

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/agh-chapters/chapters---en/Chapter_07_Assessment-Taught_Programmes_Pages_72-79-UPDATED-05-11-2019.pdf

Reflective practice is a core aspect for your workbooks and although there is a variety of useful resources on Moodle, there is one particular book, that is specifically based on reflective practice in policing, here is a link to one chapter from Selina Copley's Reflective Practice for Policing Students:

https://moodle.uwtsd.ac.uk/pluginfile.php/298870/mod_resource/content/1/Reflective%20Practice%20for%20Policing%20Students%20-%20Selina%20Copley%20Chapter5.pdf

How is the workbook assessed?

Advice and support about the completion of this workbook is available to you. Please contact Kelly Andrews direct using k.andrews@uwtsd.ac.uk with any questions or queries you may have.

Dates of workbook submission can be located within the General information tile within Moodle.

Once submitted your workbook will be assessed and marked independently. You will be provided with individual feedback once the work has been marked.

Confidentiality

It is important that no individual can be identified either directly or indirectly from the information in the workbook. However, you must:

- adhere to guidance in the Candidate Handbook about confidentiality.
- not identify individuals including witnesses, victims, or offenders by name.
- not write information that enables any individual to be identified indirectly through the description you provide. This includes references to names, colleagues, places (including hospitals, schools, town, villages, streets) specific incidents which were high profile and could be identified due to past publicity, other professionals or any other personal information including medical or other conditions.
- take personal responsibility for adhering to confidentiality rules.
- not include any dates of any incidents or anything that specifically identifies an actual incident.

Please be aware that any content that is deemed to be inappropriate, disrespectful, or abusive will not be tolerated. Following review of any content of this nature the information will be shared with the employer of the student responsible.

Should any health and wellbeing concerns be raised because of disclosures made by the student within this workbook, the employer of the student will be informed.

NOTE

Your workbook will be submitted electronically via Turnitin on Moodle. Guidance on this is in the Candidate Handbook.

Remember that the workbook is YOUR responsibility you must not rely on the assessor or anyone else to pick up any confidentiality breaches as this is your work and you must accept full responsibility for confidentiality. Meeting all the confidentiality requirements is particularly important.

Dyslexia and other special circumstances

If you have any condition that you feel may affect your ability to deal with any part of the programme, please see the Candidate Handbook for further guidance. The University has a Student Services Unit that may be able to help but ***it is the learner's individual responsibility to contact them.***

Competency Based Workbook 2 - Learner Workbook

Guidance:

- Your workbook must contain items 1 - 5 below (in the order given).
- You should use the pro-forma to insert your text within each section.
- Note that this module has 2 components with each weighted at 50% of the overall 100% marks total.
- You should upload your completed document as a saved pdf file of this workbook; if this is not possible then a Word Doc file is acceptable. Do not send a scanned file from a photocopier, an apple.dot file, or a Microsoft publisher file as Turnitin will not be able to assess them, despite you being able to upload them.

Contents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER:

In this essay, I will reflect on several incidents for which I was officer in the case (OIC), between a male and female, who had separated following a short-term relationship months prior. I will critically evaluate the different approaches used by police and partner agencies to engage with the female (victim), and the actions taken to support her as a repeat victim. I will then explore evidence-based policing examples of how else the victim could have been supported, before discussing whether the actions taken by those who engaged were appropriate. To assist in my reflection of the incident, I will be using Borton's Reflective Model (Borton, 1970).

There were a series of police incidents which were reported by the female over a 3 month period, starting with a low-level common assault, moving on to a witness intimidation (at which point bail conditions were imposed on the male). Following this, the male was arrested for stalking the female, and then for breaching a restraining order which was granted to the female against the male by a Magistrates court.

The male breached this restraining order on numerous occasions, and therefore was remanded in custody before being put before the next available court. Despite pleading

guilty and receiving a custodial sentence, upon his release, the male continued to breach his restraining order.

When discussing these incidents, it is important to note that they are domestic-related, therefore influencing the actions police take moving forward. Police forces approach towards domestic incidents has altered with time, to ensure that victims are appropriately safeguarded, supported, and have confidence that police will take robust action, so that they feel safe in reporting the incidents to police in the first place.

Typically, police are the first organization who engage with the victim. As such it is important that police instil confidence in the victim, so they are willing to engage, which may ultimately affect the police's ability to safeguard and support that individual (The National Safeguarding Office, 2016). This must be done whilst also maintaining a professional approach (Leech, 2019), and can be achieved in multiple ways.

I attempted to achieve this by employing active listening technique when engaging with the victim, and ensured that I took detailed statements to increase the effectiveness of this as evidence, therefore increasing the probability of obtaining a positive result at the end of proceedings.

Initially, my thoughts were that I needed to make every effort to have the victim engage and report incidents. As time went on, I clearly saw an escalation in the subject's behaviour. I strongly believed that if the victim stopped engaging with police, then the level of risk posed to her would increase, and that there was a high likelihood of serious harm being caused to her. As such, focusing on victim engagement, and my role in facilitating support for her became the forefront of my thinking.

Police play a vital role in supporting those who are at risk of harm and are the initial risk-assessors in this instance. This may be managed in multiple ways, the first being the arrest of the suspect, and at the time I believed that removing the source of risk (subject) from the equation via means of arrest would lower that risk drastically, and as such, the subject was arrested on numerous occasions.

Arrest allows for bail conditions to be sought, managing the behaviours of the suspect upon release, or, the suspect may be remanded to court should the strength of the evidence, and risk to the victim be great enough (amongst other conditions). Across these incidents, the subject had been both released with bail conditions, had later been remanded before court.

Safety planning advice (SPA) is a commonly used tool at police officer's disposal when they manage the risk of harm towards a victim/witness (College of Policing, 2023b) and should be tailored to the scenario.

Alongside SPA, response officers may refer the incident to the Domestic Abuse Safeguarding Team (DAST), who would review the appropriateness of "Target Hardening" measures which are supplied to the victim free of charge. These measures include items such as a video doorbell, or a door jammer, allowing a victim to see who is at their door before they answer, or potentially who is attending their property whilst they are not there, as well as stopping that person from accessing the property through the front or back door. The victim of these incidents was referred to DAST by myself, and all of the above equipment was provided.

These measures are employed by police, much in the same way as they are to deter dwelling burglaries (Mayhew, 1984). Gwent Police has recently received additional funding to make this equipment more accessible for victims of domestic violence, showing a commitment to safeguarding victims of domestic abuse (DA) via an evidence-based policing approach (Gwent Police, 2022).

There are other ways that police manage risk. The introduction of the domestic abuse, stalking and harassment risk assessment (DASH RA) model in 2009 has seen police use a set of 29 questions to assess the level of risk to a victim, allowing officers to make informed decisions on safeguarding measures (SafeLives, 2022). The results of this may then be shared with partner agencies, such as social services or housing, with the victims consent or by the professional judgement of the completing officer. Across these incidents, the victim continually engaged with the DASH RA, and the results of these were shared with partner agencies on each occasion.

When evaluating the measures above, and the actions which I took, I believed that they were wholly appropriate. The victim felt listened to, and that the incidents they had reported were being treated seriously. I do believe however that the above measures are only ever appropriate, should they be carefully considered and tailored to the situation.

For example, SPA is only appropriate if the advice given is tailored to each person and situation specifically. If generic advice is given to all, then this advice will not be appropriate in the slightest. In addition, a DASH can only provide an accurate risk assessment if the victim engages, and officers take time to gain the victim's views of the threat posed at each stage.

A second agency who will support a victim of DA would be an Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (IDVA). The role of an IDVA is to provide support to the victim in the initial aftermath of the incident until the conclusion of police or court proceedings, also acting as the victim's voice in a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) (SafeLives, 2023). An IDVA was assigned to the victim of the incidents which I dealt with, and initially, there was good communication between myself and the IDVA, and the IDVA to the victim. The IDVA sought information from myself regarding police action which was looking to be taken against the offender, as well as speaking to the victim in order to gain her views, and providing advice on how best she was able to keep herself safe.

Unfortunately, the effectiveness of the IDVA's role diminished over time. As OIC, I was no longer hearing from the IDVA, and on several occasions the victim voiced that the IDVA had not been in contact with herself either. As such, I questioned the method of working of the IDVA. OIC's are required to maintain regular contact with victims, keep them updated, and to establish trust and rapport. This was not present with the IDVA. As such, despite the good work done in the initial stages, the victim felt as though the IDVA was not supportive.

Contrary to the above, research conducted by interviewing staff involved in domestic violence services found the role of the IDVA invaluable, leading to further disclosures from victims, potentially due to myriad factors (Robinson, 2009). It may be the case that the dissatisfaction held by my victim is anecdotal, however it is worth noting that this is the view of a service user, and that positive results from Robinson's research were obtained by interviewing those employed by the IDVA service, therefore having a vested interest in its success.

A repeat victim is defined as a person who is the victim of the same type of crime, or the victim of the same perpetrator on more than one occasion in a 12 month period (Surrey Police, 2022), and the victim in this case fell into the category. As previously stated, repeat victims are graded at a higher risk level to those who may experience the same incident in isolation. As such, support measures offered by police and partner agencies will increase, and a MARAC meeting may be held to discuss how all agencies can work together best in order to support the victim (SafeLives, 2022). A MARAC meeting was held discussing these incidents.

Potential agencies that may take part in a MARAC meeting are police, national health service (NHS), social services, women's aid, IDVA and housing. This united front allows each agency to understand the objectives which are laid out, and how their organisation is able to contribute to the safeguarding and support of a victim. Housing may agree that they are able to relocate

a victim, so that their home address is unknown to the perpetrator, whereas child social services may engage with any children that live at or visit the household and conduct assessments or liaise with the school in order to assess whether additional measures to support these children (e.g. counselling) are able to be enacted.

A MARAC is especially important in the case of repeat victims, as a repeat victim is generally graded to be at higher risk, due to the escalation of behaviour which can be attributed by perpetrators, especially in the case of repeat DA (BBC, 2019).

I believed that robust police action was the most effective tool when it comes to tackling repeat offending, and this is executed by conducting thorough enquiries throughout the investigation to obtain a high-level of evidence which is likely to secure a conviction. This is because if a perpetrator receives a custodial sentence, they are unable to re-offend for the period which they are in custody.

Contrary to this, a review of research conducted by the College of Policing noted little evidence to suggest police action reduced DA, and that in fact custodial sentences were linked with higher rates of reoffending (College of Policing, 2023a). I experienced this first-hand across these incidents, as despite the offender ultimately being given a custodial sentence, upon his release he continued to stalk and harass the victim.

In reference to the above, it can therefore be discerned that the ability of a victim to make themselves a more difficult target is ultimately the measure which will lead to a lower rate of re-offending. This is aided by target hardening, and the willingness of a victim to engage with police and partner agencies. Research has proven that once engaged with an IDVA, 57% of victims experience a near cease of abuse in the 3-4 month period which follows (Howarth *et al.* 2014).

I've learned that force policies of taking 'positive action' and arresting offenders in domestic situations is likely to result in re-offending. As such, in the future I now know that I need to ensure that SPA is robust and situation specific, and that referrals to DAST for target hardening are made where appropriate, as this reduces the offender's ability of causing harm to the victim.

In future, I will be sure to work closely with partner agencies when attending domestic incidents, and that comprehensive DASH RA are completed (where the victim allows), and that my own views are comprehensively and coherently present within this. I will also give

thought to MARAC referrals, which may allow for an IDVA to be assigned, as I understand that victim engagement with an IDVA will increase the probability of the offending behaviour ceasing, as the victim makes themselves a more difficult target. I will ensure that future IDVA's maintain contact with their victims, so as to prevent feelings of isolation, as was the case in this incident.

In conclusion, I have learned that no agency (police or its partners) is able to work in isolation when attempting to support and safeguard a victim of DA. It has been proven by research that the police approach of assessing risk and taking formal action against perpetrators leads to higher rates of re-offending, causing harm to the victim long term. However without police conducting their work as first responders, partner agencies (e.g. IDVA) may not necessarily be informed of the incidents without this information being shared to them, unless the victim contacts them directly, which is far less common.

To caveat the above, I question whether the rates of re-offending increase after punitive police action, or whether it may be the case that without the report to the police in the first instance, the abuse would have continued, and would continue to have been unreported. As such it is difficult to discern whether the rate of re-offending is increased compared to the true rate of offending that was previously unreported (in both frequency and severity), however there was no research available to substantiate this point.

Word Count: 2199

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:

In this essay I will critically assess the challenges associated with domestic abuse (DA) incidents, and the strategies developed in order to ensure effective policing of such challenging situations. The incident which I will refer to is one of historical domestic rape and coercive and controlling behaviour, directed from a male towards his wife over the course of their 18 year marriage. In order to assist in my reflection of the incident, I will be using Borton's Reflective Model (Borton, 1970).

This was the first time that the female had reported to the police any allegation of her husband being abusive towards her and had happened following the couple separating. The female, as stated above, had disclosed that throughout their marriage, that her husband would be coercive and controlling towards her, which was characterised by being an overly jealous partner, which lead to him restricting her access to her friends and family.

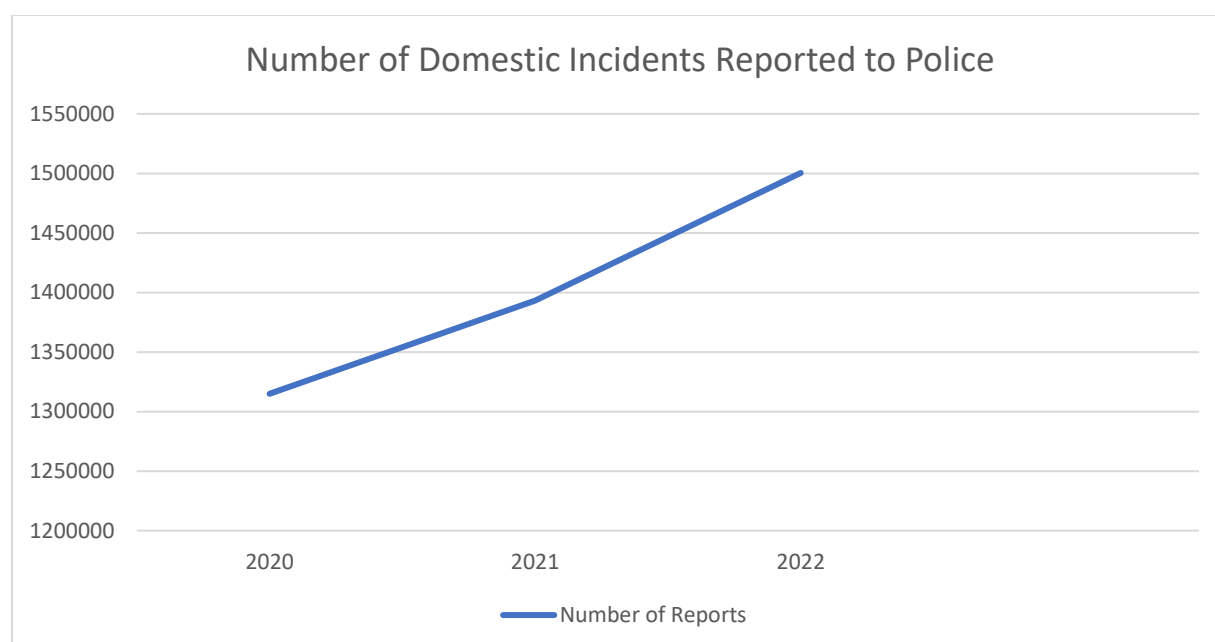
In the early years of their marriage, and after the birth of their first child, locking her in the house when he went to work, so that she could not leave to see other men. Upon his return home, the victim disclosed that her husband would examine her body and intimate areas in order to rule out her being intimate with other partners whilst he was absent. The offender had initially prohibited her from working. At a later date when this was pushed back against, restricting her access to money, and having any wages paid from her employment into his bank account. The victim also disclosed multiple rapes throughout the course of the marriage as well as continued physical and emotional abuse.

My initial thoughts having heard the disclosures from the victim, were that due to the fact that she had recently separated from her husband, she may be at a higher level of risk than she had been should she have remained in the relationship (Kelly, 2014). Due to this, I felt as though vigorous safeguarding measures were of the upmost importance, and that referrals to partner agencies should be completed in order to allow for the best support from the right sources.

DA is challenging not only for the severity and potential escalation of the incidents, but also the sheer volume of people who are domestic abuse victims, with it being estimated that 1 in 4 women and 1 in 6 men will be victims of domestic abuse in their lifetime (LWA, 2022).

I will now discuss the challenges associated with DA. The first of which surrounds the reporting of DA incidents. In England and Wales, the number of DA incidents reported to police were 7.7% higher in year ending March 2022 than the number reported year ending March 2021, and subsequently 14.1% higher than those reported year ending 2020 (Office for National Statistics, 2022)

Period (April – March)	Number of Incidents Reported
2022	1500369
2021	1393100
2020	1314960



Reasons behind non-reporting

Despite an increased number of reports, issues surrounding victims of DA reporting this to the police remain. In 2020, it is estimated that only 18% of domestic abuse incidents were reported to police (WomensAid, 2021), meaning that the true number of DA incidents which occurred in 2020 is approximated to be 7,305,300.

There are myriad factors behind why incidents of DA are not reported to the police, which generally lean towards being qualitative rather than quantitative, and as such are more

difficult to decipher and therefore address. The first which will be discussed are DA victim's perceived fear of consequences.

The first reported fear of victims is social services involvement in their family, and that this may affect the victim's custody of their children and that this incident will be held against them on record by social services (SWACA, 2022).

Tied into this is a fear or unknowing of how to live alone, or how to financially support themselves in the absence of their partner. This is particularly prevalent in cases of coercive and controlling behaviour and was indeed the case in the incident which I referred to earlier.

The male in the relationship had been in complete control of all finances, and despite the victim having her own bank account, all wages earned (after he had allowed her to work following years of dispute) were paid into his bank account. As such, the victim in this instance talked about how she found the thought of having to manage money, bills and other aspects of responsibility associated with being an independent adult overwhelming. A result of this may be that the victim stays in the relationship because of this fear. The victim in this instance alluded to this being one of the reasons as to why she remained in her marriage for so long.

Coupled with the above, the signs of coercive and controlling behaviour are often subtle, meaning that the dynamic of the relationship changes from a healthy one, to one which is coercive and controlling, over a long period of time. As such, a further challenge faced by those who are victims of coercive and controlling behaviour is noticing the signs of such abuse. Some key indicators of coercive and controlling behaviour can include controlling your appearance, extreme jealousy, monitoring your movements, restricting access to a mobile phone and threats of suicide if termination of the relationship is considered (TalkingParents, 2022).

In reference to the incident which I am discussing, the victim stated that she had grown up in a household where DA was present, and due to the fact that she married young, did not view her own experiences with her husband as being particularly abnormal. She stated that she was not cognisant of coercive control, and when she did become aware of it, had been in fear of reporting it to the police, or leaving the relationship, as she felt as though she would not know how to run her own life (e.g. pay bills, find somewhere to rent), as her husband had always done these things.

To follow on from the challenges that face tackling DA, I will now critically evaluate the strategies employed by police forces to ensure that DA is dealt with robustly. The approach taken to DA has changed over time. The Government has set one of its policing priorities as reducing Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG) (Home Office, 2021), and as such, it is the policy of all police forces in England and Wales to take positive action in response to these incidents (College of Policing, 2023b).

Positive action does not strictly refer to exercising the power of arrest, as officer judgement, and use of the National Decision Model (NDM) (College of Policing, 2013) should always be used prior to exercising this power. Of course there are also domestic incidents in which no substantive offence has occurred, and in this situation, positive action can be achieved by carrying out safeguarding of the parties involved.

It is my experience that when attending DA incidents where a substantive offence has been committed, then officers will exercise this power of arrest. In the immediate aftermath of the incident, this will provide the ultimate safeguard, as the source of risk, the perpetrator, in the situation is removed. Despite this, rates of recidivism in abusive relationship increase should the offender receive a custodial sentence (College of Policing, 2023a).

As a result of the above, it is important that arrest is not executed in isolation, and that it's accompanied by safeguarding measures which are tailored to the victim, and situation-specific. Officers in Gwent are required as per force policy to complete a domestic abuse, stalking and harassment risk assessment (DASH RA) for every domestic incident which they attend. This is a series of 29 questions which allow officers to more accurately assess the risk posed to a victim of a domestic incident, and as such, allows relevant referrals to be made, and adequate safety measures to be enacted.

It is estimated that in forces in England, 3076 officers completed on average 38.5 DASH risk assessments each (Hohl *et al.*, 2023), which evidences a commitment from forces to assessing risk in domestic incidents to be able to appropriately support victims.

Contrary to this however, there is concern that the DASH model is rudimentary in its accuracy, and it has been reported that "officer risk prediction based on DASH are little better than random" (Brown, Medina, Turner, 2019). To combat the last point, forces are introducing the Domestic Abuse Risk Assessment (DARA), which in a pilot showed a near 40% increase in officers assessing risk to the same level as an expert (College of Policing,

2022), again displaying the commitment forces have to adopting an accurate risk-led approach when it comes to safeguarding victims.

The completion of a risk assessment in isolation is redundant if this information is not acted upon. One of the most effective uses of this information is to share it with partner agencies. There are numerous partner agencies that this information can be shared with and is most efficiently done at a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC).

MARAC's allow for organisations such as social services, women's aid, IDVA and housing To meet in order to discuss how best to support a victim of DA. An IDVA will act as the voice of the victim in this meeting, whilst providing a personal source of support in the immediate aftermath of the incident. Simultaneously, Women's Aid may be able to offer refuge for the victim and children, safeguarding the victim so that their location is unknown to the offender, thus reducing repeat victimization. In 2022, police referrals made up 77% of all referrals received by MARAC (SafeLives, 2022).

In relation to the incident which I attended, the victim was DASH compliant, which allowed safety planning advice to be given, namely, to stay with a friend of which their address was unknown to the perpetrator, as well as the case being discussed in a MARAC, which resulted in both further IDVA support. The victim had then been offered a placement within a refuge, whilst police action was being taken against her husband.

I will now critically evaluate the work done by police to prevent domestic incidents, by both educating the public of the warning signs of abusive relationships, and the work that is done with offenders in order to stop repeat offending with new victims.

There has been an element of critical assessment on the methods employed by police to tackle DA throughout this piece. I will now focus on the police's efforts in raising public awareness of DA. Anecdotally, it appears as though awareness of DA is more prevalent than it had been in previous decades, or at least, it is less accepted/tolerated than it once was. Unfortunately there are no direct statistics or studies available which reference whether there is an increase or decrease in DA awareness. We can however infer this from secondary data which is available.

For example, a UK based charity "UK Says No More" holds a "Say no more" week every year, which aims to raise awareness of DA and sexual violence (UKSaysNoMore, 2023).

Part of this initiative is the posting of material, such as educational videos, on social media, or posters and flyers being placed in heavy foot-fall public areas.

There are however no indications that this charity is in any way funded by the police, or that the police engage with them in any way. As such, criticism can be levelled as to whether the police are making strong enough efforts to raise awareness of DA themselves or are simply relying on the work done by partner agencies, whom they are not directly funding.

To conclude, there is verifiable evidence that police organisations across England and Wales are taking steps to address DA, whether this be via using DASH RA models to quantify risk & offer proportionate support, or by engaging with partner agencies via being the lead party at MARAC's. With recidivism rates increasing after custodial sentencing, the police's primary purpose in dealing with DA must be questioned, therefore it is encouraging that secondary support measures are being put in place via collaborative working with partner agencies, despite concerns over their appropriateness (DASH RA).

I have learned from this experience that although arrest may lower risk in the initial instance, it can often lead to re-offending, and potentially an escalation in level of risk. Previous to this, I believed that arrest was the most important factor in safeguarding a victim, however I now feel as though it should be a complimentary factor to thorough safeguarding and referrals to partner agencies, and that support of the victim in safeguarding themselves should be the principal focus.

Concern should rightfully be held over the fact that there are an increased number of DA reports to the police year-on-year since 2020, however I do consider whether in a secondary sense this is a positive.

Ultimately, the police are only able to provide support to those who are willing to report. There is however no verifiable evidence to prove a correlation between the number of DA reports increasing due to public awareness of DA increasing, therefore, no credit can be given to police organisations for this.

Word Count: 2200 Words

Task 2 Option 2:

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Policing Communities

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 3

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Road Policing

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 4

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Information and Intelligence

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 5

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Conducting Investigations

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Authentication signature:

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

Signed: ☐ 

Date: 04/02/2023

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.

BBC (2019) *Domestic Abuse Killers 'follow eight-stage pattern', Study says*. Available at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-49481998>
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