

LEVEL 6 ASSESSMENT SPECIFICATION

Student name:	Jodie Stirling	Student ID number:	2222260
Programme:	Graduate Diploma in Policing (GDIP)		
Module:	Operational Policing Practice 3		
Module code:	BMP6005D	Contribution to Overall Module Assessment (%):	100%
Lecturer:	Dr Rhiannon Sandy	Internal Verifier:	
Assignment Title:	Academic assignment	Word count (or equivalent):	Essay 4000 Words
Submission deadline:	27 May 2024	Return date of provisional marks & written feedback:	17 June 2024

Essay one:

Research conducted on behalf of HMICFRS found that if people do not believe that the police treat the public fairly and with respect, they are significantly less likely to report crime either as a victim or a witness (BMG Research, 2018). How effective are measures in place to ensure that officers act with integrity and treat the public fairly and with respect?

Your answer must be based on academic research rather than personal experience. Word limit: 1000 words.

Answer:

I am going to discuss the measures that are implemented to ensure that police officers in the UK act with integrity, treat the public fairly and treat everyone with respect. This essay will outline how the forces code of conduct is followed through via extensive procedures. The police forces throughout England and Wales focus on ethical guidance, transparency, and accountability, as well as fostering a culture that promotes fairness and respect.

One primary measure and practice within policing is the Code of Ethics, which was established by the College of Policing. These codes outline the standards of professional behaviour expected from all police personnel within the establishment including officers, staff, PCSO's and police support officers. The codes also underline the importance of procedural justice, which includes listening to the public, making impartial decisions, and demonstrating respect and trustworthiness (College of Policing 2024).

In addition to the code of ethic there is PEEL (Police Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Legitimacy) inspections conducted by HMICFRS (His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services). These inspections play a crucial role in today's current police forces. The PEEL inspection programme is an assessment of the effectiveness, efficiency, and legitimacy of police forces in England and Wales (HMICFRS, 2023). These inspections assess how well police forces in England and Wales perform in various areas, including their legitimacy and how they treat the public. The inspections are ongoing and intelligence-led, aiming to ensure continuous improvement for the future. (College of policing, 2024).

The table below is an example of the PEEL inspection report table completed in 2021-2022 (HMICFRS, 2021). The table shows a snippet of some of the areas in particular such as engaging and treating the public with fairness and respect. The forces are individually assessed with the following gradings; inadequate, requires improvement, adequate, good, and outstanding with their performance.

	Recording data about crime	Engaging with and treating the public with fairness and respect	Preventing crime and anti-social behaviour	Responding to the public	Investigating crime	Protecting vulnerable people	Managing offenders and suspects
Nottinghamshire	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Good	Good	Adequate	
South Wales	Adequate	Good	Good	Good	Requires improvement	Adequate	
South Yorkshire	Good	Outstanding	Adequate	Good	Outstanding	Good	
Staffordshire	Requires improvement	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Requires improvement	Inadequate	
Suffolk	Good	Good	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Good	

The reports can be accessed by the public and inspected by each individual force to ensure they work on their gradings if failing to meet expectations within the assessment. Police forces are assessed on many broader and wider aspects including forces committing to better victim support and focus on those most vulnerable within society.

The College of Policing (CoP) also provides guidance on handling police misconduct, ensuring fairness and proportionality in disciplinary proceedings. This guidance helps misconduct panels evaluate the seriousness of any proven misconduct and its wider impact on public confidence in the police.

Moreover, there are robust mechanisms to support whistleblowers, encouraging police staff to report unethical behaviour without fear of retaliation. This is part of a broader effort to maintain integrity and transparency within the force (College of Policing 2024).

South Wales Police (SWP) has its own professional standards department which specialises in managing public complaints; internal conduct, disciplinary proceedings, and embedding learning and improvement that has been identified within its cases. The department also comprises of the Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU). The ACU department investigates allegations of corrupt or unethical practices against Police employees and those who would seek to conspire with them. This would include abuse of position for sexual purpose, inappropriate associations, misuse of force systems, disclosure of information and serious criminal offences.

All recruited and current officers are processed through the Vetting Unit (VU), this department ensures that SWP comply with the national guidance on police vetting (SWP, 2024).

In addition to all the above procedures and departments, there is the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC). The IOPC is completely independent from the police, so the public can have even more confidence as they may feel in some part's forces may become bias when investigating misconduct, despite the transparency of reporting but the IOPC feature may allow for that added reassurance when complaints are made against the police by the public.

The IOPC 2024 is set out to achieve a vision which focuses on gathering, sharing, and prioritising whilst implementing learning by four key objectives.

Those four key objectives are, making sure that people know about the complaints system and are confident to use it. The complaints system delivers evidence-based and fair outcomes to hold police accountable for their actions. The IOPC ensure that their influence improves policing and that the organisation itself delivers high performance (IOPC, 2024).

Tom Whitting the Acting Director General of the IOPC stated the following:

“Our mission is to improve policing by independent oversight of police complaints, holding police to account and ensuring learning effects change. We use learning from our work to influence changes in policing, so that everyone can have trust and confidence in the police. We make our decisions completely independent of and separate from the police and the Government”. (IOPC, 2024).

Overall, while these measures are comprehensive and aim to uphold high standards of integrity and fairness, their effectiveness can vary. Therefore, continuous monitoring and adaptation of these measures are necessary to address any gaps and ensure that the public's trust in the police is maintained and strengthened. (College of Policing, 2024).

In conclusion, if the trust and public conception of the police is improved by the above methods being put in place, ensuring Police forces in England and Wales are abiding by the law themselves, treating the public with respect and gaining trust within communities, then there is likelihood of public reporting crime to police by having more confidence.

“Without public trust and confidence in the police, attempts to prevent and detect crime will be unlikely to succeed no matter how impressive the strategic thinking behind them, the Home Affairs Committee (HAC) has found. In a report into policing published today, it calls on police forces to implement specific measures to restore trust with communities and transform workforce culture” (Home Affairs, 2023).

Word count= 944

Essay two:

*Choose **one** of the following questions:*

- **Response policing** – *Assess the extent of response officers' role in dealing with critical and major incidents.*
- **Community policing** – *Why is partnership the most effective strategy for improving community engagement?*
- **Information and intelligence** – *How effective are current methods used to communicate information and intelligence (within individual police forces and more widely), and how might they be improved?*

Your answer must be based on academic research.

Word limit: 1000 words.

Answer:

In this essay I am going to discuss community policing in England and Wales and how it has increasingly emphasized the importance of partnership strategies to enhance community engagement. Partnership approaches involve collaboration between the police, community members, local authorities, and other stakeholders to address crime and social issues collectively. Recognizing this, I am going to discuss several reasons, supported by academic research, specifying why partnership is the most effective strategy for improving community engagement in the field of professional policing.

Partnership in community policing is widely regarded as the most effective strategy for improving community engagement in the UK for several key reasons. Firstly, partnerships enable the combination of resources and expertise from various interested parties, including local authorities, social services, community groups, and residents. This collaborative approach enhances the ability to address complex social issues that contribute to crime and disorder, which the police alone may struggle to manage effectively (College of Policing 2023).

Partnerships between the police and the community foster trust and mutual respect. Research has shown that when police officers work collaboratively with community members, it helps to build a sense of trust, which is crucial for effective policing. Trust enhances cooperation, making it easier for police to gather intelligence and work on preventing crime rather than just responding to incidents (Bullock and Johnson, 2012).

Secondly, partnerships build trust and legitimacy within communities. When police work alongside other community stakeholders, it fosters a sense of shared responsibility and cooperation. This collaboration helps to break down barriers between the police and the community, leading to improved communication, mutual understanding, and increased willingness of the public to engage with the police. (College of Policing, 2023).

This Increased legitimacy is evident when police engage in partnerships with community organizations and residents, they are perceived as more legitimate and accountable. Legitimacy is a critical factor in policing, as it influences public willingness to comply with the law and cooperate with law enforcement agencies. Studies suggest that legitimacy arises from procedural justice, where fair treatment and transparency in police processes play a significant role (Tyler, 2006; Mazerolle et al., 2013).

Trust in police from ethnic backgrounds groups has always had an impact in community engagement, mainly concerns of persons regarding institutional racism within policing and this just causes failure with ethnic minority groups wanting to trust the police.

The Macpherson Report (Citation1999) defined institutional racism as a “Collective failure of an organisations to provide an appropriate and professional service to people because of their colour, culture or ethnic origin’ Consequently, the behaviour and attitudes of people within the organisation can discriminate and stereotype minority ethnic people through ‘unwitting prejudice”. (Macpherson, 1999)

All police officers and members of police staff are drawn from a variety of communities. Therefore, they carry into their work the values and belief set that can feed preferences in particular situations. Such preferences can include biases and prejudices that are based on gender, race, sexual orientation, or other facets of identity (Gold, 2022).

Furthermore, partnerships support proactive rather than reactive policing. By working with community members and other organizations, police can identify and address underlying issues before they escalate into more serious problems. This preventative approach is crucial for sustainable community safety and well-being.

Shared responsibility within partnerships encourages a shared responsibility for addressing community issues. This approach recognizes that the police cannot solve all problems alone and that effective crime prevention and community safety require the involvement of various stakeholders. This collaborative effort leads to more comprehensive and sustainable solutions to community problems (Crawford, 1997).

Improved Problem-Solving through partnerships, police can leverage the expertise and resources of other organizations and community members. This collective problem-solving approach leads to more innovative and effective solutions to local issues. Research by Innes and Weston (2010) highlights how collaborative efforts in problem-oriented policing result in more effective crime reduction and enhanced community well-being.

Better Resource Allocation can allow effective partnerships to be able to resource allocation by pooling resources from different agencies and organizations. This synergy ensures that resources are used more efficiently and effectively, leading to improved outcomes for community safety and engagement (Skogan, 2006).

Practical evidence from various studies supports the effectiveness of partnership strategies in community policing. For example, the National Reassurance Policing Programme (NRPP) in England and Wales demonstrated that partnership approaches led to significant reductions in crime and improvements in public perceptions of safety (Tuffin, Morris, and Poole, 2006). Similarly, the Safer Neighbourhoods initiative, which focused on partnership and community engagement, reported positive outcomes in terms of crime reduction and enhanced community relations (Quinton and Morris, 2008).

Problem-oriented policing is not conventional policing. It calls on the police to work creatively and collaboratively and engage in open-ended enquires to better understand and respond to presenting problems. It is not surprising, therefore, that capacity—notably time to conduct problem-oriented policing—was viewed as a primary facilitator of or barrier to problem-oriented policing. In the context of recent cuts to police budgets in England and Wales (Higgins, 2018).

Lastly, community partnerships empower residents by giving them a voice in the policing process. This inclusion can lead to more tailored and effective policing strategies that reflect the specific needs and concerns of the community, thereby enhancing public confidence and cooperation. (College of Policing, 2023)

In summary, the effectiveness of partnership-based community policing in the UK lies in its ability to leverage collective resources, foster trust, support proactive measures, and empower community members, all of which contribute to a more engaged and safer community.

Word count: 915

Essay three:

How effective are cognitive interviews as a means of obtaining initial accounts from victims and witnesses?

Your answer must be based on academic research.

Word limit: 1000 words.

Answer

Cognitive interviews (CIs) have proven to be highly effective in obtaining initial accounts from victims and witnesses in UK policing. Research has shown that CIs significantly enhance the quantity and accuracy of information recalled compared to traditional interview methods. This technique focuses on the social dynamics of the interview, including building rapport, asking non-leading questions, and using active listening skills. These elements are crucial for helping interviewees recall information more effectively, making CIs particularly useful in various scenarios, including those involving vulnerable persons (Crest, 2016).

CIs are grounded in psychological research and have been integrated into police training programs across the UK. Studies indicate that the structured and empathetic

approach of CIs leads to more detailed and reliable accounts, which are essential for successful investigations and prosecutions (Crest 2016).

CIs have been extensively studied and widely implemented in England and Wales as a method for obtaining detailed and accurate initial accounts from victims and witnesses. Research highlights several key benefits and some challenges associated with their use.

First it looks at the effectiveness of CI's with using enhanced recall. What this means in simplest terms is that CIs are designed to enhance memory recall through various techniques such as context memory, varied recollection, and focused retrieval. Studies have consistently shown that CIs can lead to significantly more accurate and detailed information compared to standard police interviews. For instance, Memon et al. (2010) found that cognitive interviews increased the amount of correct information recalled by witnesses without a corresponding increase in errors or inaccuracy.

It also examined the suitability of different witnesses where CIs have proven effective across various populations, including children and individuals with neurodiverse conditions. Research by Milne and Bull (2002) demonstrated that CIs could be adapted to suit the needs of vulnerable witnesses, thereby improving the quality of their testimonies.

They also researched into reducing leading questions. One of the key principles of the cognitive interview is to minimize the use of leading questions, which can distort witness recollection. Fisher and Geiselman (1992) argued that CIs reduce interviewer bias and the influence of leading questions, leading to more reliable witness statements.

With the help of training and implementation the success of cognitive interviews heavily depends on the training and expertise of the interviewers. Kebbell et al. (1999) noted that well-trained interviewers could significantly improve the quality of information obtained from witnesses. However, the effectiveness of CIs can be compromised if interviewers are inadequately trained or fail to adhere to the structured protocol.

There are a few challenges faced with the implementation of CIs. For instance, there's time as a factor, one of the main criticisms of cognitive interviews is that they can be time-consuming. The detailed and systematic nature of the CI process means that it often takes longer than traditional interview methods. Clarke and Milne (2001) pointed out that the additional time required for CIs could be a barrier to their

widespread adoption, especially in resource-constrained environments. Planning is essential when conducting CIs and interviewers preparing themselves to the best of their ability, using the tools and resources they have when conducting the CIs.

There is also the flexibility in execution of these types of interviews. The effectiveness of cognitive interviews can vary significantly depending on how well the techniques are implemented. Dando et al. (2009) found inconsistencies in the application of CIs across different police forces, which can affect their overall effectiveness. South Wales Police have specific training requirements for officers to gain specialist techniques when conducting these types of interviews. Specialist courses such as PIP 2 and vulnerable adult are taken over a 5-week period, these courses are intense, in-depth and provide officers with necessary skills required to conduct to prevent error and mistakes being made.

Some researchers have raised concerns about the cognitive load placed on interviewees during a cognitive interview. For example, Holliday et al. (2011) suggested that the multiple recall strategies used in CIs could potentially overwhelm some witnesses, particularly those with cognitive impairments.

Previous methods of questioning and interviewers should be aware of the interviewees expectations and defer asking certain questions that may confuse them. Geiselman & Fisher, 2014 detailed that there were two techniques from the original CI that serve this purpose. Firstly, requesting the narrative again but this time in reverse order, and secondly requesting the witness to change physical or conceptual perspectives on the event. Each of these techniques typically is employed near the end of the specific-questions phase of the CI practice. Each was taken from research on memory for stories (Anderson & Pichert, 1978; Whitten & Leonard, 1981) and is based on the concept that there are multiple access routes to memories. (Geiselman & Fisher, 2014).

In conclusion, after reviewing numerous research it clearly demonstrates that Cognitive Interviews are a pivotal tool for interviewers when investigating. The interview alone is extremely important when trying to achieve best evidence protocol.

Overall, cognitive interviews are a highly effective method for obtaining detailed and accurate accounts from victims and witnesses, as evidenced by numerous studies conducted in England and Wales. Their success centres on proper training and adherence to the CI protocol, though challenges such as time constraints and variability in implementation remain. The academic consensus suggests that, when conducted correctly, cognitive interviews significantly enhance the quality of witness testimonies, thereby improving the outcomes of criminal investigations. CIs are so important when police and other authorities are trying to achieve best evidence in any investigation, and they continue to provide a fundamental platform for interviews.

Word count: 915

Essay four:

Examine the various socio-economic and psychological characteristics which can make people vulnerable to exploitation by criminal gangs.

Your answer must be based on academic research rather than personal experience.

Word limit: 1000 words.

Answer -

In this essay I will discuss criminal gangs in the UK, going into detail how they exploit individuals who exhibit certain socio-economic and psychological vulnerabilities. There are numerous psychological characteristics which include part of poverty, social exclusion, lack of education, mental health issues, and a history of abuse or neglect.

I will now explain these characteristics in more detail:

Socio-economic characteristics including poverty, where individuals from low-income backgrounds are more prone to gang exploitation. Poverty creates a sense of desperation, making illegal activities appear as viable means of survival. According to the Home Office (2019), economic hardship is a significant driver for young people joining gangs as it promises quick financial gain and an escape from poverty (Home Office, 2019).

Such factors as social exclusion where socially marginalized individuals, including those from minority ethnic backgrounds, often face discrimination and limited opportunities, leading to feelings of alienation. This exclusion makes them targets for gangs that offer a sense of belonging and purpose (Densley, 2013).

The lack of education and employment opportunities for some, with very limited access to education and job prospects, this can push individuals towards gangs. The Centre for Social Justice (2020) notes that "Educational disengagement and subsequent unemployment increase the risk of gang involvement, as gangs exploit these vulnerabilities by offering an alternative route to success" (Centre for Social Justice, 2020).

In addition, to those factors you've also got to have consideration for psychological characteristics such as mental health problems, including depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder. These factors can make individuals more vulnerable to exploitation. Gangs exploit these conditions by providing an illusory sense of support and belonging. The Children's Society (2018) highlights that children with mental health issues are often groomed by gangs for criminal activities (Children's Society, 2018).

Persons who have experienced history of abuse or neglect are seen as highly vulnerable. These Individuals with a history of physical, emotional, or sexual abuse are more likely to be exploited by gangs. These experiences often result in low self-esteem and a heightened need for acceptance and protection, which gangs exploit (Cockbain & Brayley, 2012).

You also must consider such things as peer pressure and the need for acceptance with the feeling of being wanted in society. Adolescents are influenced by peer pressure and the need to be accepted by their peers. This psychological vulnerability is exploited by gangs, who often use current members to recruit new ones by emphasizing friendship and loyalty (Pitts, 2008).

Factors must be made regarding persons exposure to violence, including violent victimization amongst gang members. Peterson et al (2004) Identified how adolescent gang members between twelve and sixteen years are more likely to experience violent victimization including serious violence whilst being in a gang or prior to joining specific gangs (Taylor et al, 2007).

Young vulnerable people are targeted especially those who suffer with their mental health and wellbeing due to trauma from characteristics discussed in this essay. Policing and communities must take into consideration these vulnerable indicators apparent within gang members to get a broader insight of the root causes to young people being influenced by gangs.

Knowing this information safeguarding these vulnerable people from exploitation is key. Children in particular who are more prone to being exploited due to the psychological characteristics; they are most likely to have from childhood trauma amongst other things as mentioned previously within this essay. The child safeguarding practice review panel 2020 conducted a review on gang crime and how to identify children who are at risk of Criminal Exploitation (CI).

Across 17 local areas the review looked at, a range of third-party partners working with the children and at different levels within the system. Some were being supported by early help services, others through children's social care, often as a child in need or as part of a child protection plan. Two of those children within the study were looked after in residency. Some of the local areas had a considered approach to working with these children, with investment in services, while others were underdeveloped and did not have clear practice guidelines. Most of the children in the fieldwork cases were involved with several agencies. It was common to find engagement with all or some of the following agencies: youth offending service, police, children's social care, Child, and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS). (Government, 2020)

Beresford and Wood stated the following:

"To tackle gang membership effectively it is vital that we learn to live with the juxtaposition that gang members are violent individuals and vulnerable victims, and

that the current one-dimensional perception that gang members are merely violent perpetrators is amended” (Beresford and Wood, 2016).

Alternative Provision Specialist Taskforces have been implemented, which work directly with young people in alternative provision settings to offer intensive support from experts, including mental health professionals, family workers, and speech and language therapists. Bringing this wider range of professionals together aims to reduce the risk to these pupils of being exploited and entering a life of crime, and helping them move into further education, employment, or training after they finish school (Gov UK, 2024).

In conclusion the interplay of socio-economic and psychological factors creates a fertile ground for criminal gangs to exploit vulnerable individuals in the UK. Addressing these vulnerabilities requires comprehensive social policies focused on poverty alleviation, educational opportunities, mental health support, and protective interventions for at-risk individuals. Young people who are most at risk of serious violence or gang exploitation will receive targeted support to keep them engaged in education and attending lessons.

Word count: 917

Essay five:

Critically assess the effectiveness of options available to reduce re-offending. You may choose a specific type of offence for this answer e.g. domestic violence, anti-social behaviour, knife crime.

Your answer must be based on academic research, but you may make reference to relevant case studies.

Word limit: 1000 words.

Public Health research conducted in 2023 stated that “Domestic violence is highly prevalent globally. In many cases, it is experienced by women or girls and is perpetrated by men. 1 On average, approximately one-third of women and girls experience domestic violence, with prevalence rates ranging from 16% in Central Europe, to 25% in North America, and 44% in Central sub-Saharan Africa “(JAMA Network, 2023).

In this essay I am going to look at what options are available to prevent re-offending within domestic violence offences, considering the high-volume reports of this specific crime. I am also going to discuss the effectiveness of reducing re-offending in domestic violence offences in the UK, of which involves a variety of approaches that combines legal, rehabilitative, and support mechanisms; specifically, to those who need it after experiencing traumatic domestic violence. The effectiveness of these mechanisms and measures can be assessed through various programs and initiatives, which will be supported by case studies and academic research discussed further within this answer.

Firstly, we will discuss legal measures, that of Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPOs). DVPOs are immediate protective measures that prevent the offender from returning to the residence and contacting the victim for up to 28 days. These orders provide immediate safety but their long-term effectiveness in preventing re-offending is mixed. While they can offer a cooling-off period and immediate relief for victims, the lack of long-term engagement with offenders can limit their impact on re-offending rates (Home Office, 2019).

Secondly, we review the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs). MARACs engage with multiple agencies to assess and manage the risk posed by serious domestic violence offenders. Research indicates that MARACs can be effective in reducing re-offending by coordinating responses and ensuring comprehensive support for victims (Robinson and Tregidga, 2007). However, the success of MARACs largely depends on the quality of inter-agency cooperation and the resources available.

Thirdly, we look at the rehabilitative programs that are implemented for the perpetrator. Programs like the Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programme (DVPP) aim to address the behaviour of offenders through therapeutic interventions. Studies suggest that DVPPs can be effective in reducing re-offending, particularly when combined with ongoing support and monitoring (Kelly and Westmarland, 2015). However, the effectiveness varies based on the program's quality and the offender's engagement level.

Another method that could be considered are restraining orders, which are a common tool to prevent re-offending by legally prohibiting contact between the offender and the victim. When combined with electronic monitoring, these orders can be more effective. A Home Office study found that electronic monitoring reduced breaches of restraining orders, which indirectly suggests a reduction in re-offending (Home Office, 2011).

After reviewing a Case Study: Respect Phased Intervention (RPI). It demonstrated that the RPI in London focuses on a structured approach to rehabilitating domestic violence offenders. Evaluations of this study have shown that participants in the program demonstrate a significant reduction in re-offending rates (Respect, 2020). The program's success is attributed to its comprehensive approach, combining therapy with practical support and the offender engaging in the process.

Public Health in 2023, conducted research on a percentage of domestic violence offenders who had substance misuse or mental disorders, and assessed how these factors were associated with an increased risk of reoffending. They explored both violent reoffending and any reoffending outcomes, alcohol and drug use disorders were important factors, and in the model for domestic violence reoffending, alcohol use disorder was associated with later recidivism. Previous research had indicated that addressing substance use disorders and other mental health disorders can lead to a reduction in reoffending. The newly developed tools could assist when making decisions on how to allocate treatment and the extent and frequency of supervision. (Public Health, 2023).

With police forces and other third-party stakeholders understanding these newly developed tools, assisting them with making decisions when applying them to domestic related offences. This allows for individual offenders to be identified as high risk of offending due to the root causes such as alcohol and drug abuse, then reassessing whether rehabilitations programs should be taken into consideration before arresting or imprisonment is implemented.

We must not overlook the victim support processes; these are in place and specifically those victims who have been implicated by domestic related offences. The support offered to them are the Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs). IDVAs provide practical and emotional support to victims, helping them navigate the criminal justice system and access necessary services. Research by Howarth et al. (2009) indicates that the involvement of IDVAs can reduce re-offending by improving victim safety and engagement with support services.

There are other schemes such as sanctuary schemes which modify victims' homes to enhance security, allowing them to remain in their homes rather than relocating. Changing locks, installing CCTV, ring doorbells and security mechanisms to allow for victims to feel safe and in less fear (Gov, 2010). These schemes have been shown to provide a sense of safety and stability for victims, which can indirectly contribute to reducing re-offending by disrupting the cycle of abuse and having crime deterrents put in place (Jones et al., 2010).

There are challenges and limitations, despite the availability of these measures, several challenges remain. Limited resources and inconsistent implementation can undermine the effectiveness of interventions. Additionally, cultural, and societal attitudes towards domestic violence can affect the willingness of victims to seek help and the responsiveness of agencies (Hester, 2013).

In conclusion upon reviewing numerous case studies and articles, it evidenced that the effectiveness of options to reduce re-offending in domestic violence offences in the UK varies across different approaches. Legal measures like DVPOs and MARACs provide immediate protection and coordinated responses but need to be supplemented with rehabilitative programs and support mechanisms. Perpetrator programs and the involvement of IDVAs have shown promise in addressing the root causes of offending behaviour and supporting victims. However, sustained success requires consistent application, adequate funding, and societal change to address the underlying issues of domestic violence.

Word count: 986

Bibliography

- 2021/22 Archives - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (justiceinspectors.gov.uk). Accessed on May 22nd, 2024.
- Bullock, K., and Johnson, P. (2012). 'Community, intelligence-led policing and crime control'. *Policing and Society*, 22(3), pp. 364-379. Bullock, K. (2013). Community, intelligence-led policing, and crime control. *Policing & Society*, 23(2), 125–144. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2012.671822> Accessed 20th and 22nd May 2024.
- Centre for Research and Evidence on Security Threats (CREST). (2016). The Cognitive Interview: How Research has improved Practice <https://www.crestresearch.ac.uk> . Accessed on 20th May 2024.
- Centre for Social Justice. (2020). It Can Be Stopped: A Proven Blueprint to Stop Violence and Tackle Gang and Related Offending in London and Beyond. (<https://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk>) Accessed 20 May 2024.
- Children's Society. (2018). Counting Lives: Responding to Children who are Criminally Exploited <https://www.childrenssociety.org.uk> (<https://www.childrenssociety.org.uk>. Accessed 20 May 2024.
- Clarke, C., & Milne, R. (2001). National Evaluation of the PEACE Investigative Interviewing Course https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263127370_National_Evaluation_of_the_PEACE_Investigative_Interviewing_Course . Accessed 20th May 2024.
- Cockbain, E., & Brayley, H. (2012). Child Sexual Exploitation and Youth Offending: A Research Note. *European Journal of Criminology*, 9(6), 689-700.
- Code of Practice for Ethical Policing | College of Policing (2024) (<https://www.college.police.uk/ethics/code-of-practice>) . Accessed on May 20th and 22nd 2024.

- College of Policing. (2023). Guidance for Ethical and Professional Behaviour in Policing. Code of Ethics | College of Policing Accessed 20th and 22nd May 2024.
- College of Policing. (2024). Code of Practice for Ethical Policing. (<https://www.college.police.uk/ethics/integrity-and-transparency>). Accessed May 20th and 22nd 2024.
- College of Policing. (2024). Obtaining initial accounts from victims and witnesses <https://www.college.police.uk>. Accessed on 20th May 2024.
- Dando, C. J., Wilcock, R., & Milne, R. (2009). The Cognitive Interview: The efficacy of a modified mental reinstatement of context procedure for frontline police investigators. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 23(1), 138-147.
- Daniel McCarthy, Megan O'Neill, The Police and Partnership Working: Reflections on Recent Research, *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, Volume 8, Issue 3, September 2014, Pages 243–253, <https://doi.org/10.1093/police/pau022> Accessed on 22nd May 2024.
- Densley, J. A. (2013). *How Gangs Work: An Ethnography of Youth Violence*. London: Palgrave Macmillan. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316245083_How_Gangs_Work . Accessed 20th May 2024.
- Densley, J., Deuchar, R., & Harding, S. (2020). An Introduction to Gangs and Serious Youth Violence in the United Kingdom. *Youth Justice*, 20(1-2), 3-10. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1473225420902848>. Accessed on 20th and 22nd May 2024.
- Frisby-Osman, S., & Wood, J. L. (2020). Rethinking How We View Gang Members: An Examination into Affective, Behavioural, and Mental Health Predictors of UK Gang-Involved Youth. *Youth Justice*, 20(1-2), 93-112. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1473225419893779>. Accessed on 23rd May 2024.
- Gold, J. (2022). Improving community relations in the police through procedural justice – an action learning initiative. *Action Learning: Research and Practice*, 19(3), 230–247. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14767333.2022.2129586>. Accessed 20th May 2024.
- Government UK 2020 The Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel - It was hard to escape - report (publishing.service.gov.uk). Accessed 23rd May 2024.
- Hard-hitting measures to eradicate toxic police culture must come before wider change possible, Home Affairs Committee warns - Committees - UK Parliament. Accessed May 20th, 2024.

- Hester, M. (2013). Who Does What to Whom? Gender and Domestic Violence Perpetrators. *European Journal of Criminology*, 10(5), pp.623-637.
- Higgins, A., 2018. *The future of neighbourhood policing*. London: Police Foundation. [The future of neighbourhood policing - The Police Foundation \(police-foundation.org.uk\)](https://police-foundation.org.uk) Accessed 20th and 23rd May 2024.
- HMICFRS. (2023). PEEL: Police effectiveness, efficiency, and legitimacy. (<https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/peel-assessments/>) Accessed 20th and 22nd May 2024.
- HMICFRS. (2023). Police effectiveness, efficiency, and legitimacy. Retrieved from [HMICFRS [PEEL assessments 2021/22 - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services \(justiceinspectorates.gov.uk\)](https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk)]. Accessed 20th and 23rd May 2024.
- Home Office. (2019). Serious Violence Strategy. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-strategy> (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-strategy>) Accessed 20 May 2024.
- Home Office (2019). Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPOs): Process and Effects. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-violence-protection-orders-evaluation>. Accessed on 20th and 23rd May 2024.
- Howarth, E., Stimpson, L., Barran, D. and Robinson, A. (2009). Safety in Numbers: A Multisite Evaluation of Independent Domestic Violence Advisor Services. The Henry Smith Charity. [Safety in Numbers full report.pdf \(safelives.org.uk\)](https://safelives.org.uk) Accessed 23rd May 2024.
- <https://crestresearch.ac.uk/comment/the-cognitive-interview>. Accessed 20th May 2024
- Innes, M., and Weston, N. (2010). 'Re-thinking the policing of anti-social behaviour'. *British Journal of Criminology*, 50(5), pp. 720-741.
- Jones, A., Bretherton, J., Bowles, R. and Croucher, K. (2010). The Effectiveness of Schemes to Enable Households at Risk of Domestic Violence to Stay in Their Own Homes. University of York. [Effectiveness of schemes to enable people at risk of domestic violence to remain in their own homes - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk) . Accessed 23rd May 2024.
- Kelly, L. and Westmarland, N. (2015). Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programmes: Steps Towards Change. Project Mirabal Final Report. Durham University and London Metropolitan University. [Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programmes: Steps Towards Change. Project Mirabal Final Report. | Respect](#) Accessed 23rd May 2024.

- Mazerolle, L., Bennett, S., Davis, J., Sargeant, E., and Manning, M. (2013). 'Procedural justice and police legitimacy: A systematic review of the research evidence'. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 9(3), pp. 245-274.
- Milne, B, Griffiths, A, Clarke, C & Dando, C 2019, The cognitive interview - a tiered approach in the real world. in JJ Dickinson, N Schreiber Compo, R Carol, BL Schwartz & M McCauley (eds), *Evidence-based Investigative Interviewing: Applying Cognitive Principles*. 1st edn, Routledge.<https://www.routledge.com/Evidence-based-Investigative-Interviewing-Applying-Cognitive-Principles/Dickinson-Schreiber-Compo-Carol-Schwartz-McCauley/p/book/9781138064690> Accessed on 20th May 2024.
- Oxford Academic. (2023). Reflections on Partnership Working in Policing. Roberta Signori, Dagmar P Heinrich, Andrew B Wootton, Caroline L Davey, Relational continuity in community policing: Insights from a human-centred design perspective, *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, Volume 17, 2023, paad038, <https://doi.org/10.1093/police/paad038> . Accessed 20th and 22nd May 2024.
- PEEL assessments 2023 – 2025 - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (justiceinspectors.gov.uk). Accessed on 20th and 22nd May 2024.
- Pitts, J. (2008). *Reluctant Gangsters: The Changing Face of Youth Crime* (1st ed.). Willan. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781843926672>. Accessed 20th and 22nd May 2024.
- Police Act 1996 (legislation.gov.uk) Accessed May 20th and 23rd 2024.
- Professional Standards Department (PSD) 2024 (police.int). Accessed on May 22nd, 2024.
- Quinton, P., and Morris, J. (2008). *Neighbourhood Policing: The Impact of Piloting and Early National Implementation*. London: Home Office. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/237366957_Neighbourhood_Policing_The_Impact_of_Piloting_and_Early_National_Implementation. Accessed 22nd May 2024.
- Respect (2020). *Respect Phased Intervention: Evaluation Report*. Respect UK Respect's Impact Report: 2020/21 | Respect. Accessed 20th and 23rd May 2024.
- Roberta Signori, Dagmar P Heinrich, Andrew B Wootton, Caroline L Davey, Relational continuity in community policing: Insights from a human-centred design perspective, *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, Volume 17, 2023, paad038, <https://doi.org/10.1093/police/paad038> Accessed 20th May 2024.

- Robinson AL, Tregidga J. The perceptions of high-risk victims of domestic violence to a coordinated community response in Cardiff, Wales. *Violence Against Women*. 2007 Nov;13(11):1130-48. doi:10.1177/1077801207307797. PMID: 17951589. Accessed May 23rd, 2024.
- Sanctuary schemes for households at risk of domestic violence: guide for agencies - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) . Accessed May 20th and 22nd 2024.
- Skogan, W. (2006). 'Asymmetry in the impact of encounters with police'. *Policing and Society*, 16(2), pp. 99-126. Asymmetry in the Impact of Encounters with Police: Policing and Society: Vol 16, No 2 (tandfonline.com) accessed 22nd May 2024.
- Support for vulnerable young people in serious violence hotspots - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) . Accessed 21st May 2024.
- The Cognitive Interview: How Research has improved Practice. (<https://crestresearch.ac.uk/comment/the-cognitive-interview/>). Accessed 20th and 22nd May 2024.
- The Local Governance of Crime: Appeals to Community and Partnerships. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Crawford, Adam, *The Local Governance of Crime: Appeals to Community and Partnerships*, Clarendon Studies in Criminology (Oxford, 1999; online edn, Oxford Academic, 22 Mar. 2012), <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198298458.001.0001>, Accessed 20th May 2024.
- Tuffin, R., Morris, J., and Poole, A. (2006). London: Home Office. An evaluation of the impact of the National Reassurance Policing Programme (publishing.service.gov.uk) .Accessed 20th May 2024.
- Tyler, T. R. (2006). *Why People Obey the Law* Princeton: Princeton University Press. Full article: Problem-oriented policing in England and Wales: barriers and facilitators (tandfonline.com). Accessed 20th May 2024.
- We are the Independent Office for Police Conduct | Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) 2024. Accessed on May 22nd, 2024.
- Williams, K. R., & Houghton, A. B. (2004). Assessing the Risk of Domestic Violence Reoffending: A Validation Study. *Law and Human Behaviour*, 28(4), 437–455. <https://doi.org/10.1023/B:LAHU.0000039334.59297.f0>. Accessed 23rd May 2024.
- Yu R, Molero Y, Lichtenstein P, et al. Development and Validation of a Prediction Tool for Reoffending Risk in Domestic Violence. (*JAMA*, 2023). doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2023.25494. Accessed 23rd May 2024.

