(ebSCOhost.com\)](#) (Accessed: 30/01/2023)

SafeLives (n.d) *How long do people live with domestic abuse, and when do they get help to stop it?*. Available at: [How long do people live with domestic abuse, and when do they get help to stop it? | Safelives](#) (Accessed: 14/10/2022)

Sherman, L et al. (2015) 'Are Restorative Justice Conferences Effective in Reducing Repeat Offending? Findings from a Campbell Systematic Review', *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 31(1), pp.1 – 24. Available at: [Are Restorative Justice Conferences Effective in Reducing Repeat Offending?...: National Police Library \(ebSCOhost.com\)](#) (Accessed: 01/02/2023)

Southampton City Council (n.d) *Dash Risk Assessment*. Available at: [DASH Risk assessment \(southampton.gov.uk\)](#) (Accessed: 17/10/2022)

Wilson-Kovacs, D. Rappert, B and Redfern, L (2021) 'Dirty Work? Policing Online Indecency in Digital Forensics'. *The British Journal of Criminology*, Vol 62, Issue 1, p.106-123. DOI: 10.1093/bjc/azab055. Available at: [Dirty Work? Policing Online Indecency in Digital Forensics.: National Police Library \(ebSCOhost.com\)](#) (Accessed: 19/01/2023)

Women's Aid (n.d.a) *How common is domestic abuse?*. Available at: [How common is domestic abuse? - Women's Aid \(womensaid.org.uk\)](#) (Accessed: 14/10/2022)

Women's Aid (n.db) *Domestic Abuse Matters*. Available at: [Police training: Domestic Abuse Matters - Women's Aid \(womensaid.org.uk\)](#) (Accessed: 13/01/2023)

Virgin Media Business (2017) *Challenges and Barriers in Digital Policing*. Available at: [VMB_Police_Report.pdf \(virginmediabusiness.co.uk\)](#) (Accessed: 13/01/2023)