

Graduate Diploma Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 6 - 40 Credits

**Workbook title: Competency Based
Workbook 2 (DHEP)**

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

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FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMME

Module title: Policing in the Workplace 3 (DHEP) - BMPP6001D

Workbook Guidance

Please read these notes carefully. They provide essential information. The documents you will use in developing your workbook are on the following pages.

What is the workbook for?

The purpose of this workbook is to enable learners to demonstrate and provide evidence of how they meet the learning outcomes set by the College of Policing, for the Graduate Diploma in Professional Policing Practice. You are being asked to outline your experiential learning based upon your theoretical understanding in a range of operational situations.

- Wellbeing and Resilience
- Criminal Justice
- Conducting Investigations
- Decision making and discretion
- Maintaining Professional Standards
- Leadership and Team working
- Policing the roads
- Information and Intelligence

You may wish to use the same incidents as you have outlined in the Occupational Competence Portfolio.

How should the workbook be presented?

Blank electronic copies can be found on Moodle of this workbook. You must submit this document electronically therefore it is important that you save your work regularly and upload the final typed version through Turnitin on Moodle.

Word count policy can be found in chapter 7 of the Academic Quality under section 7.7 (this applies to presenting work above and under the specified word count).

(https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/media/uwtsd-website/content-assets/documents/academic-office/agh-chapters/chapters---en/Chapter_07_Assessment-Taught_Programmes_Pages_72-79-UPDATED-05-11-2019.pdf)

Reflective practice is a core aspect for your workbooks and although there is a variety of useful resources on Moodle, there is one particular book, that is specifically based on reflective practice in policing, here is a link to one chapter from Selina Copley's Reflective Practice for Policing Students:

https://moodle.uwtsd.ac.uk/pluginfile.php/298870/mod_resource/content/1/Reflective%20Practice%20for%20Policing%20Students%20-%20Selina%20Copley%20Chapter5.pdf

How is the workbook assessed?

Advice and support about the completion of this workbook is available to you. Please contact Kelly Andrews direct using k.andrews@uwtsd.ac.uk with any questions or queries you may have.

Dates of workbook submission can be located within the General information tile within Moodle.

Once submitted your workbook will be assessed and marked independently. You will be provided with individual feedback once the work has been marked.

Confidentiality

It is important that no individual can be identified either directly or indirectly from the information in the workbook. However, you must:

- adhere to guidance in the Candidate Handbook about confidentiality.
- not identify individuals including witnesses, victims, or offenders by name.
- not write information that enables any individual to be identified indirectly through the description you provide. This includes references to names, colleagues, places (including hospitals, schools, town, villages, streets) specific incidents which were high profile and could be identified due to past publicity, other professionals or any other personal information including medical or other conditions.
- take personal responsibility for adhering to confidentiality rules.
- not include any dates of any incidents or anything that specifically identifies an actual incident.

Please be aware that any content that is deemed to be inappropriate, disrespectful, or abusive will not be tolerated. Following review of any content of this nature the information will be shared with the employer of the student responsible.

Should any health and wellbeing concerns be raised because of disclosures made by the student within this workbook, the employer of the student will be informed.

NOTE

Your workbook will be submitted electronically via Turnitin on Moodle. Guidance on this is in the Candidate Handbook.

Remember that the workbook is YOUR responsibility you must not rely on the assessor or anyone else to pick up any confidentiality breaches as this is your work and you must accept full responsibility for confidentiality. Meeting all the confidentiality requirements is particularly important.

Dyslexia and other special circumstances

If you have any condition that you feel may affect your ability to deal with any part of the programme, please see the Candidate Handbook for further guidance. The University has a Student Services Unit that may be able to help but ***it is the learner's individual responsibility to contact them.***

Competency Based Workbook 2 - Learner Workbook

Guidance:

- Your workbook must contain items 1 - 5 below (in the order given).
- You should use the pro-forma to insert your text within each section.
- Note that this module has 2 components with each weighted at 50% of the overall 100% marks total.
- You should upload your completed document as a saved pdf file of this workbook; if this is not possible then a Word Doc file is acceptable. Do not send a scanned file from a photocopier, an apple.dot file, or a Microsoft publisher file as Turnitin will not be able to assess them, despite you being able to upload them.

Contents

Component 1 50%	Area of Professional Practice	Word count
Task 1	Vulnerability and Risk Evidence-based policing	2000
Task 2	CHOOSE ONLY 1 OF THESE 'ADVANCED LEARNING AREA' OPTIONS. IT SHOULD BE ONE THAT HAS BEEN AGREED WITH THE FORCE TO STUDY IN YEAR 2.	All options are 2000 words
Task 2		2000
Option 1	Response Policing	
Option 2	Policing Communities	
Option 3	Road Policing	
Option 4	Information and Intelligence	
Option 5	Conducting Investigations	
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Task 1

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum: Vulnerability and Risk, Evidence-based policing

You must choose **a policing incident** in which you played a significant role with a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour and reflect on what happened.

Give a brief description of the incident including social and legislative contexts and any relevant cultural, ethnicity and language issues.

Critically evaluate the appropriateness of different approaches (by professionals and the police) in supporting or managing vulnerable people or people at risk of harm.

Explore what works in relation to tackling repeat victimisation and repeat offending. Consider the use of evidence-based policing.

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

ANSWER:

This essay will look at a policing-related incident involving a victim of crime in which I played a primary role. I will give a brief overview of the incident, referring to social and legislative contexts throughout. Furthermore, I will critically evaluate the appropriateness of various approaches used by professionals and the police to support or manage vulnerable people or people at risk of harm. Finally, I will investigate the effectiveness of various approaches used to combat repeat victimisation and repeat offending, as well as the use of evidence-based policing.

Using the Gibbs' reflective model, I have assessed the efficiency of my involvement during a recent domestic violence incident. Gibb's reflective cycle places a strong focus on learning from experience, by incorporating thoughts, feels and suggestions for future practice (Husebø et al, 2015). This essay shows my thoughts and feelings throughout, whilst critically evaluating the appropriateness of approaches employed to support the victim.

While on duty, I responded to a domestic violence incident involving a male and female. The male offender was known to police and had a history of domestic violence towards the victim and so a safe word was already in place with her support worker to indicate when she was in trouble. This safe word was used during this incident, thereby summoning the police to the residence. The crime survey for England and Wales estimates that approximately 1.6 million women experience domestic abuse ending in the year 2020 (ONS, 2020).

When we arrived at the residence, there was no answer at the door, however, shouting could be heard inside, and the victim was hysterically crying. I had to judge the situation using the National Decision Model to decide if the victim was at risk of

further harm. Based on the history, warning markers and flags of both the victim and the offender, there were ground to gain forceful entry into the residence under section 17 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) to save life or limb (College of Policing, 2021a). I felt confident in exercising this legislative power because I had a duty of care to ensure that the victim was protected, safe and supported, as stated in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, which emphasises my obligation to help and protect the victim (Stevens & Bolton, 2023).

The college of policing has issued guidance outlining the duty of officers to take positive action when dealing with such events (Domestic violence incidents). Positive action refers to the positive obligations, to actively protect individuals from acts which violates their rights (College of Policing, 2018) Under the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Care Act 2014, I as a police officer was under obligation to take positive, reasonable action in order to safeguard the victim; in doing so I removed the offender from the residence promptly to deter further abuse. Furthermore, he was arrested for Actual Bodily harm under section 47 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861, and he was taken to custody. Domestic abuse victims are entitled to enhanced level of service under the code of practice for victims of crime (Wood et al, 2022). Individuals have a 'right to life' and a 'right not to be subjected to abuse', these rights were cruelly stripped from the victim by the offender on multiple occasions. I believe I conducted myself professionally and kept my composure throughout. Due to my involvement in multiple cases of domestic violence in the past, I have learned from my mistakes and incorporated feedback and criticism from my peers.

Using section 17 of PACE was a very effective approach used during this incident as it was alleged from information given to police by the support worker that the victim had sustained multiple injuries and bruising to her head, face, and torso. This method ensured the prevention of further harm to the victim. I believe it to be the most appropriate approach due to the aggressive attitude of the offender and the harmful nature of the incident. Alternatively, using this approach may have had the opposite desired effect, whereby the offender could have caused more harm to the victim, myself, and my colleagues. However, by using a risk benefit ratio, I believed that the benefits of using this legislative power outweighed the risks.

It was crucial that we helped inform the victim of the agencies and support avenues that were available to her. A Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) referral was made by police, as a multi-agency approach was appropriate in safeguarding the victim, thereby preventing further abuse and harm. Through means of the immediate protection of the victim, she was able to seek shelter in a refuge set up by Women's Aid. As we know, the offender has multiple domestic abuse convictions in the past, and as such an Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (IDVA) was recommended to the victim, this advisor provides "support with safety planning, the criminal justice process and access to counselling and other form of help" (GOV.UK, 2017). This is an essential element of domestic abuse survivors support as it aids victims in their journey to heal from their traumatic memories. These IDVA's also represent victims at MARAC, which facilitates information sharing about the actions required to ensure the safety of victims of abuse, thereby creating a management plan involving all agencies (Victim Care Merseyside, 2020). However, such approach is not thought to be effective, particularly in the case of Fiona Pilkington, who killed herself and her disabled daughter after being harassed for years (Independent Police Complaints Commission, 2009). Police failed to adequately communicate with outside agencies

regarding protection and support. Although not domestic abuse, it still emphasises the value of communication between agencies to offer victims adequate support and protection and to implement protection measures for vulnerable adults who are at risk of abuse (Wood et al, 2022).

A Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harassment (DASH) risk assessment was carried out and with consent, shared with partner agencies. Despite the fact that this approach aids in the decision-making process and subsequent actions for safeguarding victims at risk of harm, it does have issues regarding the question of whether individuals deemed to be of standard or medium risk are provided with appropriate safeguarding services. The validity of such a tool is paramount as an inaccurate assessment could result in victims of high risk, slipping through the safeguarding process and being left without support. Despite being evidence based, the DASH's overall accuracy has not been systemically evaluated (Robinson et al, 2016).

The offender was well known to police, he had a history of domestic abuse and had a marker for being a repeat domestic offender. Repeat offending is defined as a person who commits the same crime more than once (Collins Dictionary, 2023). In order to tackle repeat offending, police need to reduce crime by means of deterrence, crime prevention and enhancing police legitimacy (College of policing, 2021b). The criminal justice system acts as a deterrent to society by conveying the negative consequences that correlates with offending behaviour (Von Hirsh et al, 1999). This insinuates that a high level of enforcement action from the police is required to achieve a deterrent effect on the community. This not only reduces the percentage of crime but reduces demand for police intervention. As officers, our interactions with offenders, victims and the public have an impact on how they view the police (Jackson et al, 2012). This indicates that having positive, respectful conversations and responses act as a deterrent to offending by providing a sense of responsibility to the public and therefore compliance with the law.

For those leaving prison, it is key to reduce the risk of reoffending when integrated back into the community, Adherence to the core risk-need-responsivity (RNR) model principles have found to be associated with reductions in reoffending and aiding rehabilitation (Justice Inspectorate, 2023). Evidence suggests that targeting criminogenic needs of offenders through cognitive behavioural therapy alters their way of thinking and teaches them to understand the processes and choices that lead to criminal behaviour, thus they can restructure thinking (Sapouna et al, 2015).

Bail conditions are an important safeguarding mechanism used by the police; they are intended to not only deter reoffending but also to protect vulnerable victims. Offenders who get bail conditions are frequently prohibited from contacting a victim or witness, and they're also banned from attending particular places. (Leicester Safeguarding Children Partnership Board, 2017). In this case, the offender had conditions not to contact the victim and to not attend her address.

Once a victim of abuse, a person is more likely to experience abuse again. Less than 1 in 5 victims disclose their abuse to authorities; it sometimes takes victims a long time to seek professional aid about their abuse (Office of National Statistics, 2022). Adults can be safeguarded from further harm through early intervention from statutory agencies and the voluntary sector working collaboratively, thereby preventing escalation and potential revictimization (SafeLives, 2023). Individuals can reduce revictimization by seeking protection orders against their abusers. Police officers may issue a Domestic Violence Protection Notice (DVPN) to

ensure individual's immediate safety; it forbids the abuser from speaking to the victim or attending the victim's address for up to 48 hours (GOV.UK, 2022). A domestic violence Protection order (DVPO) application is made during this period, and no contact is allowed for additional 14-28 days if granted by a court. If the offender does not receive bail restrictions or any other enforceable requirements, a DVPN or DVPO can be issued; it is another crucial safety measure put in place for vulnerable domestic victims (GOV.UK, 2022).

This essay has explored a repeat domestic violence incident involving a male and female. Approximately 1.6 million women experienced domestic abuse ending the year 2020. The victim suffered head and body injuries as a result of the attacker's assault. In accordance with section 17 of the PACE Act of 1984, there were legitimate reasons to enter the premises in order to safeguard the victim. I feel I complied with the legal framework established by the Human Rights Act of 1998 and the Care Act of 2014 in protecting the victims of abuse. I took the offender out of the residence and arrested him for Actual Bodily Harm under Section 47 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861, in accordance with the advice provided by the College of Policing, which outlines the officers' duty of care in taking positive action. Individuals have the "right to life" and the "right not to be abused", both of which were cruelly taken away from the victim. The victim was told of many agencies that were available for help and that the police would be making the referrals on her behalf. It was identified that the DASH risk assessment model is a crucial tool in determining the level of risk the victim is at and assists police in making the correct referrals. Bail conditions are an important safeguarding measure used by police and aims to not only assist in the reduction of reoffending but also the reduction of repeat victimisation. When these conditions are not applied, a DVPN or DVPO can be issued preventing the offender from contacting the victim or attending the victim's address for 48 hours (DVPN) and up to 14-28 days (DVPO) if granted by a court. A reduction in reoffending has also been linked to the following the risk-need-responsivity (RNR) model, combined with the use of cognitive behavioural therapy to change an offender's thought patterns and criminal behaviours.

(1909 Words)

Task 2

This is a reminder that this TASK 2 section is an opportunity for you to answer one question which should be relevant to the “advanced learning” area that you have chosen. The advanced learning lecture that you choose to attend will assist you in answering this task.

Choose 1 of these 5 options to answer

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

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

Task 2 Option 1:

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Response Policing

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

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

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

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

ANSWER:

This essay will discuss a domestic incident that I have attended; it will assess the challenges that I was face with throughout, and the effective policing strategies employed to deal with such incidents.

The United Nations define domestic abuse as a pattern of coercive, degrading behaviour in a relationship, that is used to acquire control over an intimate partner; it is often used to undermine equality within a relationship, in an effort to make their partner feel unworthy and unvalued (United Nations, 2023). Regardless of various factors, gender, age, sexual orientation, economic backgrounds or colour, abuse occurs, and it can leave victims feeling alone and as though no one would understand. Domestic abuse account for 16% of all violent crime in England and Wales, however, it is the least likely to be reported, thus the statistics could in fact be higher than what is reported (LWA, 2023).

I attended an emergency domestic violence incident whereby a male offender had physically assaulted a female victim in the garden of their home. It was reported by a third-party witness who witnessed the assault, she stated that the victim was being physically beaten, repeatedly kicked to the face and body whilst laying on the floor. He was reported to be drinking during the day and was extremely intoxicated. Alcohol consumption is often associated with domestic violence, it disrupts one's mental state and hinders self-control and rational reasoning, making individuals unpredictable (Sontate et al, 2021). According to the Crime Survey for England and Wales, in 2010/2011, over 47% of violent incidents believed the offender to be under the influence of alcohol (Office of National Statistics, 2015).

Intervention in domestic abuse cases is often complex and as the potential needs of the victim may be beyond the scope of typical law enforcement. As a police officer attending domestic violence incidents, I require an understanding of violence in relationships that incorporates both genders and the notion that not all incidents are the same. There were many challenges that I was faced with during this incident, which required careful consideration and appropriate action.

Due diligence and victim support is often crucial in incidents of domestic abuse, especially where the victim is of ethnic minority background. This is due to "black and ethnic minority victims being disproportionately dismissed and side-lined according to research" (Victim Support, 2022). A dataset of 42000 identified that Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) individuals "suffered abuse for 1.5 times longer, before seeking help compared to those from a white British or Irish backgrounds", this suggests that BME individuals are less likely to contact support agencies and the police to get the support they need, thereby leading to increased risk of death rates (Safe Lives, 2023). The victim was of ethnic background, she had claimed to have previously contacted police prior to this incident, however, she did not receive the appropriate care and believed she was failed by the system. I did not want to fail her again. I followed the necessary guidelines and protocols to ensure that the victim was fully supported and treated no differently to any other domestic abuse victim, regardless of ethnicity, as outlined in the Equality Act 2010, which protects

individuals from being treated unfairly (Social Care Institute for Excellence, 2020). Domestic abuse is recognised as an international public health problem though its presence and awareness of the problem is unknown due to the under reporting of the crime, particularly among women from ethnic minority populations (Leitao, 2021). I wanted to help facilitate the victim by making a thorough risk assessment and collecting as much evidence as possible in order for it to be used against the offender in sentencing, this is otherwise known as evidence-based policing.

Gender is a common challenge to overcome when dealing with domestic violence toward female victims. As two male officers attending the incident, it was evident that the victim may not engage with us. Female officers have the immediate advantage when responding to abuse incidents, especially cases of sexual and domestic abuse. This is due to the fact that women are more accustomed to talking about personal, intimate details with other women which makes the disclosing process far more comfortable for the victim (Lonsway, 2022). In this case she was happy to deal with two male officers, however, there is a risk that not all information is shared, should the victim become reserved. Despite this, best practice guidelines and basic human compassion should equip any officer, male or female, to deal with such situations.

The usage of body worn cameras, is also a helpful complement when handling such incidents. They increase the likelihood of information being gathered that will support the official statements made by officers, victims and witnesses. For instance, video that shows the victim's physical harm and mental suffering as well as footage that gives a clear, unbiased perspective of what happened after the incident was recorded, thus improving the quality of case files (National Police Chief's Council, 2022).

Risk management is paramount, and if conducted promptly, and correctly, can ensure the safety of victims. However, failure to effectively conduct such management of risk, poses a risk to life. For example, Alice Ruggles was murdered by her ex-partner after she had already reported him for stalking and harassment. Police failed to appreciate the risk posed to her, and failed to investigate the incident reported, thus breaching standards of professional behaviour (Independent Office for Police Conduct, 2018). As the officer attending, I was responsible for carrying out an initial risk assessment on the victim. I obtained as much information as possible and conducted a domestic abuse stalking and harassment risk assessment (DASH). Furthermore, I was able to review the domestic abuse history on police systems. The DASH risk assessment model is an effective tool for determining the victim's risk, but it ultimately depends on the victim's engagement; without it, it relies on an officer to fill out the assessment on the victim's behalf, using the information gathered at the incident. Thus, it becomes inaccurate and does not truly identify the level of risk posed to the victim (Robinson et al, 2016). The victim was hesitant to provide any sort of disclosure due to fear of the repercussions that would occur if the offender found out. It was believed that she had adopted a 'trauma bond' with her abuser; often referred to as Stockholm Syndrome, it refers to the strong emotional attachment that is formed as a result of the repeated cycle of violence (Graham et al, 1996). Trauma bonds affect the adequacy of disclosure, it can result in victim withdrawal and a lack of strong evidence, thereby, often preventing prosecution (Woods et al, 2022).

Unfortunately, the suspect had not been apprehended as he fled the scene and so there was a safeguarding concern for the victim. The Care Act 2014 outlines six key principles that underpin safeguarding. Protection is one of those key

principles, it refers to giving individuals care and support when they need it (Woods et al, 2022). I was ready to provide protection to the victim through a variety of statutory and voluntary services and interventions. The offender was placed on the priority arrest list for the offences disclosed during the incident, however there is always the risk that he could return before he is apprehended by the police. The risk of revictimization increases with each experience of abuse; in 2018, over 57% of domestic abuse incidents were experienced by repeat victims, of which is increasing in recent years (Office for National Statistics, 2019).

The victim was considered high risk, based on her physical injuries and first accounts there was need to safeguard her. She was informed of the safeguarding implementations through partner agencies; a multi-agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) referral was made, and furthermore, she was escorted to a different address for safety reasons. MARACs are meetings whereby partner agencies share information regarding high-risk cases; they are said to reduce repeated abuse by up to 60%, and in some cases, there is a complete cessation of abuse, suggesting that multi agency approaches improve the outcomes for victims of abuse (European Institute for Gender Equality, 2014). I also completed a public protection notification (PPN) for the victim which was sent to social services. The PPN contains information surrounding the incident, the DASH risk assessment and other risks observed by the intending officer. This notification enables social services and other agencies to put safeguarding measures in place for the victim. It also aims to prevent the risk of revictimisation (Royal Society for Public Health, 2020).

Low-income areas present a higher domestic abuse percentage and is therefore a key risk factor compared to higher income neighbourhoods; this is due to the economic strain that is put on families particularly the male income earner. This notion is supported by the 2012 UK poverty and Social Exclusion Survey which highlights that poverty is highly associated with domestic violence incidents (Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2022). In particular, women within households with low income are 3.5 times more likely to become victims of domestic violence (Child Poverty Action group, 2023). This further confirms that poverty exacerbates domestic abuse. As a front line officer, it was my duty to ensure the welfare of individuals within the community, I felt that it was imperative to introduce the victim to organisations and networks that could support her.

To conclude, this essay has explored the challenges surrounding a domestic abuse incident that took place. Domestic abuse is reported to be the least reported form of abuse, and accounts for 16% of all violent crimes. It is a pattern of degrading, abusive, or coercive behaviour in an intimate relationship, in order to gain control. The incident had concerns for a female victim who was physically assaulted in her garden by her ex partner. There were many challenges that I was faced with during this incident; gender, ethnicity, safeguarding concerns, risk management, disclosure, and income. Individuals of Black and Ethnic Minority (BME) are less likely to contact support agencies for help regarding abuse, as they believe that they are side-lined and dismissed. Furthermore, low income areas have a higher rate of domestic violence compared to higher income neighbourhoods.

These challenges were overcome using effective policing strategies. The use of risk assessment tools such as a DASH, effective referrals to MARAC and further implementation of effective safeguarding enabled me to effectively and appropriately deal with the incident. A Public protection notification was also sent to social services, including information surrounding the incident, the DASH risk assessment and other risks observed by the attending officer, aiming to provide

further safeguarding for the victim. The use of body worn videos to capture unbiased, clear footage of the incident, thus improving the quality of the case files. Effective policing strategies are implemented to support police officers in dealing with challenging situations, such as domestic abuse.

(1808 Words)

Task 2 Option 2:

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Policing Communities

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 3

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Road Policing

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 4

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Information and Intelligence

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 5

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Conducting Investigations

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Authentication signature:

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

Signed: D.Howells

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.

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