

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) - BMPP6009D

Workbook Guidance

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

What is the workbook for?

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

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

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

How should the workbook be presented?

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

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

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

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

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

How is the workbook assessed?

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

NOTE

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

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

Dyslexia and other special circumstances

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

Competency Based Workbook 2 - Learner Workbook

Guidance:

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

Contents

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

Task 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER:

As a police officer in a response role, dealing with domestic abuse cases is often a daily occurrence. It is important that each case is dealt with within their own merit, and actions are taken to safeguard those involved. In this essay I will evaluate the appropriateness of different approaches taken by the police and other agencies at an incident that I attended and use Borton's Model of Reflection (Borton 1970) which is split into three parts (What?, So, What? And Now What?) to reflect on what works in relation to tackling repeat victimisation and repeat offending.

The incident that I attended involved an allegation of sexual assault by touching, with the alleged perpetrator and victim being in a relationship at the time. Due to the nature of the event and with the victim being traumatised, they have ended the relationship with the suspect and have disclosed the incident to their family who have contacted the police on their behalf. Due to the report of sexual assault by touching, a document called a Public Protection Document (PPD3) was completed, which gave the basic details of offence, including who it involved, where it occurred and how it occurred. This document helped to identify lines of enquiry in the investigation. A victim statement was also obtained, and any potential evidence related to the offence, such as the items involved and text messages between both parties that referenced the incident were obtained. Due to the domestic nature of the incident, a Public Protection Notification (PPN) is required, and the victim gave consent for it to be shared with partner agencies. A victim focus referral was also submitted for the victim.

The suspect of the offence was subsequently arrested, interviewed, and bailed for a Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) charging decision on the case. In order to protect the victim and prevent any further harm, bail conditions were imposed on the suspect, including not to contact the victim directly or indirectly, and to not attend her home address or place of work. Throughout this investigation, the victim has been regularly updated on the progress of the case.

Domestic abuse cases are a frequent occurrence within policing. In the year ending March 2024, the police recorded 851,062 domestic abuse-related crimes in England and Wales (ONS 2024). The same report stated that a crime survey in England and Wales estimates that 2.3 million people aged 16 and over experienced domestic abuse in the year ending March 2024. Of this 2.3 million, this is split into 1.6 million women, and 712,000 men (ONS 2024). The same survey also reveals that 0.3% of people experience domestic sexual assault in the year ending March 2024 (ONS 2024). The disparity in figures between those estimated to be victims of domestic abuse, and the number of domestic abuse-related crimes, suggests that a significant number of incidents are not reported to the police. This is relevant to this incident that I attended, as the victim did not feel that they could contact the police themselves, and it was reported to the police by a third party, being their family member. The reasons for this are individual to each case. In this instance, the victim was too upset to contact the police, and did not feel that they would be able to speak to someone about it over the phone. Barriers to reporting domestic abuse to the police should be considered by officers, as often different tactics will be required to obtaining information from potential victims. These tactics can include building rapport or ensuring that safeguarding measures are put in place to protect the victim, such as referrals to partner agencies, and the implementation of bail conditions on the perpetrator.

Victims of domestic abuse are always classed as vulnerable by the police due to the serious nature of the domestic abuse, and the potential deadly consequences if the appropriate action and support is not taken. What makes a person vulnerable is unique to the circumstances of the situation, and in domestic abuse cases, the majority of victims are females (ONS 2024). Protecting and supporting vulnerable people is a priority of South Wales Police as set out in the Police & Crime Plan 2023-2027 (Police and Crime Commissioner South Wales, 2023). In this plan, it states that early intervention and prompt positive action is key to achieve the aims in protecting vulnerable people and reduce violence against women and girls. In this incident that I attended, it was important to take positive action quickly. In order to do this, I immediately tasked a dedicated team to attempt arrest enquiries for the suspect. These attempts were negative, so I attended the suspect's address and managed to arrest them. As the suspect was in custody, it ensured that the victim was safeguarded, and they were interviewed and bailed for a CPS charging decision on the case. Bail conditions included not to contact the victim directly or indirectly, and to not attend their home address or place of work. These conditions add an extra layer of protection, and help to make the victim feel safer, particularly when there is a close victim-offender relationship (Furlong, Richardson and Feist 2021). Quantifiable data on the effectiveness of pre-charge bail is difficult to obtain due to the subjective and unique circumstances of each case, however, ensuring that bail conditions are adhered to, and any breaches are acted

upon positively, ensures that there is a degree of safety provided to vulnerable victims of crime.

As with any vulnerable people that the police deal with, a Public Protection Notification (PPN) is always submitted and has to be done so before the end of the officer's shift. This form can be shared with partner agencies and if the victim consents, they can be contacted by these agencies to offer their support. Victims can be contacted by any means that they prefer, and a time can also be specified to ensure that the victim is away from the perpetrator. The purpose of this form is to safeguard the victim through meetings such as the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) and to help support them with any needs they may have, such as mental health support, advice, and counselling (Stanley and Humphreys 2014). It is up to the victim if they wish to take up this support, and they can withdraw their consent at any time. Statistics show that in the year ending March 2023, Welsh Women's Aid 22,785 calls, webchats, emails and texts where support was given, and there were 111,418 cases discussed at MARACs in England and Wales, which was a decrease of 2,649 cases compared to the previous year (Jones 2023). These statistics show that there is a massive demand on domestic abuse victim services, with an average of 305 MARAC cases being discussed each day. These conferences are critical in assessing the risk posed to victims and creating strategies to prevent re-victimisation. As already mentioned, many support services are available to victims, however it is up to the victim if they wish to engage with them. Analysing the effectiveness and success of support services and agencies in supporting victims is difficult to ascertain as each case is individual, and what is deemed to be a successful outcome will differ for each person.

One of the two main aims when dealing with domestic abuse cases is to prevent re-victimisation and to prevent re-offending. To achieve these aims, different methods are taken and are dependent on each individual. In cases where no offences have been committed, a period of separation is often advised, and officers can assist with this by ensuring that one person is taken away from the other. This may be enough to prevent any future incidents, however when an offence has been committed, further action is required. If an offence is identified by an officer, then the subject will be arrested and taken to custody. This in itself ensures a period of separation for both parties and enables officers to speak to the victim on their own and offer support, such as the submission of a PPN. Referrals to Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAS), who specialise in supporting domestic abuse victims, are predominantly made via the police, and this pathway made up 41% of cases in the year 2023-24 (SafeLives 2024). Support given to victims can help them to recognise signs of abuse and can enable them to separate from their abuser and prevent them from becoming a victim again. A survey conducted by SafeLives found that 7 out of 10 victims who were supported by IDVAS stated that their safety and wellbeing had improved (SafeLives 2024). IDVAS can help victims with their housing, which is a major barrier for domestic abuse victims to leave their abusers, and with the support to help find alternative accommodation, often in a refuge where their location is unknown, ensures that they are in a place of safety and prevents any further offences being committed against them.

Often it is changes made by the victim, such as separating and moving away from the abuser that ends the cycle of abuse, however services are available for perpetrators of domestic abuse to seek support to change their offending behaviour. In the year ending 2023, the Respect Phonenumber was contacted by perpetrators of domestic abuse 8,955 times (Jones 2023). This service offers a free and anonymous helpline where people can talk to an advisor about their behaviour and help them to recognise and change it if it is abusive. This service requires the perpetrator to think or suspect that their behaviour is an issue and be willing to seek out support in order to change it. The large disparity in the victims of domestic abuse seeking support, compared to perpetrators seeking support shows that the vast majority of perpetrators of domestic abuse either do not realise that they are committing it, or simply are unable or do not wish to change their behaviour (Westmarland and Kelly 2013). Therefore, a major method used by officers to try and prevent repeat offending is to arrest the perpetrator. This ensures that the victim is safeguarded, and suitable action is taken against the perpetrator, including the imposition of bail conditions, imprisonment or court orders. This process can often be lengthy and often requires the support of the victim as often it is one word against the other with no external sources of evidence such as CCTV or witnesses. The success of these methods in preventing repeat victimisation and repeat offending are hard to ascertain and are best looked at on a case-by-case basis. In the incident that I attended, the perpetrator was arrested and released on conditional bail, aimed at protecting the victim and to prevent any further contact. These conditions succeeded and the victim had no further contact from the perpetrator. However, this following of the conditions relies on the subject not willingly breaching them, and the victim not making contact themselves. Therefore, many different factors lead to the success or failure of different methods.

Overall, domestic abuse cases are a major focus of police officers, and it is important that each case is dealt with thoroughly and properly, to ensure the safety of victims, the apprehension of perpetrators, and ultimately to prevent repeat victimisation and repeat offending. The police are just one part of the solution, and whilst actions such as the arrest of the subject can have a major impact on both victim and perpetrator, the referrals submitted by officers can ensure that victims receive the necessary support to help them end the cycle of abuse, and to safeguard them. Each person and case are unique; therefore the support they require will be different, and what is needed to help prevent them from becoming a victim again will differ to others. Therefore, it is difficult to measure the success of methods employed by the police and partner agencies to tackle repeat victimisation and repeat offending, and it is best to assess it on a case-by-case basis.

WORD COUNT: 1997

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:

Domestic abuse incidents are a common occurrence when working as a response officer, and often they can be complex in nature due to the need to take the right action at the right time, and to be aware of the context of the situation, such as previous calls and information and intelligence in order to get to the right outcome. In this essay I will assess the challenges I encountered when dealing with a domestic incident I attended, and I will use the Gibbs Reflective Model (Gibbs 1988) to reflect upon the strategies that I used in the incident.

One such complex domestic abuse incident that I attended was a report that a female had just been kicked to the face by her partner, and he had attempted to down her by holding her under water in the bath, and that this had occurred in his flat, which was where she still was at the time of the call, with the subject leaving to go to a neighbouring flat. I was aware that just two days prior, the subject male had been arrested for common assault against the victim, and he had been released with no further action taken. I also knew from this previous incident, that the male attempted to attack officers and bite them. Due to this prior knowledge, even prior to going to the call, I was thinking about how to mitigate the threat risk and harm to my colleague and I, and the victim. Due to the victim still being in subjects flat and the potential for the male to come back at any time, a quick response was vital to prevent any further harm. On the way to the call, my colleague and I devised a quick plan on how to deal with the incident. We agreed to try and locate the victim first to safeguard her, to obtain an initial account, and to assess any potential injuries, and if the subject was present, to arrest him on suspicion of attempted murder or grievous bodily harm.

On arrival at the address, I activated my body worn video to ensure I captured the initial account and any injuries or emotions as this could be used as evidence (HMCPSP 2020). The victim let us into the flat where the subject was not present as they had left the building. Upon seeing the victim, it was clear that she had substantial injuries to her face, with bruising already appearing around her eye and face. An account from the victim was taken, which clarified the alleged offences, with the subject alleged to have repeatedly punched, pushed, pulled and kicked the victim throughout the flat in a sustained assault. The victim also clarified that the subject had held her under the bath tap, and turned the hot water tap on, which produces scolding hot water, in an attempt to scold her. Due to this disclosure, it was decided that the subject would be arrested for attempting to cause grievous bodily harm with intent until the victims' injuries could be assessed. An immediate area search was conducted for the subject to try and locate and arrest him, however this was negative. The victim was taken to hospital her injuries. A statement, and documentation of the victim's injuries were taken whilst waiting at the hospital. Relevant paperwork and forms, including referrals to partner agencies were also completed. The subject was later arrested in the following days and the case referred to the Crown Prosecution Service for a charging decision.

Domestic abuse incidents are a frequent occurrence within response policing and often dealt with during every shift. In the year ending March 2024, 851,062 domestic abuse-related crimes were reported in England and Wales (ONS 2024). The number

of domestic abuse incident is likely to be far higher, with victims not reporting matters to the police for various reasons. These reasons could include not recognising the abuse (Boethius and Åkerström 2020) and past negative experiences with the police and criminal justice system (Kunst et al. 2015). With the victim involved in this incident having already reported abuse of common assault by the same subject only two days prior, and the matter being finalised with no further action the following day, one could understand if the victim felt let down by the criminal justice system and feel as if reporting further incidents to the police would lead to the same outcome, as well as potentially embolden the perpetrator that they can get away with it. In this incident, a clear escalation of behaviour by the perpetrator could be seen, with the victim suffering significant injuries only two days after they had been assaulted by the same perpetrator. Therefore, it was extremely important to safeguard the victim and to prevent further incidents and escalation, with fears that any further escalation could lead to the potential death of the victim.

As with most criminal investigations, the support of victims is often crucial in getting a successful outcome and prosecution. In this incident, the victim did not support a police prosecution of the subject in the incident two days prior, which led to the release of the subject with no further action taken. In this incident that I attended, it was clear that even if the victim did not support again, further action other than just the arrest of the subject would need to be taken, such as in the form of bail conditions or a domestic violence protection notice, which would prevent the subject from contacting the victim and provide a period of separation, which could be extended if a domestic violence protection order is issued by a court. Due to the severity of the incident and injuries to the victim, they realised that their life was in danger, and something needed to be done to prevent it happening again. They decided to give a positive statement and supported police action to prosecute the subject. There are many reasons for why a victim would not support the arrest and prosecution of the perpetrators, with a major reason being that the victim may fear the potential consequences of reporting it to the police, with it leading to the arrest of the perpetrator with the potential for retaliation or reprisals from their partner (Reich et al. 2022). In this case, reassurance was given to the victim that should they support, bail conditions would be put in place to protect and safeguard them and should the subject breach these and they were to call the police, officers would attend immediately.

If a victim does not wish to support the investigation, an evidence led approach can be adopted, and this can include the use of their initial disclosure to officers captured on body worn video, witnesses accounts and CCTV. When attending this incident, it was important to activate my body worn video as to capture the injuries to the victim and the initial disclosure as this can provide key evidence in domestic abuse cases (NPCC 2024). Whilst also there, other considerations were made, including the use of forensics and obtaining medical records that would document the victims' injuries. In this incident, as the victim wished to support the police investigation, a positive statement was obtained from her by myself. As with any statement, it was crucial to capture the points to prove of the alleged offences, build a comprehensive account of the incident, and include smaller details, such as the force used and which hand was used during the assault, as this could be details used to aid in the prosecution of the offender, for instance if the victim has injuries to the left side of their face, and the subject is right handed. It was also important to gather other

evidence including pictures of the victims' injuries. Pictures were taken soon after the incident, and again after several hours to document the changes in bruising and swelling to the victim's face. The failure to obtain all these golden hour enquiries could lead to missed evidential opportunities and significantly weaken the case.

As with all domestic abuse incidents, a public protection notice (PPN) is required to be completed by attending officers prior to the end of their tour of duty. This form can be shared with partner agencies with the consent of the victim, or if it is in their best interests in order to inform safeguarding decisions (Robinson et al 2016). These partner agencies can help support victims deal with the incident that they have been involved in, and can be supported through the criminal investigation process. One of these agencies include Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAS) who can help victims of domestic abuse with a variety of issues, including finding them safe housing to escape their perpetrators. This service can be crucial to help victims become revictimized, with a survey conducted by SafeLives finding that 70% of victims who were supported by IDVAS stated that they felt that their safety and wellbeing had improved (SafeLives 2024). These services help to build a holistic approach to the support for domestic abuse victims, as the police can only do so much, and focus on the criminal aspect of the incident. In this case, due to the escalation of violence and frequency of attacks, I assessed the risk to the victim as high, meaning that the PPN would be reviewed within hours and passed onto the appropriate agencies, ensuring that the victim is safeguarded and supported. Another important way to safeguard and protect the victim is the timely arrest of the subject, which was done soon after I attended the incident. This ensured that the subject was unable to contact the victim and subject them to further assaults, and ensured that bail conditions could be imposed on them to safeguard the victim. The adherence of these conditions depends on the subject and victims behaviour, and ensuring that any breaches of them are dealt with swiftly and appropriately to act as a deterrent for any further breaches.

This incident was challenging due to complexity, with fast changing factors and conditions, and the need to safeguard and protect a vulnerable victim with significant injuries. Throughout the incident I employed and was guided by the National Decision Model (College of Policing 2013) and the Code of Ethics (College of Policing 2024). These challenges were overcome by ensuring that I paid attention to and remembered previous incidents that involved both parties, by developing a working strategy prior to arriving at the call to account for the situation presented to us, and the ability to adapt when these factors changed. In this incident, the information given to us from the initial call was limited, and it was only on arrival that the extent of the victims' injuries were known, the allegations and details of the offences, and the whereabouts of the perpetrator were known. On finding out information, it informed my decision making, ensuring that the best course of action was taken to protect the victim and apprehension of the subject, to hopefully lead to a successful outcome in the case. It was also important that I took the time to think about my actions and future course of actions, to ensure that I could evaluate the situation in front of me and do what was best to obtain a successful outcome in the incident.

Domestic abuse incidents can be complex in nature as often it is not the first incident that will have happened involving both parties, and there is often context that needs

to be understood prior to arrival. This context needs to be gathered and understood in a timely manner in order to safeguard the victim and prevent any further harm. It is important to develop a working strategy based on all of the information and intelligence available and to be able to adapt to changing situations. The obtaining of information from the victim, as well as evidence such as pictures of the victims' injuries are crucial to ensure that the best possible evidence is captured, which could lead to the successful prosecution of the perpetrator. Relevant paperwork and referrals are also just as important to be submitted in a timely manner to ensure that relevant partner agencies can be informed to safeguard and provide support to the victim. This holistic approach to dealing with domestic abuse incidents is vital to ensure that they are dealt with properly and effectively, to achieve the best possible outcome for the victim.

WORD COUNT: 2075

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: Theodore Baker

Date: 27/04/2025

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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