

Graduate Diploma Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 6 - 40 Credits

Workbook title: Competency Based Workbook 2 (DHEP)

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

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FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMME

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

Workbook Guidance

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

What is the workbook for?

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

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

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

How should the workbook be presented?

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

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

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

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

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

How is the workbook assessed?

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

NOTE

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

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

Dyslexia and other special circumstances

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

Competency Based Workbook 2 - Learner Workbook

Guidance:

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

Contents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER:

I have attended an emergency call where the owner of the property (victim) had called the Police stating that her son (subject) had gone home highly under the influence of alcohol and had caused damage to her TV and stair banister. I have attended the address on an emergency response with another response unit. On arrival the victim was visibly upset and explained where her son was in the house, she mentioned that this sort of incident has been reoccurring for months, but she had never called us before due to the subject being her son. The victim explained she was tired of this reoccurring behaviour and needed him to be removed from the address.

In reference to legislative context, I used my Police powers under S.24 (Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984) to arrest the subject for the offence of Criminal Damage. The power under PACE gives a Police constable the power to arrest any person without warrant if they reasonably suspect they have committed a criminal offence. In this incident due to victim disclosure, I decided it was needed to use my powers. The reason being the severity of the damage, it was a domestic crime and the fact that this incident had been reoccurring.

From a social context, due to this incident involving a mother and son it would constitute as a domestic incident. The priorities of the police service in responding to domestic violence are as follows: To protect the lives of both adults and children who are at risk as a result of domestic violence; to investigate all reports of domestic violence; to facilitate effective action against offenders so that they can be held accountable through the criminal justice system; To adopt a proactive multi-agency approach in preventing and reducing domestic violence (Domestic violence, n.d).

For every 100 domestic abuse crimes recorded, there were 60 arrests in Gwent (HMIC, 2014). There is no indefinite reason to why persons re-offend. However, there are multiple theories explaining certain factors which may impact why offenders do in fact go onto re-offend. Social location theories of criminal behaviour suggests that behaviour is a reflection of where one is located within the social system. The key idea from social location theory is that criminal behaviour reflects personal distress (strain) that may be linked to social disadvantage (HMA, n.d.).

In order to deal with crime accordingly Police forces use evidence-based policing, which means using the best available evidence to inform decisions about practices and policies. Evidence based policing is an ongoing, process aiming to increase our understanding by building a body of evidence for the profession. Evidence-based “targeting” is the systematic analysis of distributions and rank orderings of the frequency, seriousness, and patterns of persistence or desistance of harm known to police across all units of a certain category: offenders, victims, micro-plane “hot spots,” neighbourhoods and others (Sherman and Murray, 2015). In order to understand crime patterns this method is essential for officers to police effectively.

In relation to evidence-based policing, this can be used as a method for officers when tackling repeat victimisation and repeat offending. By using this problem-solving mode, it can help law enforcement officers become more responsive to all the communities they serve, increase their legitimacy with these communities, and, in the process, become safer themselves (Bueermann, 2012). By focusing on victims who have been targeted and offenders who keep reoffending, this can be an effective tool for Police to reduce crime. Focused deterrence strategies designed to change the behaviour of prolific offenders through implementing approaches that blend targeted enforcement with the provision of targeted support from partner agencies and the community have been shown to be effective in reducing crime overall (College of Policing, 2021).

To conclude in relation to what works in tackling repeat victimisation and repeat offending, the best way for Police to identify why this happens is to focus wholly on the victims and where crimes are committed to gain evidence or trends to ensure crime prevention activities are inputted where most necessary. Although, the incident I dealt with was a domestic criminal damage call there is clear findings that evidence-based policing does work in relation to other crimes such as burglaries. Evidence shows that targeting repeat victims of burglary and their near neighbours can reduce both revictimisation 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 (College of Policing, 2021c).

However, for response officers it is sometimes impossible to be able to look through crime trends and patterns due to low resources and high call demand. So, there are other ways for response officers to be able to reduce crime and prevent repeat victimisation/offending and to protect the most vulnerable in the community. An online report puts forward that the best way response officers can deal with this is by increasing the chance of being caught, reducing opportunities for crime and by winning over the public. Firstly, an example of where Police can increase the chances of offenders being caught is having more police presence in the community and even by the presence of speed cameras. By this, offenders will be aware of the implementations to prevent criminal activity and stop offenders speeding and committing road related crimes, or crimes in general due to the presence. Secondly, by reducing

opportunities for crime. For example, manufactures have made it much harder for vehicles to be stolen by fitting anti-theft devices to new cars such as immobilisers (Laycock 2004; Farrell et al 2011). Lastly, responding officers can use positive communication skills by winning over the public. The main research evidence in this area, on 'procedural justice' suggest that fair decision-making and respectful treatment by the police can enhance the legitimacy of the police in the eyes of the public (Tyler 2006; Tyler and Fagan 2008). By gaining this positive rapport, may increase better behaviours when co operating with Police.

In relation to this incident, I have ensured I have taken the most effective approach when dealing with the incident, ensuring the power of arrest was necessary to protect the victim. Due to what the victim had verbalised about this not being the first incident in the home address it was clear she was vulnerable and a repeat victim. The college of Policing define vulnerability as 'a person is 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, 2021a). The victim was clearly vulnerable due to living with the subject and being his mother, she made reference to 'having enough of the vicious cycle', it was clear to me that there needed to be urgent involvement to get the victim the support that she needed. If as a police officer there is a vulnerability identified Gwent Police policy states a Public Protection Notice is required with all the relevant information. A Public Protection Notice (PPN) is used for two specific reasons. One is for officers to make referrals to partner agencies when they have concerns about vulnerable people. The PPN is also used as a risk assessment tool for victims of domestic abuse and stalking and harassment (DASH) (Grant, 2019b).

Within this incident it was vital that I assessed the threat and risk towards the victim to be able to develop a working strategy, I ensured I used the National Decision Model to help assist and guide me in relation to what to do next. In domestic incidents safety is paramount, when the subject was arrested and taken to custody this gave the victim time to have a breathing space and understand what had happened at the time of the offence and to gather her thoughts about what she wanted to do going forward. The victim vocalised that she did not want the subject back at her address when he was released. I explained that there were numerous options for this and gave her options to decide which she thought would be necessary. I explained there were options such as refuge, victims support and potentially the service of a DVPN. A DVPN is a domestic violence protection Notice that are used a lot within Police forces where the subject is released under no further action or without any bail conditions, as a safeguarding method to protect victims of domestic abuse.

The DVPN sets out conditions that a perpetrator must adhere to and can preclude him or her from returning to an address where the victim resides (even if shared with the perpetrator) or contacting the victim; breach of these conditions may result in arrest (Blackburn and Graca, 2020). From using the national decision model and thinking about what options and contingencies were available I explained to the victim that a DVPN may be a suitable option for her to have a cooling period away from the subject to prevent him from returning, explaining this would need to be authorised by the superintendent on duty and that it would not be down to me to authorise this. When I have vocalised my concerns to the on-duty inspector before going to the superintendent he stated that the case did not meet the criteria for a DVPN to be authorised due to the lower-level offence of criminal damage, no injuries and that there are other options to be explored to safeguard.

Due to the fact the DVPN was not suitable in this case I had to re-assess what options and contingencies were available to ensure the victim was fully safeguarded. By using the NDM I explained to the victim that there would need to be bail conditions in place to protect her for when the subject was released from custody. I explained that I was looking to put in place conditions for the subject to be released to a separate address, not to contact her directly, indirectly or via any third party and not to attend the victim's workplace. The victim was pleased with these temporary conditions and stated so long as the subject gets support for his alcohol issues and the crime was investigated, she may have a relationship with him in the future but deemed the conditions necessary at present. I explained the conditions were vital and ensured these were granted before the subject was released. Previously Police have received backlash in domestic incidents whereby officers have not granted bail in domestic cases leaving victims extremely vulnerable to further violence. An online report puts forward that police have been serially failing to deploy these crucial safeguards for years, and too often, vulnerable women have effectively been left to fend for themselves (Vera Baird, 2021). As a uniformed Police officer, I want to try my upmost best to break this cycle and to try to the best of my capability to safeguard victims in these cases, hence my decision to apply for the bail conditions noted.

On reflection I believe I have tried my best throughout this incident, I have used the correct powers and support agencies to ensure that the subject was dealt with accordingly and the victim was safe from further offences. At the start of the incident, I have ensured I have used good communication skills with both subject and victim, even when the subject would get irate due to alcohol consumption. Betari's Box illustrates how a Police Officer can be caught in a vicious cycle or virtuous cycle of communication based on their attitude and behaviour (College of Policing, 2020). I have ensured that my attitude has been positive throughout, which reflected in my behaviour meaning the incident did not get impacted negatively.

However, in order to improve I would ensure that I do not detail all options that could be used potentially in order to safeguarding and only state the ones that will be used indefinitely. By this, I mean not explaining the DVPN process unless I have had the authorisation from the superintendent, so the victim is not let down with any other options that I put forth in order to safeguard and not disappoint the victim.

WORD COUNT – 2025

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:

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.

A domestic incident I will be detailing in this essay involved an emergency call from a victim whereby she disclosed that her ex-partner (subject) had turned up at her friends address where she was residing for refuge, and the subject was refusing to leave the property. The subject tried to grab her and force her from the address. I attended immediately as soon as the call was passed from Force Control Room on an emergency response.

From a social context, this incident would be classed as a Domestic related incident as the two parties involved were over the age of 16 and are personally connected to each other. Domestic incidents are a daily occurrence in most Police forces, which can lead to serious harm for individuals and families within. Domestic abuse can be defined as 'an incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening, degrading and violent behaviour including sexual violence, in the majority of cases by partner or ex-partner, but also by a family member or carer' (Womens Aid, 2015).

Research has also found a total of 87,000 women were intentionally killed in 2017. More than half of them (58 per cent) were killed by intimate partners or family members (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2018). These alarming statistics showcase how dangerous domestic violence is. Estimates from the most recent Crime Survey for England and Wales conducted by the Office of National Statistics highlight 5.5% of adults aged between 16 to 74 (2.3 million people) experienced domestic abuse during the year 2021 (Elkin, 2021). However, Police do tackle great challenges when dealing with domestic abuse such as victims not willing to engage, shame, fear of the process and distrust in the Police. A core part of policing is to prevent crime and disorder whilst safeguarding victims to prevent serious harm.

The victim disclosed in this incident she has attended her friends address due to her ending the relationship with the subject, she was seeking refuge. Due to her ending this relationship the subject was searching for her and tried to remove her from her friend's address, so he had her back in his possession. The victim was completely shaken up and was in fear of further escalations, she also disclosed that she has been in a controlling relationship for the past six months. This made the call more complex than first thought, as there were more to the original circumstances as what had been passed by the victim initially. A victim of domestic abuse is often most vulnerable at the point he/she decides to leave an abuser (Bryant and Bryant, 2021, p.305). This was the case for this incident, I knew as an officer the victim was placed at immediate risk from the relationship ending.

During this initial response it was clear that I was dealing with a complex domestic with numerous offences. Being common assault, coercive and controlling behaviour and also complex due to the victim having a child at the premises. At first the victim was so in fear she was reluctant to provide any details of the controlling behaviour and tried minimising the

severity of the incident. Stark explains that coercive control acts to undermine the autonomy of women and is liberty crime (Logan and Raphael, 2007).

For a policing organisation controlling and coercive behaviour can be a difficult crime to evidence due to most of the control being from verbal commands and lifestyle changes. Williamson (2010) has stated in an online article that emotional and physiological abuse are difficult to address because their consequences do not fall within an “evidence based” remit. Due to these reasons, I knew I had an integral duty to provide an excellent service to this victim and try to gain as much evidence as possible to prove this complex crime. At the beginning of the incident, I began the initial vital checks. I got the details for the subject and the vehicle he had made off with, this was passed to Gwent Police force control room. I also ensured that ANPR checks were done to see where the vehicle was to conduct arrest enquiries for the subject.

When those lines of enquiry were complete, I ensured that a response unit was allocated to carry out checks on the subject, to look for current hits on his vehicle and contact known associates and addresses to locate the male. The reason I have allocated the arrest enquiries to a separate unit was to enable me to completely safeguard the victim and to take the time and effort to sit down and go through what has happened and establish if the victim wanted to make a statement or not, and to protect both the victim and child involved.

Throughout this incident I remained motivated, motivation is needed in complex cases to ensure the job is done with the highest standard and the victims needs are wholly met. Motivation intensity varies among individuals based on perception of the stimulus and the adaptive abilities of the individual (McClelland et al, 1953).

A challenge I faced whilst policing this incident was the victims lack of trust in the organisation, she kept stating that she didn’t want to disclose the history of the relationship as we as the Police would not help her. I knew this was a challenge and I needed to try my upmost best to build this victims perception of policing, and trust in me that I was there to help, and I wanted to bring her justice for the abuse she had endured.

Negative public perception is something Police face daily, which is always a challenge whilst trying to detect crime and help protect the public. One of the main factors for distrust in Police is down to emergencies or critical incidents going wrong for example the Hillsborough disaster 1989 and the Stephen Lawrence enquiry 1997, both events have been massive in the need for change in policing. Pollock, K. (2013) found these events were selected because there was public inquiry, or because the event had a significant impact on the public consciousness. Analysis of public ally available documents related to each event listed enabled the identification of lessons and common themes in relation to interoperability. Many of the reports had numerous event or sector specific recommendations that fall outside the interoperability framework. These have been broadly summarised with little detail. Those recommendations relevant to interoperability have been detailed and grouped in the appropriate JESIP work stream (Pollock, K 2013).

These negative outlooks towards Police can also be influenced by Crowd psychology. A crowd is a group of people who are united by factors like ideology, belief or idea. However, the characteristics of the crowd are far different to the characteristics of the individual (Eudaimonia, 2017). These theories of the crowd are still relevant today because they can underpin the psychology of those who are charged with controlling crowds (Hoggett and Stott, 2010). This theory can be seen day to day from members of the public who may trust

the police but when they are out in a group and the group is stating that the police are not trusted they may change their own characteristics to suit the crowd. This theory can be applied to all incidents Police deal with, but on a broader level it is usually seen in football matches or public order settings. This model is based on the premise that crowds attract groups and individuals who seek to “stir up” or agitate violence. They are then able to “hijack” crowds because of the inherent gullibility of the mass. Put differently a crowd is a situation whereby the bad can easily lead the mad (Hoggett and Scott, 2010).

There was no crowd around in this incident, but the victim was untrusting of Police, and this could have been from a crowd’s beliefs or ideologies, or just from her own experiences. The victim did not disclose of why she felt this way, she only stated that she did not believe I could help her. I knew as the investigating officer of this case that even if the victim was unwilling to engage in a statement or details of the previous abuse, I would still be trying to urge for a victimless prosecution to try and gain justice for this victim.

Even though I faced the challenge of non-cooperation of the victim I ensured I used supportive and used good communication skills with her to detail what further measures could be put in place to safeguard her until she reached the decision whether she was willing to make a formal complaint or not. A strategy I developed for effective policing was to ensure the victim was placed into refuge due to the fact she was at a high risk from the subject. I graded this is high risk due to the extent of control the subject had over the victim, and due to her being at her most vulnerable from ending the relationship. The victim was extremely scared that the subject would reattend the address, I knew refuge would be the best strategy. The victim was also willing to go into refuge to safeguard herself. A refuge is a safe house where women and children who are experiencing domestic abuse can stay free from fear (Womens Aid, n.d).

When the victim and her child were safeguarded, I explained that I would keep her updated with regards to the investigation via her preferred way of contact which was mobile phone. This is also a right under the victim’s code, right 6 states that a victim has the right “to be provided with information about the investigation and prosecution” (GOV.UK, 2021b). I ensured this right was met by informing the victim when the suspect was arrested, interviewed, and released. Stating what bail conditions were in place, to safeguard her throughout the investigation. I explained that third party agencies would also be involved due to the severity of the incident. Multi-agency approaches are very important in preventing and addressing domestic abuse. Provision varies across the country, but good practice often involves a Local Strategic Partnership (LSP), which brings together representatives from local authorities, public and private sectors, community and voluntary organizations. (Bryant and Bryant, 2021, p.306)

From engaging with the victim, it was also clear, she was concerned about what will happen when she left refuge and how she would be able to safeguard herself and her child living in the same area as the subject. I tried to minimise this concern and engage positively and explain what services I would use in order to try and get her rehoused elsewhere to protect her. I ensured I worked with partner agencies to submit the correct referrals stating the risks that would impact the victim should she stay in the same area as the subject, also referring to MARAC due to the case being high risk. MARAC stands for Multi-Agency Risk assessment conference, and is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases. It provides a consistent approach to risk assessment for Police, Health, Child Protection, Housing Practitioners, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors, Social Services,

Probation Services, and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sector (Gwent safeguarding, n.d.).

In conclusion, I believe I have handled this to the best of my ability and kept the victims wishes at the centre of my actions whilst following the victims code throughout. Also, should this not have been a live incident, and high risk I would have imputed further lines of enquiry. Due to the incident being high risk it was taken over by a separate department, so I had no input in the investigation after the initial response. Due to this being a complex incident which was graded high risk the further actions were picked up by Gwent Police CID. However, due to the victim initially disclosing to me I would change my actions after the initial call and still try and gage contact with the victim from the initial incident as by the end of the incident I felt she trusted me on a personal level. I would change this going forward, as I had no contact with her following the initial disclosure. One study of data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales found that the Police recorded a total of 1,459,663 domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes in England and Wales in the year ending March 2021 (Office for National Statistics, 2021b). Domestic incidents are still growing, and police forces need to work on safeguarding victims and building public confidence with convictions.

WORD COUNT – 2096

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: T.Rees
Tia Rees

Date:
05/02/2023

Bibliography

The bibliography should only include sources referenced within the workbook using the Harvard referencing system. Information about referencing in written assignments and how to avoid plagiarism can be found on Moodle. It is important that you are aware of the importance of ensuring that the work submitted is your original work.

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