

Graduate Diploma Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 6 - 40 Credits

Workbook title: Competency Based Workbook 2 (DHEP)

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

Learner name: Matthew McGowan

Learner's University Registration Number: 2134434

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:

Whilst fulfilling my role as a police officer I was asked to take a statement from a victim of domestic assault who had now attended the police station to provide a negative statement.

In the initial call officer had attended her house after her grandparents phoned the police the night prior that her partner had been abusing her causing the bruising to her eyes and arms. When officers initially attended the address, they could see the female was badly bruised with a bloodshot eye. The victim disclosed to the officers that she had been assaulted by her partner and feared him however would not provide a statement on the night. Her partner was arrested for domestic assault, on the night and taken into custody for domestic assault.

There are many different ways to commit an offence under this act but both parties have to be over 16 years old and be personally connected, the abuse can be both physical or sexual abuse, violent or threatening behaviour, controlling or coercive or economic (Domestic Abuse Act, 2021). However, in this case, the offence was violent or threatening behaviour.

The next day the victim came into the police station to provide a negative statement. A negative statement is when the witness or victim state that they did not witness the incident (Bradley, 2017), however in the role of a victim a negative statement can be giving a different account to the one initially given.

Whilst speaking to the victim I could see that she appeared scared. In the victim's account she claimed to have gotten the bruises whilst in a fight on a night out with her friend, but when asked where it happened, the victim claimed she could not remember where the incident happened, claiming initially in a night club but when I asked which one so that we could check CCTV she then changed this to down an alley way where no one was present.

I then asked her if her partner has ever hit her. I noticed that when I asked if her this, the female appeared to seize up before quietly answering no claiming that her partner has never hit her. As we spoke about the incident, I asked why she phoned her grandparents to which she claimed she feared her partner, when asked why again the female froze up before refusing to answer and kept asking if her partner could be told that she hasn't made a complaint against him.

After listening to her account and challenging certain points of her account to which the victim could not answer or give a satisfactory answer before changing her account. I suspected that the female was intimidated by her partner and not telling me the truth on what really happened, as a result decided to challenge her account.

I believed it best to change my approach when speaking to the victim as to not upset or scare the victim. I informed the female that if she is claiming her version of events are the truth then I will write them in her statement. I then calmly asked her if what she has told me was the truth, explaining to her that there are safeguarding measures that can be put in place if she is fearful.

The female started to cry, telling me that she wasn't being truthful and was terrified of her partner, she claimed that her partner beats her regularly, and was responsible for the injuries she had sustained, confirming that she called her grandparents as she was scared for her life. However, was worried about the repercussions after her partner got arrested, her mind turned to what would happen when he was to leave police custody as he has previously threatened to harm her and her grandparents if she was to report him to the police or leave him.

One major part of policing often overlooked is the support offered by police to the victim.

Police officers refer to the victim codes of practice when defining what exactly a victim is, the victim's code of practice defines a victim as:

"a person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss, which was directly caused by a criminal offence." (Ministry of Justice, 2020)

A close relative of a person whose death was directly caused by a crime, can also be considered a victim under the codes of practice. Also applicable are parents or guardians of the victim if the victim is under eighteen years old, or a nominated family spokesperson if the victim has a mental impairment or, has been so badly injured as a result of a criminal offence that they are unable to communicate or lack the capacity to understand (Ministry of Justice, 2020).

In total there are 12 victims' rights not all are applicable to every case however all the rights are there for the victim. The victims' rights are in place to ensure the best quality of support to the victim, the issue arises with the victims' rights when they become sort of a check list for police officers, ensuring that each right is ticked off the list instead of focusing on the true needs of the victim.

The rights that I want to focus on in this case are.

Right Four which is the right to be referred to services that support victims and have services and support tailored to the victim's needs (Ministry of Justice, 2020).

To ensure that the victim got the support needed I firstly completed a Public Protection Notice. This allowed me to ask the victim questions on her situation with the abuser, there are a number of questions which are known as Domestic Abuse, stalking and honour-based questions or (DASH questions) for short.

Whilst not all the questions asked are relevant to every case it is important to ask every question as there maybe underlying issues that have not been raised at the time. The questions cover an array of issues, such as Physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, coercion and intimidation, their economic situation, along with any child dependencies. The officer will then provide their observations along with a risk assessment from standard, to medium to high risk. Due to the injuries this female has sustained and from the answers given by the victim whilst doing the PPN I assessed this to be a high-risk victim, which identifies the victim at risk of serious harm at any given point (Shropshire Council, n.d).

This PPN was then sent to the relevant departments who can then contact the victim with her consent to help provide support. In the most serious cases, this information can be sent to an IDVA who can refer the victim's case to a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC).

"A MARAC is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of local police, health, child protection, housing practitioners, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs), probation and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sectors." (SafeLives, 2014)

A MARAC's main goal is to safeguard the victim and to do this consider options to help ensure the safety of the victim by creating a plan to protect the victim from the abuser. The victim will not be present during the meeting but will be represented by the IDVA (Talk2Someone, 2020)

Further to the PPN the victim was concerned that she would have nowhere else to stay as she lives with the abuser.

South Wales Police work closely with local support agencies, one of which is Welsh Women's Aid who work closely with victims of domestic abuse. Women's Aid offer a variety of support to victims including emergency accommodation (Hammond, 2014).

I informed the victim that their women's refuge, explaining that we could contact if she wished however the victim stated that she did not want to go into refuge and would prefer to go live with her grandparents who live in Cardiff.

Another support mechanic police can implement includes a cocoon watch, this is a scheme that request the support of neighbours, family, and relevant agencies in which immediate police action will be taken if an incident is reported to the police. (College of Policing, 2021)

The work women's aid does is commendable, with volunteers in place who's only mission is to ensure the safety of female domestic abuse victims. Unfortunately, the level of demand placed on Welsh Women's Aid has increased yearly and because of this 25% of females were not able to be supported by services in Wales because of the refuges being full (Welsh Womens Aid, 2023).

Right eight is the right to be given information about the trial, trial process and their role as a witness. This right is for the victim to be told that if the case was to go to court the victim has the right to be told the date, time, and location along with the right to be offered help before the trial, this can include things such as applying for special measures at the court (Ministry of Justice, 2020).

The idea of attending court to provide evidence can be a daunting thought at the best of times, this feeling can rise when the victim is to give evidence in court against whilst standing face to face with their abuser.

Witnesses who are in fear or distress can be allowed special measures, under certain circumstances as according to Section 17 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999.

Which states that a witness whose evidence could be diminished by reason of fear or distress are eligible for special measures. These measures include but are not limited to the domestic and employment circumstances of the witness (Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act, 1999).

Special measures can include but are not limited to:

- screening to stop the witness from seeing the accused as they provide their evidence in a court of law.
- Removal of wigs and gowns this is usually implemented for child witnesses to give evidence, as the formality of court can be intimidating for a child. Removing the wigs and gowns can be an option in making giving evidence a less frightening experience in court.
- Video recorded interview whereby the victim is interviewed by the prosecution prior to the court trial whereby they give their evidence via the recording which is then played in court.
- Pre-trial recorded cross-examination which is where the witness is recorded and questioned by the defence before the trial and then played in court.
- Aids to communicate, this is used for victims and witnesses who may have a disability or a disorder which makes verbal communication difficult.

Special measures can be a useful tool for the police as it allows victims and witnesses to feel safe and empowered whilst providing evidence. It should be noted that, special measures is not utilised by the police, Special measures is for the courts to help witnesses and victims provide the best possible evidence, when in the stands and the final decision is up to the courts, therefore a witness or victim should never be promised special measures as a guarantee (The Crown Prosecution Service, 2021).

Another tool at the disposal of the police is the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS), or more commonly known as Clare's Law after Clare Wood, a female who made national news after she was murdered by her partner who she met online in 2009 (BBC News, 2009).

The DVDS has two procedures for disclosing information.

"Right to ask" is triggered by a member of the public applying to the police for a disclosure.

"Right to know" is triggered by the police making a proactive decision to disclose information to protect a potential victim(s)" (Home Office, 2023).

In its most basic terms DVDS are a useful tool in combatting perpetual Domestic abusers. DVDS allow officers to disclose to members of the public information previously unavailable to them in relation to their partner or ex-partners. This gives the person making the request information which will allow them to decide whether to be with that person. In this particular case the abuser had informed the victim that he was never in a previous abusive relationship however when she applied for Clare's law, she discovered this not to be the case.

By challenging the victims initial account, I was able to not only find out the truth of what really happened, but I was also able to safeguard the victim who otherwise would have entered back into a cycle of abuse with her abuser, subjecting her to further dangers, which in future may not lead to a safe outcome.

Domestic abuse normally happens between partners or people close to the victim which can leave the victim feeling reluctant to leave the situation as they may have some form of dependency on the abuser. Whilst reviewing the safeguarding options available to the police and other agencies it's clear to see that there are many options available to help protect and support victims of domestic abuse. It's become clear that Domestic abuse is not something that can simply be combatted by the police, every tool spoken about in this section requires the assistance of other agencies.

Tools such as Clare's law, MARAC and Special measures have proven to be a success when combating domestic abuse related offences. These tools enable police and service providers to maximise the support and protection for those experiencing domestic abuse, and in long-term reduce the frequency and severity of domestic related crimes.

Word Count = 2138

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:

South Wales Police respond to an average of 98 calls a day for domestic related incidents (South Wales Police, 2021). Accurately tracking domestic abuse is incredibly difficult, due to the extent of the crime not being reported or recorded by police, this referred to as the dark figure of crimes, or “Hidden crimes” (Tierney, 2006).

There is a plethora of reasons as to why domestic abuse is less reported than other crimes, one such reason being that domestic abuse unlike most crimes is committed by someone the victim knows and are personally connected to. Creating apprehension when reporting abuse, whether this be due to shame, fear, or misplaced love, however these reasons are not comprehensive,

Domestic abuse often occurs behind closed doors, resulting in the victims being alone with the perpetrator. The victim may not report all abuse and maybe even blame themselves believing that somehow, they were responsible for the abuse. Other reasons domestic abuse victims state that they do to not report domestic abuse is due to fear of the repercussions when the police leave, and they are left alone with the perpetrator (Birdsey E., 2013)

A large contributing factor to the lack of domestic abuse reporting is Trauma Bonding. Typically, people attribute the term Trauma Bonding with the theory of Stockholm Syndrome. However, the differences are notable by how it functions and operates, Stockholm Syndrome is a dynamic seen between captors and captives, whereas trauma Bonding is an occurrence in a dating or marital relationship (Christensen, 2022). Trauma bonding occurs when the victim and the perpetrator enter, into a cycle of abuse, this cycle occurs in four stages, and as the name would suggest works in a rotation which are as follows (Bottaro, 2022):

- Tensions Building – The first part is when a problem begins to arise causing the abuser to feel angry due to the loss of control on something in their life.
- Incident – Once enough tension has built, the abuser will direct this tension towards the victim as a way of feeling as though they have power and are in control again.
- Reconciliation – Once the dust settles the abuser will try to make things right with the victim, using tactics such as Love bombing, where they shower the victim with affection and buying the victim gifts, causing the victim to feel as though they are back in the honeymoon period of the relationship. This is the phases which can lead to the trauma bonding.
- Calm – This is the justification stage, where the abuser will use tactics such as gaslighting the victim into feeling as though the abuser's actions were justifiable, almost normalizing the abuse.

What makes domestic abuse particularly dangerous is that whilst the offence goes relatively unnoticed, the effects to the victim are detrimental. In 2023 out of a total of 696 homicides in the UK, 134 of these were categorised as domestic homicides (Office Of National Statistics, 2022), equating to 19.25% of all homicides within the UK being a result of a domestic occurrence.

As a response officer a major part of my role within South Wales Police is about preventing crime and disorder. The issue with this is that response and prevention are two different aspects within policing, with response being the reaction to an incident that has already occurred, whilst prevention is stopping the action from taking place in the first place.

During my time as a police constable I have attended many Domestic related calls, ranging from verbal arguments to physical altercations. I will be drawing on my experience of a female and her brother who had attended the police station to report that they were fleeing the female's abusive husband.

What made this call particularly complex was that the female and her brother did not speak nor understand English. Before I could help, I first needed to understand exactly what had transpired, to do this I used a service called Language Line to communicate to the female and her brother. Language line is a telephone service which connects you to an interpreter of a chosen language enabling the officer and the person to communicate through a third independent party (Norfolk County Council, 2020). Upon using a leaflet created by Language line with multiple different languages upon it I was able to establish that the two spoke a language called Sorani. Sorani, or as it's more commonly known as Kurdish central, is a language native to Iran and Iraq (Kurdish Central, n.d.).

Using Language Lines services, I was then able to communicate with the female and male through an interpreter over the phone. Through this I was able to establish that the female and her brother along with the female's husband were Asylum seekers who had been in the UK for the past 6 months after fleeing from her home country when her husband's ex-wife's family threatened to kill both him and the female.

The female disclosed that her and her husband had been married for about 6 months and that after they fled from their home country, they arrived in the UK as asylum seekers, during their time in the UK they had been moved to four different hotels. She also disclosed that during the entirety of the relationship the females' husband has been abusing her physically, even strangling the female to the point where she began to lose consciousness.

Domestic strangulation carries its own offence under section 70 (Domestic Abuse Act, 2021) which refers to sections 75A and 75B of the (Serious Crime Act, 2015) stating that an offence is committed if the subject intentionally strangles the victim or does any other act that causes the victim difficulty breathing. This can be an either way offence, carrying a maximum sentence of 5 years and is enforceable whether the strangulation happened in the UK or abroad.

Alongside the abuse to the female, the husband has also assaulted the females' brother, the female said that she couldn't take much more of the abuse and feared for her life, which is when she fled with her brother by train before ending up in Swansea.

Even with the help of an interpreter, as the female was unfamiliar with the UK, she couldn't tell me where her husband was currently located. As she and her brother were Asylum seekers, I decided to make contact with the Home Office using the reference numbers provided by the female and her brother.

The Home Officer is a government lead department responsible for immigration, and emergency departments such as the police (HM Government, 2024). By giving the home office the reference numbers provided by the female and her brother, they were able to provide me with all the information on the hotels in which the three had been staying at along with where the husbands current place of residence.

The home office was also able to inform me that the police from another force had previously been called to an incident after staff could hear screaming coming from the room the female and her husband were located in. However, the female refused to engage with police at the time.

Using the golden hour principle, it was imperative to collect as much information in relation to this incident as possible, I decided to take a statement of complaint from the victim.

To take a statement I would need (College of Policing, 2023) to arrange for another interpreter to attend the police station. To enable this a service called Wales Interpretation & translation service was used. This service works directly with South Wales Police, whereby an independent interpreter will attend the station and sit in while a statement is taken by the officer. This ensures that the best quality statement has been obtained by the officer (Wales Interpretation & Translation Service,, 2023).

Whilst taking a statement from the female with the help of the interpreter, the brother received a text message from a family member who lived back in Iran. This text message was threatening both the female and her brother that if they were ever to return to Iran, he would kill them.

This is a phenomenon called Honour based violence, this is an act whereby a male member of the family conspires to kill a female member of the family, as it's believed that the female has brought dishonour to the family in some way. In this instance its believed that the female in this case has brought dishonour to her family by leaving her husband, despite the husband being abusive. Honour based violence can be best described as a form of control on the female by making them believe that if they go against the religious or social structures of the belief then they will be the victim of severe violence. Therefore, conditioning them to stay in their situation (Qassis-Jaraysah, 2011).

South Wales Police have a policy on taking positive action whenever dealing with a domestic incident. There have been many strategies developed to help combat and help prevent further domestic abuse. In a normal incident this would involve things such as attending the initial scene, conducting house enquires to establish if any of the neighbours have heard anything, CCTV opportunities, reviewing intelligence from previous incidents.

The issues with this incident, is time scale and locations, occurring months ago, within a hotel, finding witnesses and CCTV of the occurrences would be very difficult. In addition to this finding intelligence on family members would be challenging as they were not from South Wales.

After taking the victims statement of complaint, ensuring safety measures were put in place was of the upmost importance. To do this a Public Protection Notice (PPN) was completed,

“A PPN is an information-sharing document that records safeguarding concerns about an adult or child. PPNs are shared with partner agencies to inform a multi-agency response” (HMICFRS, 2023).

In addition to this a task was sent to the Domestic Abuse Unit (DAU) to alert them of the victim at which point they will decide if an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) is needed.

The main goal was then to safeguard the victim so that she could feel independent from her abuser and her family, as the victim had nowhere to stay this could increase the chance that she returns to the abuser, repeating the cycle of abuse.

After completing the PPN I then conferred with the Home Office, we were able to seek emergency refuge and arrange new accommodation for both the brother and the victim where they could stay and be kept hidden from both the female's husband and family members. We arranged for an emergency transport to be placed outside the police station and take the female straight to the refuge.

The female had taken images of the bruises she sustained from the abuser, I proceeded to take copies of the photographs so that they could be used as evidence. I then contacted the police force where the male was currently residing in order to inform them of the offence which had taken place in their area and provided them with the statement of complain by the victim as well as all the evidence obtained during the investigation, as well as the details of the husband and his current place of residence so that they could conduct arrest enquires safeguarding the victim from the abuser making further contact.

Another approach that could have been utilised is Clare's Law is another policy for domestic abuse victims to prevent domestic violence, which allows the police to disclose to partners or ex-partners whether the subject in question has a previous history of violence and abuse. Clare's law came into play in Wales in 2014 and allows partners and ex partners to make an application to the police (Olliers Solicitors, 2015). Clare's law has proven very successful with the number of applications rising every year since its introduction, with 45,000 applications being made in England and Wales between 2022 and 2023 (D.Clark, 2024).

What makes Clare's law so effective at prevention is it informs the person making the application of a potential partners history of violence, empowering the applicant, and allowing them to make an informed decision before potentially entering the cycle of abuse. Unfortunately, even though Clare's Law is a very useful tool in this circumstance as the abuser had only been in the country six months and had no previous experience with police. As a result of this, it would only go on to benefit another female in the future if they were to request information on the abuser.

Overall, I believe that my approach to this incident was the most well rounded and victim centred, however if faced with this situation again I would ensure all safety measures were in place. For example, after setting up hospital appointment for the victim a protected password for the appointment should have been arranged. A protected password enables hospital staff to control what information is controlled and restricted for authorised users, when given the details for the person are available (National Health Service, 2017). During this incident, a protected password was not initially created, meaning the husband could make inquiries about the appointment and gain access to the female that way. However, this was rectified by the Home Office.

Word Count 2173

Task 2 Option 2:

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Policing Communities

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 3

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Road Policing

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 4

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Information and Intelligence

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 5

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Conducting Investigations

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Authentication signature:

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

Signed: M.McGOWAN

Date:05/02/2024

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