

Graduate Diploma Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 6 - 40 Credits

Workbook title: Competency Based Workbook 2 (DHEP)

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

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FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMME

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

Workbook Guidance

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

What is the workbook for?

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

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

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

How should the workbook be presented?

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

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

https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/media/uwtsd-website/content-assets/documents/academic-office/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.

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

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

You must choose **a policing incident** in which you played a significant role with a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour and reflect on what happened.

Give a brief description of the incident including social and legislative contexts and any relevant cultural, ethnicity and language issues.

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

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

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

ANSWER:

“Criminal victimisation is associated with a wide array of negative outcomes, both personally and socially” (Turanovic and Pratt, 2014). Numerous scholars have explored the vast negative consequences associated with criminal victimisation from loss of wages (Miller et al, 1996) to personal injury (MacMillan, 2001). It is also argued that those who are victimised once are far more likely to be victimised again (Turanovic and Pratt, 2014). Stopping this cycle of repeat victimisation is essential to preventing victims coming to further significant harm. In this answer, I will explore a policing incident in which I played a significant role with a vulnerable victim of a crime, with a specific focus on supporting vulnerable victims and preventing repeat offending. I will do this through using the Gibbs reflective model (Gibbs, 1988). I will start by exploring vulnerability. Finally, I will introduce the Gibbs reflective model, before exploring each stage.

“Vulnerability is a key concern across policing and public health” (Murray et al, 2018). This is demonstrated through forces prioritising protecting the vulnerable (Police Scotland, 2017; Gwent PCC, 2021). Despite this, the HMIC has noted that there is no accepted definition of vulnerability across police forces in England and Wales and “forces continue to define vulnerable victims in different ways” (2016:74). This point is further illustrated by Keay and Kirby who concluded in their article “the concept of vulnerability is shrouded in ambiguity, and there is little guidance for operational policing” (2017:436). A simple definition of vulnerability is provided by Green who states vulnerability is used to “express the level of risk posed to certain groups or individuals” (2007:92). In policing, a definition that is used by multiple police forces is provided by the college of policing. They state that a person is

vulnerable if “as a result of their situation or circumstances they are unable to take care of or protect themselves or others from harm or exploitation” (COP, 2021). Northumbria Police have stated several factors may indicate a person is vulnerable such as repeat victimisation, family circumstances, personal circumstances, and health (2022). For the remainder of this answer, I will explore vulnerability in the context of a repeat domestic abuse victim. Next, I explore reflective practice.

Reflective practice is effective at helping comprehend “very complicated social situation in the future” (Copley, 2011:65). Furthermore, it has been argued “Using a model for reflection helps you to look in detail at different aspects of an experience and to recognise the wider influences that contribute to it” (Ashby, 2006:28). One of the most influential reflective models is the Gibbs reflective cycle (1988). Tawanwongsri and Phenwan has endorsed the Gibbs reflective cycle as “one of the most popular theories related to reflective practice” (2019:2). The model has been championed for its ease of use (Hopkinson, 2020). The cycle is broken into 6 stages, namely, Description, Feelings, Evaluation, Analysis, Conclusion, and Action Plan.

With reference to an article by the University of Edinburgh, the following paragraph will breakdown the 6 stages of the Gibbs reflective cycle and detail the structure for the remainder of this answer (2020). Firstly, I will describe the experience. Secondly, I will outline my thoughts and feelings in relation to the experience. Thirdly, I will explore the positive and negative aspects of the incident. Furthermore, I will analyse and make sense of the situation. Finally, I will conclude by talking about what I have learnt and provide an action plan by detailing what I would do differently in future incidents.

Description:

Whilst working a night shift I was requested to attend an emergency call. An anonymous caller was reporting an ongoing domestic incident where a male could be heard assaulting his partner. I arrived and found the house in darkness; it appeared initially as if there was no disturbance. After knocking the door, a male answered before finally letting us in, he was highly confrontational. I remained with the male whilst my other colleagues entered the address to speak with the victim. I am always aware that the community I police has a diverse range of cultural, ethnic and linguistic backgrounds, in this case the couple were white British and spoke English which presented no communication barriers. I was made aware the female disclosed to my colleagues that she had been strangled and assaulted with the injuries presenting as more serious than common assault. I then arrested the male for Actual Bodily Harm contrary to section 47 of the Offences Against the Persons Act (1861) and non-fatal strangulation contrary to section 75A(1A) of the Domestic Abuse Act (2021). The points to prove had been met for both offences. I remained at the address and obtained a statement from the victim whilst the male was conveyed to custody. She disclosed that these assaults had been ongoing for months. The victim had several vulnerability indicators including repeat victimisation, pregnancy, and isolation from family (Northumbria Police, 2022). I completed several referrals including PPN's, MARAC's and target hardening forms to further safeguard the victim. The male was interviewed and denied the offences, due to the level of injury the victim received further evidence was required, therefore the subject was bailed

with conditions aimed at deterring him from having contact with the victim. I ensured the victim was updated continuously throughout the investigation.

Feelings:

Upon receiving the call, I was apprehensive. The call had been made by a third party and this appeared to be a domestic violence incident, I immediately considered that the victim in this case could have come to harm. Domestic violence is frequently dealt with by Gwent Police. The level of harm perpetrators cause, and the vulnerability of the victims means that it is important that we get our initial response right. I am mindful of the reluctance that some domestic violence victims display in engaging with police. I was concerned when I considered this and recognised the harm this could cause, exposing them to risk of repeat victimisation. Thankfully the victim in this case engaged, she was regularly updated and worked with police and partners to safeguard herself. I was satisfied with this outcome, there have been no further incidents since.

Evaluation:

Upon evaluation there were multiple positive facets to this investigation. Firstly, the safeguarding of the victim in this case appeared successful, through immediate arrest of the offender, the issuing of bail conditions, multi-agency meetings and target hardening referrals I was able to ensure her safety with no repeat offences. Secondly, the vulnerable victim in this case remained engaged throughout the duration of the investigation thanks to regular updates and a strong multi-agency support network. There was a slight adverse impact on the victim due to the number of agencies involved, however. The victim expressed she occasionally felt overwhelmed with information and confused. This was remedied through higher levels of communications between agencies to provide a consistent approach for the victim.

Analysis:

Firstly, I will analyse the social context of this incident. Despite dealing with a wide variety of incidents, the overwhelming majority of reports to Gwent Police appear to be of a domestic nature. Reports of domestic abuse incidents in the Gwent Police Force area are increasing year on year (Gwent Police, 2022). Concerningly, it is believed domestic incidents are under-reported (Thomas, 2021). It has been argued that Welsh police forces have seen drastic policy change following incidents such as the Carl Mills three generation murders in September 2012, with the public calling for a more effective and proactive police force (Robinson, 2017). As a result, Gwent Police's Domestic Violence policy highlights the importance of safeguarding victims of domestic abuse and taking positive action against perpetrators.

Several approaches were used in this incident to support the victim and ensure they remained engaged throughout the investigation. Firstly, the relevant referrals such as PPN's and MARAC referrals were submitted, so partner agencies were aware of this incident and were able to provide specialist support instantly. MARAC referrals have been labelled as an invaluable tool due to the enhanced information sharing between agencies (Robinson, 2006). A MARAC meeting is a multi-agency meeting where

those most at risk are discussed to devise an effective safety plan (Home Office, 2006). It has been argued domestic abuse requires a multi-agency approach and a “response that goes beyond signposting because many women lack the confidence to act on the information provided” (Evans and Feder, 2016:71). A multi-agency approach means increased resources and options which leads to improved outcomes for victims. McFarlane et al, have demonstrated this in their study by concluding that women who engaged with domestic abuse services reported vast improvement in functioning and resilience and a decrease in abuse (2014). Additionally, evidence suggests “women report improved safety and well-being as a result of specialist support” (Dunn and Erol, 2021:115).

Evans and Feder have suggested referrals submitted to specialist domestic abuse agencies were most likely to come from the police (2016), with nurses and doctors failing to recognise signs of domestic abuse and limited knowledge of what to do following a disclosure of abuse (Wester et al, 2008). Despite the age of these articles, it appears they are still relevant. In the incident detailed above, the first referrals to specialist agencies came from the police with GP’s failing to recognise the abuse earlier.

Furthermore, IDVA’s played a crucial role in supporting the victim. Granville and Bridge illustrated in their study that 92% of women who engaged with IDVA services felt safer and less alone (2010). Dunn and Erol have suggested a reason for IDVA’s successes is the frequency and intensity of their support (2021). Howarth and Robinson emphasise this point by arguing frequent contact has a positive correlation with increased safety (2016). As a result, the victim was regularly updated throughout the investigation by myself and their dedicated IDVA.

Despite the above scholars highlighting the benefits of a multi-agency approach, Paterson and Best have suggested the more agencies involved often leads to confusion (2015). This is due to conflicting priorities and mixed messages being delivered. This is something that I experienced and eventually rectified through contacting the different agencies to ensure we were more consistent going forward.

Next, I will explore what worked in relation to tackling repeat offending.

Evidence suggests that mandatory arrests are not effective at preventing repeat offending alone (Hoppe et al, 2020). This was something I was mindful of and knew other approaches were required to tackle the possibility of repeat offending. A theory that was utilised was the problem analysis triangle (PAT). The PAT focusses on the features and characteristics of the victim, offender, or location and the “level each plays in creating or sustaining the problem” (McPherson and Kirby, 2004:40). The PAT argues if any of the three issues are managed/taken away, the problem is reduced (McPherson and Kirby, 2004). With this in mind, bail conditions were placed on the offender with the aim of deterring them from contacting the victim. This was done to effectively manage the offender, with the negative consequences associated with breaching bail deterring them from committing further offences. Furthermore, Target Hardening forms were submitted which resulted in the victim obtaining CCTV. As a result, their home address became less conducive to problem behaviour (Sidebottom et al, 2020). Moreover, CCTV is effective as Pratt et al argue the possibility of being caught has a strong deterrence effect on repeat offending (2009).

Finally, women who experience abuse tend to have small social networks because of coercion from their partner (Evans and Feder, 2016:63). As a result, it was crucial to ensure the victim had a suitable guardian to prevent further offences. This was done through making neighbours aware of the incident and encouraging the victim to re-build their relationship with their parents to ensure a suitable guardian was in place.

There are several other well-established theories that suggest repeat offending is also linked to adverse childhood experience (Johanshahi et al, 2022) and unemployment (D'Alessio et al, 2014). It is argued that unemployment increases the likelihood of the offender and victim sharing the same daily routine (Shorrocks et al, 2020). This was the case in the example detailed above. To rectify this, the offender was moved to a different address and presented with bail conditions to not go within a specific distance of the victim address.

Conclusion and Action Plan

Upon reflecting on this experience, I have learnt the importance of supporting and managing vulnerable people appropriately. Using a multi-agency approach is crucial to the management of vulnerable people. Several studies have highlighted how a multi-agency approach has resulted in less violence (Robinson, 2006). Furthermore, I have learnt the importance of frequent communication to ensure victims remained engaged throughout the investigation. Finally, I have explored what works in relation to tackling repeat offending. The PAT is a valuable tool in understanding what measurements should be put in place to prevent further offending. In future, I would ensure there is better communication between all agencies from the offset. On this occasion, the victim was receiving mixed messages from the different agencies involved, which left her confused and overwhelmed at times. This could have been rectified if all agencies were delivering a consistent message from the beginning of the investigation.

Words count: 2,190

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:

Domestic abuse has reached “epidemic proportions” affecting all aspects of culture and society (Dziegielewski et al, 2005). In the UK, around 1.2 million females suffer from domestic abuse, making it the most frequently experienced form of abuse (Gay, 2014). The economic cost of domestic abuse in the UK is estimated at £16 billion per year (Walby, 2009). However, the harm caused by domestic abuse goes beyond monetary loss and can lead to long-term health consequences for survivors (Baird et al, 2011). In England and Wales, around 2 females are killed each week by a current or ex-partner (Povey, 2005). In this answer, I will explore a domestic abuse incident that was of a complex nature, in which I played a significant role in providing a response. I will do this through using the Gibbs reflective model (Gibbs, 1988). I will examine the challenges associated with a domestic abuse incident and the strategies used to overcome these. Specifically, I will look at the challenges of victim engagement, gathering evidence and safeguarding. I start by exploring the topic of domestic abuse. Finally, I will introduce the Gibbs reflective model and probe each stage of the model.

The Home Office defines domestic abuse as “any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality” (2012:19). Furthermore, they state the abuse can encompass, but is not limited to, psychological, physical, sexual, financial, or emotional (Home Office, 2012). Domestic abuse is a “feature of any number of offences, such as those against the person or property” (McPhee et al, 2022:964). Domestic abuse had no specific offence, until the introduction of ‘Coercive Control’ contrary to section 76 of the Serious Crime Act (2015). Concerns regarding domestic violence were first brought to policy-makers attention in the 1970’s with the rise of the women’s refuge movement (Davies and Biddle, 2018:470). Following this, since the 1990’s domestic violence has been highlighted as a priority for the UK government (Birdsall et al, 2017). As a result, the Home Office has emphasised that police officers must safeguard victims and take positive action at all domestic incidents (College of Policing, 2018). Despite this answer looking specifically at a female victim from the Gwent Police Force area, domestic abuse cuts across society and occurs in all “ages, racial, ethnic, socio-economic, sexual orientation and religious groups” (Spruin et al, 2015:19). Next, I will look at reflective practice.

Reflective practice is a valuable tool at helping comprehend “very complicated social situation in the future” (Copley, 2011:65). Furthermore, Copley argues reflecting on experiences allows for more informed decisions to be made when dealing with similar situations in the future (2011). The Gibbs reflective cycle has been described as “one of the most popular theories related to reflective practice” (Tawanwongsri and Phenwan, 2019:2). The Gibbs model has been used in numerous practices such as nursing (McGuigan, 2009) and teaching (Sekarwinahyu et al, 2019). The Gibbs

model (1988) is broken into 6 stages: Description, Feeling, Evaluation, Analysis, Conclusion and Action Plan.

Next, I will outline the structure for remainder of this answer by detailing the 6 stages of the Gibbs reflective cycle with reference to an article by the University of Edinburgh (2020). Firstly, I will describe the situation. Secondly, I will outline my thoughts and feelings in relation to this experience. Thirdly, I will outline the positive and negative aspects of the situation. Next, I will make sense of the situation through analysing what happened. Finally, I end by discussing what I have learnt and providing an action plan for what I would do differently in future situations.

Description

During a night shift, I was requested to attend an emergency call. The third-party caller was reporting an ongoing domestic incident where their neighbour could be heard screaming. After arriving and gaining entry to the property, the female victim appeared extremely timid and fearful. I remained with the male offender downstairs whilst my colleague spoke to the victim. I was made aware that the victim disclosed that she has been assaulted with bruising consistent with Actual Bodily Harm. As a result, the offender was arrested on suspicion of causing Actual Bodily Harm, contrary to section 47 of the Offences Against the Persons Act (1861). The points to prove had been met for the offence and the offender was conveyed to custody. Following this, I went to speak to the victim who was incredibly reluctant to provide a statement. Through providing the victim sufficient time to process the incident and utilising a sensitive approach, the victim eventually decided to provide a statement. Whilst completing the referrals and statement, the victim started to disclose several high-risk domestic abuse indicators, such as pregnancy and escalation in abuse, which made this a more complex incident where ensuring the victims safety was critical. There were significant challenges whilst gathering evidence at the scene due to a lack of videographic evidence and several neighbours refusing to engage despite hearing the incident. Through effective communication I was able to obtain a statement from one of the neighbours. During interview, the offender denied committing the offence which provided further evidential challenges. However, I was able to obtain more evidence as the investigation progressed with statements from family members, medical notes and additional photographic evidence as the bruising developed. During this time, the subject was bailed with conditions aimed at deterring him from having contact with the victim. I kept the victim updated throughout the investigation with help from partner agencies. The victim did not retract their statement or experience further abuse with the case progressing to CPS for advice.

Feelings

Upon initial attendance I was apprehensive, I recognised that there were multiple indicators of the victim being at high-risk of harm in this case, I was concerned that if she failed to engage, I would struggle to progress the investigation toward a positive outcome. I wanted to ensure that the victim felt confident and comfortable to disclose any incident that had taken place, I felt some nerves as I wanted to ensure I got this right. I approached the victim with sensitivity and empathy, she disclosed what had happened and agreed to complete a DASH, enabling me to identify several high-risk

indicators, I initially felt overwhelmed by the level of risk the offender posed but composed myself and focused on gathering all available evidence. My goal was to compile a strong case against the subject and implement effective safeguards for the victim, I was patient with the victim and took time to help her recognise the risk in her relationship. The approach I took with the victim enabled her to feel supported and empowered to engage with the investigation, I felt comfort knowing the victim was supportive of the investigation and was willing to engage with partner agencies moving forward.

Evaluation

Upon evaluating this incident there were several challenges that I faced. Most notably, at the time of initial police attendance the victim was extremely hesitant to engage. The call to report the incident had been made by a neighbour and not the victim. The victim in this case responded well to a sensitive and patient approach which enabled her to feel confident enough to disclose what had happened. My adaptability enabled me to keep the victim engaged throughout the investigation, providing her with regular updates alongside partner agencies. A multi-agency approach utilising various agencies assisted in safeguarding the victim who had no contact with the subject at any point following his arrest which was a strong positive. A challenge I faced in this incident came from gathering evidence with neighbours concerned they would face retaliation if they engaged with the investigation. Upon reflection more could have been done to offer them reassurance in hope they could provide supportive evidence.

Analysis

The first significant challenge this domestic incident presented was the issue of victim engagement. As stated above, initially the victim was extremely fearful and reluctant to provide a statement. There were serious concerns that the victim in this incident was not going to engage. This is a common problem faced when attending a domestic abuse incident. A variety of articles have investigated the reasons domestic abuse victims refuse to engage, with Rubertsson et al, arguing fear of retaliation and shame may prevent women from engaging (2010). Furthermore, even when victim initially agree to cooperate, Robinson and Cook (2006) highlight that victims' withdrawals usually occur within one month of the investigation commencing. Once the victim withdraws their complaint, the investigation rarely ends with a successful prosecution (Hoyle and Sanders, 2000). Akerstorm (1997) highlights the importance of spending ample time with a victim and utilising a sympathetic approach to increase the possibility of a victim proving a statement. Despite the age of this article, this was an approach that worked in my experience. Furthermore, the Home Office has highlighted the need for officers to apply a sympathetic approach with domestic abuse victims since the 1990's (McPhee et al, 2022). Pressuring the victim to provide a statement may have overwhelmed the victim and forced them to disengage. Recent articles have also highlighted the importance of actively listening to a victim and providing them with sufficient time to make disclosures (Chung, 2022). I spent several hours with the victim after the incident utilising a sympathetic and sensitive approach which led to the victim feeling more comfortable and eventually deciding to provide a statement. This was critical in ensuring a successful outcome for the victim and overcoming the challenge of victim engagement.

Another significant challenge I faced was the issue of gathering evidence. Erbas has argued that gathering evidence is more problematic in domestic violence cases compared to non-domestic related crimes (2021). The lack of evidence appears to stem from incidents more commonly taking place within the family home (Erbas, 2021), where there is a right for privacy, and less opportunity to identify witnesses and CCTV. Furthermore, it has been argued by Kranick (2015) that witnesses of domestic abuse often choose to remain anonymous to avoid retaliation. This was something that I experienced as I conducted golden hour enquiries with several witnesses unwilling to cooperate with police due to fear of repercussions. I was able to overcome this by making witnesses aware of special measures and through building a rapport. This resulted in one neighbour willingly providing a statement. As stated in the article by Kranick, building a rapport with the witness is vital to gather information (2015). Furthermore, the College of Policing highlighted building rapport as essential to developing a relationship and encouraging the sharing of information (2021). Actively listening, giving time to think, and demonstrating a genuine interest in the witness is essential to building a rapport (COP, 2021). Moreover, it is crucial to avoid taking everything at face value or interrogating a witness (COP, 2021). These are communication techniques I was able to apply effectively with one witness.

Finally, safeguarding the victim effectively was a challenge. The victim disclosed several high-risk indicators at the scene. One of these being that they were heavily pregnant. Studies have demonstrated how pregnancy often leads to increased violence (Bowen et al, 2005). Another safeguarding challenge is the prospect of repeat victimisation. It is argued that repeat victimisation is likely to occur swiftly after the initial incident (Chainey et al, 2018). As a result, it was critical that the victim was safeguarded quickly and effectively to prevent further abuse and harm. I overcome these challenges through a multi-agency approach. Although Paterson and Best (2015) have suggested a multi-agency approach may overwhelm and confuse the victim, more recently authors such as Dunn and Erol suggest that victims report improved safety as a result of a multi-agency approach (2021). Multi-agency approaches are effective as agencies merge to find the optimal solution for the victim. Through completing DASH and MARAC referrals, multiple organisations were able to come together to discuss the risk and devise a plan to protect the victim (Home Office, 2006). As a result, the victim received CCTV and an IDVA support worker who provided the victim with frequent updates. The victim did not experience any further abuse due to the various safeguarding measures that were put in place during this incident.

Conclusion

Upon reflecting on this experience, I have learnt the importance of utilising a sympathetic approach whilst engaging with victims of domestic abuse and providing them with sufficient time to process the incident. Using this approach, I was able to make the victim feel comfortable which resulted in the victim supporting police action. Furthermore, I have learnt the importance of employing a multi-agency approach to safeguard victims of domestic abuse. Several studies have championed a multi-agency approach in safeguarding victims (Dunn and Erol, 2021). Despite the positives of this incident, the lack of witness cooperation was a challenge. I would attempt to alleviate witness fear of retaliation in future through making them aware of special measures. Furthermore, I would prioritise building a strong rapport with the

witnesses at first point of contact to increase the possibility of obtaining a statement to assist in the investigation.

Word count: 2,189.

Task 2 Option 2:

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Policing Communities

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 3

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Road Policing

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 4

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Information and Intelligence

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 5

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Conducting Investigations

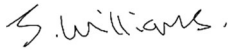
You should choose an investigation that you have been involved in **that was of a complex nature**, in which you played a significant role.

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

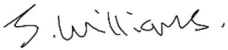
Evaluate the support you have provided to victims, witnesses, and offenders (where appropriate) during a complex investigation and reference the management of your own personal values and attitudes in relation to this.

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

Answer:

Authentication signature: 

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

Signed: 

Date: 20/04/2023

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.

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