

Graduate Diploma Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 6 - 40 Credits

Workbook title: Competency Based Workbook 2 (DHEP)

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

Learner name: Zachary Roberts

Learner's University Registration Number:

2236117

FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMME

Module title: Policing in the Workplace 3 (DHEP) - BMPP6009D

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	
	Bibliography	

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:

While working as a response officer I attended a domestic incident whereby a male had assaulted his ex-partner. The incident occurred at the female's home address where she was with her three children. The male was still living at this address as he had financial issues and limited places to stay. The male returned home from work and immediately instigated a verbal argument. This argument quickly escalated to the male throwing objects at the female which hit her, leading to her calling police. While on the phone to the call handler, the male has physically grabbed and thrown the female across the room into a chest of drawers, causing her to fall over and hit her head. The male proceeded to push her to the floor preventing her from standing up. He has then thrown more objects/ornaments at the wall and floor, damaging them, before kicking multiple wooden panels downstairs and snapping them. The female's adult son entered the room which prompted the male to leave the address. The incident did not cause any visible injuries, although, it did leave the female with a sore head.

While on the way to the address, as procedure, I conducted person checks on the police systems for both the male and female involved. The results showed that there had been many previous incidents between both parties, plus, the male had warning markers of being a "frequent high risk domestic aggressor" towards the female. The most recent incident between the parties was 2 months previously, where the female made a complaint and provided a supporting statement to police. However, later her complaint was withdrawn.

There are many factors that influence domestic violence victims to withdraw. Firstly, wanting to continue the relationship as they view the actions of the perpetrator as normal in their day-to-day life. Victims often get influenced by the presence of children in the household, they withdraw as they have the belief that the involvement of the other parent in the children's lives outweigh their own personal safety (Hopkins, 2023).

Victims can also withdraw their complaints due to misunderstanding the court process. There can sometimes be a gap in communication between the police officers and the victims. The officer should clarify the court process, because, if done correctly, this could prevent any misconceptions, it can also ensure the victim understands the rights they are entitled to under the Victim Code (Parr-Morley, 2023). Secondly, the victim may have real fears for their safety while having to attend court to give evidence (McKenzie, 2021).

Having the knowledge that the female had previously withdrew her complaint, I knew that I would have to adapt my response to the incident. If I did not, there was a possibility that the female would not support police action or withdraw her complaint at a later date.

On arrival to the incident at the females address there was no disturbance ongoing, and the male had already left and not returned.

Upon entering the address, I witnessed a lot of damage and smashed glass on the floor of the hallway. The female was incredibly upset and crying. Although the female did not want me to talk directly about the incident to the children in the address, I conducted a welfare check on them also.

The female was initially reluctant to engage with me and openly stated that she "only called police to get him out of the house" and now that the male had left, officers have no reason to attend.

I understood that despite her reluctance to engage, that it is my duty to offer and provide the essential support that she would possibly need. It was evident that I would first have to calm her down and gain her trust before she would hopefully open up and engage with officers.

I was aware that there may have been other factors causing her to not fully engage with officers. From previous incidents I have attended, I know that victims can refuse to engage because they simply do not like police following a previous negative experience. This can range from believing they have had a poor service in the past, be that interaction with police officers or the crown prosecution service (Criminal justice joint inspections, 2023)

Due to her previous retraction, there was a possibility that the female had in fact had a past negative experience with police which could have damaged her confidence in the service we provide. This could seriously impact the female going forward as she may fail to report further incidents in the future or continue to retract complaints/statements (Criminal Justice Joint Inspection, 2023).

I sat down with the female and explained that her cooperation with officers would significantly help her, and I reiterated its importance in helping safeguard her and her children. I clarified all the processes that would happen in the event of her cooperation and the measures that will/can be put in place to safeguard her.

In regards to domestic violence, it is South Wales Police policy to take positive action despite the victim supporting police action or not.

The College of Policing, in regards to domestic incidents, states that an officers first priority is the safety of the victim and any children involved. When an offence has been committed the positive action is arrest, which in turn helps safeguard the victim because the perpetrator is taken away from the situation and into police custody. In many domestic incidents, offences may have not occurred or have yet to be revealed/disclosed to officers. In these cases, officers still take positive action to ensure safety. Examples of such measures are separating the parties to deescalate arguments and prevent breach of the peace, fitting panic alarms, offering support from partner agencies and organising refuge accommodation (College of Policing, 2023).

Despite the efforts made to gain the trust of the victim, the female still refused to fully cooperate with officers. She did open up and made a disclosure of the incident to officers but refused to make a formal complaint or provide a statement. Due to this disclosure of domestic violence assault and damage I decided to take positive action and arrested the male. I believe that this was necessary to allow a prompt and effective investigation of the offence, prevent any further injury to persons, and to protect vulnerable people.

I explained to the victim that the male was to be arrested and outlined the benefits of this decision. By having the male in police custody, it could give her a sense of safety and some time to think about if she wanted to make a formal complaint and provided a statement. This in turn will safeguard her and the children while the male is in custody. If the male is bailed, then there will be bail conditions in place which would further provide a level of safeguarding throughout the investigation and the court process.

I further explained the procedure of evidence led prosecutions which are victimless. I made her aware that despite her reluctance to support police action, that officers were going to take action anyway based on the evidence already gathered and that we would build a case file to send to the Crown Prosecution Service for them to make a charging decision (CPS, 2020).

When officers progress evidence led prosecutions, it allows them to take action against the offending party without the victim's support. If the victim is vulnerable or intimidated, they are eligible for Special Measures.

Special Measures are actions that can be put in place during the court process that assist the victim in providing vital evidence that can aid in prosecution. Vulnerable and intimidated people can be eligible for measures such as having a screen put in place to block the view of the offender, attend court via a video link, evidence given

in private, video recorded interview and for children/young people the removal of wigs and gowns by judges and barristers (CPS, 2023).

These measures help the victims to give the best evidence to the court by reducing distress, anxiety and fear (Metson & Willmott, 2024).

The victim was still reluctant to engage however, so I continued by offering and explaining further support that is available that is independent from the police. Charities like Live Fear Free, and victim support services such as victim focus have been beneficial in supporting victims in similar instances (Victim Support, 2024). It is important to provide this information even when victims are not cooperating with officers. They may have lost confidence with police, but still need that vital support. These agencies can provide support and guidance to the victim which may encourage further officer contact and repair that trust. It is also important to offer support because the victims maybe unaware of what is available to them, giving them a sense of isolation and powerlessness. Agencies can help victims to process the incident and provide a pathway to move forward. This includes reporting incidents to police and supporting them through the prosecution process (College of Policing, 2021).

Despite trying to build a rapport and offering all the support available to the victim they still refused to fully engage with officer, make a formal complaint or provide a statement of any kind. The victim did allow me to conduct further golden hour enquiries such as taking photos of the damage caused in the address. I then offered safeguarding advice before leaving the address to conduct arrest enquires for the male (HMICFRS, 2023).

A day later I located and arrested the male. Due to the victim not supporting police action, I reattended the victims address to offer the support that is available to her. The reason for doing this was that the female was now safeguarded as the male was in custody. Additionally, since it had been 24 hours since the incident, the victim may have had time to process the incident and now decided to support police action.

Upon attendance, the female had decided to make a formal complaint and was willing to provide a statement detailing the event, stating that she is also willing to attend court.

As I had now gained the victims trust, she disclosed and reported multiple additional domestic incidents that has occurred during the past 8 years of the relationship, this included offences such as rape and sexual assaults.

As the victim was now supporting police action, I was able to fully complete support forms with her consent. I completed a public protection notification with more detail and asked DASH questions to help risk assess the incidents. This will help in implementing safeguarding measures more specific to the victim. By completing these forms, details are also sent to the relevant partner agencies, such as social services, schools and housing, making them aware of the situation. These other agencies being aware gives them an opportunity to provide the relevant support, further safeguarding the victim in a joint approach (Richards, 2024).

When a perpetrator is arrested in relation to a domestic abuse incident, there is a discussion that takes place for the necessity of the use of a Domestic Violence Protection notice (DVPN). This order can be issued by police officers when they have attended a domestic abuse call. The order will be issued to the perpetrator as a tool to protect and safeguard the victim by putting conditions in place for the perpetrator to not to contact the victim or attend their address. These orders are issued in such cases whereby there is not enough evidence to charge the perpetrator.

Officers have 48 hours to present this order to the court for the consideration of it to be upgraded to a Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO). This order can then be extended for up to 28 days. These days can give the victim time and space to think about what to do next, their options and access support of outside agencies (GOV.UK, 2023).

In this case, due to the victim now supporting police action, and the severity of the accusations made, the perpetrator was remanded into custody waiting to be seen in front of a court. When the perpetrator appears before court, the decision can be made to prosecute the offender. This may result in the male being imprisoned along with other sentences such as fines and conditions. Due to the offences committed in this instance, it would be appropriate to seek for orders to be put in place to protect the victim further (House of Commons, 2021).

In summary of this incident, the vital duty that police officers have in providing protection and support to victims regardless of if the victim does not want police involvement is evident. It also shows the importance of having a rapport with the victim and taking positive action in domestic abuse incidents. By gaining the victims trust and taking positive action, the victim and their children have been safeguarded. By putting in the effort to ensure the victim understands the police and crown prosecution service process, it can help to maintain and restore the victims and communities trust in the police. This in turn may change the public's view on police involvement leading to more victims engaging with police which will safeguard them further.

Word Count - 2200

Task 2

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:

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.

Regarding 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:

While inside the police station where I am currently a response officer, I heard tyres screeching and a loud bang outside. I quickly exited the station and found the road traffic collision I had just heard. On attendance, it presented that the two vehicles had collided with each other at a traffic light intersection. The vehicles were blocking the road with both having significant damage to the front ends of the vehicle. One of the vehicles had also collided with a road sign and railings, hitting debris onto the road. Due to the fact that both vehicles having damage to the front end, it appeared that they had a head on collision.

This was a reportable road traffic collision as per the definition from POLICE.UK. The law defines this as a collision involving a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road or other public area which causes:

- injury or damage to anybody - other than the driver of that vehicle.
- injury or damage to an animal - other than one being carried on that vehicle (an animal is classed as a horse, cattle, ass, mule, sheep, pig, goat or dog)
- damage to a vehicle - other than the vehicle which caused the collision
- damage to property built on, attached to, growing in, or otherwise forming part of the land where the road is (Police.uk, 2024a).

Due to being first on scene, I reported the incident to the control room because the incident had yet to be reported. This in-turn acts as an initial assessment which will provide enough detail to deploy additional units if needed and to potentially coordinate with other blue light responders and agencies (College of Policing, 2023).

Before starting my investigation into the collision, a police officer's first priority is to prevent the loss of life. Car Number 1 had two males in their twenties whom had already exited their vehicle and did not appear to have any visual injuries. In car number 2 were two elderly females who were still located inside the vehicle. I attended car 2 first to ensure the elderly females did not require immediate medical attention. Upon checking on the occupants of Car 2, the passenger was complaining of pain in their legs and neck. As a result of her complaints, I contacted the ambulance service, other response officers and the road traffic policing team. The other officers were called to help with the ongoing investigation and to close any roads as required. The ambulance arrived shortly after and attended to the injured female.

Upon speaking to the driver of Car 2, she stated that it "was not her fault" as she conducted a right turn on a green light and the other vehicle must have driven through a red light. She stated that the other vehicle came "driving straight into them and did not use their breaks".

I then spoke to the male driver of the other vehicle. He stated that his traffic light was in fact on green, and it was the female driver that had turned onto his road and drove straight at him. He also stated that it happened so quickly that he did not have time to break.

I started to consider the cause of this collision, as both parties were giving different versions of events. During road traffic investigations that cause severe injury and death, there are four common causes to consider. Police have been targeting these causes to reduce the level of injuries and fatalities. The causes are, Speeding or inappropriate speed, Distractions such as mobile phones, driving under the influence of drink or drugs and not wearing a seatbelt. They are commonly referred to as the 'fatal four' (West Mercia Police, 2024).

In this collision I could rule out the use of a seatbelts because it was apparent that all involved were wearing their seatbelts. It is a legal requirement in the United Kingdom to wear a seat belt if one is fitted. There are exceptions to this rule although none were relevant in this incident (Police.uk, 2024).

As stated in road traffic statistics for the year 2022, 21% of occupants of a vehicle in road traffic collisions that were fatalities were not wearing seatbelts. In this incident due to the nature of the collision and the fact that all occupants were wearing seatbelts, this safety measure has played a positive impact in reducing the risk of severe injury or death (Department for Transport, 2024).

It is possible that one or both of the vehicles were driving at excessive speeds. Driving at excessive speeds can be a road traffic offence of dangerous driving. Due to the level of injury, it is very unlikely that either vehicle was travelling over the speed limit for that area. Although, if there are poor weather conditions, driving at certain speeds not over the speed limit can still be deemed as excessive. During this incident the weather conditions were very poor as it had been heavily raining for a few hours. Wet roads and surface water greatly effects the stopping distance of vehicles when they are reacting to hazards (Ahmed and Ghasemzadeh, 2018).

The next cause of road traffic collisions mentioned previously is distractions such as mobile phones. Drivers of vehicles can be easily distracted by many things however, the most common in the modern age is a mobile phone. Upon speaking to the drivers and witnesses of the collision, there was no account of any mobile phones being used or seen. This makes it unlikely that a mobile phone was the cause (Ortega et al., 2021).

The last of the 'fatal four' that I was considering was driving under the influence of drink or drugs. Driving under the influence greatly affects the driver's ability to react to hazards. Due to this they do not have full control over the motor vehicle as their awareness is impaired and decreased (Metropolitan Police, 2024).

Upon speaking to both drivers, I noted that neither of them smelled of alcohol, they spoke very clearly, not slurring their words. Regardless, because they were both involved in a road traffic collision, I decided to conduct a roadside breath test procedure. The law is currently that the legal limit whereby you can drive a motor vehicle on a road is 35 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath. Both of the drivers provided a specimen of breath without any issues. They both blew 'zero', meaning they passed the test (British Transport Police, 2024).

I started to consider other possibilities for the cause of this collision. I conducted police check on both drivers. Both were full UK drivers licence holders with insurance. The vehicles both had valid MOT and Tax.

The incident happened at night while heavily raining, which lead me to suspect that the collision may have been caused to poor visibility. One of the drivers may have been mistaken by the wrong green light. I noted that the road was not well lit as a number of the surrounding streetlights were not currently working. Poor lighting impacts the driver's ability to see hazards on the road. They may see these hazards too late and not have enough time to react which results in causing collisions. Roads without adequate lighting make it more difficult for the drivers to be aware of road signs, other drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists. Lighting on roads is essential for road users to gather information from road signs. If users miss road signs because of this, they can put themselves and other road users at risk (JLO PLLC, 2022)

Due to poor visibility in the area, I inspected the road and surrounding signage. From this it became apparent that, at the intersection, there was a sign indicating that there was no right turn. From the witness accounts, we know that the elderly female had in fact manoeuvred her vehicle turning right at this section. After learning this new information, I spoke to the elderly female again and informed her that I would be reporting her for driving without due care and attention. The female was questioned regarding the signage, to which she stated that she was unaware of the signage and that she had previously turned right there with no issue.

Following this admission from the elderly female I considered another contributing factor that may have played a part in the collision. This was the age of the driver. Older adults are more likely to get into road traffic collisions due to, decreased vision, impaired hearing, slower motor reflexes, and worsening health conditions (Segal, 2019).

Old age increases the risks to occupants of other vehicles and poses the most serious risks to themselves and their passengers (Braver, 2004).

The Department of Transport gathered figures from 118,404 road traffic collisions which found that 42% of those collisions were found to be that the driver “failed to look properly” (ORSA, 2024).

In this incident it appears that the cause of the incident was due to human error, along with failing to look properly by the female. She had become complacent with a journey she had travelled many times and was not driving with due care and attention.

Once the drivers exchanged details in accordance with section 170 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. This act states that drivers must stop following a road traffic collision and exchange details to the persons involved (Road Traffic Act 1988).

I contacted the local council along with the national highway authorities to make them aware of the damage to signage that occurred during the incident. I also contacted them to have an open discussion of the incident, detailing what I had discovered and the possible preventative measures that could be put in place to reduce road traffic collisions in this area in the future. I highlighted that in the area I observed faulty/broken lighting that affected the visibility of a busy traffic light intersection. This may have played a factor in the collision as the driver may have had difficulty in seeing the no right hand turn sign.

From my investigation it became apparent that the right-hand turn had in fact been previously operational, but this had been changed 2 months prior to the collision occurring. At the intersection there was only one sign with the information of the ‘no right-hand turn’, which was a small size. This could be easily missed due to poor lighting, bad weather conditions and the driver having no knowledge of the recent change. Signals and traffic signs play a central part in determining how drivers navigate public roads. These are put in place to ensure that all users have a national understanding of these signs and signals to improve driver safety and safeguard other road users. The purpose of signals and traffic signs are to have quick, effective and clear communication to road users (NC Helpline, 2023).

In this incident, the poor visibility plus the one small traffic sign appears to not have given sufficient information to the road user. Having better quality lighting and larger signage may work as a preventative measure in the future.

The changed signage in the area may indicate that the female driver was unaware of and was not actively looking at the signs while travelling at speed. In this incident both drivers also appear to have not slowed down while heading into a hazardous junction. The speed limit in this area is 20mph, although at this area there are no measures in place to encourage vehicles to slow down. Speed bumps could be put in place as a traffic calming measures to combat this issue. By having these bumps in place, road users have to slow down significantly to drive over them without damaging their vehicle (Department for Transport, 2024).

Another traffic calming measure available is speed cameras. These can be used as a vital tool in upholding and improving road safety. From 1992 to 2016, speed cameras reduced collisions by between 17% to 39% within a 500-meter location of the camera and they reduced fatalities by between 58% to 68% (AA, 2019).

In conclusion, I highlighted and identified the possible causes of the road traffic collision during my investigation. It appeared to be driver error as the elderly driver has failed to look properly and did not pay attention to their surroundings. This in turn could have been negatively impacted by the poor visibility on the road along with the small singular signage. Other factors on the night of the incident were the weather. The conditions were very poor, which can impact the driver's ability to react quickly to hazards if they are driving at an excessive speed. I made the relevant authorities aware of any potential issues and presented possible preventative measures to combat similar incidents in the future. These measures include improving visibility in the area by having more streetlights, having larger more visible traffic signage to make road users aware of the updated no right-hand turn and slowing down traffic by having traffic calming measures in place, such as speed bumps and speed cameras.

Word Count- 2170

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 roles 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: Zachary Roberts

Date: 04/08/2024

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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