



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:

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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:

The incident I have dealt with was an emergency response to a male and female, who had allegedly assaulted a taxi driver and had verbally abused him, by using racial slurs. The information that I received initially was that the two persons had left the one taxi where the assault took place, and had gotten into another, and were on their way back to their home address. This second taxi would eventually be intercepted and both parties were detained to ascertain what had happened. Another unit had attended so my colleague and I could go and speak to the victim who was slightly further down the road, away from the subjects. Upon speaking with the driver, I could see that something had happened but he did not seem too phased by this, but was visibly shaken by the ordeal – he initially admitted an assault against him. At this stage, I have asked my colleagues to arrest the female subject for assault and the male was released due to playing no part in the incident. From building a rapport with the driver and taking some initial details, local checks on the police system suggested that this was not the first time he had been assaulted whilst working, and potentially subjected to verbal abuse, even though he had not disclosed the latter straight away. Furthermore, I have identified that the victim was vulnerable due to the way he was communicating with me, the extent of this vulnerability at this was not known. Therefore, I knew it was important to obtain an account and then be able to address any risk to them. From sitting down and building trust with the victim, they made a passing comment about being verbally abused, but the fact they were used to it and it was a part of their job. The victim then stated to me that he was subjected to numerous racial comments from the female and that this was not the first occasion as it is part of the job he does as a taxi driver. He stated that the female had assaulted him inside of the taxi, and then when

he has pulled over to let both parties out, he was subjected to racial abuse. Straight away, I spoke with the victim and said that this behaviour is not acceptable at all, whatever job you do, and the police do not tolerate this behaviour and will take positive action against the perpetrator. With this more information coming to light, I have informed my colleague who was conveying the female to custody, and they have further arrested the responsible party for racially aggravated public order. According to Haynes (2021), one third of taxi drivers have stated that on at least one occasion per week that they experience abuse. Moreover, Haynes continues that cases of this nature are normalised by taxi drivers and only a handful of these incidents are in fact reported.

Police officers are usually the first point of contact for people who are in an emergency, and ability to early recognise and individual's needs and concerns are crucial to their satisfaction. Additionally, the use of partner agencies is also crucial to helping individuals, as many people have different needs, and a universal approach to each situation will not be able to be utilised (Home Office, 2021). Firstly with the above incident, utilising a multi-agency approach to this issue is very important to not only investigate the crime, but also to reduce the likelihood of re-occurring/re-offending. This will attempt to prevent any escalation of incidents from happening. From a multi-agency approach, the first thing that was discussed was to pass this incident and inform the local neighbourhood policing team for the area. This meant that they were able to address this issue at the next Police And Communities Together (PACT) meetings, in addition to local communities addressing their own issues and concerns. From within this, the main emphasis was on the education of individuals of what is right and what is wrong. In addition, the PACT meeting was able to distribute information on the 'National Hate Crime Awareness Week 2022' that was upcoming, highlight the importance of reporting crimes and also signposting people to the most appropriate support (Hutt, 2022). For the victim to feel as though the abuse is normal and part of the job is not right. The normalisation of crimes such as these is a reason why the issue is not reported or not reported enough, it is a barrier (University of Leicester, no date, p. 4). Many members of the public do not understand and actually know what is categorised in the strand of "hate crime", and the use of PACT meetings will assist in the education of members of the public, as well as local councillors and representatives of the community.

Whilst I was speaking to the victim, it appeared that there was very little faith in what the police can do about this crime. Initially, he was asking questions such as, "What is the point in reporting? Nothing will get done and you will be wasting your time". Highlighted by the University of Leicester (no date, p. 8), there is a negative perception of the police due to the poor relations between police and community, and that many people feel that resources would be wasted dealing with these sorts of issues. Whilst dealing with this incident, I have reassured the victim that I would be able to take his statement there and then if that was more convenient for him to enable this to be completed in a timely manner. Following our discussion, it was determined that the statement would be taken back at the police station, in the company of his wife who would be able to act as his appropriate adult. The reason that it was decided to attend the police station is due to the victim having learning difficulties and to ensure that the victim understands the process and that the communication between police and victim is supported (*Scottish Government, no date*). Whilst at the station with the victim, I was able to take my time with explaining

the whole process of providing a statement of police, the possibility of attending court and then how they will support the on-going police investigation. Having the ability to take the time and explain to the victim and his wife meant that confidence could be built in the victim for the process (*College of Policing, 2021d*). Also, an initial needs assessment was able to be undertaken which highlighted the additional need for extra support due to being a repeat victim and being vulnerable – this is Right 4 within the victim's code (*Ministry of Justice, 2020*). This allowed me to determine that the victim was eligible for enhanced rights under the code due to his vulnerability, thus, allowing me to determine the most appropriate course of action that best supported the vulnerable victim and managed the risk they faced in his daily job. Moreover, I have discussed the way in which we (as the police) can assist the victim had he need to attend court, in the way of Special Measures. I informed him that these can be applied for in order to assist with a vulnerable witness to be able to give their best evidence whilst attending court, and reduce the amount of stress as a result of giving evidence (*CPS, 2021*). When in the police station taking the statement, I have ensured that I have made sure that the victim is comfortable and takes as much time as needed. This would mean that they would be able to give the best possible evidence for their statement. I have also utilised the appropriate adult and made sure they understood their role, but also that the victim understands why they are there and how they can support the victim. I have allowed enough time for possible welfare issues to arise and have made sure contingencies were in place if these matters could not simply be resolved (*College of Policing, 2021a*).

In order to reduce opportunities for crime occurring, there are a number of things that can be done to help the victim. One focus area that I spoke to him about was improving his safety by target hardening within the vehicle. One suggestion I made to reduce the likelihood of being a repeat victim is to have a dash camera inside his vehicle, which records both interior and exterior whilst recording audio too. This would mean that all interactions with customers will be audio and visually recorded, meaning there is a deterrent for persons to commit crime, knowing they are being recorded similar to CCTV (Farrell et al., 2012; College of Policing, 2021c). In addition to this, I have utilised the internal police systems to send a task to the community safety team who assist with target hardening to see if they had any further suggestions in how the victim could improve their safety in the workplace and would contact him. There must be appropriate crime reduction tactics implemented that is specific to this situation, as there is no universal method that fits each one. Furthermore, following the statement taking at the police station, I have submitted a victim focus referral for him, and a member of the team from victim support will be in touch with them. Due to him being scared to go back into work as a result of the assault and abuse, I told him that there is initial and long-term support available, for as long is needed (*South Wales Victim Focus, 2022; Victim Support, 2022*).

There is no one model fits all with regards to minimising repeat offending and its impact on communities and the victim. This is due to all persons being different and each incident having their own specific *modus operandi* or characteristic, and on times, the benefits of committing crimes often outweigh the negatives (Tilley, 2013, p. 17). On the contrary, Farrell et al., (2012) previously suggested that crime can in fact be reduced and the likelihood of being a repeat victim can be avoided, as many crimes are committed against those who have already been a victim in the past. In order for people to stop offending, and subsequently people becoming repeat

victims, there must be a higher chance of being caught by the police or any person, thus, highlighting that deterrence is the best prevention method (*College of Policing, 2021b*). In a similar manner, if people fear the punishment for the crime that have committed and have the knowledge of the punishments they face, they will become more risk adverse to their actions. Furthermore, persons may be deterred from committing crimes if they believe that the punishment that they face will be sanctioned promptly (Tilley, 2013, p. 17-18; *College of Policing, 2021b*).

From evidence based policing perspective, targeting hotspots where crime is occurring is a positive for producing a reduction strategy. This strategy for hotspots will work for some crimes, but not all. An adoptable approach and general idea for all crime reduction strategies are problem solving (problem orientated policing), thus producing a cost effective way of reducing a variety of crimes (Hinkle et al., 2020). With hotspots created and policing activities concentrated where the crime is occurring and where the public are, there is a natural increase in officer awareness of the present issues. Consequently, increasing the risk of perpetrators being caught and reducing the likelihood of re-offending in those areas. In addition, persons are less likely to re-offend if the risk of being caught is told to those offenders involved (Braga et al., 2019). Evidence based policing is an on going process, and the ATLAS model is designed to allow and encourage officers to ask questions to gather as much information to test, learn, adapt and share to improve the working processes currently in place and potentially challenge what is accepted and also innovate the publics interest in this topic to change the way they think about this type of crime.

Word Count: 2006

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:

Over the last 4 decades, police forces in England and Wales have been critiqued in how they respond to domestic abuse incidents. Following the global pandemic of COVID-19, there were numerous reports that highlighted domestic violence. These reports showed that the levels of domestic violence have increased, and the impacts of these incidents were more multifaceted (Walklate et al., 2022). As a result of the multifaceted nature of domestic abuse, there are a lot of unanswered questions due to the complex nature and differences of opinions by persons and/or organisations that are involved in some way within this (Myhill, 2018).

Domestic abuse is an area of focus for all police forces in England and Wales, due to the increasing demands and complexity of the job. In previous years, the response by the police has been perceived as poor (Myhill, 2018). Therefore, more currently, protecting vulnerable people as a general term that encompasses victims of domestic abuse is a priority for every police forces police and crime commissioner (HMICFRS, 2017; Walklate et al., 2022). More recently, police responded in a proactive manner to protect victims of domestic abuse. It was established that during the initial stages of the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown, that police forces in England and Wales were in fact concerned with the increase in domestic abuse incidents. This concern was based on empirical data from European countries that were already dealing with the pandemic from an earlier date (HMICFRS, 2021).

In the period from the end of August 2013 to the end of June 2017, HMICFRS (2019) identified that there was an increase of 88% in recorded domestic abuse incidents. This figure highlights recorded figures, which is more than likely less than the actual number of incidents reported. The difference in number of people who are victims of crime and actually report crime can be as a result of a number of reasons. The challenges that are associated with the increase are difficult for police forces and other agencies to actually deal with domestic abuse incidents.

It has been identified that there is an increase in demand for policing domestic violence, and there could be many reasons for this. These reasons include, but are not limited to, an increase in reporting confidence within communities, the crimes being reported are being recorded accurately at source by the relevant police forces, the police forces priorities set out (namely in the Chief Constables delivery plan and police and crime commissioners plan) and also the relevant and up to date training that all officers receive and have access to (HMICFRS, 2017).

As a result of the challenges highlighted previously, there are many strategies that have been developed and utilised in order to police effectively in these specific situations. There were a number of challenges that I faced during the domestic violence incident that I had dealt with.

When I had received the initial call from the control room and whilst on route to the call, there was minimal information passed and in fact taken by the call operator. This element was very difficult to deal with, with limited information being readily available, and not being able to identify risks to officers attending but also the risks and threat that was at scene. HMICFRS (2017) identified that the control room, which is the first point of contact for all those who phone the police, is actually working better. This is a result of increased training and also those individuals being supervised efficiently. In this circumstance, it was unclear as to why there was minimal information available, but when we arrived on scene, the circumstances became more apparent. As my colleague and I arrived at the address, and knocked the door, it was answered by a male who looked surprised that police were there. The male was from an ethnic minority background, at that stage to be confirmed, with an ability to have a conversation in English. We have gone into the premises, established that he was in the property with his wife (who was in the kitchen dining area), and my colleague stayed with him and I have gone to speak with his wife.

From my initial interaction with her, I have noted that she was visibly upset, crying and shaking. I attempted to converse with her, to which she was able to inform me she did not speak very good English, but was able to understand a little bit. This was a very challenging element of the incident to deal with instantaneously. I asked what her first language was, and have utilised Google translate in the first instance to gather as much information possible about who she was and who her husband is to pass to our control room and conduct necessary checks on them both. This allowed for me to conduct a dynamic risk assessment of not only the situation but also the persons involved, it is a very important element of the National Decision Model (*College of Policing, 2014*). HMICFRS (2017) identified that it is difficult to build a rapport with a victim of domestic abuse over the phone and gain their trust,

especially in a high stress situation. Therefore, that is the reason why I utilised Google translate to gain as much information as possible, as quickly as possible.

The initial use of Google translate took a while to relay the information, as this was reliant on my phone signal and with online translation services, there is a possibility that the translation will not be 100% accurate (*HMICFRS, 2022*). The next language challenge that I considered was to use language line instead of Google translate. Language line has been utilised by police forces in England and Wales for over 40 years, and this appears to be a rising service, with 4.2 million citizens in the UK where English is not their first language. Police are able to make contact 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for an interpreter, in a way that best suits the needs of the person police are dealing with, in over 240 languages (*LanguageLine Solutions, 2022*).

The next challenge when dealing with this particular incident was that I was by myself dealing with the woman, and my colleague was alone speaking with the male. I have requested that another two colleagues attend and assist us, with a preference of a female colleague to assist me. Female officers are able to build a rapport with female victims, and are actually more likely to provide sufficient support to female victims as oppose to male officers. More recently, the onus is on the police more than ever, in order to increase the public's trust in police's ability to tackle domestic violence against women (*Jacobs, 2021*). Prior to my female colleague assisting me at this call, the victim would only disclose basic information and did not go into depth with any details. When my colleague was with me, and utilising language line, I was able to explain that we were there to help and support her and any concerns she had we would help her. After some time of letting the victim take the time she needed, she disclosed that her husband had assaulted her, and this was not the first incident of this nature. The victim continued to disclose historic domestic abuse over the period of their marriage that she had never reported.

Another challenge that I faced at scene was establishing why she had not reported previous incidents, but more specifically, how we (the police), could help and assist her going forward with this investigation process. Now there were more resources at the location and everything was under control, my colleague and I were able to spend time talking with the victim. The victim took time to open up, and she noted that in her culture, it is deemed acceptable and normal for women to be assaulted in the household. On times, she stated that she has suffered in silence and not spoken to other family members let alone reported anything to the police. There are some instances during the conversation that highlighted that the victim was not even aware a crime was being committed by her husband – showing the importance that cultural impact can have on a person, hence the fear of reporting and dishonouring their family and traditions (*The Next Chapter, 2019*).

Following the disclosure of the recent assault, I have left my female colleague with the victim and have gone to speak to the subject. Whilst speaking with him, I was able to inform him the circumstances presented to us, and that he was arrested for domestic assault. My two colleagues who attended to assist conveyed the male to custody, so my other colleague and I was able to stay with the victim following building up rapport and trust with her.

My colleague and I have then agreed with the victim for her to attend at a separate police station with us in order to take a statement, with the help of an interpreter from a company that provides support to an array of persons who need help from roughly 80 languages (*Wales Interpretation and Translation Service, no date*). The interpreter was arranged for face to face, and a request for a female was most appropriate. During the interaction of the statement taking, we needed to take as long as the victim needed in order for her to feel relaxed and for her to give the best possible evidence in the form of a statement. One element of this focused on the potential court proceedings and how we can best help. She stated that the main reason she has not reported things to the police is because she is scared of going to court and people not believing her (*CPS, 2022*). Moreover, special measures were spoken about in depth with her due to the fear of giving evidence in court if the matter went there. I was able to explain with the use of the interpreter that applying for special measures will allow her, as a vulnerable and intimidated witness, to give the best evidence in court (*Home Office, 2022*). This is something that was applied for during the process of the initial investigative actions.

The main strategy adopted by police forces in England and Wales to be effective in this area of policing is adopting a multi-agency approach, and working with relevant partners. The necessity to adopt this approach is due to the complex needs of those involved, usually the victim and potential children; thus, one traditional and generic response will not suit all situations and scenarios (HMIC, 2014, p. 15). In addition, HMICFRS (2014, p. 16) noted that Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs (MASHs) be utilised in order to facilitate a rise in effectiveness of police working with partners.

Due to the complexity of this scenario on the whole, there was a challenge that I faced as a member of the police, because there was a necessity to involve partners and other agencies into this. The multi-agency approach is crucial for the victim to be fully satisfied, aware of their options going forward, reduce their risk and increase safeguarding (*College of Policing, 2018*). With that in mind, the first consideration I made was to introduce Women's Aid into the conversation, and inform her of their services. I informed her that they are available to speak to, over the phone, email and live chat, and will help with any questions in order to build a future where domestic violence is not tolerated. In addition, there are people who work for Women's Aid who speak a variety of languages, and if hers is not available, they will also utilise translation services so I made her aware of this element (*Women's Aid, 2022*). I provided the victim with the contact number for the local Women's Aid if she had any more questions for them. Furthermore, I have also informed her about BAWSO, which provide support to black and ethnic minority individuals in Wales. I noted to the victim that they work Similarly to Women's Aid, where they have a 24 hours free helpline that can offer support and intervention in over 90 languages. The language services can be offered online, by telephone or in person, and in addition, their website is accessible in multiple languages to meet the demands of their victims (*BAWSO, 2022*). Part of the police process following domestic violence incident is to complete a public protection notification, which enables questions to be asked to understand the potential risk. This was gone through with permission and assistance from the interpreter. The final element of this process is what is known as Live Fear Free referral that was also submitted. This allows a victim to have confidential conversations with members of staff regarding anyone experiencing domestic abuse, and is there to help them. Like Women's Aid and BAWSO, Live Fear Free is a 24

hours a day, 365 days a week service, that offers support via numerous means like calls, texts, emails and live chats to victims of domestic abuse, like from this incident I have dealt with for the victim (*Welsh Government, no date*).

Word count: 2190

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: M.JONES

Date: 31/10/2022

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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