

Graduate Diploma Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 6 - 40 Credits

Workbook title: Competency Based Workbook 2 (DHEP)

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

Learner name: _Nikhita Bryant_____

**Learner's University Registration Number:
2029555**

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	
	Bibliography	

Task 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER:

A policing incident which I played a significant role with a victim was responding to a call whereby a female was making a third-party report that her grandmother had been a victim to financial fraud.

'Fraud is when someone tricks or deceives you to gain a dishonest advantage – usually money, goods, services or property.' (Support, 2022)

On arrival I was greeted by the reporting person and her grandmother. Her grandmother was extremely upset and struggled to tell me the details of what had happened. She stated she felt ashamed and did not wish to report it to the police as she was embarrassed, she had felt victim of such a crime. 'Elderly people are often targeted by scammers due to social isolation or loneliness, and they're more likely to be receptive to scammers advances. Sadly, older people often feel ashamed and embarrassed by being scammed – so they may not report the fraud. It is estimated that only 5% of these crimes are ever reported.' (Equifax, 2022)

She explained that she had been a victim of fraud to a value of £12,000 that she had lost over a period of six months. She went on to state that a male had built a rapport with her and had been taking lump sums out of her bank account and telling them that she could invest the money to make more. She informed me that it had started following an advert she had seen on Facebook. After clicking on the advert it detailed how she would be able to get more money if she invested her money. The suspect then contacted her after she provided her details and talked her through how to send money across from her bank account to different platforms that she would be investing in. She had been speaking to this suspect through phone calls,

text messages and WhatsApp conversations that had gone on for several months. She believed he had become a friend to her, with her best interests at heart. It became apparent that she had been a repeat victim.

‘A repeat victim is a person who, within twelve months, becomes the victim of personal ASB, person crime and/or personal non-crime on more than one occasion.’ (Police D. , 2022)

She went on to discuss how she was not very good at technology and when she had been approached by this male originally, he had told her he would help her with it. She often had phone calls with him where he would coach her through how to submit a bank transfer which was another area she struggled to understand.

The male then went on to learn all the information he needed about the victim. This included facts about her home life and her family. In this circumstance the victim owned a caravan and had to pay for caravan park fees. He would often tell her that by investing this money she would make enough money to cover the caravan fees and financially she would be better off.

At this point it was evident that she had been a victim to investment Fraud. ‘These often involve being contacted by a scammer out of the blue, offering you a chance to invest in a product or a scheme, or to cash in your pension.’ (Support, Victim Support Investment Fraud , 2022)

The victim on this occasion was an elderly female, who lives alone. She had recently lost her husband and stated that the reason she wanted to make more money was to ensure her grandchildren and children were financially sorted. She stated that the male knew this as she had told him this information as to why she wished to make successful investments.

‘Official crime figures show that an older person in England and Wales becomes a victim of fraud every 40 seconds, according to new analysis by Age UK. The survey found that almost one in 12 of respondents aged 65 and older reported being the victim of fraud in the last year. Equivalent to over 800,000 older people in England and Wales.’ (UK, 2022)

‘There are many different types of investment fraud. They usually involve criminals contacting people out of the blue and convincing them to invest in schemes or products that are worthless or do not exist. Once the criminals have received payment, they cease contact with the victim.’ (Fraud, 2022)

When it comes to fraud there must be certain elements that need to be obtained in order for the call for service to be met. They are as follows:

- ‘1. Has the fraud offence been committed from within the victims own force area i.e. has it happened in Gwent?
2. Is there a local, suspect identified as residing in Gwent and has committed the offence of fraud within Gwent?
3. Has an unknown suspect (not yet identified and possibly living outside of Gwent) entered into Gwent force area to commit a fraud offence?

4. Have goods been fraudulently ordered and delivered to an address in Gwent, or re-directed to another address in Gwent?’

On this particular occasion the suspect was not known and could not be identified. As such the call for service is not met. Although I was unable to record a Gwent crime the incident could be reported to Action Fraud.

‘Action Fraud is the national reporting centre for fraud and cybercrime where you should report fraud if you have been scammed, defrauded or experienced cybercrime in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.’ (Police, 2022)

Due to the victims age and the lack of understanding and knowledge regarding the internet I was able to obtain consent from the victim to report on her behalf. I did this using the investment fraud template with action fraud. I provided them with all the victims details in order for them to make contact with her to ascertain any further details if they needed them.

Although on this particular occasion an offence could not be recorded or investigated by Gwent Police it was clear the victim needed further engagement and support to prevent further offences from happening.

Gwent Police offer victims further support following their interaction with officers. ‘Connect Gwent is a multi-agency victims’ hub that brings together a range of organisations to provide support to those affected by crime in Gwent.’ (Police G. , Victim and Witness support organisations , 2022)

She was also supported by The Victim Care Unit who provided her with updates and information packs following her interaction with the police.

‘The Victim Care Unit will contact you following a crime or incident of anti-social behaviour to discuss and arrange any support you may require. If there is an ongoing investigation you will be allocated a Victim Care Officer who will act as your central point of contact and ensure you received regular updates about the investigation.’ (Police G. , Victim and Witness support organisation, 2022)

It was clear that the victim needed further safeguarding advice and tools that as a response officer I was unable to provide. Throughout the police there are specialist units that can offer a more tailored approach. As such I asked Financial Investigation and Cyber Crime to assist.

They were able to reach out to the victim and offer her some tools and advice. This included going through the entire scam that she fell victim to her and pointing out the

signs to look for if it were to happen again. Advice was also given for her to reach out to her bank in order to open a challenge on obtaining a refund.

Cybercrime were also able to access other agencies such as 'Binance' the company that the offender used to obtain the money from the victim. This is information that I would not have been able to ascertain had I not used the help of other departments.

The victim had suffered a severe financial loss, and as such this has a significant impact on an individual's mental health. It is important that the police use multi agency support systems to ensure the victim has the continued support that might not be most appropriately suited to the Police. Therefore, after obtaining the consent of the victim, I completed a Public Protection Notification Report (PPN).

A PPN is a set of questions that officers can answer and provide further details as well as inputting the officers' own thoughts and observations. The PPN is then saved and uploaded to the local Social Services for them to review and allocate to the appropriate agency to offer the victim the support they require. Although the victim had not suffered from low mental health previously, and there were no previous PPN's completed an event like this can make the victim feel low and not sure where to turn to. It is important in these circumstances that the support is continued as it can take several weeks or months for the victim to feel as though they need the further support.

The victim also stated to me that as she no longer had any savings, she was extremely worried about money. She showed me that she had a leak in her house and her ceiling was damaged due to this. She discussed that prior to this incident she would have been able to pay to get it fixed but now she was worried. I ensured to provide this information in my PPN to send to external agencies to establish whether anybody could offer her support and advice around this.

It was clear that in this circumstance had the victim been educated in the signs of fraud that this could have been prevented. Gwent Police have developed many social media posts with regards to fraudulent activities and scammers.

However, in most circumstances many elderly are unable to access social media. Therefore, educating in ways such as Police Community Support Workers engaging with them and providing them with any advice and guidance needed. This can include visiting town halls and police surgeries. Educating the elderly's family as well and ensuring they are aware of the signs and how to protect their loved ones is vital.

In conclusion, I believe by ensuring that victims are educated and understand the risks and signs of crimes can prevent repeat victimisation. I also believe that providing victims with support after police engagement can also prevent them being a repeat victim.

Educating young people in schools surrounding crime and going out into the community to make them aware of what is going on around them can prevent future offending. Although in this incident we were not able to identify an offender, by ensuring the community understand the devastating effects that crime can have on victims and the long-term impact it can have on them and their families can also reduce offending. Although this can be difficult in crime surrounding social media and internet as the suspect does not see the victim and instead communicates with them through an online platform.

Word count: 1,819

Task 2

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

Choose 1 of these 5 options to answer

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

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

Task 2 Option 1:

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Response Policing

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

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

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

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

ANSWER:

A domestic abuse incident that was of a complex nature in which I played a significant role in providing a response related to an offence of stalking between the victim and her ex-partner.

The victim of this incident had attended court the previous month following another domestic abuse incident relating to the same offender. The court had issued the offender with a restraining order against the victim.

The victim had contacted us because she believed the offender had breached this.

Whilst at the address with the victim ascertaining the details it became evident that from reading the restraining order and receiving the details from the victim that the offender had not breached the restraining order.

However, due to the victim being extremely distressed I asked if there had been any other incidents. The victim stated that although she did not believe the police could do anything about it, there had been other incidents.

The victim stated the following:

He would send her bank transfers of £1 throughout the day leaving his name. Sending her letters telling her he would be taking her to the small claims court for various furniture items.

Reporting her to social services and making malicious calls to the police.

She also reported that he had been following her in his vehicle on multiple occasions.

Adding her friends and family on Facebook.

Sending his family members to her children school to speak to the victim.

There were also several other incidents that she disclosed.

Based on the new information received an offence of stalking was recorded and an investigation of the offence commenced.

‘Stalking and harassment is when someone repeatedly behaves in a way that makes you feel scared, distressed or threatened.’ (POLICE.UK, 2022)

In this incident the victim did not think to disclose any of this information to the police as she did not believe this was domestic abuse.

‘Domestic abuse does not always include physical violence. Women’s Aid defines domestic abuse as an incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening, degrading and violent behaviour, including sexual violence, by a partner or ex-partner. These incidents can include coercive control; psychological and/or emotional abuse; physical abuse; sexual abuse; financial abuse; harassment; stalking; and/or online or digital abuse.’ (Aid, 2022)

With stalking offences, it is difficult for the victim to understand that they are a victim to the offence. When incidents are taken in isolation, they may not appear to be that significant. However, when the multiple incidents happen, this amounts to the offence and can have a devastating impact on the victim and their life.

‘The effect of such behaviour is to curtail a victim’s freedom, leaving them feeling that they constantly have to be careful. In many cases, the conduct might appear innocent (if it were to be taken in isolation), but when carried out repeatedly so as to amount to a course of conduct, it may then cause significant alarm, harassment or distress to the victim.’ (Service, 2022)

Although domestic incidents are reported frequently to the police they differ from call to call. It is therefore vital that Police Officers build a rapport and gather the evidence that is required to ensure a thorough and successful investigation follows.

‘Domestic abuse represents a significant proportion of overall crime: 8% of all recorded crime, one third of recorded assaults with injury, 49% of recorded harassment crimes. It is estimated that police received a related emergency call every 30 seconds.’
(Policing, 2022)

Throughout this essay I will assess the challenges that are faced by the police when dealing with domestic abuse incidents. I will also be assessing the strategies that we use in order to address these challenges and deal with them.

There are several challenges that an officer can face when dealing with domestic incidents.

‘Shame, guilt, fear of the process, fear of not being believed, shock, cultural context, embarrassment, language barriers and fear of reprisal from their communities are just some of the hurdles that victim might need to overcome to report an incident to the police and go on to support a prosecution.’ (CPS, 2022)

The main challenge that I faced in this incident was the victims lack of trust in the justice system. She had previously been to court following another incident involving her ex-partner whereby he was found to be not guilty. The victim expressed how she felt it was a waste of time going through statements and other evidence gathering when she felt like it would be the same outcome.

The victim felt let down by the Criminal Justice System and did not think it would be any different. The victim stated the court process was upsetting for her and she did not feel as though she would be able to go through it again. I explained to the victim that there were special measures that the police could request in order to offer her further support in court. The victim was not aware of this prior.

‘The Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 introduced a wide range of measures that can be used to facilitate the gathering and giving of evidence by vulnerable and intimidated witnesses. The measures are collectively known as “special measures”.’ (Service C. P., 2022)

Another challenge I faced was that the victim did not appear to realise that she had been a victim of domestic violence throughout her relationship.

‘Many individuals suffering domestic abuse whether in intimate relationships, or within familial situations, will not always be aware that what they are experiencing is abusive behaviour. Particularly those who have suffered over considerable time.’ (CPS, 2022)

Despite the victim’s hesitation and lack of trust I was able to obtain a victim statement from her. In this statement I ensured to go through the victim’s history and relationship with the male as this is vital in any domestic violence incidents to understand the relationship as a whole.

I obtained further statements from members of the victim’s family including her sister and father who identified the ongoing domestic violence a considerable amount of time before the victim did herself.

I conducted house to house enquiries as the victim had stated she believed he had been parking his vehicle up in the area to watch her house.

Alongside the actions needed to investigate a crime, it is vital that the police offer victims the appropriate safeguarding, this can ensure safety in future and can potentially prevent any further offences from occurring. ‘Effective police work to protect women and girls can material change beyond the individual case, including preventing further offences from being committed.’ (GOV.UK, 2022)

I completed a Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harassment (DASH) checklist with the victim.

‘The domestic abuse, stalking and harassment (DASH) risk identification, assessment and management model was implemented across all police services in the UK from March 2009, having been accredited by ACPO Council, now known as National Police Chief Council (NPCC)’. (Model, 2022)

This enables the police to grade the incident using a standard, medium or high grading system. The amount of ‘Yes’ answers on the checklist indicates the level the incident will sit at. This ensures that police are asking questions to gather information that the victim might not necessarily think of. This allows us to develop a bigger picture of what is happening whether that is ongoing or previous incidents.

I also completed a Public Protection Notification report and obtained consent from the victim for this to be shared with partner agencies. As a result, the victim would receive additional support from agencies outside of the police such as Women’s Aid who specialise in the area of domestic violence.

I completed a ‘multi-agency risk assessment conference’ (MARAC) referral form. This is a meeting whereby information is shared between partner agencies such as police, social services, domestic violence advisors and other services for high-risk domestic abuse cases. This is to ensure the victim is receiving any support that is available for her and to safeguard her in the future.

I also spoke to a member of staff that works on the Assertive Outreach team in Gwent Police. Assertive Outreach are there for any victims of domestic violence and

in particular can focus on victim that are reluctant to engage with the police. Although the teamwork with Gwent Police they are from other areas of support agencies such as Women's Aid. On this occasion because of the victim's previous lack of trust in the police I felt the victim would benefit from this engagement as a way to have a bridge between her and the police and to help build her trust back.

Another challenge that the police often face, especially Response policing is the lack of understanding and knowledge in a particular area.

'The first responder remains responsible for investigation and safety planning unless and until the case is handed over to a specialist or other investigating officer.'
(Policing, First Response of Domestic Violence, 2022)

As this incident was graded medium risk, the investigation remained with me and not a specialist unit. I contacted an officer who works on the domestic abuse safeguarding team to see if she could offer me any support and advice. I was then able to complete a detailed safety plan with the help of this officer to pass onto the victim. This safety plan detailed any numbers that would be available for the victim if she needed any further support and useful information regarding domestic violence cases.

Another challenge that I faced during this incident was the victims lack of trust that anything would be done.

Gwent Police now offer a victims support service which provide the victim with regular updates of an agreed time frame if they agree to it. Although on this occasion the victim agreed to receive these, due to her lack of trust from previous incidents I felt that it was important that I also updated the victim. This prevented the victim feeling as though nothing was happening. The victim in this incident had also expressed previously that this was something she had not received. She felt out of the loop and did not know where the investigation stood.

In conclusion, there are many challenges that are present during domestic abuse incidents. Its apparent that a negative experience from victims in the past can have a significant impact on any future engagement between the police and the domestic abuse victims.

Not realising they are a victim of domestic abuse is another significant challenge that officers need to address. The victims are less inclined to give any information if they don't believe it is necessary, or of any significant. This often occurs because victims don't believe the police can do anything about it. This can be rectified by officers ensuring they are asking the correct questions; this is aided by the DASH which was implemented across all police forces.

Safeguarding and ensuring the victims mental health and support is given throughout is another challenge. The use of multiagency systems and correct use of PPN's can prevent the victim from feeling as though they are not being supported. Officers needs to ensure they make use of all departments and support agencies that are available. Making sure that the victims know where to turn to if they need any support. When police leave the address victims often do not know where to turn to next.

Word count: 1,890

Task 2 Option 2:

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Policing Communities

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 3

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Road Policing

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 4

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Information and Intelligence

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 5

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Conducting Investigations

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Authentication signature:

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

Signed: N. Bryant

Date:

31/10/2022

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.

Bibliography

- Aid, W. (2022, October). *Women's Aid Challenging the Myths* . Retrieved from <https://www.womensaid.org.uk/information-support/what-is-domestic-abuse/myths/>
- CPS. (2022, October). *Domestic Abuse: Context and Challenges* . Retrieved from Crown Prosecution Service : <https://www.cps.gov.uk/domestic-abuse-context-and-challenges>
- Equifax. (2022, October). *Hwo to protect older people from being scammed* . Retrieved from Equifax : <https://www.equifax.co.uk/resources/identity-protection/how-to-protect-older-people-from-being-scammed.html>
- Fraud, A. (2022, October). *Investment Fraud* . Retrieved from <https://www.actionfraud.police.uk/a-z-of-fraud/investment-fraud>
- GOV.UK. (2022, October). *A duty to protect: police use of protective measures in cases involving violence against women and girls* . Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/police-use-of-protective-measures-in-cases-of-violence-against-women-and-girls/a-duty-to-protect-police-use-of-protective-measures-in-cases-involving-violence-against-women-and-girls>
- Model, D. R. (2022, October). *DASH RISK MODEL* . Retrieved from <https://www.dashriskchecklist.co.uk/>
- Police, D. (2022, October). *Repeat Victimisation Policy and Procedure*. Retrieved from <https://www.dorset.police.uk/media/54580/repeat-victimisation-p19-2003-v110-external.pdf#:~:text=A%20repeat%20victim%20is%20a%20person%20who%2C%20within,been%20reported%20in%20the%20same%20location%20or%20premises.>
- Police, G. (2022, October). *Gwent Police Action Fraud*. Retrieved from <https://www.gwent.police.uk/police-forces/gwent-police/areas/campaigns/campaigns/2021/action-fraud/>
- Police, G. (2022, October). *Victim and Witness support organisation*. Retrieved from <https://www.gwent.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/victim-support/Victim-witness-support-organisations/>
- Police, G. (2022, October). *Victim and Witness support organisations* . Retrieved from <https://www.gwent.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/victim-support/Victim-witness-support-organisations/>
- POLICE.UK. (2022, October). *What is stalking and harassment?* . Retrieved from <https://www.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/sh/stalking-harassment/what-is-stalking-harassment/#:~:text=Stalking%20may%20include%3A%201%20regularly%20following%20someone%202,%28signing-up%20to%20services%2C%20buying%20things%20in%20someone%27s%20n>
- Policing, C. o. (2022, October). *First Response of Domestic Violence*. Retrieved from <https://www.college.police.uk/app/major-investigation-and-public-protection/domestic-abuse/first-response>
- Policing, C. o. (2022, October). *Introduction to authorised professional practice on domestic abuse* . Retrieved from College of Policing : <https://www.college.police.uk/app/major-investigation-and-public-protection/domestic-abuse/introduction-authorised-professional-practice-domestic-abuse>
- Policing, N. (2022, October). *National Policing Crime Prevention Strategy* . Retrieved from <https://www.npcc.police.uk/documents/crime/2016/Final%20A4%20National%20Policing%20Crime%20Prevention%20Strategy.pdf>

- Service, C. P. (2022, October). Retrieved from <https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/special-measures>
- Service, C. P. (2022, October). *CPS: Stalking and Harassment* . Retrieved from <https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/stalking-and-harassment>
- Support, V. (2022, October). *Victim Support - Fraud* . Retrieved from <https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/crime-info/types-crime/fraud/>
- Support, V. (2022, October). *Victim Support Investment Fraud* . Retrieved from Victim Support : <https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/crime-info/types-crime/fraud/>
- UK, A. (2022, October). *Older person becomes victim of fraud every 40 seconds* . Retrieved from <https://www.ageuk.org.uk/latest-press/articles/2019/july/older-person-becomes-fraud-victim-every-40-seconds/>