

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:

The current essay will describe a policing incident where I played a significant role with a victim of harassment. I will utilise Gibbs' Reflective Cycle (Gibbs, 1988) when reflecting upon the incident. Additionally, the essay will critically evaluate the approaches used by the police and other professionals in supporting vulnerable victims and will examine measures used to prevent repeat victimisation and re-offending.

Incidents where there are concerns of vulnerability and safeguarding are becoming a growing problem, and places increased demand on the police (Ford et al, 2020).

A vulnerable victim can be defined as:

“As a result of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to take care of themselves or others or protect themselves or others from harm or exploitation” (Northumbria Police, 2022).

Across both policing and health organisations, the assessment and management of vulnerable persons has become a priority (College of Policing, 2018) and is a key focus within the Policing Vision 2025 (National Police Chief's Council, n.d.). The policing incident whereby I supported a vulnerable victim of crime began when an elderly member of the community reported to the police that an unknown person had left several unwanted items on his doorstep on numerous occasions. Items were random, ranging from sweets to kitchen utensils. Approximately one week later, the male again reported items being left, however began to fear for his safety after an unlit cigarette and an axe was left underneath his door. He further explained that he suffers with anxiety and depression and the incidents were affecting his mental health.

I attended at the property and obtained a written statement from the aggrieved in relation to the incidents. I ensured that I spoke to the victim in a way where I was easily understood through being clear and concise which enables trust and confidence to be built with the victim (Lewis and Jaramillo, 2008) and helps the victim to fully understand the process of reporting the crime without delay in line with victims' rights within the Victim's Code (Ministry of Justice, 2021). I also informed the victim of his right to provide a Victim Personal Statement, however he declined. Moreover, I built a rapport with the male as building a rapport is shown to encourage the disclosure of information (College of Policing, 2020).

The following day, the gentleman again reported items being left by the female and stated she was sat opposite his house. I attended at the location and completed a person check on her. The person check which searched through the police national computer (PNC) and South Wales Police local system NICHE highlighted the female was also wanted for numerous theft offences. As such, the female was arrested for Harassment (Protection from Harassment Act, 1997) and Theft (Theft Act, 1968). The female was later charged for all offences. I informed the victim of the females arrest and charge as per the Victim's Rights (Ministry of Justice, 2021) and advised him of the next steps in relation to the plea hearing. Adhering to the Victim Code is a process which the police force follows in order to support and manage victims of crime.

Additionally, I offered the gentleman a referral to Victim Focus which is a programme run by Victim Support, an organisation independent of the police who aim to provide support to all victims of crime or anti-social behaviour (South Wales commissioner, n.d.). Support ranges from emotional, practical and signposting to other agencies (South Wales commissioner, n.d.). In the year 2021-22, victim support provided support to 786,574 victims of crime in England and Wales (Victim Support, n.d.). Moreover, research suggests that Victim Support allows victims to feel as though they are being listened to, and is associated with an increased confidence in the effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System (Bradford, 2011). However, as is the case with the current incident, if the aggrieved declines to consent to victim support, it is a service that cannot reach the person. Despite this, this is one approach which the police can utilise to support victims of crime at an early stage.

Upon reflecting on the incident, I felt pleased the victim had received a positive outcome. I believe I provided the victim with a good service due to the amount of support I gave him. At first, the crime can be looked at as relatively minor, however I could see how much it affected the elderly victim who was now too scared to leave his house. However, upon evaluation, I believe that the crimes could have been dealt with sooner when they were first reported. Despite not initially having a suspect, CCTV enquiries could have been conducted to attempt to identify a suspect. However, I could not have controlled this as the incidents were allocated to myself later down the line. I believe that I provided the vulnerable victim with a great deal of support and kept him updated throughout. It also made me realise how much support as police we can provide vulnerable victims, including collaborating with partner agencies through making a referral to victim support for example.

The police service has numerous approaches available to support vulnerable victims of crime at each stage of the criminal justice process. At the earliest stage of the process when a report is made to the police, the Public Service Centre (PSC) consider whether the reporting person is vulnerable by utilising the THRIVE assessment (Threat, Harm, Risk, Investigation, Vulnerability, and engagement) (College of Policing, 2021). In the incident described above, this information was provided by the PSC on the incident log, therefore I was aware of risk and vulnerability information including the aggrieved's age and mental health condition prior to attending the incident which enabled the most appropriate resources to attend the incident.

Another effective approach in managing victims of crime adopted by the police is through multi-agency working with partner agencies (Berry et al, 2009). One way in which this can be achieved is through completing an Early Help form. With the elderly male's consent, I submitted an Early Help form which is available for police officers in times where support needs are identified. The early help referral is then sent to the local council which aims to provide support to children, family or adults with low level support needs (Swansea Council, 2021).

If there are safeguarding concerns or the individual requires more extensive support or is deemed to be an adult at risk of abuse or harm the police must submit a Public Protection Notice (PPN) detailing the circumstances of the incident and concerns for the individual. The concerns contained within the PPN are assessed by a risk assessor at the Public Protection Unit (PPU) who decide whether the information is shared with partner agencies (South Wales Police, 2021). It is noted that in the year 2016, 3,466 PPN's were created by South Wales Police (Ford et al, 2020). However, it has been highlighted within research that over three quarters of the 3,466 referrals were not shared with key partner agencies, and for those that did, there was little further action from partner agencies (Ford et al, 2020). This may indicate that there is a lack of a standardised assessment of needs and vulnerability across services which may result in vulnerable at-risk persons not receiving the correct support. However, research has suggested that the high number of PPN's could be indicative of a risk averse police force (Paterson and Best, 2016). Despite this, PPN's and Early help forms are a way in which the police can share their concern about an individual which may not have been noticed without the police service.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of South Wales Police (SWP) conducted by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) (2018) found that SWP is effective in working with partner agencies when managing vulnerable people. An example of how this is conducted is through a Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) which enables early sharing of information between a range of partners including the police, NHS, social services and schools to make informed decisions on taking action to protect vulnerable adults and children requiring safeguarding (Bridgend County Borough Council, n.d.). Referrals to the service can be submitted by professionals or the public. However, research analysing 51,264 referrals to MASH in North England notes that there has been a lack of information sharing between partners due to concerns regarding confidentiality (Shorrock, McManus and Kirby, 2019). Moreover, the research highlights that the processing of referrals is exceeding the target times due to a lack of resources. Despite this, the idea of a multi-agency approach to tackling vulnerable people and people at risk of harm is appropriate is effective (Berry et al, 2009).

Vulnerability has been linked to experiencing repeat victimisation (Northumbria Police, 2022) which can be defined as “the repeated criminal victimization of a person, household, place, business, vehicle or other target however defined” (Nicholas and Farrell, 2020). Longitudinal research has shown that despite the overall rate of crime decreasing over the period 1982-2012, the rate of crime suffered by repeat victims has increased (Ignatans and Pease, 2015). Repeat victimisation has been associated with a plethora of physical and mental health conditions and social functioning (Hanson et al, 2010).

Policing aims to utilise the best available evidence in developing practices and policing, known as Evidence-Based Policing (College of Policing, n.d.). Evidence suggests that targeting policing resources in areas with high levels of crime minimises levels of crime (Braga et al, 2019). One strategy which incorporates targeted patrols aimed to target repeat victimisation and repeat offending is the use of Neighbourhood policing patrols. An evaluation of the effectiveness of such patrols has found that they improve confidence in the police, feelings of safety and a reduction in crime when used alongside problem-solving (HMICFRS, n.d). Thus, it is suggested that the visibility of police is linked to a reduction in offending, and therefore is an effective strategy to minimise repeat offending and repeat victimisation (Bland et al, 2021).

Additionally, research suggests that problem-solving approaches in combination with visible patrols are effective at reducing crime, reoffending and repeat victimisation (College of Policing, 2021). Problem Orientated Policing (POP) involves the police utilising a problem-solving approach (College of Policing, 2021) which aims to tackle reoccurring events (Ashby and Chainey, 2012). A problem-solving model utilised by the adopted by the police follows five stages of the OSARA model (objective, scan, analyse, respond and assess) (Clarke and Eck, 2003). The process involves firstly identifying what the process should achieve (the objective), followed by scanning to identify the prominent issue affecting the community, understanding the problem through analysis, coming up with a response to the problem and assessing whether the objective has been achieved (College of Policing, 2021). A meta-analysis from 34 studies aimed to determine the effectiveness of POP on incidents such as violent crime and reoffending. Results

showed that POP, specifically the OSARA model has a statistically significant effect on reducing offending (Hinkle et al, 2020).

Central to problem-solving approaches requires the police to work in partnership with other agencies such as statutory organisations, the council and third sector organisations (Bullock, Erol and Tilley, 2006). Another example of how the police work with partner agencies to reduce reoffending and as a result of this also reducing revictimisation is the use of out of court disposal diversion schemes including the Women's Pathfinder Whole System Approach and the 18-25 Early Intervention Service. Both services aim to reduce reoffending by providing early support for low level offences at the point of arrest in order to prevent a 'revolving door' scenario where individuals are reoffending and returning to custody (Cordis Bright, 2019). Services assess support needs and work with other agencies to target service users' needs and vulnerabilities. An evaluation of the women's pathfinder project showed a 26% reduction in re-offending. Moreover, a review of 18-25 found that it positively impacted the lives of these young people (Watt, 2021). Despite the success, males who are over 25 years old, and those who have committed offences which are not regarded as high level will not receive the support and diversion option. Research notes that proactive early intervention by the police is essential to managing and supporting vulnerable people (Waddell and Molloy, 2015).

In conclusion, the police have numerous approaches to supporting and managing vulnerable people or people at risk of harm. Most of these approaches involve partnership working as it is recognised that a holistic approach to identify and manage support needs is essential to supporting vulnerable individuals (Ford,

2019). However, these approaches often require the consent and engage with the support. The use of PPN's is a key approach used by the police, however it was found that many were not being shared with partner agencies. Despite this, the introduction of early help enables those who are not deemed high risk information to be shared with partner agencies to receive support. It is also evident that early intervention and support is key to prevent reoffending and thus, reducing repeat victimisation. This is currently being adopted by South Wales police and partner agencies using out of court disposals and problem-solving approaches.

Word count: 2186

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:

The current essay will discuss a response to a complex domestic abuse incident in which I played a significant role. Additionally, the essay will highlight the challenges associated with the incident, alongside the strategies utilised by myself, the police and other agencies, to effectively respond and manage domestic abuse incidents. Lastly, I will utilise Gibbs' Reflective Cycle (Gibbs, 1988) when reflecting upon the incident.

A core role of response policing is to

“Assess immediate threat, harm, risk and vulnerability to determine a proportionate response... to protect life and property, preserve order, prevent the commission of offences and bring offenders to justice.” (College of Policing, 2023)

These dynamic risk assessments are particularly key when responding to domestic abuse incidents. The Domestic Abuse Act (2021) defines domestic abuse as the following:

“Behaviour of a person (“A”) towards another person (“B”) is “domestic abuse” if (a) A and B are each aged 16 or over and are personally connected to each other, and (b) the behaviour is abusive.

Statistics shows that between March 2020 and March 2021, the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police was 845,734 which is a 6% increase from the previous year (ONS, 2021). Moreover, it is reported that annually there are over

100,000 people in at risk of being murdered or severely injured following a domestic abuse incident (SafeLives, 2015). One of the principal duties of a police officer is to protect life (College of Policing, 2018) and due to the severity of domestic incidents, the police service in England and Wales must take positive action when responding to domestic abuse incidents (College of Policing, 2018). If deemed necessary following applying the National Decision Model (NDM) to risk assess the incident, positive action often results in the arrest of the perpetrator to safeguard the victim and/or any witnesses under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) (1984).

The incident began when an emergency call was placed to the Public Service Centre (PSC) from the victim's mother stating she has had a phone call from her daughter to pick her up from her house as her partner had hit her. The mother of the victim had attended the property and proceeded to drive away without the victim as the partner had attempted to enter the mother's car. En-route to the incident, I began utilising the NDM immediately. The information was that a physical assault may have taken place. We were also able to run the victim and suspects name through the Police National Computer (PNC) and the local police system NICHE. This highlighted that both persons had several warning markers and flags. The victim's warning markers included mental health and drugs and the suspect had a warning marker for violence and Domestic Violence perpetrator against the victim. At this stage I suspected that the third-party report of a domestic assault may have been correct and was aware that the victim was vulnerable and there have been previous incident of domestic assault in the past.

Upon attending at the property, I firstly activated my Body Worn Video camera as per guidance when attending a domestic incident (National Police Chief's Council. 2022). There was no answer, however the door was ajar, and we could see that the inside of the property appeared as though there had been a disturbance. Myself and my colleague entered the property using our power of entry to protect life and limb under section 17 of PACE (1984). No persons were found inside the property. Upon returning to the police van, I saw one person sat in a doorway at the bottom of the road. Upon approaching the person, I could see that it was a female, and she was visibly upset. I confirmed with the female that she was the victim we were searching for, however she stated she was fine, and that no disturbance had occurred. I invited the female into the police van and drove away from the area to gain privacy to encourage the female to open up.

I firstly aimed to build a rapport with the female through being compassionate and sympathetic. Research shows that building a rapport increases the likelihood of obtaining a disclosure from a victim (Victorian Government, n.d.). The female began to explain that her partner had dragged her down concrete stairs and has hit her head on the floor numerous times. The female had grazes and bruising to her face and body. Following the disclosure, the female immediately became closed off and stated she did not want to pursue a complaint against her partner. She explained that there had been previous domestic incidents in the past however she had always retracted her statements as she loved the male and explained that the pair have a 2-year-old child together who was currently in the care of the Local Authority. The female stated she wanted to go back to her property and not discuss the incident further.

I assessed the threat and risk in line with the NDM and considered my powers and policies. I believed the threat and risk towards the victim was high and it was not safe for her to return home. I asked the female if she would consider refuge, which she refused. I identified other options available and asked if she would stay with family or friends whilst the male was outstanding. She stated she would go to her mother's house. During the journey I spoke at length about the support we could provide the female including support from an Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (IDVA), refuge placement, and special measures when attending court.

The female allowed me to take photographs of her injuries and provided her consent to completing Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour Based Violence (DASH) questions to assess the risk level and share the information with partner agencies (SafeLives, 2014). The female refused on numerous occasions to provide a statement due to not wanting the incident to affect her fight for her custody of her child, however stated she was open to a police officer phoning her the following day to discuss providing a statement. The suspect remains outstanding, and the female has provided a statement of complaint and is currently being supported by an IDVA.

I evaluated the incident in line with Gibbs' Reflective Cycle (Gibbs, 1988). The key challenge of the incident was the lack of engagement from the victim and her willingness to accept help and support a complaint. Statistics show that this is common, with over a third of domestic abuse cases being withdrawn for this reason (HMICFRS, 2019). Research shows that there are several barriers to reporting a domestic incident to the police and supporting a prosecution including feelings such as embarrassment, guilt, and worry about not being believed or retaliation (CPS, n.d.).

Other factors include financial pressures, or fear of the criminal justice system (Gurm and Marchbank, 2020).

One strategy to overcome this challenge which I utilised within my incident is the way in which the victim is supported by the police during the initial response. It has been noted within the literature that the behaviour of the police can have significantly impact the victim and their willingness to cooperate (HMICFRS, 2019). Specifically, the ability to build a rapport with the victim through behaving in a sympathetic and compassionate manner will help to gain the trust and confidence of the victim potentially leading to an increased likelihood of disclosure (HMICFRS, 2019). However, during an inspection of 43 forces, HM inspectorate of Constabulary (2014) highlighted police's ineffective responses and support to victims of crime. Despite this, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) conducted a follow up review and found that forces had come a long way in providing effective assessments of victims needs during the initial response to domestic abuse incidents and were effective in communicating and supporting victims during the initial response (HMICFRS, 2019).

A strategy which was highlighted within the inspection as an approach to improve policing in domestic abuse situations was to ensure officers and staff receive sufficient domestic abuse training (HMICFRS, 2019). The current training package for South Wales Police and other forces is 'Domestic Abuse Matters' course for first responders provided by SafeLives to better identify and manage domestic abuse (SafeLives, n.d.). During the incident I believe I focused upon making the female feel safe and comfortable which resulted in her disclosing the incident which is something she had

not done before. I feel my domestic abuse training which I received in the force assisted in my ability to effectively manage the situation.

Despite the improvements seen in the police's management of domestic abuse incidents, it is noted that professionals within the field are more effective in conducting investigations into domestic abuse and supporting the victims (HMICFRS, 2019). Professionals include IDVA's who provide long term support to high-risk domestic abuse victims including support with engaging with other services if necessary and supporting the victim through the criminal justice process (SafeLives, n.d.). Research has suggested that IDVA interventions has resulted in a reduction of domestic abuse (Howarth and Robinson, 2015). However, IDVA's are often not in attendance during the initial response to a domestic incident which is often the crucial point in which a victim requires support. Moreover, if a victim is deemed low or medium risk, they may not have access to an IDVA. The effective management of incidents by such professionals is likely down to the further training they receive (HMICFRS, 2019). Therefore, it can be argued that the more training that can be provided to police officers and staff the more likely they are to provide an effective response to a domestic abuse incident.

An additional strategy in which the police effectively manage complex domestic abuse incidents is through the completion of Public Protection Notifications (PPN) which officers are required to complete following an incident where there are safeguarding concerns (South Wales Police, 2015). Within domestic abuse cases, the PPN also serves as a risk assessment tool by allowing the completion DASH with the victim which were developed to overcome previous failures to effectively information share

and risk assess domestic violence cases (Richards, n.d.). The PPN is reviewed by staff at the public protection unit (PPU) and if deemed appropriate, it is shared with partner agencies (South Wales Police, 2015). The importance of partnership working is regularly evidenced within research (Ford et al, 2019). However, research suggests that despite a high number of PPN's being submitted by the police, specifically 3,500 PPN's were submitted by South Wales Police in 2016, only 8.7% of adult PPN's were shared with social services (Ford et al, 2019). This is particularly concerning as domestic abuse cases were the primary concern in just under half of the PPN's.

Despite this, submitting the PPN was a particularly useful strategy within the current incident due to the safeguarding concerns around both the female and the child involved. I explained to the female that the PPN will be submitted and likely shared with social services, however this will reflect that the female is the victim of the abuse and that social services will work with her to support her. During the incident this assisted the female in opening-up to me rather than believing all services are against her.

Following evaluating and analysing the incident, I believe I dealt with the incident well. I was able to obtain disclosure from the victim which I captured on my Body Worn Video which I did not think would have been possible at the beginning. I was also commended by the sector supervisor for my professionalism when supporting the victim. In the future, I could have encouraged the female to complete a statement on the night. However, I did not wish to pressure the female to do this.

In conclusion, domestic abuse incidents are often one of the most serious and complex crimes (CPS, 2022). There are several challenges associated with such incidents as often being underreported and hidden crimes, and their potential effect on vulnerable individuals such as children (CPS, 2022). Often, due to the complex psychological nature of the offence, the victim may not realise that they are being abused (Women's Aid, n.d.). The police service is often the first to respond to such incidents and therefore must ensure that they are sufficiently trained in managing such incidents. It is noted that the behaviour of attending officers is extremely important when communicating with the victim. It has been noted in the past that the police's response to domestic abuse incidents is not sufficient (HMIC, 2014), however this is reportedly changing. Domestic abuse incidents are now prioritised by the police who have a duty of positive action (HMICFRS, 2019). There has also been an increase in training for the force in domestic abuse in order to improve officers' ability to identify and support victims of domestic abuse (HMICFRS, 2019). Moreover, working with partner agencies such as IDVA's and through submitting PPN's is imperative in the identification of risk and coordinating an effective response (College of Policing, 2018). The number of PPN's being submitted by police demonstrates the number of domestic incidents attended, however with increased training, officers' ability to identify the vulnerable could be improved.

Word count: 2200

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: Imjones

Date: 04/02/2023

Bibliography

The bibliography should only include sources referenced within the workbook using the Harvard referencing system. Information about referencing in written assignments and how to avoid plagiarism can be found on Moodle. It is important that you are aware of the importance of ensuring that the work submitted is your original work.

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