

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/aqh-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:

The following essay response will briefly outline an incident whereby I played a significant role in dealing with a repeat victim of anti-social behaviour, whilst giving both social and legislative context to the matter. Following this, this I will critically evaluate the appropriateness of different approaches in supporting repeat victims whilst also exploring what works and does not work in tackling repeat victimisation using evidence-based policing models. This essay will focus on the use of problem-oriented policing (Goldstein, 1990) and more specifically the implementation of the SARA model (Eckman and Spelman, 1987)

For this essay response, I will use the following definition of anti-social behaviour for legislative context,

“Conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm, or distress to any person. Conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person’s occupation of residential premises or conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person.” (Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act, 2014)

To understand the social context relating to this incident, it is worth noting that this incident took place right at the centre of a large housing estate. The victim of the repeat anti-social behaviour incidents is a male approximately 60 years old from the middle east. Most properties within this housing estate fall under the social housing umbrella and many of the households in this area are at the bottom of the socio-

economic ladder in terms of income. The housing estate is run down, many of the local shops are boarded up and the community centre is closed. Broken Window Theory (Wilson and Kelling, 1982) lends explanation as to why there is potentially increased anti-social behaviour in this specific area.

The incident in which I attended happened in the summer during the school holidays. The anti-social behaviour perpetrators are a well-known group of boys who live in the immediate area, there are approximately ten of these boys and they are aged between twelve years old to sixteen years old. The modus operandi of these boys is often to cycle around in large groups causing noise nuisance, vandalising property such as bus stops and other public amenities. By doing so, these boys intimidate the local populace, more specifically the owner of a fast-food shop whose business was situated at the centre of the housing estate.

The group of boys would often congregate outside of the fast-food shop late at night during the shop's busiest hours, which in turn deterred customers from entering the premises and ultimately purchasing goods from the shop causing the business to lose income. Furthermore, the group of boys would often smoke cannabis in front of the store with little to no regard for the business, the owner, and the surrounding residents. When the victim challenged the behaviour of the group of boys, he was met by a barrage of verbal abuse. The group of boys continued to taunt the owner and threw rubbish at his shopfront. This has been reported on many occasions and I have personally attended many of these calls.

There are many different approaches that the police and partner agencies can invoke to protect persons who are vulnerable or are at serious risk of harm. One approach used by frontline police officers to quickly identify vulnerability and the risk of harm individuals may face on initial attendance at incidents is the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (Wright and McGlen, 2012). The Vulnerability Assessment Framework is described by the college of policing as,

"A simple tool to prompt identifying vulnerability in all circumstances where the police have contact with victims, suspects and witnesses." (College Of Policing, 2016)

The framework utilises five points of assessment, these are as follows; Appearance, behaviour, Communication capacity, Danger, and Environmental circumstances to decide the right course of action for the individuals that come into contact with the police. In the case of vulnerable repeat victims this may lead to referrals being put forward by officers making the assessment for the right care and help to be provided to the individual. This approach is highly appropriate for the likes of response police officer who need to make quick decisions based on what they see in front of them at the attendance of incidents.

One positive feature of the Vulnerability Assessment Framework is that it closely aligns with the police's National Decision Model and would heavily influence the information and intelligence portion of this model. With such information and intelligence informed decisions can be made based on the persons vulnerabilities. The Vulnerability Assessment Framework can be the first mechanism employed by the police to identify a vulnerable person. Another Positive of the Vulnerability

Assessment Framework is that it helps provide early intervention and could prevent repeat victimisation before it begins.

One negative of the Vulnerability Assessment Framework is that there is opportunity for a vulnerable person's needs being missed due the rigid structure of assessment that the framework offers. The framework is merely a triage tool used by police officers to determine a person's vulnerabilities as opposed to a remedy for the root cause of what is making that person vulnerable or at risk of harm.

Another example of an approach professionals and the police use to in support and manage vulnerable people or people at risk of harm is the Multi Agency Model also know in Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub. As opposed to the frontline approach and identification tool that is the Vulnerability Assessment Framework, the Multi-agency model offers a more in depth and complex approach to supporting and managing vulnerable people and those at risk of harm by bringing a variety of professionals together under one team with the goal of providing effective safeguarding measures.

"Multi-agency working is key to the early and effective identification of risk to vulnerable people, and to preventing those risks from escalating. Ideally these relationships bring about improved information sharing, joint decision making and coordinated action." (Home office, 2015)

There are several positive factors in relation to the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hubs appropriateness with regards to supporting and managing vulnerable people. The hub is a specific team dedicated in carrying out this goal and therefore is solely focused on doing so, unlike other departments within the police and partner agencies who may deal with a multitude of different issues. Some of the benefits of Multi Agency Safeguarding Hubs are noted on West Berkshire Council's website stating that the hub assists in the early identification of safeguarding concerns and thus improving the recognition of risk and threat faced by the vulnerable. West Berkshire Council also claim that this provides a faster and more co-ordinated response through information sharing between partners (West Berkshire Council, 2022).

However focussed Multi Agency Safeguarding Hubs are on supporting vulnerable people, research shows that of all the referrals received by MASH in South Wales only 57.5% were passed on to Social Services and only a further 4.8% of cases received some form of input from a social care perspective, for example a visit from a social worker (Ford et al., 2020) These statistics suggest that there are only a small proportion of referrals that receive action. Ford does not believe this to be a failure of Multi Agency Safeguarding Hubs and describes the build-up of information that makes up the referrals acts as a deterrent to prevent direct intervention.

Another approach taken by the police and partner agencies such as local councils and housing associations in supporting and managing vulnerable people regarding anti-social behaviour is the anti-social behaviour case review.

"The ASB case review is a national process that notifies agencies to work together when there are three reported incidents of ASB within six months." (College Of Policing, 2022)

Anti-social behaviour incidents are reported by the victim and referrals are made for the perpetrators from attending officers. This process highlights whether they are repeat offenders and what the next step of the process is. If the perpetrator is not a repeat offender, police officers and community support officers would look to deal with the anti-social behaviour through the mean of mediation between both parties. However, if there is a significant risk involved or if the perpetrator is a repeat offender, then an anti-social behaviour letter of warning will be sent with behavioural expectations as well as levels of escalation if the undesirable behaviour persists. Escalations include issuing community protection warning, community protection notice and then finally a community protection order. A breach of a community protection order is a criminal offence under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

There is a strong argument for the anti-social behaviour case review approach and the end result of criminalising perpetrators for repeat offending. During this process, warnings and other escalatory measures would stay with the perpetrators if they decided to take their undesirable behaviour elsewhere and does not solely lay with the behaviour towards the victim making this is a positive feature of the case review process. The death of Fiona Pilkington remains one of the top examples as to why this approach is appropriate for such offenders and identifies the severe consequences of lack of police and partner agency action towards anti-social behaviour.

One problem identified with the approach is that it must take three reports of anti-social behaviour for a case review process to take place but it is not guaranteed to take place if the threshold for a review is not met. Nevertheless, this still gives partner agencies an opportunity to see if more can be done regarding the anti-social behaviour whilst ensuring the appropriate management of vulnerable people susceptible to the risk of harm or repeat victimisation through anti-social behaviour.

Within the example of the anti-social behaviour incident I had attended, repeat victimisation, and repeat offending is prevalent. A problem-oriented evidence-based policing is a key approach in tackling both issues which are synonymous with each other. Problem-orientated policing is described as,

“An approach to tackling crime and disorder that involves identification of a specific problem, thorough analysis to understand the problem, development of a tailored response, assessment of the effects of the response.” (College of Policing, 2020)

Problem-oriented policing is often employed using the SARA model which stands for scanning, analysis, response, and assessment.

Scanning:

The scanning stage of SARA model identifies the problem in which needs to be solved. For example, the anti-social behaviour incident I had attended became apparent when multiple reports came from the same victim reporting of same perpetrators for similar offences.

Analysis:

The analysis stage of the SARA model looks to gather both information and intelligence to identify an explanation for why the anti-social behaviour or criminal activity is taking place. The incident in which I attended, there was information and intelligence to suggest that the group of boys were hanging out around the area of the shops because they got free Wi-Fi connection.

Response:

The response stage of the SARA model is the section where action is taken after the problem has been identified and an understanding is gained as to why this problem is occurring. The aim at this point of the process is to have a significant impact on the undesired behaviour and criminal activity which is taking place. In the case of the incident I attended, liaison with shop keepers led to the free Wi-Fi connection being turned off during the times this anti-social behaviour was taking place. Further targeted patrols were conducted around the area and new CCTV cameras were erected to deter the perpetrators.

Assessment:

This stage reflects on all three of the previous stages, asking the question whether the response was effective in solving the problem identified. If the problem has been solved it is important to keep implementing actions so the problem does not arise again.

There are many positives and negatives to Problem-oriented evidence-based policing. Problem-oriented evidence-based policing works well for tackling repeat victimisation and repeat offending by analysing the evidence gathered and creating a targeted response which in turn improves the public's confidence in the police' ability to safeguarding vulnerable people and communities from the likes of anti-social behaviour.

On the other hand, problem-oriented evidence-based policing can be both complex and both time and resource intensive. This means that processes like the SARA model can take a significant amount of time to implement and therefore there is a significant amount of time before results can start to show giving the problem-oriented evidence-based policing the problem of being a long term rather than a short-term remedy. This means that repeat offending can occur before a solution is implemented (Ablison, 2023)

In conclusion, there are a significant amount of approaches the police and partner agencies can take to support and manage vulnerable people or people at risk of harm. It is important that both the police and partner agencies work together to provide the best possible care to such people. I believe the Multi-agency Sharing Hub is the best approach to tackle this specific problem. However, departments such as response and neighbourhood policing need to utilise frameworks such as the Vulnerability Assessment Framework and implement problem-oriented policing to deter repeat offenders and protect vulnerable people via the correct referrals and targeted strategies to specific problems.

2190 words

Task 2

Choose 1 of these 5 options to answer

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

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

Task 2 Option 1:

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Response Policing

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

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

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

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

ANSWER:

Response police officers respond to all types of calls to service from the public, these calls are graded from immediate response calls or Grade 1s which are often 999 calls through to Grade 2, 3 and 4 calls which are often calls through 101. Domestic abuse plays a significant part in a response police day to day work, domestic abuse calls are often graded 1 or 2 due to the threat, risk and harm that are associated with them. The police recorded 889,918 domestic abuse-related crimes (excluding Devon and Cornwall) in the year ending March 2023 leading to 51,288 domestic abuse-related prosecutions within the same period (Office for National Statistics,2023).

During this essay response, I will briefly outline the incident I attended, then I will critically assess the challenges associated with this incident and the strategies developed for effectively poling these challenging situations. For this essay response the definition of Domestic violence that I will be using is as follows,

“Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, 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 sexual orientation. The abuse can encompass but is not limited to psychological; physical; sexual; economic; emotional.” (NHS England,2019).

The reflective model in which this essay utilises is the ERA Cycle, this stands for Experience, Reflection and Action (Jasper, 2013). The key aim of Jaspers ERA Cycle is to build understanding through experience. I believe this model fits well with a response police officers' role due to the vastness of different incidents attended and experienced gained from them. This in turn can help shape future actions taken by myself as a response police officer.

I have attended many domestic abuse related incidents during my short career, however the incident this essay response is based on had a significant impact on the victim due to its violent nature. This incident involves a high-risk domestic violence victim and a high-risk domestic violence perpetrator. The victim and perpetrator are no longer in a relationship with one another; however, they have a young child together.

The victim invited the perpetrator over to their house during the Christmas period to see their child. Whilst over the victim's house, the perpetrator could see the victim messaging someone on their phone, they grew jealous and snatched the phone out of their hand to see who they were contacting. The perpetrator questioned the victim on their reasoning for contacting this person and became extremely verbally abusive towards the victim. This escalated into the perpetrator grabbing the victim by the hair and throwing them onto the floor, this caused a clump of hair to be ripped out of the victim's head causing severe pain. Whilst on the floor lying face down, the victim was further attacked by the perpetrator when they punched the victim 8 times to the head, at this point the victim could not defend themselves. This caused the victim to receive a bruised eye and cheek, as well as a cut lip. The level of injuries the victim suffered from this attack amounted to actual bodily harm and the perpetrator was to be arrested for this offence.

The victim initially supported prosecution and provided a statement and photos of the injuries to myself during the incident as well as disclosures of the incident that were captured on my body worn video. Immediate arrest enquiries were conducted for the perpetrator which returned negative results and the victim later retracted the statement they gave to police and refused to cooperate with the investigation. The perpetrator has since been arrested for the offence and bail conditions have been implemented.

One significant challenge associated with this domestic abuse incident that I attended was the willingness of the victim to support prosecution and thus withdrawing the statement that they originally provided which outlined the circumstances of the incident. This was done by the victim by providing another statement stating they wish to retract what they had previously stated and further stating they do not support police action.

During 2017 to 2018 it was recorded that nearly one in two (49%) domestic violence incidents had evidential difficulties outcomes where the victim did not support prosecution. Whereas just over one-fifth (22%) had evidential difficulties outcomes where the victim did support prosecution (Office for National Statistics, 2018). This statistic highlights the importance of a victims support during the prosecution process for domestic abuse offences, however, there are ways to overcome the challenge through effective policing strategies.

There are several strategies developed for effectively policing this specific challenge. One strategy is known as the golden hour considerations (College of Policing, 2023). The golden hour considerations are a baseline response to any incident involving crime whether the incident is related to domestic abuse or not and is an effective strategy used by police officers to identify offenders and opportunities to secure and preserve evidence and manage the risk associated with the incident. The actions associated with the golden hour considerations that attending officers like myself can do to ensure that domestic abuse incidents are effectively policed and the challenge previously mentioned is overcome, is to ensure that body worn video cameras are turned on whilst such incidents. The body worn video cameras can capture disclosures made by the victim to police officers regardless of whether they support prosecution or not. This video evidence can be key factor in capturing the raw emotion and impact the incident has had on the victim as well as significant statements made by the victim and other key witnesses. Attending officers like myself will also have to complete disclosure statements based on what the victim has stated to them and can often rely on the body worn footage from the incident to help write such statements.

It is invariably important when policing domestic abuse incidents that the golden hour considerations are carried out during initial attendance at scene to secure as much evidence as possible and thus pre-empting a withdrawal of support from the victim leading to evidence led prosecution.

Another main strategy developed to effectively police to the challenge of lack of victim support is a policy called positive action. During a domestic abuse incident, a victim does not have to provide a statement for the perpetrator to be arrested. Positive action is taken regardless of whether the victim is supporting prosecution

or not. This is outlined in Wiltshire Police's Domestic Abuse Force Policy and is adopted by the vast majority of the UK's Constabularies,

"Positive action includes arrest when an offence has been committed and that officers should consider the incident as a whole and carry out a thorough investigation, which does not just rely on the evidence of the victim" (Wiltshire Police, 2021)

Positive action is justified using the National Decision Model whereby information and intelligence are gathered from the victim and key witnesses. The assessment of threat and risk is carried out by assessing the victim and perpetrators past as well as the level of domestic abuse present in the incident. Powers and policies to arrest the perpetrator are considered based on what disclosures from the victim are made and or levels of injury are sustained. The identification of options and contingencies are carried out, this could include compiling an arrest strategy for a violent offender and positive action is taken to arrest the perpetrator.

Positive action is a safeguarding measure to protect the vulnerable victim from further abuse and violence from the perpetrator in both the short term through the custody process and long term by the implementation of bail conditions. These for example could mean that the perpetrator is not contact the victim or attend their home address. Furthermore, positive action through arrest allows the police to secure and preserve evidence by means of questioning.

In my assessment of this strategy to effectively police the challenge of lack of victim support, positive action is an effective strategy to bring domestic abuse offenders to justice through the criminal justice system as there is a chance of prosecution on the basis that it is evidence led and without the victim's support.

However, on the other hand this strategy is made less effective as a breach of police pre-charge bail does not constitute a criminal offence and there is a lack of severity for the punishment for such breaches (Crown Prosecution Service, 2017). Police pre-charge bail does not deter a high-risk domestic abuse perpetrators and thus creates further challenges and risk management problems once the custody process has been complete.

The challenges I encountered whilst attending this domestic abuse incident did not stop with the victim's lack of willingness to provide support for prosecution. Another challenges that I had identified was victim contact and providing further support for the victim by means of signposting the victim to various agencies independent to the police for further help.

On attendance to the incident, I asked the victim whether they would like to complete a domestic abuse, stalking and harassment questionnaire with myself so that it could be shared with partner agencies and help could be provided. This was declined by the victim and they stated they have been through this questionnaire before and had little faith in the purpose of it. Nevertheless, referrals were made to appropriate agencies due the victim being at high risk. I made sure to signpost the victim to both Women's Aid and Live Fear Free before I left and got the victims most

up to date contact details so that I could keep in touch with them on a regular basis and gave mine in return should they need to contact myself.

During my working days post attendance to the incident, I tried to contact the victim multiple times and received no reply from, each call was being declined as soon as it rang and no text ever received a reply. I had feared that the victim had given up on getting support as was the case with the lack of willingness to support prosecution. I found myself in a tough position and knew I had to contact the right departments within the organisation that I work for support on how to progress the matter, this has led me to identify an effective policing strategy to overcome such a challenge.

I liaised with the domestic abuse team who notified me that they would arrange a visit to the victim's home and invited me to join them on this visit. The domestic abuse team had notified me that a MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) referral had been submitted based on the referrals and risk assessment I had made during the incident and that a conference would be undertaken to discuss the victims' circumstances. During the visit to the home address of the victim with the domestic abuse team, it was identified that the victim who used social housing did not feel safe within her own home as the perpetrator knew her home address. I knew that this had to be a key component of the MARAC meeting as a matter of priority. The victim was later able to move out of the area into an address where the perpetrator did not know providing an extra layer of safeguarding.

A study by on the effectiveness of MARACs suggests that MARACs significantly reduce the risk of repeat victimisation and can increase the chances of victims reporting domestic incidents to the police. Furthermore, the study shows that approximately six in ten victims reported that they were not abused in the six-month period following the MARAC and four in ten reported no abuse in twelvemonths post MARAC. (Robinson, 2004 and Robinson and Tregidga, 2005)

The decision to liaise with the domestic abuse team who are a specialised department allowed me to gain knowledge and understanding of the extra support myself as a police officer can provide victims who are reluctant to obtain support and further improved my understanding on how to utilise effective policing strategies to solve challenging problems associated with domestic abuse incidents.

To conclude, there are a variety of challenges faced by response police officers during their attendance to domestic abuse incidents. Some challenges are common amongst many domestic abuse incidents and some are unique to the incident itself. Regarding the incident I had attended, I believe the challenging situations I faced during my attendance were more common to all domestic abuse incidents rather than unique. Therefore, there are a multiple effective pre-existing policing strategies that I employed to ensure these challenging situations were addressed appropriately. I believe I made appropriate use of the fundamental effective policing strategies such as the golden hour principles and taking positive action, however basic and common practice they may be. On the other hand, I became accustomed to learning, developing, and utilising new strategies such as enlisting the help of specialist teams like the domestic abuse team to assist myself to be able to solve

the challenging problem of safeguarding a victim from repeat domestic abuse. I have learnt from this incident that basic policing is the most effective way to solve challenges associated with domestic abuse incidents and bringing domestic abuse perpetrators to justice.

2197 words.

Authentication signature:

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

Signed: Lewis Hearne

Date: 05/02/2024

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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