



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

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: 2031288

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:

As a police officer, it is our duty to protect members of the public and recognise when someone could be at risk of harm. The College of Policing consider a person to be vulnerable if “as a result of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to take care of or protect themselves or others from harm or exploitation” (College of Policing, 2020). A survey undertaken by the charity Victim Support and other professional organisations, showed that people with mental health problems are a lot more likely to become victims of crime compared to wider society (Pettitt *et al.*, 2013). It is important that police officers recognise and identify if a person is vulnerable at an early stage to ensure that they are supported by the most suitable means and signposted to other professional agencies who can assist. During this essay, I will be discussing an incident I attended where an elderly, vulnerable man was being targeted by a group of youths and exploited. I will evaluate the different approaches used by both the police, and other professional agencies to support the vulnerable man and explore the different methods used to tackle repeat victimisation.

During my initial few months of working as a response police officer, a local bank had notified us that an elderly gentleman had been withdrawing significant amounts of cash from his account. They believed the man to be vulnerable, so with the amounts of cash he had been withdrawing and other patterns noticed in his bank account, they were concerned that he was being exploited. They provided police with the man's personal details so that we were able to visit him and establish if there were any reasons to be concerned.

The College of Policing (2021) says that in order to provide an appropriate and effective response to a vulnerable person, and to prevent them from suffering harm, "it is necessary to have an assessment of the capacity and resilience of that individual, as well as the people around them". The man lived alone in a small flat, which appeared to be cluttered and untidy. He explained that he did not have any family in the area and preferred to keep himself to himself. I tried to build a rapport with the male by asking him open-ended questions about his life. An open-ended question allows the responder to give a thorough reply and set the direction of the conversation (Perry, 2015). I wanted the male to feel comfortable talking to us so that he would be more likely to tell us if anything was wrong. When I asked the male about the money he had withdrawn from his account, he instantly became defensive and would not explain why he had done this. The male then wanted us to leave and hurried us out of his home.

A legal structure was created under The Care Act 2014 to ensure that professional agencies who are responsible for safeguarding adults work together. Adult safeguarding means "protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect" (College of Policing, 2021). I suspected that the male had mental health problems, but he was not known to the police, so we were unable to confirm this. Research shows that less than half of victims with mental health problems report crimes, and a third of victims do not reveal their experiences to any professional or support agency (Pettitt *et al.*, 2013). There are a number of reasons why people will not access the help and support they need. Some of the reasons include:

Not being believed, previous poor experiences of attempting to get help, not being identified as needing additional help and support, and the impact of their mental health problem and of the crime itself.

(Pettitt *et al.*, 2013)

I was wary that I did not want to put too much pressure on the male, so left when he asked. I believed that a traditional police response would not be appropriate in dealing with this vulnerable male as he appeared to be intimidated and reluctant to tell us what had happened. When leaving the street, I was flagged down by a neighbour who stated that she was a friend of the male's. She explained that he did have mental health problems and she believed that a group of young people were taking advantage of him and getting him to give them his money. She also explained that he did not have any support from social services or other professional agencies. I asked the neighbour if she would speak with him about this and ask him if we could re-attend to speak with him while she was there. Pettitt *et al.* (2013) stated that "friends, family and professionals are key in encouraging them (victims) to report incidents and to seek help". Therefore, I hoped that with the help of a friend, the male would be more open and willing to speak to the police.

In some cases, a person may not require the full assistance from social services. Therefore, South Wales Police have introduced an Early Help referral which is in partnership with social care. This referral aims to offer support to families and vulnerable people who would not necessarily meet the threshold to receive help from social services (HMICFRS, 2022). Early intervention has been widely used in children's social care for some time. The main aim of early intervention is to "prevent problems occurring, or to tackle them head-on when they do, before problems get worse" (Early Intervention Foundation, 2023). There are many different forms of help available, including home visits from professionals to support the vulnerable person and mentoring schemes or referrals to charities who can assist (Early Intervention Foundation, 2023). This scheme can be very beneficial for adults. Offering help at an early stage when vulnerabilities are identified can "avoid problems escalating, reduce the need for safeguarding enquiries and interventions, and have long-term benefits for the adult's health and

wellbeing” (Wales Safeguarding Procedures, 2021). Also, early intervention allows people to obtain advice and assistance at the right time and place, so that they can focus on what matters to them and be in control of their everyday lives (Care Council for Wales, 2017).

In this case, as the male appeared to be a victim of crime due to his vulnerabilities, I felt it was more appropriate to submit a Public Protection Notification (PPN). A PPN is an online document which allows police officers to record any safeguarding concerns they have identified and to share this information with the relevant support agencies, if needed. Once submitted, the PPN is then reviewed by the Public Protection Unit who will risk assess and take any necessary action, including forwarding the information to partner agencies (South Wales Police, 2021). When submitting a PPN, it is important to gain consent from the individual concerned. Listening to and communicating with the adult is essential so that the best way to address their needs can be established (Wales Safeguarding Procedures, 2021). Not every adult who is identified by the police as being at risk of harm or neglect, will require a referral to the local authority. However, safeguarding will always take primacy in the role of the police, and this sometimes requires a multi-agency approach (College of Policing, 2021). In this case, the PPN allowed us to notify social services and the local authority of the male. Once the referral has been received by the local authority, they must evaluate the information police have recorded to see if there is an immediate risk posed to the adult (College of Policing, 2021). Section 42 of The Care Act 2014 “requires that each local authority must make enquiries, or cause others to do so, if it believes an adult is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect” (Rochdale Borough Safeguarding Adults Board, 2016). This enquiry allows the authority to establish if any measures are required to prevent abuse or neglect. If it is found that abuse or neglect has taken place, then a protection plan is created and this will list the actions needed to keep the person safe (Rochdale Borough Safeguarding Adults Board, 2016).

A PPN encourages a multi-agency approach, which is essential in the safeguarding of vulnerable victims of crime. Section 162 of The Care Act 2014

“requires local authorities to make arrangements to promote co-operation in relation to the exercise of all their functions relating to people with needs for care and support” (Care Council for Wales, 2017). The multi-agency approach can involve anything from notifying the NHS or person’s GP if they require additional support with mental health, to letting housing agencies know of any concerns relating to their accommodation. Working together with agencies means the best way of safeguarding the victim, whilst also taking into account their wishes can be completed. However, research into South Wales Police has found that when a PPN has been completed by frontline staff, there is no guarantee that high-risk cases will be identified by the Public Protection Unit (PPU). This is because there is sometimes a backlog of PPN’s waiting to be reviewed by the PPU. Also, some PPN’s are reviewed by the PPU and if the risk is not deemed as high enough, then no referrals are made on that person’s behalf. This can sometimes be because the frontline officer has not recorded enough information regarding the vulnerable person and therefore it is not risk assessed correctly. This means it is extremely important that the full context of the person’s situation is explained as this will assist in understanding the risk and developing safeguarding plans (College of Policing, 2021).

It has been found that people with mental health problems are extremely vulnerable to repeat victimisation (Pettitt *et al.*, 2013). In the case of the vulnerable male I have discussed, he became a repeat victim from a group of youths. He had been targeted by the youths when he used to walk through a nearby park alone. Once the youths realised that he was vulnerable, they befriended him and began to take advantage of him by convincing him to give them money. Eventually, they would let themselves into his home as his lock did not work properly. There are multiple reasons why someone can become a victim of a crime. Routine Activity Theory is a theory which looks at the ways in which the actions of individuals leave them at a higher or lower risk of being a victim. According to this theory, there must be three elements for a crime to occur: “firstly, a motivated offender; secondly, a suitable target and, thirdly, the absence of capable guardians. The combination of these three factors leads to crime” (Nickerson, 2022). This theory lends to the idea that a crime is a “product of everyday life”, and it occurs when

people's everyday actions and routines create opportunities for a crime to take place (Criminology Web, 2023).

Focussing on the third element, the absence of capable guardians, this can come in many different forms. Having a police presence in a local area can be seen as a form of protection and guardianship, as many potential criminals would be less likely to commit a crime with a police officer nearby (Nickerson, 2022). Also, the presence of ordinary people can act as a deterrent, for example, an offender may be less likely to commit a crime if there are many people around (Criminology Web, 2023). However, a capable guardian does not have to be a person. This can also refer to physical barriers, such as a wall or a security camera which can act as a deterrent towards people committing crimes (Nickerson, 2022). As the man in my case lived in housing agency accommodation, they were contacted by police officers in regard to fixing his lock and also adding extra security measures to his home. This made the male feel safer and more comfortable in his own home, and also prevented the youths from gaining access as easily as they used to.

In conclusion, it is clear that offering help at the earliest stage to a vulnerable victim of crime or anti-social behaviour is an effective way to provide support. It allows agencies to intervene before the situation escalates and becomes harder to manage. A multi-agency approach is also key as this allows the victim to be supported in all areas of their life and to feel listened to. Pettitt *et al.* (2013) have found that "the impact of crime on people with mental health problems is substantial and is greater than for those without mental health problems". Therefore, it is important that safeguarding is addressed appropriately for all vulnerable victims of crime and the correct support is provided.

Word count: 2121

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:

In the day-to-day role of a response police officer, a large number of the calls attended are related to domestic abuse. The Office for National Statistics have stated that 910,980 domestic abuse related crimes were recorded in England and Wales in the year ending March 2022. This is a 7.7% increase in comparison with the year ending March 2021 (Office for National Statistics, 2022). Domestic abuse accounts for a large proportion of overall crime, and on average an emergency call is received to the police for domestic abuse every 30 seconds (Women's Aid, 2022). Therefore, it is extremely important that the police respond to these incidents in the best possible way and ensure that all people involved are safeguarded. When dealing with incidents of domestic abuse, there are a number of challenges that police officers can face and different strategies have been developed to work around these. The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimated that in the year ending in March 2022, "1.7 million women and 699,000 men aged 16 years and over

experienced domestic abuse” (Office for National Statistics, 2022). During this essay, I will be exploring the challenges faced and strategies developed to work with victims of domestic abuse whilst discussing a domestic abuse incident I have attended where the victim was a male.

During my initial few months of working as a response police officer, I was asked to attend a call where we had received a referral from the hospital about a male victim of domestic abuse. This referral came from the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), which is a “regular meeting where agencies discuss high risk domestic abuse cases, and together develop a safety plan for the victim and his or her children” (Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group, 2023). The referral stated that the male had attended hospital with a cut to his face and when he was questioned about his injuries, he disclosed that his wife had thrown a glass at his face during an argument. Further probing questions from the staff at the hospital were asked, and the male began to show signs of being a victim of coercive and controlling behaviour. The male was notified of MARAC, but he stated that he did not want this information to be shared and just wanted the injury to be treated. However, MARAC agencies are able to share information without the victim’s consent if they feel there are serious concerns for their safety or for the safety of others in the household (Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group, 2023).

One of the challenges I faced when dealing with this incident was the fact that the male victim did not want to engage with police regarding what had happened. When the referral was received by the hospital, I contacted the male by phone and asked if we could meet him to discuss what he had disclosed. At first, the male was very reluctant to meet us and was adamant that nothing had happened. Research has shown that only 51% of male victims of domestic abuse will tell anyone that they are a victim, and only 10.7% of men will disclose this to a health professional (Brooks, 2021). Therefore, I believed that the matter needed to be approached with caution in order to try and build trust with the male. He eventually agreed to meet with officers at the police station but was still reluctant to disclose what had happened. According to Brooks (2021), only one in six men will tell police that they are a victim of domestic abuse. When speaking with a victim, it is important to consider the wider context of

the relationship. Even if no criminal offence appears to have taken place, officers should be assessing the risk and recognising that the incident may be part of controlling or coercive behaviour. Therefore, risk assessment is key to the initial investigative response (College of Policing, 2022).

The male refused to discuss how the assault had happened but made comments which alluded to the fact that he was being coercively controlled. This raised concerns and therefore it was deemed necessary that an Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) make contact with the male due to his reluctance to fully engage with police. Brooks (2021) has stated that only 4.4% of victims of domestic abuse accessing the help of an IDVA are men, and therefore it is important that this is offered and encouraged on every high-risk case of domestic abuse. IDVA's are "trained to work with victims of domestic abuse at high-risk of serious harm". (Safer Futures, 2023). They will provide support and guidance to victims to help them, and their families remain safe. They will assist in liaising with professionals on the victim's behalf and empower the victim to make positive and safe choices in relation to safeguarding. (Safer Futures, 2023). It was hoped that building a trusting relationship with the IDVA would encourage the male to open up about his relationship and reach out for help.

The male expressed concerns that he had children with his partner and did not want to do anything that was going to get her into trouble. Men will stay in abusive relationships for a number of reasons, but some of these are "the fear of never seeing their children again, not wanting to take kids away from their mother, and embarrassment" (Brooks, 2021). Also, concerns a male victim could have could be amplified because of gender stereotypes, for example, they may believe that the woman would automatically be assumed to be the victim and that he had done something to provoke the situation (College of Policing, 2022). The male had never spoken about the abuse he had been suffering to anyone before and did not know what options were available to him. Research has shown that a large number of people are reaching out for support to charities and helplines. For example, the National Domestic Abuse Helpline "delivered 50,791 support sessions through

phone call or live chat in the year ending March 2022, a similar number to the previous year” (Office for National Statistics, 2022).

One of the challenges I found was finding charities and other agencies that supported male victims of domestic abuse. Not all of the services supporting domestic abuse victims will work with men, and this can therefore make it difficult to arrange support and find refuge accommodation if needed (College of Policing, 2022). One of the charities that offers support to male victims is the ManKind Initiative. They offer support to victims through a national, confidential helpline, and also engage with agencies like the government and the media to give male victims a voice (ManKind Initiative, 2023). Out of the men who have called the ManKind Initiative helpline, 61% have never told anyone about the abuse they are or have suffered, and 64% have only made the call as the helpline is anonymous (Brooks, 2021). These statistics emphasise the importance of having support networks available to men such as ManKind Initiative. Without this in place, a male victim might not open up and discuss the abuse they have been suffering, which means they are a lot less likely to support a police prosecution. As victims are often in a vulnerable position, it is vital to have good support during the investigation and court process, “both to provide victims with adequate protection and to ensure that they remain engaged with the process” (HMCPSP, 2020). Therefore, signposting victims to these charities and support networks is key during the initial stages.

Another challenge I have faced when dealing with domestic incidents is that even if they have disclosed to the police the abuse they have suffered, sometimes victims will still not support a prosecution. One of the reasons for this could be because they feel unsafe in their home and feel police involvement may escalate things. Therefore, it is imperative to safeguard the victim as much as possible and support them in finding a way out of the relationship. As discussed earlier, when a MARAC referral is made, a number of agencies will hold a meeting to discuss the high-risk victim. These agencies can include police, social services, health visitors and GP's, and also IDVAs (Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Executive Group, 2023). Once all the agencies involved have shared the information they have about the victim, they assess the risk posed to them and a coordinated action plan is developed to improve the safety of the victim (College of Policing, 2018). The

underlying principle of MARAC “is that no single agency or individual can see the complete picture, but all may have insights that are crucial to the victim’s safety” (College of Policing, 2018). The police can offer a variety of actions following a MARAC meeting which focus on managing the perpetrator and safeguarding the victim. These can include reviewing or removing certain licences the perpetrator has or conducting joint visits with other agencies to safeguard and discuss target hardening. (College of Policing, 2018). Therefore, MARAC is a key part of the process in safeguarding and supporting a victim of domestic abuse and ultimately increases the chance of the victim supporting a prosecution.

In the case I have discussed, the male decided that he did not wish to provide us with a statement of complaint against the female perpetrator. In some cases where the victim does not support a prosecution, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) will still attempt to pursue the case. This would then be a “victimless, evidence-based case with sufficient evidence from other sources to satisfy the Code for Crown Prosecutors” (Carnes, 2020). Whilst the victim may not support it, the European Court of Human Rights have stressed the need for domestic violence to be treated as a crime for victims to be protected. The goal of victimless prosecution and the criminalisation of domestic violence is to show that abuse of this nature will not be tolerated (Carnes, 2020). With the CPS implementing victimless prosecutions more often, it is vital that police officers begin to gather evidence as soon as they attend the scene of a domestic. Guidance has been issued by the CPS that states that in order to build an evidentially strong case, prosecutors should try not to rely solely on the victim’s statement. This means that they should look to gather other evidence that will support the case, for example, other witnesses, 999 call recordings and CCTV footage. (HMCPSI, 2020). Body-worn video cameras should be used when obtaining an initial disclosure from a victim or on attendance at the scene of an incident. These recordings can be excellent evidence in court as they record the scene exactly as it is, and any significant comments made by a victim or suspect at the scene (College of Policing, 2022). If evidence can be gathered without over-reliance on the victim’s testimony, this will give the prosecution a better chance of succeeding if the victim does withdraw or not provide a statement. (HMCPSI, 2020).

In the year ending March 2022, the CPS rate of domestic abuse-related charges in England and Wales increased to 72.7% (Office for National Statistics, 2022).

In conclusion, there are several challenges that the police and other agencies face when dealing with victims of domestic abuse. The victim can be reluctant to disclose to the police what has happened, and even if they do, not all victims will support a criminal prosecution against their abuser. Therefore, supporting the victim through a multi-agency method is key. The support will allow the victim to recognise the signs of abuse and help them to put a safeguarding plan in place, whether a criminal prosecution is supported or not. It is the duty of the police to ensure all possible evidence is gathered at the earliest stage to increase the chances of a successful charge. The police and the CPS will always try to prosecute domestic abusers by the victimless method, if possible, the main reason being that “a successful prosecution is likely to protect the victim from further abuse” (Kingsley Napley LLP, 2018).

Word count: 2022

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: Rebecca Monks

Date:

06/02/2023

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