

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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**Learner's University Registration Number:
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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:

In this essay I will discuss a policing incident where I played a significant role with a victim of crime and reflect on what happened. I will also be discussing the legislative context of the incident and I will be critically evaluating the appropriateness of different approaches in supporting vulnerable people at risk of harm. To end I will finish by exploring what works in terms of tackling repeat victimisation and consider the use of evidence-based policing.

What is a victim of crime. A victim of crime is “defined as a person who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as a result of a crime.” (Legal Knowledge Base, 2021) The incident I will be discussing in this essay is a fraud case and the offence committed in this case is Fraud by false representation Section 2 Fraud Act 2006.

Fraud by false representation

(1) A person is in breach of this section if he—

(a) dishonestly makes a false representation, and

(b) intends, by making the representation—

(i) to make a gain for himself or another, or

(ii) to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss.

(2) A representation is false if—

(a) it is untrue or misleading, and

(b) the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading. (Fraud Act S.2 2006)

A few months ago, a male turned up at the station and asked to speak to an officer. I went and spoke to the male. He disclosed that he had just been a victim of fraud and that he had met up with someone at a near by hotel and arranged to buy a Rolex watch. After the victim had given the subject £5000 in cash for the watch and transferred another £4800 by bank transfer the male has then taken the watch to get it verified. The male took the watch to multiple jewellers, they all confirmed that the watch was a fake and he had just been scammed out of a total of £9800. As you can imagine it is a large sum of money to be scammed out of and the male was distraught. I took a statement from the male and completed a Victim personal statement to highlight the emotional damage this had caused to the victim. I then completed initial enquiries around the matter. I soon discovered that the subject was well known for selling fake watches and deceiving people. I gained CCTV from the meet and was able to ID the suspect shortly after. The offence of Fraud by false representation is committed as the suspect knew the watch was a fake and dishonestly made a false representation to make a gain for himself and to cause the loss to another.

I was able to let the victim know of the investigation and the subject was eventually charged for the offence as CID took over the case. The victim was able to get all his money back and was extremely grateful for the help myself and South Wales Police had provided.

An academic model I will use to reflect and learn from this incident is the “Driscoll model of reflection” (Driscoll 1994) which asks 3 questions:

1) What?

- 2) So What?
- 3) Now What?

Driscoll connected these questions to complete a cycle that a learner can use an experience to develop. The first question What? – outline what has happened and who was involved. The second So What? – This asks about your own actions in a situation and asks why you did what you did and do you agree with your actions. Finally, Now What? – This looks at what you could have done differently to have an impact on the outcome of the situation, and will you use your actions here to perhaps use a different method next time or if it worked this time would you act the same way.

So, using the Driscoll model I have already explained What? In the incident that I used as an example. Regarding question 2 So What? I would say that my initial actions were vital in helping to identify the suspect and get the investigation off the ground running. I agree with all my initial actions which included taking a statement, completing CCTV enquires and exhibiting the website ads/usernames from where the advert came from. I also noted the bank account details which led the investigation to a co-conspirator in the incident. For question 3 Now what? I would not have used any different methods and I would have acted in the same way. As because of the actions I took the suspect was able to be identified and the victim was able to retrieve all the money he had originally lost. Perception of SWP was enhanced because of the service provided in this incident. There were no cultural, ethnicity or language issues throughout this incident. The victim was a Qatari male who was here in the UK studying who spoke great English.

There are many methods in place to help vulnerable people that are victims of crime. I will critically evaluate a few including Victim Codes, Victim focus and multiagency work.

As the Victim is at the heart of what we do it is vital that there are elements in place to cater for all the victims needs and that their rights are looked after. The victim's code covers the police and Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) including all other aspects of criminal justice.

The codes were established by the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 (Victim Support 2022) As of 1 April 2021 the code has been changed so there are now 12 elements to the victim codes.

You have the right to:

To be able to understand and to be understood.

To have the details of the crime recorded without unjustified delay.

To be provided with information when reporting the crime.

To be referred to services that support victims and have services and support tailored to your needs.

To be provided with information about compensation.

To be provided with information about the investigation and prosecution.

To make a Victim Personal Statement.

To be given information about the trial, trial process and your role as a witness.

To be given information about the outcome of the case and any appeals.

To be paid expenses and have property returned.

To be given information about the offender following a conviction.

To make a complaint about your Rights not being met.

(Victim Support,2022)

These codes play an essential part in our service to victims of crime, as a policing service we should not be focused on just catching the criminals, we should instead be aimed at providing the best service possible to the victims. These codes go a long way in improving that service. It gives clear rights to the victim that are easy to follow and provides the police a clear framework to the entitlements of a victim. Just following these simple codes and informing the victims of this information can bring closure and make the victim feel they also

matter and that will only improve public relations and perception of police. These codes show no bias and can be applied to anyone that is a victim of a crime.

Another approach that has been created is South Wales Victim Focus which is a local service run by the national and independent charity, Victim Support. We provide help and support to anyone in South Wales affected by crime. We are not part of the police, the courts or any other criminal justice agency. Our services are free, confidential and available whether the crime has been reported and regardless of when it happened. Whether you have been directly affected by crime, know someone who has or have witnessed something, we are here for you. (South Wales victim focus, 2023) This service may appeal to people who perhaps don't like the police or feel let down by the service that has been provided. The fact is this a body that is independent from the police may provide another layer of comfort and get victims talking as they may feel better knowing that they will not be talking to the police. This service also provides specialist help in a wide range of areas and have expertise in ways that a police officer may not. This enhances the service that is given to the victim as they can receive specialist information to help them move on and deal with the trauma of what has just happened.

The police can also refer people to the service if they have been a victim of crime. With the consent of the victim a referral can be made on the request of an officer and Victim focus will then pick up the referral and contact the victim. This shows a great multiagency approach to improving the service of victims of crime.

As a police force it is important victims of crime get the help and support they need. This is not just for the immediate aftermath of the event. An officers job is to identify if any further support may be required after the police investigation is complete. This helps manage victims and protects vulnerable people. Some options available include submitting a public protection notice or a PPN for short and creating an early bird help referral. PPNs and early bird help referrals share information with partner agencies such as social services, housing

associations and local councils to help provide a bigger picture for services when dealing with victims of crime. It is important that plans can be put in place to prevent vulnerable people becoming repeat victims and sharing this information is also vital to support those in most need of our help.

As a police forces throughout the UK have developed over time one area that all are keen to improve is the area in relation to tackling repeat victimization. Research into repeat victimization was initiated in the 1970s. It is important to note that 'Victimization' in the academic literature applies to more than people: it can include crime against households, business premises and vehicles. The extent of repeat victimization in England and Wales is difficult to estimate for several reasons, including police record systems. (Wood. D et al, 2022,p.52)

The evidence tends to suggest that targeting the places that create the most demand for the police can be an effective crime reduction strategy. The evidence is more extensive for reduction of some types of crime, such as burglary. A systematic review concluded that hot spots policing – targeted policing activity in high crime locations – can reduce crime (Braga and others, 2019).

Evidence shows that targeting repeat victims of burglary and their near neighbours can reduce both revictimization and overall crime (Grove and others, 2012; Johnson, 2013). The most effective approaches to reducing repeat victimisation tended to be appropriately tailored and well-implemented situational crime prevention measures.

I'm sure you are aware of the Fiona Pilkington case. Fiona and her daughter 18-year-old Francecca Hardwick were targets of repeated social disorder and even complained 33 times to Leicestershire Police about harassment and ended up taking their own lives due to being repeat victim and losing all faith in the police to help them. The 180-page IPCC investigation report contains 92 findings on interaction police had with the family and on force procedures and systems. It concludes that the police's error in not identifying Fiona

Pilkington and her children as a vulnerable family "lay at the core" of their failure to provide a cohesive and effective approach. (BBC NEWS,2011)

The above case was a dark day for the police and highlighted that steps must be taken to improve the service victims receive from us. To help tackle the problem of repeat victimization and repeat offending forces have begun to look at evidence-based policing.

Evidence-based policing (EBP) means that the best available evidence is used to inform and challenge policing policies, practices and decisions. (College of policing,2023) The best available evidence will use appropriate research methods and sources for the question being asked. Research can be used to:

- develop a better understanding of an issue – by describing the nature, extent and possible causes of a problem or looking at how a change was implemented.
- assess the effect of a policing intervention – by testing the impact of a new initiative in a specific context or exploring the possible consequences of a change in policing.

Research should be conducted properly and reviewed often by others, limitations and how its conclusions were reached. Where there is little or no formal research, other evidence may be regarded as the best available, if it is gathered and documented in a careful and clear way. This could include professional consensus and peer review.

Evidence based policing does not provide definite answers. Evidence based policing is always evolving to meet the different needs of society. It also involves the police to work with academics, partners and colleagues to create, review and use the best available evidence. This can create a good multiagency working ethos as everyone is trying to achieve the same goal and getting views and research from all corners of society will only benefit the police force and victims of crime.

Words 2200

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:

During this essay I will critically assess the challenges I faced when dealing with a domestic abuse incident and discuss the strategies that are implemented within the police service to help victims and prevent this from happening again. Another important factor is putting the victim at the forefront of the investigation and ensuring their needs are met.

In 2013 the Home Office proposed the following definition: “any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual financial and emotional abuse.” (Wood et al 2021 p302). However, in more recent times efforts have been made to improve this and this has led to the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 which defines Domestic abuse as “Behaviour of a person (“A”) towards another person (“B”) is “domestic abuse” if—

- (a) A and B are each aged 16 or over and are personally connected to each other, and
- (b) the behaviour is abusive.

Behaviour is “abusive” if it consists of any of the following—

- (a) physical or sexual abuse;
- (b) violent or threatening behaviour;
- (c) controlling or coercive behaviour;
- (d) economic abuse
- (e) psychological, emotional or other abuse; and it does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct. (UK government, 2021)

Domestic abuse is one of the more common offences that police officers must deal with. The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimated 2.4 million adults aged 16 years and over experienced domestic abuse in the year ending March 2022. This is a prevalence rate of approximately 5 in 100 adults. (ONS,2022) This figure only represents the number of reported offences I would imagine the actual figure may be a lot higher. 5 in 100 adults have experienced domestic abuse so from a public perception point of view it is vital that the police deal with these very challenging situations in a professional manner.

I will now briefly discuss the incident that I attended and talk about some of the challenges I faced. I received a call from a male and female saying that they had come across a distressed female in the middle of the street. There were some language barriers as it turned out the distressed female only spoke Arabic. Luckily the male that found the female in the street spoke Arabic and they called the police after the female disclosed that she had got married a few days earlier to her husband and had only been in the country for 6 days. Since then, she had not been allowed to leave the house without him being present and he had thrown a teapot at her and said to her that he was going to kill her and cut her up into pieces and that no one would ever know she was gone. She ended up in the street as she managed to escape whilst the husband was at work.

I asked that the female attend Cardiff Central Police station to give a statement and to also safeguard her. I spoke to WITS which is an interpreter service to arrange an interpreter to also be present as the female spoke no English. The female then confirmed everything in the original report. I then informed officers of the circumstances and they went to the address and located the male and arrested him for Domestic Violence common assault and Coercive and controlling behaviour.

The next objective was safeguarding the female. I was able to locate a brother that lives not too far away and it is also a destination that the arrested male doesn't not know about. So, I conveyed her to the address where her brother said she could live with him until refugee

accommodation could be found. I then completed a public protection notice and made local refuge accommodations aware of the situation.

Regarding my incident there were clearly a lot of challenges. First is the cultural background. The female felt ashamed that she had reported her husband to the police as in her culture this is something that she felt would bring shame on her family and she was also concerned about the consequences from not only her husband but also her family. This was a big step for her to make and a very brave one at that. Another challenge that is faced in many cases and was faced in my incident is that as she had only been in the country for six days she relied purely on his finances. He would give her a set amount of money each day. She told me this was only enough to buy 2 meals a day and that she would go to be hungry each night.

I also had to get to the bottom of if this was a forced marriage, as she would go on to tell me that her husband had paid her family in Syria money to get her to come to the UK. She states that she was smuggled into the country and told me the many countries she had to go through to get here. This brings up another challenge and difficulty she would have faced as by coming to the police she would be outing herself as an illegal immigrant. After further discussion she confirmed it was not a forced marriage and that she wanted to come to the UK, so her cousin married them in Syria then the male returned and paid smugglers to get her into the UK. I relayed all this information to my sergeant who informed the relevant bodies and partner agencies about the females' immigration status.

After this incident was over and I had finished my part in it I felt proud that I was able to safeguard a victim of Domestic Abuse. I could only imagine the struggles that the female faced and how tough that decision must have been to come forward and report the crime. Knowing that it would leave many questions about her future in the UK as she had no finances and she was here illegally. I hope this will be a lesson to the arrested male about how you will be punished for treating women poorly and I am happy with my part in

hopefully ending this females horrific ordeal. My contribution led to the male being arrested and safeguarding a victim of crime. It doesn't get much more satisfying than that in this role and I know I did the best I could in that situation. I also learned a lot around using WITS and language line to deal with language barriers and worked well in partnership with fellow officers and my superiors in dealing with this incident in a professional and correct manner.

The police are constantly evolving and developing and coming up with new strategies to improve and make policing this incident more effective. I will discuss some of these strategies and talk about the benefits of each one. The first I will talk about is call a Public Protection Notice or PPN for short. "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)

A PPN must be submitted in every domestic abuse incident. A PPN is used to update partner agencies and to provide further assistance to victims and vulnerable people. A PPN includes 29 questions which are commonly known as DASH questions and these are used to identify, assess and manage risk. 18 of these questions are high risk questions. By answering these questions and sharing the PPN it is much more effective and understandable for partner agencies to see the levels of risk and act accordingly, it also speeds up the process and can get to helping and safeguarding victims in a much more effective manner. This gives the victim a much more enhanced and personal service and each PPN based on each situation.

Another strategy that has been developed is the creation of Domestic Violence Protection Notices and Domestic Violence Protection Orders or DVPNs and DVPOs for short. "Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPOs) and Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPNs) were rolled out across all 43 police forces in England Wales from 8 March 2014. DVPOs are a civil order that fills a "gap" in providing protection to victims by enabling the police and magistrates' courts to put in place protective measures in the immediate aftermath of a domestic violence incident where there is insufficient evidence to charge a perpetrator and

provide protection to a victim via bail conditions. It is important to note that bail with conditions and protective measures can be used simultaneously to build up greater protection for the victim.” (UK government, 2022) These are used to put further protection in place for the victim in the immediate aftermath of a DA incident and they can include measures such as preventing the perpetrator from returning to the residence and having any contact with the victim for up to 28 days. This allows the victim to have a level of breathing space to consider options with help of support agencies.

The police sharing information is vital for providing the best service possible to victims. Another strategy in place is called MARAC referrals. “Referral to MARAC Where a victim of domestic abuse is identified as being at high risk of harm, potential escalation and/or repeat incidents, they should be referred to MARAC. The one-off meeting combines up-to-date risk information with an assessment of the victim’s needs. The MARAC process establishes whether the offender poses a significant risk to any individual or to the general community and links the victim’s needs to the provision of appropriate services for the victim, children and perpetrator. A key product from the MARAC process is the construction and implementation of a multi-agency risk management plan. The risk management plan should provide professional support to all those at risk, reducing risk of harm and repeat victimisation. MARACs should also improve agency accountability and support for staff involved in high-risk cases. (College of Policing, 2023) MARAC referrals are important as they keep the level of risk up to date as if the level of risk increases then police can provide a more urgent response.

The final strategy I will talk about is the Victim codes. The new victim codes came into force in April 2021. It has structured victim entitlements into 12 over-arching rights with further detail, including timescales and other specifics, under each one. The 12 rights are as follows: “You have the right to:

To be able to understand and to be understood.

To have the details of the crime recorded without unjustified delay.

To be provided with information when reporting the crime.

To be referred to services that support victims and have services and support tailored to your needs.

To be provided with information about compensation.

To be provided with information about the investigation and prosecution.

To make a Victim Personal Statement.

To be given information about the trial, trial process and your role as a witness.

To be given information about the outcome of the case and any appeals.

To be paid expenses and have property returned.

To be given information about the offender following a conviction.

To make a complaint about your Rights not being met. (Victim Support, 2021)

These codes have put more emphasis on police putting the victim first in all investigations and making sure they are getting the best service possible as at the end of the day they are victims of crime and deserve the best and most efficient service possible. The code of being able to add a victim personal statement is key for me as it gives a full picture of how the crimes have made a person feel and the impact this has had on their lives. It shows the need for police to want to provide the best service possible as most can't even imagine what it must be like to go through this experience.

To conclude, no domestic abuse incident will not have challenges associated with it due to the nature of the crime. However, police must be ready for these incidents and utilise the wide number of strategies that are available when dealing with these incidents. Police must remember that there is a victim at the heart of every DA incident and it is imperative that they are the focal point and looked after to the best of our ability. The number of developments in recent years including the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and the introduction of the victim codes should go a long way to making policing these incidents much more

effective. If police continue to use the multi-agency approach, I can only see future improvement for victims and the service they are provided.

Words 2154

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: *R.Gosling*

Date: 26/10/23

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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