

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.

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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	
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Option 4	Information and Intelligence	
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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:

This answer will reference a policing incident of common and sexual assault. The victim in this case, although an adult, was at risk of abuse by her father. Both parties resided in the same address, along with the victims' teenage brother, although he was not present at the time. The involvement included obtaining an account from the victim, providing support during the investigation, and preparing the necessities for the case to go to court. The relative legislative contexts investigated in this case were the Criminal Justice Act 1988 and Sexual Offences Act 2003.

GOV.UK (2022) defines vulnerability as the "need of special care, support, or protection because of age, risk of abuse or neglect". Although similar, vulnerability within a policing context refers to an individual's circumstances or situation which ultimately prevents oneself from protecting themselves from exploitation or harm (College of Policing, 2021). With communities whose needs are ever changing and becoming more complex, this leads to communities being greater exposed to vulnerability due to poor resource access and availability of lacking social support (Mechanic and Tanner, 2007). This can often result in individuals becoming repeat victims of crime or anti-social behaviour (ASB) when they or the place suffers more

than one incident over a specified time, commonly six months. Seigel (2006) discusses multiple theories of victimisation, some of which easily associate with the problem analysis triangle. More specifically, the 'routine activities theory', whereby suitable targets for crime, minus protectors, and motivated offenders, heightens the risk of victimisation. The last discussed theory relates to the policing incident as the victim could have been deemed a suitable target due to the assaults happening inside the home address. The perpetrator in this incident should be deemed the protector as he is the father. However, he was impaired by unknown means which consequently led to the physical and sexual assaults.

Development of different theories has been sought to tackle repeat victimisation, and to enhance crime prevention. This is required due to diversifying communities with complex needs which continue to adapt within the modern policing environment (National Police Chiefs Council, 2016). Despite this, research by Braga and Weisburd (2006) identifies that policing departments are reluctant to change and face difficulties with implementation of different policies. A local cause for this is likely resourcing and call demand within response policing. Police officers will provide the initial response to emergency or priority calls and deal with incident on face value. However, their involvement is likely to end at this point if there is no crime to investigate. Therefore, it may be difficult for response officers to implement new theories. Despite this, public protection notification referrals are likely to be made to social services due to the victim being vulnerable in the form of either adult or child at risk. This can assist with protecting vulnerable people as local partnerships can provide suitable assistance. However, for this information to be shared with relevant partner agencies, consent must be given. If refused, limited action can take place, especially with adult referrals. In this case, the victim provided consent for her information to be shared. Therefore, domestic, and social services liaised with her to provide support. In cases of domestic abuse, although some victims do not consent for their information to be shared with external agencies, the in-force domestic team are able to offer support to reduce ongoing repeat victimisation. This is offered through 'target hardening', often to those deemed at a greater risk of harm or have been subject to a repeat victimisation. Target hardening provided through Gwent Police offers victims items including doorbell cameras, safety alarms and door jammers. Although they may not appear to be preventative measures, they are often deterrents especially the cameras as offenders

will not wish to be identified or have evidence built against them. In this case, this can be deemed an appropriate tactic preventing repeat victimisation as it is suitable to the circumstances. When implementing tactics, they must be tailored to the individual or group with the crime context considered for it to be deemed effective, and the strength of the preventative mechanism is enhanced when there are multiple tactics applied together. If there are unsuitable tactics provided then this is likely to enable crime to continue to take place, thus enabling repeat victimisation (Grove et al., 2012).

Within the 'Policing Vision 2025', the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) (2016) outlines that increased partnership working with relevant service providers is a necessity in protecting vulnerable community members and reducing crime, a core priority of policing. This community-led approach is also suggested to reduce policing demand. Due to the nature of this incident, liaising with domestic violence charities and social services was required. Prior to completing referrals, the victim was moved to a place of safety to obtain a statement and provide reassurance and support as the incident had significantly impacted her. After the account was obtained, special measures were discussed with the victim for court. These are provided due to the potential impact on witnesses accounts due to fear and stress throughout the investigation of crime. In this case, the victim was automatically eligible as an intimidated witness due to being a complainant within a sexual offences case (Crown Prosecution Service, 2021). Nevertheless, discussing the types of special measures was required to suit the victim and to allow them to provide their 'best evidence'. For example, some measures include screens, live links and evidence given in private. As the victim had not attended court previously, it was discussed that the court must agree the measure, therefore the victim was open to different implementations.

External partner agencies became involved in supporting the victim and her younger brother resulting from a public protection notification (PPN) and a domestic abuse, stalking and harassment (DASH) risk assessment referral. It was obligatory that social services became involved due to a child living at the address, regardless of him not being present for the incident. However, domestic violence agencies will provide support permitting the victim provides consent for their information to be shared. Due to the nature of this incident, a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) referral was also required. This is a necessity when the risk is deemed high or if the

individual involved is a repeat victim. Regardless of consent, an independent domestic violence advisor (IDVA) is also allocated. The purpose of MARAC primarily is to safeguard domestic violence victims, manage perpetrators, protect professional organisations which associate with these types of cases and to link safeguarding processes (Safe Lives, 2017). The beneficiary of an IDVA is that they represent the victim within the MARAC and provide practical solutions to keep the victim and children safe, although some will be sanctions provided through the courts (Family Rights Group, 2023). The effectiveness of this process relies on the cohesion of different agencies, who share their knowledge of those involved. This allowed for previous involvement with the family to be discussed on a professional basis and for information to be shared to enable the correct support to be implemented.

Evidence-based policing (EBP) utilises evidence when informing policy making and applying professional practice. Within this approach, it is suggested that both officers and staff review what has previously worked with crime control in addition with external agencies and academics. EBP function is to also better understand issues which require police intervention (Fielding, Bullock and Holdaway, 2020). Despite this, it is suggested that EBP has a sole focus on crime control. This could therefore disregard other existing community issues, especially ASB which is a hindrance to local communities, of which they are greater exposed to. With this in mind, other pressing issues may have poor resolvability due to the lack of applicable theory (Telep, 2016). This approach appears to be adopted in the 'Policing Vision 2025' document due to the connection it requires between the communities and police, stating that local policing will tailor to complex societal, and diversity needs. EBP application is to be applied in an attempt to transform policing, believing that by 2025, this will deliver on the policing mission of vulnerability and prevention, whilst managing risk, with its reform focusing on the people we serve enabled through better processes and systems (NPCC, 2016).

Problem-oriented policing (POP) is suggested to be a form of EBP, although also considered a business model. The approach examines types of police incidents, hoping to discover new effective strategies by understanding the issue. POP values preventative responses which engage those within the community, external agencies, and the private sector where their involvement can potentially have significant

contribution to reducing the problem (Goldstein, 2018). This method was introduced after reactive policing was deemed ineffective, focusing on response times and arrests, rather than heightening community safety and crime reduction (Hinkle et al., 2020). However, for this to be an effective technique there must be adequate resourcing and departments to manage requirements post arrest, or alternative officers than those responding to calls. Since its establishment, this concept has adapted, initially from researchers providing guidance to policing organisations to partnership working and analysts becoming better equipped. However, it has been suggested by Boba (2003), that despite this, it is not guaranteed that this will be used for the purpose of POP.

Both EBP and POP share similarities in relation to focusing on specific issues. Both approaches have the same preferred outcomes; reducing problem impact, focusing on community specified issues, delivery effectiveness and measuring outcomes to implement the best practice (Fielding, Bullock and Holdaway, 2020). Research from Bullock, Erol and Tilley (2006), suggests that providing the correct implementation of POP, the reduction of crime issues is considered an evidence-based response. A problem that both approaches face is the variation of impact of crime on individuals and how varied communities are. Therefore, the solution for the same problem may assist with one victim but not another. This will require further assessment to assist in reducing victimisation (Hinkle et al., 2020). As the outcomes and effectiveness of responses may vary, especially through varying victimisation factors, this shows the requirement for external agencies to provide support for victims often based on their vulnerability factor.

To reduce repeat victimisation and support vulnerable people within communities, the response police provide must become more sophisticated in line with the 'Policing Vision 2025'. Approaches used must be open to adaptation and constantly evolve to suit the needs of what is considered a modern policing environment (NPCC, 2016). Although the 2025 vision seeks to implement an EBP approach, the way this incident was dealt with implemented multi-agency responses associated with POP relating to domestic abuse. Some of these included removing the children from the home, arresting, and prosecuting the perpetrator and the implementation of sex offender restrictions. These responses assisted in protecting the vulnerable victim and

consequently prevented them from becoming a repeat victim. Upon reflection, these responses are reactive, thus the incident had to happen for these safeguarding measures to be implemented. This could be suggested to defeat the purpose of some of the suggestions outlined in the POP guide for domestic abuse by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (2010) as most are not preventative measures. However, some of the measures rely on the conviction of the offender to prevent repeat victimisation and support the vulnerable. In this case, the offender was prosecuted and due to the MARAC involvement, social services became involved in supporting the family. The perpetrator was issued a restraining order by the court which further assisted the victim from suffering repeat victimisation. However, it must be understood that such a strong measure was only possible due to the engagement of the victim within the criminal justice process.

Word count: 1939

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:

This answer will reference a continuation of domestic incidents involving a female victim and her ex-partner. These include the ex-partner driving his car at the victim and her new partner and harassment. This case displayed clear harassment as when taking the initial statement with the victim, the perpetrator was constantly phoning her through a withheld number. However, the attempt grievous bodily harm element is being difficult to prosecute. The issues surrounding this will be further discussed through this question.

Domestic violence (DV) is now referred to as domestic abuse (DA) due to the many elements it encompasses. Prior to research into DA and new laws, incidents between intimate partners were frequently dealt with by police permitting there was a violence aspect. This is due to the presumption that DV/DA was viewed as a private and civil matter rather than of a criminal one (Burton, 2016). The Home Office (2013) outlines that DA occurs between parties that are either family members or are intimate partners aged over 16 years, when an incident of “controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse” occurs. This also includes individuals who have previously been intimate, regardless of their sexuality, and is often a pattern of incidents. Also, the types of abuse can be categorised as the following: emotional, physical, psychological, financial, and sexual.

DA history and statistics highlight that females are predominantly most likely to be victims of abuse with males as the perpetrator. This is supported through research from Dobash and Dobash (2004) who identifies that through a lifetime, women suffer greater victimisation of violence and abuse and that inflicted is also of greater severity. This results in challenges when dealing with DA as it takes an average of 2.3 years for a high-risk victim, or 3 years for a medium risk victim to seek help. During this period, an average of 68% known DA victims attempted to leave their relationship at least twice. However, this can put them at an enhanced risk of harm from their perpetrator (Safe Lives, 2015). When seeking help, it is believed that 81% of these victims will go to someone who they believe they can trust to inform them of the abuse they are suffering. Although this figure is quite high, only 21% will speak to the police about the incident(s). This common theme of underreporting is due to

the victim attempting to resolve their abuse in a potentially reduced risk manner. Solutions victims may deem suitable include residing with a family member or friend. However, this is often a temporary solution and issues will automatically arise permitting the perpetrator is aware of where family members reside. In this case, the victim did not have any alternative premises to reside during their relationship. The victims' daughters resided in the next street which the perpetrator was aware of due to the close relationship and frequent visits due to caring for her grandchildren. Upon speaking to the victims' mother, it was clear that the perpetrator also knew her address as he has turned up unannounced despite the victim only going there once with him when they were in a relationship. Residing with others can also be a temporary solution due to the psychological worry of not knowing where the perpetrator is. Victims have expressed that the anxiety of fearing violence is often their greatest concern, therefore potentially staying with the perpetrator may seem the safest option at the time when there is no external support (Barrow-Grint et al., 2022). The lack of reporting presents issues with resolving the abuse as although the victim may confide in a friend or family member, the support that they can provide is not deemed adequate in ending the abuse. This is due to necessary police involvement to prosecute the offender or applying mechanisms to reduce and prevent contact between the victim and perpetrator (Pahl, 2016).

DA is an extremely complex issue as the incidents are not limited to the categories previously mentioned. Due to the reluctance to report abuse, often through fear or reprisals, the extent of DA is not actually known. However, the frequency of reported abuse is rising, with the Office of National Statistics (ONS) (2023) reporting 887,112 domestic abuse incidents in the year ending December 2022 to police. This figure has risen by 14% from the year ending March 2020. A common theme of underreporting is the fear that victims possess and the associated anxieties especially when the abuse occurs in intimate relationships involving children and financial difficulties (Barrow-Grint et al., 2022). Due to these factors, DA cannot simply be resolved just through police involvement. There is a requirement for multiple services to work simultaneously to provide the required support for the victim. However, the beginning of agency involvement is commonly provided by the police through public protection notifications. Although not applicable with this

domestic incident, if there are children under the age of 18 involved, then this must be referred to social services for child protection.

As previously discussed, the true extent of abuse is not known. However, to combat this with those that report incidents to the police is the application of the domestic abuse, stalking and harassment (DASH) risk assessment. This risk assessment questionnaire had previously been offered to the victim, but she did not wish to complete it at the time of officer attendance. This presents difficulties when managing the risk that perpetrators pose, and this can also result in safety advice not being specific enough to the victim. From speaking to the victim after this incident, it was apparent that there are stalking behaviours and a course of conduct displayed putting the victim at greater harm. Through discussing the questions on the DASH with the victim, rather than presenting it as a questionnaire, this developed a better understanding of the previous relationship between the victim and her perpetrator and the types of abuse that were present during and after their relationship ended. This did lead to the initial risk being deemed as high. However, with each domestic incident that is deemed high risk, a detective sergeant must complete a review based on the reported incident and any previous occurrences. It was evident through taking a statement from the victim that there had been multiple incidents of DA, with most taking place after their separation. Although this was the case, she had not always reported these incidents to the police and those that had been reported either resulted in no further action or there was not a complaint. Inevitably, the risk level was lowered to medium, despite the allegation of an attempt section 18 assault of the perpetrator driving his car at the victim.

In DA relationships, the risk of women being a repeat victim is much higher and the potential for serious injury or death is also greater (ONS, 2020). This scale of escalation was present when obtaining details for the statement. It appeared that the abuse had begun with threats of damage, common assaults, extensive damage to the victim's vehicle, harassment, and then the attempt section 18 assault. This is supported through research by Duggan (2018), who discusses the consequences of leaving violent relationships can escalate violence and increase the vulnerability of the victim. Although the perpetrator did not live in the force area, the risk of vulnerability was high due to his location being unknown at the time of the police

report. It was clear that the perpetrator had been stalking the victim to know where she was for this incident to have taken place. During statement taking, neither the victim or her new partner could provide much detail of the vehicle involved and there was no CCTV in the vicinity. However, the victim did remember that she had received a parking fine addressed to the ex-partner and this did provide the registration number of the vehicle. If this registration was not known this would have resulted in an automatic number plate recognition marker not being able to be placed on the vehicle for officers to stop the vehicle and conduct arrest enquiries. It also would have been unlikely to obtain these details as the vehicle was also not insured or registered to him. With the registration plate details known, this led to the arrest of the offender out of force area. When the perpetrator was interviewed, there were issues regarding the driving incident due to no CCTV in the vicinity and no independent witnesses. This led to the perpetrator giving an account stating he was out of force area at the time of the report the victim made to police. Consequently, the perpetrator was bailed for further enquiries to be made. With an initial three-month bail period, this prolongs getting an outcome for the victim.

To effectively police domestic crimes, a multi-agency approach is needed to protect victims. As the victim was classified as a repeat victim, this was automatically enabled through a multi-agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) referral. However, this only applies to repeat victims of DA or those who are involved in high-risk situations of reported abuse. A frequent difficulty when dealing with DA is the application of the DASH risk assessment as victims often do not wish to complete it. If this referral is refused, then there is no consent to share this information with relevant DA agencies who can provide specific support. Therefore, the provision of relevant safeguarding advice is vital. Through using the DA safeguarding application provided by the force, examples can be given for those who wish to remain in DA relationships and those who have left. In this case, the most appropriate example was to advise the victim not to put herself into a vulnerable position. This was especially appropriate in this case due to the perpetrator knowing her location for the reported incident. Although safeguarding advice must be given, this does not eliminate the risk of abuse and victims themselves are often the best judge as to what actions keep themselves safe with DA (Buzawa et al., 2017). A strategy which is commonly applied for DA incidents that involve violence where there is no

complaint is a DVPN (DV protection notice). Despite this strategy not being applicable for this incident, due to a formal complaint and no injury, it is another safeguarding method which affords the victim almost a month without the perpetrator to try and leave the abusive relationship and engage with services for positive change with their life.

Through applying Gibb's reflective cycle (Gibbs, 1998) to this incident, there are areas for development when dealing with domestic incidents. As previously discussed, the engagement of victims in the criminal justice process is limited. Therefore, it is important to apply the correct strategies each time. However, this has its difficulties due to the complexity of DA. As many victims seek support from families or friends, it is important to obtain statements from these individuals who victims disclose their abuse to. This was not initially obtained for this incident but was requested by the CPS to enhance the evidence in the case. However, this may only be provided permitting the victim has provided a statement and seeks a prosecution. To prevent delays in getting an outcome for the victim, it is important that this information is obtained prior to sending material to the CPS permitting it is a 'green case' or there is a bail period. To prevent the case becoming statute barred, permitting it is a summary only offence, this information must be obtained early as there is only a six-month period to receive a charging decision. Through discussing the questions within the DASH, this enables a better understanding of the nature of the abuse, especially with victims who do not always understand that the behaviours they're being exposed to classify as this. By continuing to discuss the questions, rather than asking the victim to sit and answer 27 questions, this can assist with identifying the most appropriate areas of support required.

Word count: 1987

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:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Howard". The letters are cursive and connected, with a long, sweeping tail on the final 'd'.

Please sign to confirm that the work submitted is your own and has not been copied from another:

Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Howard". The letters are cursive and connected, with a long, sweeping tail on the final 'd'.

Date: 07/08/23

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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