

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/agh-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 numerous incidents over the past year, however the example I have chosen encapsulates the complexity that can be encountered when dealing with relatively straightforward calls. I believe that during this incident I appropriately assessed the available approaches to manage a vulnerable person, and that I took steps to tackle repeat offending. I have since reflected on my actions, and I have identified areas improvement which I will discuss below.

On this occasion a 999-call reported that a man had entered a property without permission, assaulted the occupant, and was outside trying to force re-entry. A THRIVE assessment was completed by the Control Room, and I was dispatched with another Officer as an emergency call, due to the ongoing threat. On our way to the incident, I asked the Control Room to do checks on the address and individuals so that we could do our own risk assessment. The checks confirmed that there had been one other call to the address 4 days previously, but no other information was available.

When we arrived at the address a male was stood outside of the front door with several bags. I activated my Body Worn Video as we approached, (*Body Worn Video Police 220-04 Issue 5*), and he appeared agitated but otherwise compliant. After a short conversation it was obvious that he had cognitive difficulties and his short-term memory was compromised. He presented as confused and he had a steady flow of bodily fluid emanating from a drain near his ear, which significantly affected his speech. The male was of slight build and his demeanour suggested he wasn't a threat, so I spoke to the caller and my colleague remained outside.

The daughter confirmed she had called 999 to report that her father had gained access to the property without permission and when challenged, had assaulted her before leaving. She had locked the door behind him, and he had since been trying to force his way back into the property. The daughter was concerned for her own welfare and that of her aunt and son who were both resident at the address. The daughter confirmed that Police had recently attended when the male had attacked her elderly aunt, and that he had been taken by Officers to the local hospital for an assessment. She advised that her father had alcohol induced brain disease and cancer but that the hospital had assessed him as having capacity and released him that morning. Upon his release he had reattended the home address, but he was no-longer welcome due to the previous attack. She advised they had been managing as best they could with his deteriorating health but that they were no longer able to due to his violence towards them. The caller did not wish to make a complaint against her father but advised that they were afraid by his presence.

I established that the male had been under the management of Social Services for several years, and I obtained the details of his case worker. I contacted this person via the telephone and discussed options for the male. It became apparent that they were unable to house him in suitable secure accommodation at short-term notice. The Social Worker reported they were aware of his violence towards his family, and they were trying to secure alternative accommodation and care for him. She advised that the male had lived at the address all his life and when they had previously tried to move him, he had jumped out of a moving vehicle. I apprised the Social Worker of the current circumstances and that I would be submit a report for their consideration. I then established with the daughter that there was no other family that could house the male whilst longer term arrangements were made. Prior to leaving the address I provided both occupants with a detailed safety plan, so they were safeguarded against any further reoffending by the male. A DASH was also offered but this was refused.

I spoke with my colleague outside, and I expressed my concerns for the situation. I advised him that the Hospital had assessed the male and deemed him to have capacity, but that I wasn't happy with this assessment. I was advised by my colleague to contact a senior on shift for advice as our Sergeant wasn't available. My senior colleague suggested that I arrest the male for a Breach of the Peace in lieu of a complaint. I was unhappy with this advice as I considered that the male would be vulnerable if taken to an insecure facility and that he would likely return to the address. Based on my dealings with the male he clearly had impaired cognitive function and he could not understand the most basic of instructions. I was aware that I had a duty of care to the victim, her aunt who was previously a victim, and the male himself. I was aware that one of the duties of the Police is to protect the vulnerable, regardless of the circumstances in which they are encountered. In this case I would need to ensure the short-term welfare of the male, and in doing so also safeguard the victims from further harm.

Using the National Decision Model, I decided to take positive action and I arrested the male on suspicion of assault. Although this wasn't ideal, I considered that on arrival the Custody Nurse would be able to complete a further assessment of his capacity. The necessity for the arrest was to protect a vulnerable person, namely the male's sister, and to prevent any further injury. The male was compliant upon

arrest, and after a search of his person we placed him in a marked vehicle and transported him to the Station. At the Station I stayed with the male and took him into Custody. I advised the Custody Sergeant of my concerns for the male, and I detailed his medical issues and apparent diminished capacity. I admitted that I believed that I had no other option but to arrest him on this occasion. The male was assessed by the Nurse and then a consultation took place, and the male was asked several questions by the Sergeant. Whilst at the desk he could not answer even very basic questions and repeatedly asked where he was and where his cigarettes were. The Sergeant advised me that the Custody Unit would be unable to cater for the needs of the male and that it wouldn't be possible to interview him in relation to the offence. As such he was released from Custody, and I was advised to stay with the male and make further enquiries in how best to deal with him.

I took the male to a room outside of the Custody Unit and made him comfortable. I asked a colleague to remain with him and I then consulted the Sergeant on shift how best to proceed. I was advised to make further enquiries to determine if there was anyone within his known family and friendship group who could accommodate him in the short term. Whilst I made these enquiries, I decided to make additional checks to determine whether I had any other powers I could use to ensure the welfare of this vulnerable male.

Firstly, I tried to contact the AMHP (Approved Mental Health Professional) via the Control Room. I was mindful that the AMHP would have access to additional information and resources, and due to their experience, they would be best placed to advise me. Unfortunately, due to the time of day they were not available.

I then considered what powers I had. Article 5(1)(c) of the Human Rights Act, (*Human Rights Act 1998, 2022*), states that no-one shall be deprived of their liberty unless for a lawful arrest. However, the Police have additional powers to deal with welfare concerns under the Mental Health, (*Mental Health Act 1983 (MHA)*), and the Mental Capacity Act, (*Mental Capacity Act 2005 (MCA)*). After reviewing this legislation, I did not believe that the male was suffering from a mental disorder, and as such I did not believe that S136 of the MHA would apply.

On review of the MCA my main concern was that the Hospital had recently deemed him to have sufficient capacity. However, I believed from my interactions with him that he was unable to make decisions for himself and therefore lacked capacity, as set out in Section 3 of the MCA. This made the male vulnerable, and his vulnerability was compounded by him technically being of no fixed abode with no friends or family to look after him. I was also mindful that the male had complex medical needs, in that he had brain damage and cancer. As such I made the decision that the male needed to be taken to an appropriate medical establishment for further evaluation. As such, I believed that if I did not obtain the cooperation of the male that I could apply the MCA in his best interests.

When I returned to the male and relieved my colleague, I discussed with him that I thought he required medical attention. The male was calm and compliant, although I do not believe that he fully understood what I was saying; nevertheless, he was agreeable in accompanying me to the Hospital. I considered that the male had both physical and mental needs and as such I took him to a general hospital for

assessment. Upon arrival I booked the male into A&E, and I then explained to the triage nurse my reasoning for returning the male. We were then seen by a doctor and after her assessment they agreed that the male should be taken into their care, and I left him under their supervision.

Upon my return to the Station, I completed the necessary paperwork, and I wrote a detailed PPN which I forwarded to Social Services. The PPN included my concerns for the male, his lack of capacity to care for himself, and his need to be re-housed in suitable facilities upon his release from Hospital. I also included my concerns for his elderly sister, his daughter, and his grandson due to the reported history of violence towards them. I highlighted that there was a clear risk of him reoffending against them if he were allowed to return to the address. As this was a domestic violence situation, I also completed a DASH based on the known information.

Since this incident I have reflected on the circumstances and my actions using Borton's Model of Reflection. I believe that in terms of 'What?', that I accurately recognised the complexity of the problem and that I understood my role and that of others. However, I believe that my initial action of arresting the male, however well intentioned, was the wrong one. Although an offence had been committed, I recognise now that the Custody Unit was no place for the male both in terms of his physical and mental needs. There was no chance that the male would have been accepted into custody and I only caused undue stress and anxiety to a vulnerable person. I was provided feedback from the Custody Sergeant in this regard, who was otherwise sympathetic to the complexity of the situation.

In terms of the outcome, upon reflection I believe that the male was eventually taken to the correct place to protect his welfare, however I should have made this decision sooner. I tried to take advice and use the resources available to me, but I have learnt that my knowledge of relevant legislation was lacking and that I should have been fully aware of the powers at my disposal. I believe that if I had been more aware I would have wasted less time and ensured that the male was in a place of safety sooner. As such I have taken the time to revisit the course material provided during my initial training to refresh my knowledge.

In terms of re-offending, I believe that this would prove almost impossible to prevent if the male had remained at the address, due to his deteriorating mental state. Violence within a domestic setting often goes unreported, and I believe that this is particularly true of carers, although I could not find any relevant research to back up this assumption.

I considered the possible application of Evidence Based Policing (*Evidence-based policing (EBP)*), which can be used to better understand issues and their root causes, and to then evaluate the effectiveness of any Police intervention. In terms of using EBP I consider that this isn't a very good example to discuss its effectiveness, however it would have been if the family had wished the male to remain on the premises. In that case I believe that further calls would have been received, and a strategy would have been needed to manage the male, in conjunction with Social Services. The effectiveness of this strategy would then have to be monitored so that the approach could be adapted as necessary. This is quite hypothetical, but it is something that I will consider for use in the future, along with the additional learning detailed above.

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:

The incident I have chosen to demonstrate the challenges associated with domestic abuse incidents is one that I originally received as a handover from another shift. Although I was not the first responder to the call, at morning briefing I was allocated to complete all outstanding enquiries, including interviewing the suspect who was being held in custody on suspicion of assault. I believe that during this call I followed the appropriate guidance from the College of Policing, in addition to Force policy, and that I appropriately safeguarded the victim. I have since reflected on this incident to evaluate my actions and identify areas for improvement, which are detailed below.

The circumstances were that Police were called to an address by a concerned neighbour who had reported shouting and screaming coming from an adjoining flat. The occupants of the flat were known to Police, and there was a Domestic Abuse marker on the address due to previous reported incidents of violence from the male towards the female. Both occupants had markers on NICHE for alcohol and drug use, and the male had a marker as a DV aggressor against the female. Officers were dispatched as an emergency call and when they arrived at the scene both occupants were at the address. The flat itself was found to be in a state of disarray, both parties were intoxicated, and there were no other residents. Both parties were spoken to separately and although no complaint was forthcoming from either, the female appeared frightened to Officers, and she exhibited some evidence of fresh injuries to her face. In-line with Force policy, positive action was taken by the attending Officers and the male was arrested on suspicion of assault. On review of the Body Cam footage, I believe that this was the correct course of action and that I would have made the same decision if I had attended the initial call. The female had declined to provide a statement to the attending Officers, and she had also refused a DASH and safety advice. A PPN was submitted by the attending Officers prior to the end of their shift based on the information to hand.

When I was allocated the occurrence, I reviewed the OEL and spoke with the attending Officers prior to the end of their shift to determine what actions were outstanding. I also looked at the previous reported history between the victim and offender to familiarise myself as I had no previous dealings with them. I determined that although there had been over 10 calls to the address in the past 2 years, there had been no positive complaints from the victim and no formal action had been taken against the male. Based on the above I determined that I would need to reattend the address to obtain statements from the victim and the reporting person, complete house-to-house enquiries, and re-offer the victim a DASH and safety plan. The offender had approximately 16 hours left on his custody clock which I deemed more than sufficient.

Whilst at the Station I called both the victim and the witness to introduce myself and to check their availability for me to visit them. The victim did not answer my call, and the reporting person declined to have any further involvement. She told me that she was personally scared of the alleged offender, and she was wary of any repercussions against her. As such I then attended the location and completed house-to-house enquiries at the other flats, during which no witnesses or CCTV opportunities were identified. I then attended the home address of the victim, and

although she was initially reluctant, she allowed me into the flat to discuss the matter. I could see that there was redness to her upper left-eye area and that she had marks and bruising to both arms. The flat itself was in a chaotic state, there was evidence of drug paraphernalia and empty bottles of alcohol, and the female appeared to be of a low level of self-care.

As per Force policy my Body-Worn camera was not activated, (*Body Worn Video Police 220-04 Issue 5*). The Officers attending the initial call had activated their Body-Worn Cameras at their arrival at the address and exhibited the same in their statements, however when I attended it was not a dynamic incident and as such, I did not consider that it was appropriate to active my camera.

When I initially engaged with the female, she was quite evasive and more than once she said that she didn't want to "press-charges". I have attended quite a few domestic incidents in the past year, and it is sometimes difficult to secure the cooperation of victims, and this did not come as a surprise given the previous history in this case. I tried not to push the victim and instead I generally asked her about her life and any difficulties that she was having. The victim disclosed to me that she was struggling with drug and alcohol use, and that she was suffering with mental health issues. She disclosed that she had two children with the male but that they had been taken into care and that she no longer saw them. She said that her family did not live close by and that her partner was her only means of support. She disclosed that she blamed herself when her partner gets "upset" with her and jealous, and that basically this was her life, and she didn't see any alternatives. I asked her what had happened last night, and she became more wary, and when asked she would not explain how she came by the marks to her face and the bruising to her arms.

I explained to the female that I could make referrals to help her and put her in touch with relevant agencies such as Women's Aid, and that she did have options to change her life. She declined all help and again refused to provide a statement, refused a DASH and safety planning, and would not consent to me taking photographs of her injuries. I advised her that I would be interviewing her partner later that day, and that without her statement we may consider other available options such as a victimless prosecution, and the male may be subject to bail with conditions or a DVPN prior to any Court hearing. I verbally provided the female with safety advice, and I provided her with contact numbers for agencies which could provide her with support, including GDAS (Gwent Drug and Alcohol Service) for help in addressing her alcohol and drug addictions.

I then returned to the Station and prepared an interview plan. I also completed an updated DASH and PPN based on disclosures by the female during our discussion. I graded the DASH as medium, which was endorsed by my Sergeant, and as such I recognised that the case was suitable for a DVPN application depending on the outcome of the interview. I completed this paperwork prior to attending Custody. I then completed disclosure with the Duty Solicitor, and at interview the male answered "No Comment" to all questions.

Post interview I made my representations for the need for a DVPN to the Custody Sergeant, and this was argued against by his Solicitor. His Solicitor argued that

there was no complaint because it was a verbal argument only, there were no witnesses to say otherwise, and that his client had never received any formal action previously. The Custody Sergeant accepted my representations and the DVPN was authorised and endorsed by higher authority. Upon his release from Custody the male was issued with the DVPN and given the time and date of the subsequent Hearing at the Magistrates Court. This date was within the 48 hours permitted for the DVPN and as I was scheduled to work afternoons on the day of the hearing, I agreed with my Sergeant that I could start my shift early that day. I then transferred the male to his mother's address, as the conditions of the DVPN prohibited him from returning to his home address and contacting his partner.

I then called the female and informed her that the DVPN had been issued, I advised her of the conditions and to contact us if these were breached. I advised the consequences of him breaching the DVPN, why it had been issued, and that subject to the Court's approval that this could be extended up to a period of 28 days. I explained that if this was approved it would allow her time away from the male to reflect on their relationship and make alternative arrangements should she decide not to remain with him.

On the Monday I attended Court, and I was fully prepared to present the evidence in favour of the DVPO. The subject male was in attendance, as was his Solicitor and a legal representative of Gwent Police. Prior to the hearing, an agreement was reached that the subject male would not contest the order if it was limited to 14 days, and this was accepted and subsequently endorsed by the Court. I updated the victim post-hearing and informed her of the decision and reiterated the terms and consequences of any breach. On this occasion the female appeared more receptive to the Police action, and I agreed that I would contact her during my next set of shifts to obtain an update from her. When I did this, I initially struggled to get in contact with her, but I eventually received a message to confirm that she had moved and was staying with her mother at an address outside of the Gwent Police area. I have made periodic checks on NICHE and no further calls have been made to the address and I can only assume that the female has successfully ended the relationship.

Since this incident I have reflected on the circumstances and my actions using Borton's Model of Reflection. I believe that in terms of 'What?', I correctly identified the actions necessary for the investigation, my role in proceedings, and that of others. I dealt with the victim as per the Victims Code, (*Code of Practice for Victims of Crime in England and Wales (Victims Code)*), I safeguarded her immediate welfare by applying for a DVPN/DVPO, and I provided her with regular updates and support. I also dealt with the suspect appropriately as per the guidance set by the Ministry of Justice, (*Criminal Procedure and Investigations Code of Practice*). The male via his Solicitor was provided with relevant disclosure prior to interview, the interview was fair and legal, and I ensured that all evidence was recorded and retained. I also made checks that the suspect male would not be made homeless prior to issuing of the DVPN, (*Crime and Security Act, 2010*).

In terms of 'So What?', in this case I believe that Gwent Police had a positive effect on the victim. Although she declined to make a complaint, the initial Officers took positive action in arresting the male, and the DVPO allowed her space and freedom away from him to take stock and consider the relationship. I also made the

appropriate referrals via the PPN for the female to be offered support by relevant agencies such as Social Services.

In terms of 'Now what?', I have chosen this example as it has a positive ending in that the female used the time afforded to her by the DVPN/DVPO to remove herself from an abusive situation. In my experience this is not normally the case, and it can be frustrating attending the same addresses on numerous occasions and feeling as if you are not having a positive impact. When a victim makes a statement, it is much easier to safeguard them as these are typically either charged at Custody post interview or referred to the CPS for a charging decision, and in both cases bail conditions can be applied which offer them protection. In the future I will use this example, and I will aim to evaluate each incident on its own merits and consider all the legal options available to me to safeguard victims and try to prevent future offending.

Word Count - 2027

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: Stewart Rowlands

Date: 31/10/22

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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