

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	
	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:

This essay will explore and reflect upon an incident which involved me playing a prominent role allowing me to support a victim of crime. A victim of crime can be defined as 'A person who has suffered any financial, physical, material or emotional loss as a result of crime and that person will be considered a victim regardless of whether an offender is identified' (College of Policing, 2021).

The victim in this incident revolves around the dwelling burglary of a vulnerable 97-year-old man living in a city within South-east Wales.

The College of Policing (2021) define vulnerability as "A person is vulnerable if, because of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to take care of or protect themselves or others from harm or exploitation.

When applied to this incident the victim was vulnerable due to several factors such as his age, living alone and medical conditions, namely arthritis and dementia which impacted on his ability to recall information and conduct daily basic tasks.

As defined through section 9 of the Theft Act 1968, Burglary consists of entering a building, or part of a building as a trespasser with the intent to commit theft, grievous bodily harm, or criminal damage (*Theft Act 1968*).

When applying the definition to this incident an unknown offender had entered the victim's property and stole several electrical goods and a variety of jewellery valued at several hundred pounds. Demographically, the incident occurred in a city where 44.8% of residents are from ethnic minority backgrounds (Newport Community Well Being Profile, 2019).

Plouffe and Sampson (2004) detail spatial variation of crime stating how certain areas are prolific hotspots whereas other areas experience little to no crime. Yu and Maxfield (2013, p. 304) state this is relevant to burglary as targets are fixed as opposed to mobile, additionally Shaw and Pease (2000) state how most victims within burglary tend to become repeat victims as is the case in this instance.

One theory associated with burglary is Routine Activation Theory (Cohen and Felson, 1979, p. 600). This theory states that a crime opportunity arises when a motivated offender intersects a suitable target in the absence of a capable guardian. It has been suggested that changes in societal trends such as increased workforce and increased leisure time activities have increased the perceived benefits of burglary due to the perceptions of the desired targets having a lack of a capable guardian (Cohen *et al.*, 1980, p. 92)

As with all burglary cases investigated by Gwent police, I liaised with the on-duty Detective Sergeant (DS) who oversees incidents, from this initial discussion several procedural steps known as the 'Golden Hour' principles were implemented to provide the greatest opportunity to identify the offender(s) and bring them to justice. This involved obtaining a first account from the victim, however as previously mentioned the victim had dementia therefore a family member was contacted and present to support the victim before a Witness Interview Booklet (WIB) was completed. On reflection whilst it is essential to obtain these accounts, on this occasion it provided little information in terms of lines of enquiry. The victim stated how he had locked himself in his bedroom and did not see the offender(s) therefore unable to provide a description. The victim's general recall ability was significantly affected by his medical condition therefore no evidential value could be obtained by detailing this account.

Additional, golden hour enquires involved conducting house to house enquiries with immediate neighbours of the victim to determine whether they had witnessed or heard anything in relation to the incident and could possibly provide identity of offender(s) or create any new lines of enquiry to progress the investigation. On reflection whilst this

aspect was conducted diligently it proved difficult to obtain cooperation as neighbours presented hostile and would not engage positively with the investigation as the area in which the incident happened the public perception of the police was negative, and any incidents would be dealt with internally.

The immediate locality was also scouted for CCTV opportunities which could have provided videographic information of the incident happening and provide identity of the offender(s), however no residents had any operational CCTV whereas the council CCTV camera covering the area was receiving maintenance during the material time frame of the incident therefore was unable to provide any additional information. Additional council cameras which covered the surrounding areas were viewed for any indication of individuals travelling to and from the location during the material time frame however nothing of significance was noted.

In relation to the scene of the incident, due to there being smashed glass on the on the inside of the victim's property at the point of entry used by the offender(s) CSI (Crime Scene Investigation) were requested in efforts to locate any forensic opportunities, create further lines of enquiry and lead to the identification of the offender(s). Due to the victim having a large extended family, the majority of whom had attended the scene to ensure the welfare of the victim prior to police attendance, CSI deemed that due to the heavy footfall in the area and that a family member had attempted to clear some of the glass, that the scene had been contaminated and any evidential opportunities would be lost. On reflection this was massively detrimental to the case as there could have been numerous opportunities to such as DNA or hair/skin particles at the scene which would have aided in identifying the offender(s).

In relation to immediate and long-term safeguarding of the victim, a multi- agency approach was adopted. As the victim was a repeat victim, I liaised with social services to determine what support the victim was currently receiving and what additional services could be provided to further safeguarded. A multi-agency approach is greatly beneficial regarding it allows early identification of risk, improved information sharing, and coordination of action not manage and access risk (College of Policing, 2016).

On assessment of the damage caused at point of entry and as the property was council owned, the local authority was contacted to attend and secure the property. It was also strongly advised that the victim went to stay with a family member in the immediate aftermath of the incident so they could care for his needs and ensure his welfare.

Due to the victim vulnerabilities, he was also entitled to enhanced services which meant that himself/ Next of kin (NOK) would be kept well informed of how the case was progressing with daily updates as opposed to updates every 5 days unless otherwise agreed as is standard practise. The incident was also referred to Connect Gwent which is a multi-agency within Gwent that provides victims the most appropriate care and support tailored to the victims needs and circumstances (Connect Gwent, 2023).

Furthermore, an adult at risk public protection notification (PPN) was completed with the victim and their family in which they provided consent to share with partner agencies to receive additional support for the victim.

A PPN is an overarching support document which details the incident, positive and adverse factors of the victim, the impact the incident has had on the victim's welfare along with officers' thoughts and observations.

Whilst a PPN is an essential tool to ensuring the welfare of the victim as on this occasion additional support was provided in terms of additional security features such as reinforced door, and CCTV cameras and a hand-held panic alarm. Support was also gained as referrals were made to care homes and carers came to the victims address to aid with his daily needs.

A drawback of this process is that to complete a detailed PPN, raising the specific needs of the victim and ensuring they receive the best service as a victim of crime, this is a time-consuming process and takes an officer away from front line policing duties for several hours. Whilst not providing a dis service to the victim it would be greatly beneficial for front line officers if there was an office-based team in place who could liaise with front line officers and then complete the referrals on their behalf which would allow officers to respond to other emergency calls as opposed to being inundated with paperwork.

However, whilst a time-consuming process, ensuring the victims needs and expectations are met is an essential part of policing, on this occasion a partial result of the PPN referral was that the victim was going to be placed in a residential care home and his property sold to fund the associated costs with this process. Whilst this move was being developed, I had liaised with the neighbourhood policing team (NPT) to conduct reassurance visits to the victim. NPT officers also informed me about the Trinity Protocol, this operates within the Gwent police force. This protocol allocates a Single Point of Contact (SPOC) in the form of a Police Community Support Officer

(PCSO) to conduct regular welfare visits on a victim in the immediate aftermath of a crime. These visits reiterate the safeguarding plan provided to the victim and his family so they were best able to protect themselves should any further incidents arise before the transition to the residential care home. Additionally, utilising a SPOC allows the officer to build a better rapport with the victim and therefore get a more intricate understanding of the victims care and support needs. This had left the victim feeling safer in his home due to the increased police presence in the area and ultimately led to greater levels of victim satisfaction following police contact.

Reassurance visits are essential to policing as they provide that extra level of support to victims at a time when they are at their most vulnerable, this enhances the victims and publics perceptions of policing within the community.

As on this occasion as is the case of many burglary victims the male was a repeat victim (Kuo *et al.*, 2022, p. 297). A further level of support available is that a 'Flag' can be electronically placed on the victims address to allow other officers to be aware of future incidents. This is a beneficial tool as it allows police to track crime patterns whilst also alerting police to previous incidents at the address and determine previous offenders MO (Mopus operandi) to determine if lines of enquiry can be established as a result.

A detailed intelligence log regarding the location of the incident, time of incident, entry point of the offender(s) and objects taken was also submitted. The details of which can be disseminated and evaluated against other burglaries to determine any trends, establish potential new lines of enquiry, and identify any offender(s).

A clear and obvious strength of intelligence logs is that detailed intelligence can assist in linking multiple incidents together and bring repeat offenders to justice in a timely manner.

A drawback of an intelligence log is like a PPN in the sense of it is time consuming and takes an officer off front-line duty.

Whilst noted there are several methods police utilise to safeguard victims of crime and prevent repeat victimisation. An additional method is the use of Evidence Based Policing (EBP). COP (2016) define EBP as 'The best available evidence is used to inform and challenge decisions', Benefits of EBP allow an intervention or prevention method to be implemented, analyse its effectiveness whilst allows improvements to be made moving forward and ensuring the best safeguarding methods for victims. Furthermore, EBP builds up from research statistics which show once a home has

been burglarized, neighbouring homes have a significantly increased risk of being victims. Through the EBP approach neighbours can be informed of the heightened risk and make appropriate target hardening adjustments to their home. Additionally, through EBP a multi-agency approach can be formulated to determine whether an underlying mechanism is the root of several burglary attempts, from these appropriate changes can be made to prevent and safeguard victims.

In conclusion, Burglary is a very invasive crime which can have long lasting traumatic effects on the victim, research clearly indicates that victims of such a crime often become repeat victims due to a variety of factors, however there are a variety of approaches both internally within the police and collaboratively through multi-agency work that can provide reassurance and safeguarding to victims of such a crime. Whilst these approaches are not without their drawbacks, when tailored around victims' specific needs they are effective in providing the support needed. Furthermore, there are several methods in addition to EBP which can prevent re victimisation and re offending however, whilst each burglary is specific there is therefore more research needed to solidify the best approach used for each individual incident.

Word Count - 2105

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:

This essay will explore and reflect upon an incident which involved me playing a prominent role within a High-Risk Domestic Abuse (DA) incident.

Domestic violence can be defined as 'Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality' (Domestic Abuse Act, 2021).

Domestic related incidents are graded through a variety of factors and their severity dictates an incident grading as Standard, Medium or High Risk. Police utilise a variety of measures to assist in this grading process, one of which being a DASH-RA questionnaire (Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Harassment Risk Assessment).

On this occasion police had received an anonymous 3rd party call at approximately 23:00 on a Thursday evening. The call stated a neighbour was having a domestic related incident, no further details were passed to officers at the time. Police attended the address which was all in darkness and no signs of any movement or disturbance within. However due to the nature of the call officers have been persistent and awaited a reply at the door. A male has presented himself in a second story bedroom window, very irate and aggressive, shouting verbal abuse and derogatory comments towards officers stating they need to leave the address due to him and his family trying to sleep. Based on the information received Gwent Police have a positive action policy stating that as a minimum in any domestic related incident parties need to be separated even if no offences disclosed therefore officers had to liaise with this male and explain that a welfare check needed to be conducted on the children and his partner. The male initially continued his verbal abuse towards officers however upon realising the police had a power of entry to prevent a breach of the peace (BOP) the male did allow officers into the property. The individual's demeanour was still very hostile and aggressive, demonstrating several obstructive behaviours and stating officers needed a warrant to enter the address.

Through tactical communication I have managed to calm the male to a semi-compliant level where colleagues kept the male downstairs whilst I conducted the welfare check on the children and his partner.

Three young children were in the property all together in one bed, the children were clearly frightened by what had occurred that evening as they were hiding under the bed duvet and clearly evident each was distressed.

The children confirmed that their mother and her partner has been shouting at each other and the male had pushed the mother into a wall and hit her.

A colleague spoke to the female in the address separately to which she confirmed the male had 'Battered' her through pushing her to the wall, punching her in the face and stomach, choking her and kicking her on the floor. All these elements amount to a serious assault which is escalated even further upon discovery that the female is 36 weeks pregnant with the offender's child.

Based on this information provided by the children and the female at the address the I arrested the male and colleagues conveyed to custody. Through arresting the offender this provided immediate safeguarding to the victim and allowed her to engage with police freely and without fear of any repercussion after police left the scene.

The victim agreed to complete the DASHRA process with myself – this is a 29-question questionnaire which is used by officers to determine the level or risk within a relationship. The victim answered 'Yes' to 21 of the questions. Based on the disclosures made by the victim and answering yes to questions such as 'Is the abuse happening more often' and 'Is the abuse getting worse' it was clear that this would amount to high risk.

The DASHRA is a useful tool to officers however the effectiveness of it is largely affected based on the victims willingness to engage and the truthfulness behind their answers, if victims do not engage/ consent to the process officers can complete a 'Skeleton DASH' this is where the officers answers the questions on behalf of the victim based on what they know/ is clearly evident however this is not always a true reflection of what has occurred and does not provide the victim with the best service possible.

On this occasion the DASHRA was completed thoroughly and based on the answers provided it was reviewed by supervising officers - a response and a detective sergeant who both agreed the incident would be deemed as high risk.

In addition to the DASHRA the victim completed a thorough statement detailing the nature of the current incident, numerous previous incidents which have gone unreported due to fear of violence from the offender. The statement allowed me to get a greater understanding of the nature of their relationship and highlight several key behaviours that would amount to controlling and coercive behaviour such as the victim was only allowed to wear certain types of clothing and if she left the house. Controlling and coercive behaviour can be defined as 'An act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim' (Serious Crime Act, 2015)

Additionally, this statement allowed me to be better informed when completing an Adult at Risk and Domestic Abuse Public Protection Notification (PPN) on behalf of the victim. A PPN is a document that is created and includes several key target areas namely, the circumstances of the current incident, strengths of the current incident e.g., victim engaging with police. Any weaknesses e.g., lack of engagement from victim or numerous unreported incidents. The PPN also includes sections such as the impact on the family for example in this case there were three children who had observed their mother being assaulted by the offender, there is also an unborn child where the offender is the father to that child, such incidents amount to Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE's) and can have a significant impact of the child's development.

Further areas the PPN covers are 'Voice of the child' which relates to how the incident has impacted them. Finally, the PPN covers the attending officers' thoughts on the incident and immediate environment of all involved, it documents the action taken by attending officers as well as the safety plan/ advice given to the victims.

In this incident as per Gwent Police policy I also submitted a 'Child at risk referral' this was due to discovering the three children under the age of 18 fearful in the same bed, additionally the general maintenance of the house was in a poor state with several of the doors hanging off the hinges and damage marks consistent with a fist/ punch mark. I also quickly looked in the kitchen cupboards and fridge/ freezer and was left concerned at the lack of food available considering there was a family of five living in the address. I documented these concerns within the referral which then gets shared with the children's school and reviewed by social services who ultimately make the decision to visit the family and discuss how they can support the family or alternatively utilising child protection powers and removing the children from the address over concerns of their wellbeing (Welsh Government, 2014)

Whilst the PPN process has numerous benefits to the victim if they consent to it being completed such as the information is shared with social services and several other agencies which can allow the victim to receive additional support in the aftermath of an incident. A drawback of the process is that it is a time-consuming process for front line officers of whom are already under vast amounts of pressure to complete a variety of tasks associated with their role. It would be beneficial to response officers if the PPN could be completed remotely via office staff as this would reduce the pressures on

front line officers who could focus more on the response element of the job rather than being inundated with paper-based tasks to complete.

A further tool which is available to officers in incidents of this nature is that if an incident is deemed high-risk then officer can submit a referral to the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). MARAC's are meetings which consist of several agencies compiling information on a victim and discussing the best courses of action to best safeguard the victim, these meetings include representatives from social services, housing, the NHS, drug rehabilitation workers. These meetings are designed to safeguard the most vulnerable members of society and ensure their return to a sense of 'normality' as quickly as possible after an incident (College of Policing, 2016) Furthermore, a critical marker was placed on the address which would highlight to officers the severity of previous incidents, all calls should be treated as an emergency along with information to ensure all officers safety.

Following the incident, the victim clearly stated to police that the relationship with the offender was over and that she had no intention of trying to rekindle the relationship, the victim did raise concerns stating that she has a poor taste in men, and this is the only type of relationship she had known, based on this information I informed the victim of Claires Law also known as the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS). The victim was unaware of this, and I explained that it consisted of two main parts 'Right to Ask' and 'Right to Know'. The right to ask would enable the victim to request information on her partners past to determine if there was a history of domestic violence. The right to know gives the police the freedom to pass information where a perpetrator has a new partner. By discussing this with the victim it provided her safeguarding and reduces the risk of becoming a repeat victim as it would allow her to have greater knowledge on a potential offender before engaging in an intimate relationship with them.

Howarth and Robinson (2015) found that victims of high-risk domestic abuse who utilise an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) that the abuse previously faced ceased or nearly ceased in 58% of the cases. The role of an IDVA is they act as a single point of contact (SPOC) after an incident and aid in tailoring safety plans for the victims' specific needs. An IDVA is an essential resource available to officers as it reduces the significant pressures already faced from response officers. It is also highly beneficial for the victims as IDVA's are specifically trained in domestic violence incidents therefore ensuring the victims road to recovery is as smooth as possible.

To reduce reoffending rates after domestic incident consideration of a Domestic Violence Protection Notice/ Order DVPN/O should be taken. This safeguards the victim as it prevents the offender from several conditions such as contacting the victim/ attending the victims address – a breach of this would result in the offender being arrested and remanded in custody and being presented before the next available court. On this occasion a DVPN was not issued as police bail conditions were implemented, providing safeguarding and reducing the risk of reoffending as should the victim be in breach of the bail then they are arrestable.

An invaluable tool available to police is Woman's Aid, this is a charity which provides temporary accommodation to victims of domestic violence, it provides immediate and short-term safeguarding however it can provide longer term refuge for women who are at the highest level of risk. Whilst this is an excellent resource available in terms of safeguarding victims there is little available to male domestic violence victims, this is something that needs to be addressed as whilst often massively underreported research suggests that 1 in every 3 calls are males and 1 in 6/7 males will be the victim of domestic abuse within their lifetime. 11% of male victims have considered taking their own lives because of partner abuse (Mankind, 2023)

A further discrepancy within the way domestic violence cases is dealt with is that if the offender is a female, then based on the circumstances it may be suitable to make referrals to Woman's Pathfinder, this is a multi-agency approach which aims at rehabilitating the offender and prevents them from entering the criminal justice system (Women's pathfinder, 2023). Currently, there is no such service available to the male counterparts, this is something which needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency to uphold equality and the police services core values.

In conclusion there are a variety of tools police can utilise to safeguard both themselves and the victim in domestic related incidents. Partner agencies provide an invaluable service to the victims of such incidents. However, there is a discrepancy with services available to males as both offender and victim as support and diversionary schemes are more available to females. This needs to be addressed on a national level moving forward.

Word Count – 2165

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: Eirian Williams

Date: 31/1/203

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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