

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	
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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:

We initially received a third-party report from a local community centre worker who had heard from the children in the centre that a child had been engaging in a sexual relationship with an adult male. The child was not known to the reporting person, only a name and age range. Eventually the young girl was identified and spoken to in the presence of her parents regarding the allegations that had been reported to us. The young girl, in fear of repercussions from her family initially told officers that nothing had happened and she was just friends with the male as she was told on a number of occasions by her parents to not engage with this male. After a few days however the young girl bravely came forward and told the truth of how she had been groomed by this man and taken advantage of, the male had also convinced her to tell police and family members that nothing had happened and had even set up a false string of messages between the two pretending that they hardly knew each other and did not know why the allegations had started. The male was subsequently arrested and interviewed where he maintained this false narrative that he had concocted.

The young girl then agreed to do a video recorded interview with a child interview trained officer, this allowed for us to achieve best evidence and allowed the victim access to section 28 of the youth and criminal evidence act meaning she was allowed to be cross examined outside of the court through a video recorded cross examination. This allowed her to relax throughout the interview and focus on giving us a detailed account which led to key evidence and for further child victims and sexual offences to be identified. The further victims and witnesses were then video interviewed in relation to the offences and the male was re-arrested and

reinterviewed where he eventually pleaded to all offences and was charged and remanded.

Throughout the investigation and following on from the charge, maintaining a victim focus has always been the primary concern. Thankfully there are a number of people involved in the investigation and the aftercare of the victim that share this mindset, it is integral due to the age and vulnerability of the victim that we adopt a targeted approach of her for the entirety of the investigation and ensured that she had the same care and support following on from conviction. It was important to adopt this way of thinking given the age of the victim and the fact that this was her first dealing with police and other services in order to try and ensure that she does not become a repeat victim. It is important to educate her on her rights and the support available to her in order to try stop this victimization early in her life. In a conducted by The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, they found that in a period between 1993 – 2006 five independent studies were carried out which focussed on preventative measures in order to reduce repeat victimization of sexual offences. In four out of the five studies it showed that there was a decrease in overall crime and therefore a decrease in victimization. (Grove et al., 2012). Interestingly, the statistics also showed that the study with the highest overall reduction in crime count was that which identified potential risks and engaged with victims or potential victims and showcased the dangers and highlighted the support available to them with an overall reduction of -36%.

I believe that utilizing the multi agency response that we have done with the victims in this case we have potentially increased the potential for a reduced repeat of victimization. Firstly the use of the SARC and ISVA's in order to allow for a separate interview space and separate entities to provide support to victims and to allow them not to feel as if they had done any wrong. Further the child interview trained officer who was able to engage and pose questions to the child in a way that they understood and enable them to provide the most detailed account. The cross examination by the defence through the video recorded interview allowed the victims to not have to worry about giving evidence in court or being seen by the defendant allowing the victims to feel safe. Lastly the ongoing support after the court case by third party agencies such as CAMS who engage with the victims and gave them ongoing counselling and support.

We also looked at the offender and how to stop him repeating these offences and creating further victims. Given the age of the offender it was crucial that attempts were made at reducing repeat offending. The offender was aged between 18-25 and had no other offence history, from an analytical study by the national offender management service we can see that the opportunity to impact on the potential for repeat offending was a 60% chance. (McGuire, 2015) The fact that the offender was also incarcerated and sentenced to incarceration for a long time means that the offender will be subject to a higher level of structure which has been shown to be beneficial, the pure fact that he has also realised the serious nature of his actions and possible repercussions could also affect his want to reoffend, and the support, counselling, and information available to him whilst serving a custodial sentence is also shown to have a possible positive effect. There is further studies from the USA

which also establish that there are five opportunities to reduce repeat offending. (Arizona State University, 2022)

The first opportunity in incapacitation through incarceration, which interestingly states that incarceration normally occurs too late in the offending history, however with our offender this was his first offence and would possibly lead to a reduction in further offences. The second of which is the identification of prolific offenders. The rate and way in which the offender operated through this investigation and the ability for him to groom these young girls in a short space of time and the fact that there were multiple victims identified established the belief based on the evidence that he would be a repeat and prolific offender of sexual assault. Therefore having him incarcerated at the earliest opportunity allowed the consequences of offending to be outlined to him, and allowed for the safeguarding of further potential victims. This correlates well with their second opportunity which is deterrence. The fact that we had established this offence and outlined further offences and victims in a short space of time with overwhelming evidence against him, and he was remanded and sentenced as a result of that may act as a bigger deterrent to committing further offences *“General deterrence refers to people’s unwillingness to commit crime because they fear being punished if they are caught. Specific deterrence refers to current offenders’ reluctance to commit future crimes because they fear being caught and punished again.”* (Arizona State University, 2022)

The third opportunity identified is informal social control, which makes it more shameful or less excusable to offend. Although the study outlines that the best way to do this is through the family and friends, or community of the offender, whereby they make them aware through their approval or disapproval to the offenders’ actions. We have also heightened this possibility through the use of technology and posting the results of the case along with an image of the offender to social platforms. Not only is this a positive result to build the confidence in the police, but also allows the community to become aware of the potential offender when he is released, and for it to become known that their actions are not tolerated in the community. Furthermore, it allows the community to come together and support each other and enables other victims to feel safe to come forward. Further to this the offender was given a lifetime SOPO and will be monitored by a specialist team. This in turn will hopefully reduce the ability or opportunity for him to reoffend.

Lastly, they outlined treatment as the fourth opportunity to reduce repeat offending, we have already outlined that treatment is made available to offenders while incarcerated and sessional counselling and mental health professionals are available to them in order to help them cope with the realities of what they have been charged with and the sentence given, but also how they may be helped post release. There are also further agencies in the UK who support offenders once they are released and specialist groups for offenders of sexual offences.

Although this incident originated from a third party report and there was only the option for a reactive response, the opportunities for achieving best evidence and

evidence based policing was rife. From the outset there were difficulties as not much information was known or reported. The reporting person knew very few details of the victim, the offender or other persons involved. This meant we needed to establish quite quickly who our victim and witnesses were based solely off a first name and age range, and also the offender based off the same criteria. Thankfully due to police systems we were able to identify witnesses who in turn identified the primary victim and offender. An initial report was taken from the victim but there were no forensic opportunities due to the timeframe and also the false report by the victim who was still withholding information from investigators and under the influence of the offender. However, the determination by the investigating team along with the support from the victims family allowed for her to finally come forward. The use of the specially trained child interviewer was also a major asset to achieving best evidence and allowing the victim to feel safe and give a detailed report. The specially trained officer was also perfectly aware of opportunities to draw as much detail as possible out of the victim which enabled us to further identify other victims. Further from this the child interview officers were able to do the same with the further victims and give us a full and comprehensive basis on which to interview and build a comprehensive file which was overwhelming for the CPS and led to a guilty plea by the defendant.

In conclusion, the joint efforts by not only the separate factions of the police force, but every professional and agency involved in the investigation allowed for a victim focussed approach and for the best possible outcome which I believe will enhance the publics perception of police, allow further victims to feel safe and allow them, to report further offences. It also allows the opportunity to attempt to reduce the possibility of the offender reoffending once released, and build a better working relationship between ourselves and other professional agencies.

(Word count 1807)

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:

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:

The initial report came through a 999 call to the public service centre whereby a neighbour of the victim had reported that it appeared that a male had been assaulted and was unconscious in his back garden. The neighbour reported that another neighbour (the suspect) had made them aware of the fact that the victim was assaulted all while the suspect was still in the garden with the victim. The caller was giving instructions over the phone of how to perform CPR and was having to relay this information to the suspect who was still with the victim. Officers and ambulance arrived at scene at the same time whereby the victim had stopped breathing and no heartbeat could be found. The ambulance eventually restored a heartbeat, and the victim was transferred to the nearest hospital to ICU where he remained in a coma for a long period of time with a severe brain injury and severe sustained injuries from the neck up. The officers at scene with the suspect arrested the male and CSI were tasked to photograph the scenes of both properties and CID was tasked with an initial search of the victim and suspect property which were neighbouring properties. Through the search a number of items were found which included most notably a blood stained vodka bottle in the victims house, and blood soaked clothing in the suspects house. The suspect who was at this point being booked into custody was deemed unfit due to intoxication and transferred to hospital where the first fast track action was identified.

The suspect's bloods were drawn for toxicology due to intoxication, and once he was fit, was transferred back to custody where his detention was authorised. The suspect was then interviewed in order to establish an initial account and to find

further actions. From this interview the suspect made us aware that there were three males present during the day which included himself and the victim, and that they had all spent the day drinking and doing drugs. The suspect also had stated that at a point in the evening he had returned home to speak with his ex partner and child. This interview outlined further fast track actions for us to act upon, we found and arrested the second suspect, we also identified and took a statement from the ex partner, and did a CCTV trawl of the area to establish a timeframe of the assault.

The second suspect was then interviewed where he stated that he had been at the house but had left much earlier in the day, and gave us a detailed account of where he had gone. We then carried out a full CCTV trawl of the areas which he identified and the witnesses that would be able to corroborate his account. The CCTV showed that the second suspect had given a true account and had been away from the scene at the time of the assault. The CCTV also showed that there were three people in the garden of the victim during the day, however after around 4pm the third male left and only two males were left. All three parties were identified as the victim and two suspects, with the person leaving being suspect number two. We also took further statements from the witnesses who were with him at the time. This suspect then became a significant witness as he was one of the last people with the original suspect and victim and could give details on the atmosphere and relationship between the parties, and a significant witness statement was therefore taken from him. I was then tasked with identifying the ex partner of the original suspect and taking a statement from her. This led to several people being spoken to as the suspect had children with a few previous partners, all of which had to be spoken to, to negate this line of enquiry. This established that no contact was made by the original suspect and any of his previous partners and negated this defence.

The original suspect was then reinterviewed by officers where he was then questioned on this further evidence and the inaccuracies from his initial interview. The clothing found in his house and the clothing recovered from him on arrest were also sent for forensic examination and the initial ambulance report was requested. From the forensic examination carried out, it was deemed that the suspect had significant blood staining to his clothing and shoes that corresponded with a sustained attack, before changing clothing. The suspect showed the forethought then to go home, shower and change into new clothing before urging neighbours to phone 999.

The serious nature of this incident meant that not only were multiple resources required during the initial days of the investigation, but the impact on the family and community would be immense. This along with the fact that the victim remained in a coma meant that communication and relationships with the family members were integral. However, this in itself posed many difficulties as the family dynamic of the victim was a frayed one with many parties estranged. The mother of the victim was elderly and of ill health herself and the next of kin was a sister who no other family members spoke with. This meant there were multiple points of contact within the family for me to manage. Along with this, there was no family liaison officer engagement, and I was appointed as the point of contact for all family queries and managing information shared and requested from the family. There were also many rumours and whispers which were being heard through various family members which I would then need to investigate or negate.

Due to the seriousness of the offence and the depth of the investigation, along with the unknown prognosis of the victim, this led to an extremely prolonged investigation. Thankfully the victim made a substantial recovery, and came out of a coma after looking as if he was deteriorating. Again I had to manage the family's expectations of the information that they were receiving, and the recovery of the victim. The suspect also later attempted to deliver a plea of mental insanity which posed a lot of questions from family members which I needed to navigate with the utmost sincerity and empathy and explain the realities of what they may expect at court.

The investigation proved to be quite challenging due to the nature and demands required by me not only from the family, but also the nature of the relationship between the hospitals and the police, the demand from the family dynamic, my own investment in the investigation, and also an external factor I wouldn't have thought I would have faced.

The relationship with the hospital and staff was an eye opening revelation in my opinion into how GDPR has affected policing in the modern day. The reluctance of the hospital to share information and create obstacles to the investigation was prevalent throughout the investigation. There was a lack of ownership by the hospital staff in terms of providing information and a willingness to provide evidence or statements in relation to work carried out. Even through a next of kin the hospital refused to acknowledge the position of the police or priority of the investigation in order to share information to achieve best evidence. Coming from a non police background I was surprised at the disconnect between the police and a service which I deem critical to the investigation, especially since I was taught that information sharing was an integral part of modern day policing.

I also struggled with the knowledge of the previous offending history of the victim, and my own personal morality and sense of karma. The victim in himself was not of clean character and it was integral for me to separate myself from my own personal views in order to adapt a professional attitude and outlook to the investigation throughout. I did this through focusing on the family impact and my empathy towards the hardships faced by the family of the victim by what the suspect had done. This allowed me to separate my personal views of the victim versus my professional outlook on the investigation. This was strenuous due to the family dynamic mentioned above, but the empathy toward the pain expressed by the family and hardship that they faced enabled me to deliver a focused and professional point of contact throughout.

The insanity plea that the suspect attempted to seek again came with challenges based on my own personal values. I was questioned by members of the family who did not understand how this approach was accepted or even an option available to the defendant, and I had to ensure I maintained a professional and yet informed position to the family and an unbiased opinion throughout which may not have followed my own individual thoughts.

Lastly the most challenging factor throughout the investigation, and one that brought about the biggest juxtaposition for me were the dogs owned by the victim. When the

ambulance and response officers had first attended the scene, the victim had two large dogs in the house. These two dogs were trained to be quite violent in nature and only adhere to the commands of the victim and his friends. The dogs were seized as and housed in community kennels during the initial investigation at the cost of the police. This cost was hefty due to the size and demand from the animals and eventually I was tasked with communicating options to the family of the victim. The next of kin informed me that there was no one willing to house the dogs due to their aggressive nature and that they believed the victim would never have the capacity in order to look after them on his own. Ultimately the decision was made by the family that the dogs would need to be put to sleep if they were unable to be rehomed. After efforts by both the family and police were exhausted to rehome the dogs, they were ultimately terminated. Coming from a background where I have always had dogs in my life, and always considered them to be loving and forgiving creatures, this was the hardest obstacle to separate my own values from. The intention of the victim to train these dogs to be violent and volatile which ultimately led to their termination was a difficult situation to deal with and internally justify.

Although this investigation was a complex and challenging investigation, I believe I acted with integrity and empathy throughout. I have built a trusting and strong relationship with the family of the victim and continue the efforts to inform them of every decision and the possible reasons behind these decisions throughout the investigation leading to the trial date. I have also learnt the correct methods and reasons behind hospital protocol which can sometimes delay information sharing. I have also learnt how small details and a first account can lead to further investigative actions and integral information through an investigation.

(Word count 1841)

Authentication signature:

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

Signed: Ricardo Da Silva Horta

Date: 08/05/2023

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.

Grove, L.E. et al. (2012) Preventing repeat victimization: A systematic review: Report prepared for the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention. Stockholm, Sweden: Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention.

McGuire, J. (2015) Statutory framework for the Early Years foundation stage. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/974907/EYFS_framework_-_March_2021.pdf (Accessed: 16 April 2023).

University, A.S. (2022) Analyzing and responding to repeat offending: Page 2, ASU Center for Problem-Oriented Policing. Available at: <https://popcenter.asu.edu/content/analyzing-and-responding-repeat-offending-page-2#:~:text=Approaches%20to%20Reducing%20Repeat%20Offending%201%20Incapacitation%3A%20Making,Need%20to%20Reoffend%20...%206%20Mixed%20Strategies%20> (Accessed: 16 April 2023).