

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 the following essay I will be reflecting on a policing incident in which I have played a significant role with a victim of crime. Using Gibbs Model (1988) I will firstly describe the incident, talking through my thoughts and feelings. I will critically evaluate the appropriateness of different professional approaches, inclusive of policing, in supporting vulnerable people. I will also analyse the incident and explore options that can be utilised to tackle repeat offending, namely the use of evidence-based policing. In the conclusion of my essay, I will talk through what I have learned and what will be my action plan going forward.

During my first 6 months in Gwent police, I was tasked by force control room to attend the property of an elderly gentleman who had reported money being stolen from him. There were a few occurrences at this address, however nothing of note. On arrival at the house, I was immediately met by the homeowner, alongside his daughter – who had made the trip from Bristol to be with him. The gentleman was very smartly dressed and very articulate. From the outset it was very evident that the house was a large property in need of renovations. On entry to the house, the victim was visibly shaking and distressed. The victim spoke about two males who had attended his property over the previous 3 weeks to carry out work on the house roof. The victim had paid a large amount of money for work, however when his daughter checked the roof – it was clear no work had been completed. From the information which was provided at scene it was clear that there had been an offence namely, Section 2– Fraud by False Representation:

‘Whereby the defendant made a false representation, dishonestly, knowing that the representation was or might be untrue or misleading with intent to make a gain for himself or another, to cause loss to another or to expose another to risk of loss. ‘

Fraud Act (2006)

The victim was 94 years old, therefore this would be deemed to be a crime against an older person. Due to the victim being over 65 years old, a criminal offence against an older person is committed by reason of the victim’s vulnerability through age or perceived age (CPS, 2020b). This victim was not a vulnerable person by mental health, alcohol, or drug abuse - his situation, age and isolation posed an easy target for the offenders. It is evidenced in figures published by AGE UK (2019) that older persons are targeted victims of crime as every 40 seconds an older person living in Wales and England becomes a victim of fraud. This information evidences a correlation between vulnerability and repeat victimisation. Utilisation of ‘THRIVE’ is an acronym which gives officers the tools to review the Threat, Risk, Investigation, Vulnerability and Engagement in dealing with vulnerable victims. The ‘THRIVE definition of vulnerability’ allows for police to carry out a professional risk assessed approach to dealing with incidences involving vulnerable persons and gain the support or involvement of other agencies where required (Williams, 2023).

I acknowledged that the ‘Engagement’ element was so important during this interaction. Whilst a crime of fraud had taken place and would require police involvement, this interaction was not merely to detect a crime. It appeared that the gentleman wanted to talk through a lot of history leading up to this event. The victim kept asking ‘forgiveness for being so silly’. Whilst talking about the incident, he talked fondly of his late wife and became very emotional throughout and he couldn’t believe how much trust he had given to two strangers. I was very conscious of my feelings during this incident as I recalled something very similar that had happened to my grandfather. It is important as a police officer, whilst being empathetic, to ensure that all the relevant information is obtained and to remain professional. I ensured I asked the relevant questions through utilisation of a witness interview booklet (WIB). I believed this was the best course of action, rather than a statement in the first instance, as the victim’s memory was very muddled, and he was becoming increasingly angry with himself.

The quality of ‘service’ that this victim received would be important to building trust with him. Fledduerus (2016, cited in Bransden et al. 2018) explains that co-production and service delivery can have a positive effect of trust attitudes. It was important that I was giving the best possible interaction to the victim as the effect could have a longer lasting impact on his personal view towards government institutions and his likeliness to report any future concerns to police. Research through Justice Inspectorate (2019) highlights the importance of understanding the victim’s personal circumstances when delivering a police response. Evaluating the police response is important as there are a number of different approaches that can be utilised to support vulnerable persons, specifically after the initial threat has been dealt with. As this incident was financially driven, I suggested that the victim used a bank, as this would be imperative to ensuring there wasn’t money in the home which could be easily accessible. Banks are aware that rogue builders offer work in order to get people to withdraw large amounts of cash from their bank accounts. Where there is a concern a withdrawal can be flagged using their banking protocol. The banking protocol is a

UK wide initiative which allows for a rapid response to investigate suspected fraud cases and deal with the offenders responsible (WOROBEC, 2023). According to Richardson (2021) there were around 90 arrests of suspected criminals in the first half of 2021 alone using this process. Whilst this shows one of the many positive outcomes of the banking protocol, it is fair to say that this approach, of supporting vulnerable persons, is fully reliant on people trusting in banks. This could become a struggle for generations that have dealt with many banking crashes and closures; it can be a difficult mindset to change their belief that money is better off in their own homes. Detailed communication, explanations from the bank and media support may encourage this type of protection for vulnerable victims, and in turn increase the use of bank accounts.

Guidelines have been set out by College of Policing (2021b) to aid police responders recognising and responding to vulnerability-related risks. It outlines how great communication can lead to learning about more clues and in turn create more curiosity – which can increase support and intervention. This was highlighted during this incident, when further into our conversation the victim admitted that a similar incident had happened to him within the past 2 years but had not reported it to police; this would now make him a repeat victim. According to Farrell and Nicholas (2020) repeat victimisation is where a person, household or place has been subjected to a criminal offence on more than one occasion. This can have a huge impact on health, physically and mentally; as well as impacting the feeling of safety and security. Therefore, it is necessary to analyse what works in tackling repeat victimisation.

On reviewing what works in tackling repeat victimisation, ‘target hardening’ can be one element that can support with helping victims feeling safe in their own home. Target hardening is an intervention for situational crime prevention. The scheme is slightly different across the UK, but essentially it can aid with improving security in a victim’s home (Reducing the Risk of Domestic Violence, 2020). I ensured, with his consent, that a target hardening referral was carried out for the victim in this incident. Reaching out for family support is an option that in most cases would provide immediate high-level support. I was aware through our conversation that the victim had a lot of connections with the church; but didn’t feel he needed any support from them – until this moment. Immediately this realisation of being defrauded had a high impact on him feeling isolated. It is acknowledged that not all victims have family or friends to support in such times, and utilising professional organisations who offer care and support is a way of managing the risk of further harm to that person. Raising awareness with doctors, social workers, and any housing support can be initiated through submitting a public protection notice (PPN). There are agencies and approaches that can support in limiting repeat victimisation. However, third party referrals are only as useful as the engagement from the victim, some victims may feel obliged to say yes to an officer who is offering help, however when the phone call is made by social services for example – they may decline it. Grove et al (2012) also concludes that whilst certain crime prevention strategies can reduce repeat victimisation, significant additional investment is required to aid research and development in order to truly understand the impact. The National Care Forum (2020) brings together 130 of the UK’s social care organisations and carries out surveys. A survey which took place in 2020 highlighted the impact of COVID 19 on community services and how increased social isolation and loneliness is impacting more people – local authority funding was down 48% and those who

pay for their own care is down 48%. There is no doubt that this has been further affected by the 'cost-of-living crisis'. Therefore referral conversion may be strained due to government funding.

Repeat victimisation and repeat offending may be tackled with the use of evidence-based policing. Bullock et al. (2020) described how evidence-based practice has been utilised to mould policy making and professional practice. It has played a role in policing to support making better decisions and improve public services. The College of Policing now incorporates Evidence Based Policing (EBP) into its taught approaches to policing communities. EBP can support in tackling repeat victimisation by building up portfolios of information and prevent the repetitive nature of crime in certain areas and to certain people. However, the qualitative and quantitative data obtained, to navigate EBP, is only as good as the interaction with the victim and the trust that is built with them. I believe without adequate time being given to this victim and rapport being built I would not have been made aware of the similar incident that took place, as he was then considered a repeat victim. Tackling repeat victimisation can be supported by utilising EBP as it aims to understand trends and patterns with the aim of saving money and reducing crime (Sherman, 2013). Therefore, it would naturally lend to recognising patterns and behaviours, based on its policing strategy to build on the recognition of any links between the time, places, people and situations of criminal offences. Despite the apparent strengths of EBP in tackling repeat victimisation Bullock and Tilley (2009 cited in Bullock et al. 2020b) have criticised it, due to the restricting range of analytical methods which are used. They believe a lot of valuable research has failed to be included. Having read Brown's (2019, cited in Bullock et al. 2020) critical reflections chapter on Evidence based policing (EBP) I acknowledge that EBP does have a place in policing and can support in reducing repeat victimisation and offending. However, it does not address a key fundamental within policing, which would be - to clearly define what makes a good police officer; statistics aside, the officer themselves can make the most difference within an investigation. EBP is only one part of the make-up of policing communities, it needs to be bookended with the great personal interactions between the police and public.

In conclusion rebuilding the trust and confidence of any victim is paramount. Whilst the victim did have the support of his family, I have learnt that it is just as important to acknowledge what someone isn't saying as much as what they are saying to get a true picture of an incident. It was clear this victim's pride was an initial blocker in getting the full story of what had happened as he would not disclose the previous incident in front of his daughter. College of Policing (2021) suggests that a victim's vulnerabilities and the risk of harm, only occurs when relevant vulnerabilities interact with that person's situation. It is important to use the support of other agencies to prevent further occurrences through submission of a detailed PPN with consent. These types of calls need to be given the required time. An aid to front line officers may be the use a checklist when dealing with such incidences, this could improve appropriateness of response. These checklists would need to be up to date with relevant contacts and safeguarding signposting. This can support in giving vulnerable and repeat victims a service which can aid them in the future. There is nothing I would do differently in the interaction; despite not being able to find an offender. Whilst not all crime will be detected, it will remain with the victim how the police made

them feel about the incident, ensuring an increased feeling of safety of individual within their community is key to supporting victims of crime.

2177 word count

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:

Within this essay I will be discussing a domestic abuse incident that was of a complex nature, in which I played a significant role. I will use Borton's Reflective Model (1970) to review the incident, firstly explaining what happened, through the 'What' element of Borton's model. I will then explain in the 'so what' section the challenges and strategies associated with domestic abuse and the impact they can have on policing these types of situations effectively. I will summarise with my learnings from this incident, through the 'Now What' element, I will draw conclusion to what I believe is required going forward at domestic abuse incidences to ensure effective policing.

It is recorded that 1 in 5 adults will experience domestic abuse in their lifetime (ONS, 2022). Whilst in my first year of policing in Gwent, a colleague and I received a call to attend an address whereby a female had stated that her partner was being aggressive towards her, and she wanted him to leave the address as she felt scared. The Domestic Abuse Act (2021); defines domestic abuse consisting of either:

'Physical abuse, sexual abuse, violent or threatening behaviour, controlling or coercive behaviour, economic abuse, psychological, emotional or other abuse. Where the victim and perpetrator are aged over 16 and are 'personal connected' to each other. It does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct.'

Nationally, front line officers deal with a high percentage of calls under the umbrella of domestic abuse and there is a widespread understanding within the police force that dealing with domestic abuse is an 'every shift' occurrence (Barrow - Grint et al. 2023). There were numerous warning markers on the address for the both the male and female, who were in a relationship, both being the domestic abuse aggressor(s) and victim(s), alongside the male being alcohol dependant. On attending the address, I was greeted by the male at the door who seemed surprised to see police, but also relieved. Both parties were immediately kept separate within the home, to allow both parties to talk through what had been happening at the address prior to police arrival. Both admitted to drinking alcohol and arguing, however after an erratic conversation the male disclosed that his partner had hit him in the face causing him to bleed and scratches were visible across his eye and cheek. The female had spoken with other officers and had not disclosed any offences but had said that they were arguing, and she wanted him to be removed from the address. Due to the disclosures and injuries displayed by the male, the female was arrested on suspicion of common assault - Section 39 Offences Against a person Act (CPS, 2022). The female became irate and aggressive towards officers stating that 'she had been the one to call police, and asked 'how could she be arrested, if he wasn't bothered to call for help'.

It is important to explain the 'so what'; and discuss the broader issues and strategies which were utilised during this incident. The female was taken to custody, and I remained to talk to the male. Whilst talking to the victim it was important to ensure he felt empowered to

contact police if he's ever in danger in the future, as he had not been the one to make contact during this altercation with his partner. His initial first account was taken on my electronic pocket notebook with photographs of his injuries alongside completion of a domestic abuse stalking and harassment (DASH) risk assessment being offered. Richards (2023) describes the DASH as a risk assessment tool used to grade the risk to a victim, it consists of 27 questions to be asked by the officer, and as a result either a standard, medium or high-risk grading is given. This risk assessment, alongside a review of the involved persons history, allows for appropriate next steps to be taken regarding safeguarding measures. In the case of 'high risk' incidents, a specialised team may take over the occurrence. Williams (2023) believes that the DASH 'underpins effective police investigation and will allow for appropriate decision making'. However, there is critique from Myhill et al (2016) suggesting the DASH risk tool is inconsistently used in its current form, and that a more frontline focussed tool could support in identifying patterns of abusive behaviour. Myhill et al (2016) also advise that due to complex nature of domestic abuse incidences; specialist domestic abuse officers should become part of the police structure to allow for deciding adequate follow up actions in a timely manner. Whilst the DASH completion is a safeguarding strategy used throughout Gwent Police force, in its current form it may be better suited to a 'slower time' interaction, than the initial response from an officer. This is due to the lengthy in-depth nature of the questions and potential answers. From experience, after a highly charged incident a victim is less likely to want to sit and talk about their past experiences. In this case, the potential outputs of the DASH were explained to the victim – however it was refused. The male stated that he did not believe it would change anything, and 'didn't see the point in answering all those questions'. Again, this shows a potential challenge in policing effectively, in that the victim feels that there is no traction gained in answering the questions. Tangible next steps following on from the DASH should be explained to the victim each time one is filled out and referred to throughout their involvement with police for repeat victims to really understand the benefit of completing it.

The male victim was also offered referrals to be put in to support his alcohol addiction which was accepted. A multi-agency approach, dealing with domestic abuse, is vital especially when there are signs of addiction and/or substance misuse. This does not mean that alcohol or drugs are an excuse or cause for domestic abuse behaviour but can be a catalyst for an attack (Women's Aid, 2023). Barrow-Grint et al (2023) found that co-locating with independent domestic violence advisors (IDVA) resulted in quicker and better information sharing. These positive partnerships have supported in increasing victim safety and giving faster support to victims. Multi agency meetings can result in appropriate interventions, which is one of the key processes to protecting victims and dealing with offences. On return to the station a public protection notice (PPN) was completed in order to process the required support. The primary aim of these referrals was to pull together external agencies such as health and criminal justice, alongside drug and alcohol services within the community.

In this incident the offender was released pending CPS advice which meant that bail conditions were put in place and served as a protective factor to the victim. However, a common challenge within domestic abuse investigations, is the victim's desire to continue with prosecution after the initial report. Despite clear physical abuse in this incident, the

victim decided he no longer wanted to progress with police involvement. History, between the two, would suggest that there has been a see-saw effect with the aggressor and victim; and most historic occasions neither would want to support police action, past the initial arrest. Ford and Regoli (1998) analysed prosecution rates within domestic abuse incidences in Indianapolis; they discovered that victims who had initiated the police response and chose to continue with the prosecution were at a lower risk of re-abuse; than those who initiated proceedings then chose not to carry through with the prosecution. They concluded that those who continued with the prosecution were likely to have gained a sense of personal power from the decision making and as a result less likely to experience further abuse. Whilst there could be an ELP (Evidence Led Prosecution) pursued the impact of this strategy and its effectiveness would be difficult to comment on as very few studies have tested it (Mills, 2003). Charging rates related to domestic abuse in the UK was approximately 73% in 2022 (ONS, 2022). Whilst this is very high; it does mean that there will be a proportion of victims who were not supported with a charge. Whilst this does not necessarily equate to the person returning to the abusive relationship it must be evidenced that sadly, many victims of domestic abuse often become repeat victims, either by the same perpetrator or different. Ten Boom and Kuijpers (2012) found that victims of domestic violence often wanted to re-establish relationships, sometimes this was with the offender, resulting in a lack of support for the perpetrator arrested. Most only wanted short term removal from the home setting. In this case it was clear that the victim felt safe guarded in that his partner had left the property. The arrest gave the victim short term safety and reprieve; however, it does not always result in long term safety. Research carried out by Sherman (1992, cited in Dixon 1995) discussed offenders who were arrested, in comparison to offenders who are given a warning – were violent sooner and this was increased within households where parties were unemployed. Therefore, it is important for officers to acknowledge that positive action doesn't necessarily have to result in arrest. Due to the offence and risk assessment carried out it was deemed a suitable action in this circumstance to arrest. Sherman's research emphasises that domestic abuse is a criminal act which should be acted on; but it should be at the discretion and decision making of officers as to the best course of action. The national decision-making model can support in officers making risk assessed decisions.

In incidences where a domestic abuse call results in no further police action after the initial arrest and interview, the Home Office (2011) introduced a strategy called the Domestic Violence Protection Notice (DVPN). The aim of a DVPN (and in turn a court may grant a Domestic Violence Protection Order) is to give victim more time to decide to leave and plan this or allow time to put in place or start application for non-molestation order. The DVPO can result in no contact for 14 days, up to 28 days maximum. The victim's thoughts on the DVPN is included alongside a rationale which is presented to the courts upon putting the order in place. Fitz-Gibbon & Walklate (2017) discussed a further strategy aimed to decrease the victim's exposure to domestic abuse perpetrators, with the introduction of Clare's Law. This law allows for an individual to find out whether their partner has a history of violence through a disclosure scheme with two key elements, the 'right to ask' and the 'right to know'. The disclosure can therefore be prompted by the public or triggered by police. Williams (2023) explains that this is a vital piece of legislation and aids vulnerable people who may be a cycle of abusive relationships to vet any potential partners. This knowledge can be effective and lifechanging to many people living in the UK.

When looking at the 'Now what' element of Borton's model, it is essential to reflect on the experience. I believe that all necessary safeguarding actions and referrals were carried out during this occurrence. Domestic abuse could be considered to be the most prevalent repeated criminal offence of this time (McLean, 2005). Yet, despite its prevalence each case has its own layered challenges. GOV.UK (2022) states that in the year ending March 2020, approximately 2.3million people experienced domestic abuse – 757,000 of those were men. Therefore, it is vital that emphasis is put on the learning stage of this reflective model. Whilst both men and women can be victims of domestic abuse, most persons who experience domestic abuse are female. It is important that officers recognise and be conscious that domestic abuse effects all types of relationships; keep an open mind and be aware of their own unconscious bias. Unconscious bias is where someone may decide on an outcome which has been influenced by their beliefs or assumptions, rather than facts. When dealing with all members of the public, officer's unconscious bias is something to be aware of and it should not affect decisions or behaviour (ACAS, 2023). Within this essay I have discussed only a handful of strategies used to effectively police domestic abuse occurrences. There are a lot of agencies and support for front line officers but ultimately the first response is to ensure the safety of all individuals. In my opinion I believe the ultimate police response is based on the following 3 blended elements:

1. Frontline officers having full knowledge of the tools and agencies available to support.
2. Suitable, structured, next steps- both short term and long-term safeguarding - to be made by officers with support of supervisors.
3. Sharing information is key – officers clear communication is vital to allow victim services to link up to multiple partner agencies.

These will support with effectively policing such challenging situations.

WORD COUNT 2149

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: Ffiona Clark

Date: 14/01/2023

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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