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Graduate Diploma Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 6 - 40 Credits

Workbook title: Competency Based Workbook 2 (DHEP)

(SOUTH WALES POLICE, GWENT POLICE AND UWTSD)

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Learner's University Registration Number: 2125123

FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMME

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

Workbook Guidance

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

What is the workbook for?

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

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

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

How should the workbook be presented?

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

Word count policy can be found in chapter 7 of the Academic Quality under section 7.7 (this applies to presenting work above and under the specified word count). (https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/media/uwtsd-website/content-assets/documents/academic-office/aqh-chapters/chapters---en/Chapter_07_Assessment_Taught_Programmes_Pages_72-79-UPDATED-05-11-2019.pdf)

Reflective practice is a core aspect for your workbooks and although there is a variety of useful resources on Moodle, there is one particular book, that is specifically based on reflective practice in policing, here is a link to one chapter from Selina Copley's Reflective Practice for Policing Students:
https://moodle.uwtsd.ac.uk/pluginfile.php/298870/mod_resource/content/1/Reflective%20Practice%20for%20Policing%20Students%20-%20Selina%20Copley%20Chapter5.pdf

How is the workbook assessed?

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

NOTE

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

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

Dyslexia and other special circumstances

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

Competency Based Workbook 2 - Learner Workbook

Guidance:

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

Contents

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

DESCRIPTION

One of many incidents of domestic violence that I have come across over the last one year.
In this instance it was reported by woman in her mid-30s who had been in a relationship with a man since the beginning of 2023. Following the fast development of the relationship in the first few months, matters have escalated during an argument. The night before the incident the couple have been drinking at home and an argument has taken place over something minor. In the early hours on the following morning maters have further escalated where the boyfriend has damaged property belonging to his partner as well as threatened to damage her vehicle. He had then assaulted her which led to the end of the relationship. However, despite his partner's decision to end the relationship he has continued to send her messages, calls and emails with some emails containing nude photos of her.

CRITICAL EVALUATION

As with all Policing incidents my main objective in this case was safeguarding the victim and securing evidence. Starting point for both objectives was meeting with the victim and having conversation in regards with their support of Police actions and willingness to engage with partner agencies that can offer support going forward.

In this instance the victim was supportive of Police actions and provided Victim Statement on two separate occasions. One in regards with the incident of criminal damage and assault, and one in regards with the ongoing harassment from her now ex- partner. Unfortunately, as response Police officer I see uplift in the reports of domestic abuse. According to figures by Office For National Statistics (ONS 2018) around 2.0 million adults aged 16- 59 years experienced domestic abuse in the year ending March 2018.
As a result of that uplift, the Police forces in the UK had to improve their response, identification as well as recording of incidents of domestic abuse.
The figures show that in 2018 the Police recorded 599,549 domestic abuse related crimes which is uplift of 23% from the previous year 2017 (ONS 2018).

On many occasions when dealing with domestic abuse victims, they will not support police actions or initially they say thy do support police actions and are happy to provide a statement, and then they withdrew. A report compiled by HMICFRS found that up to a third of the cases of domestic abuse investigated by the Police were discontinued due to the victim not supporting Police action, with variation in the different forces between 15% to 58% of the cases having this outcome (HMICFRS, 2019).

EVIDENCE

Following the statement provided by the victim I started planning my investigation and the best way of obtaining evidence that can prove or disprove the offences committed. Unfortunately, there was no named witnesses in regards with the incident of criminal damage and assault. The second step in my investigation was completing house to house and CCTV enquiries in the area where the incident took place. In the last years CCTV proves as great tool for preventing and recording crime and a valuable tool in securing evidence. Studies show that the use of CCTV in residential areas can have significant effect in the crime reduction by overall 12% in treatment areas (based on 16 studies) and up to 34% if implemented alongside with improved lighting and signalling (C.WELSH & FARRINGTON, 2009).
However, in the area where the incident took place and in Blaenau Gwent in all there is no sufficient council managed CCTV and the popularity of CCTV in residential areas is not as developed as in bigger towns and cities (NEWPORT, CARDIFF). My CCTV enquiries were negative leaving me with no independent supportive evidence in regards with the assault and criminal damage offences.

My next move in the investigation was gathering evidence in regards with the ongoing harassment, where the victim has received multiple messages and emails from her ex-partner, despite making it clear to him that his messages are unwanted as she states in quite a few of her replies.
The victim in this case was happy to provide screenshots of all the messages and emails she has been receiving in the period of two months following the initial incident of assault and criminal damage.
I NICE link was send to the victim in order for her to upload that vital evidence that the investigation officer can review.

In order to secure best possible evidence that can assist the investigation, an examination of the mobile device used by the suspect was needed which can prove or disprove his involvement in the offence of harassment.
There was two ways in securing the evidence contained on the suspects mobile device.
First one was speaking with the suspect and asking him if he is willing to voluntary provide his mobile phone to the officers for examination. This is a less intrusive option and gives the suspect reassurance that we are impartial in our investigation. However, it leaves the option for the suspect to refuse and in such case even going and deleting some or all of the evidence contained on the device. I would usually consider this option in cases where the suspect is wiling to cooperate the investigation and there is no history of domestic abuse, stalking - harassment or criminal record for any of the parties involved.
The second option is seizing the mobile device post- arrest using police powers.
This is in many cases the better of the two options as it gives the suspect no time to intervene with the mobile device and there is no option for them to refuse providing the device to the officers for examination.
It is more suitable option in cases with repeat victims and offenders with history of domestic abuse, stalking and harassment,
Many of the domestic violence victims reporting incidents, are or have been subject of harassment or stalking following the end of the relationship. It is easy to understand why as with domestic violence feelings are almost always involved. This is the case in my investigation as the couple were in the relationship for few months and even moved in together.
A report by Stalking Prevention Awareness and Resource Centre (SPARC) “40% of stalking victims are stalked by current or former intimate partner and 81% of women stalked by current or former husband or cohabitating partner were also physically assaulted by the partner” (SPARC, 2018).

SAFEGUARDING

During the initial contact with the victim, a safety advice must be provided by the attending officer, outlining steps to be fallowed by the victim in order to ensure her safety. Usually, it will include for example – Keep the doors and windows shut and locked at all times, etc. This safety advice is good way of safeguarding the victim short term, however a long-term solution need to be utilised. There is two options from Police perspective, depending of the results from the Golden Hour enquiries and the evidence available.

First one is an application for Domestic Violence Protection Notice (DVPN) which can be issued by the Police and gives the victim immediate support as required in the situation and. Within 48 hours of the DVPN being issued and served to the suspect an application to the Magistrates court for Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO) needs to be submitted by the Police. If DVPO is approved by the magistrates, it gives the victim up to 28 days of time in which they can get the support needed and the space they need away from the suspect. DVPO prevents the suspect of contacting the victim or returning to residence.
This option is suitable in cases where there isn’t sufficient evidence to support the claim and there is possibility that the case is going to be ended with No further

actions by the custody sergeant. It still mitigates the risk for the victim and provides some breathing space after an incident.

Second and in my opinion more efficient option is utilisation of the Bail Act.
In order to use that option, there must be viable necessity for arrest of the suspect in order to be taken to custody unit and interviewed and if sufficient evidence is available a decision might be taken by the custody sergeant to release the suspect under Conditional bail for further enquiries or Crown Prosecution Services advice on the charging decision.

In my case the second option was more suitable as there was multiple offences allegedly committed by the suspect and in order to continue my investigation, I needed the suspect's phone for examination.

This was the best option in regards with safeguarding the victim as I was able to put in place Bail conditions preventing the suspect to contact the victim by any means directly or indirectly as well as not to attend the street where the victim resides.
Data from Office for National Statistics (ONS) shows "The Police made 31.3 arrests per 100 domestic abuse- related crimes in the year ending March 2022: down from 32.6 in the year ending March 2021 (in the 41 police forces that supplied complete data in both years)" (Office For National Statistics, 2022).
The suspect was arrested, and his mobile device was seized and examined. He was interviewed in custody and provided his version of the incident.

WORKING WITH PARTNER AGENCIES

On attendance to all domestic violence incidents, we offer the victim to complete a Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harassment and Honour Based Violence Assessment (DASH) questionnaire.
In 2009, ACPO endorsed the DASH as a standard model for identifying, assessing and managing risk. The DASH was developed by the expert panel, which comprised police practitioners, academics and representatives from CAADA, over an 18-month period. (ROBINSON, 2010).
The DASH is intended to be used by the attending officers immediately after an incident or as soon as practicable. DASH consists of 27 questions with Yes/No answers and depending on the score is then graded to "STANDARD, MEDIUM, HIGH" risk.
It helps us understand the relationship in more depth as well as assisting us evaluate the risk levels involve in the relationship.
The DASH is used as referral for Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC).
Once completed and with the consent from the victim, the questionnaire is then shared with partner agencies working with the Police that can offer further support for the victim.
It can be anything from conversation to housing and mental health support that might be needed by the victim immediately after an incident as well as long term recovery.
"Research by Manchester Met University found that of the 600, 000 DASH forms completed each year in the Greater Manchester area" (Stevens, 2022).

“Research by Manchester Met University found that of the 600,000 DASH forms completed each year in the Greater Manchester area” (STEVENS, 2022).

In this case the victim was happy to complete the DASH questionnaire with the officers and gave consent for it to then be shared with partner agencies. She was willing to engage and receive support and as result she started engaging with LLAMAU.
A referral was sent to Llamau Domestic Abuse Service counselling service and the victim was provided with comprehensive Safety plan and currently supported by them.
LLAMAU is just one of the many partner agencies providing support to victims of domestic violence and working with the Police to help victims during the aftermath of an incident. Multi agency work is vital as allows information sharing in order to ensure best level of service by agencies.

(Word count, 1886)

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:

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:

THE INCIDENT:
A report of multivehicle Road Traffic Collision (RTC) on main road, initial information suggested that involved two vehicles and potentially life-threatening injuries. According to the report there were four people trapped in one of the vehicles with two of them being unconscious. Further update clarified that 3 vehicles were involved in the RTC and a off duty paramedic was present on the scene . The report

was transferred from AMBULANCE SERVICE. Officers from the Local Policing and Roads Policing were dispatched to attend the scene.
A Road Policing Officer and I were the first to arrive on scene. Que of vehicles was already forming in the mile of the road leading to the scene.
On arrival at the scene my first task was to assess the risk for myself and my colleague. The incident happened through the night and visibility was limited but despite that there were multiple debris scattered all over the road. There were visible traces of fluids leaking form on of the vehicles, including what appeared to be fuel.
After assessing the risk, it was obvious that the biggest risk to us and the people involved will be potential vehicles trying to make their way through.
Decision for placing Road Closure was taken and marked Police vehicles were used to form cordon.
As soon as I arrived at the scene, I was following the ETHANE mnemonic in conducting the initial assessment and in feeding information back to the control room.
The **ETHANE** model is widely used by emergency services in the UK and ensures that all important information is shared with the control room and other agencies involved (JESIP, 2023).

E – Exact location of the incident
T – Type of incident
H- Hazards
A - Access
N – Number of casualties
E – Emergency services

CRITICAL EVALUATION

Following the initial response to the incident and ensuring that everyone involved has been taken care off, it was time for the investigation side of our attendance to start. In our efforts to ensure everyone's safety which takes priority the care for preserving the scene itself is always on second plan as preserving evidence is not as important as saving life. Often in incidents involving life threatening or life changing injuries, a melty agencies response is needed. Usually it includes Police, Ambulance and Fire. This means that number of people of each service will be present at the scene and will leave their mark on it. If a person is trapped in a vehicle, Fire might have to utilise destructive methods in order to free the person, however from evidential side of view that is far from ideal.
A lot of evidential data at the scene of a traffic collision is lost during the effort to preserve life.
During this incident a team of Road Policing Special Operations (RPSO) officers were present as they usually take over from response officers is the incident has reached certain grading, for example if there is a risk of Life Changing or Life-threatening injuries sustained by someone involved in the Road Traffic Collision.
The Sergeant of the RPSO division took ownership of the scene and was in charge of coordinating and tsking the officers present at the scene.
I was tasked to obtain and record the details of the people involved, that included names, address and phone number. This step is very important as anyone present at the scene is a potential witness that can provide valuable information in regards to how the incident occurred. My second task was to record the details of the

vehicles involved in the incident. That includes make, model, colour, registration number and how many passengers were in the vehicle.

Luckily the above incident was witnessed by multiple people as it happened on a main road. A first account statement was obtained from the two less serious injured drivers and from the passengers from one of the vehicles.
The first of the 3 involved vehicles had one driver on his own in the vehicle. He was conscious and able to speak, despite being highly distressed by the incident. He was able to provide first account and his details. In his account he said that last thing he saw was a vehicle driving at speed toward him on the wrong side of the road.

The second vehicle had one driver and 3 passengers. The driver provided similar account to the one provided by the driver of the first vehicle, adding that he was able to hear a loud bang. Similar account was provided by the 3 passengers in the vehicle as well.
One can not argue with the statement from the driver of the first vehicle as he was on his own in the car when the incident happened, the same can't be said for the driver and passengers in the second vehicle.
They were all outside the vehicle talking about the incident and what and how it happened. There is high possibility that they have influenced each other in what they actually remember as they might have been led to believe that they have seen something they actually haven't due to everyone else saying that is what and how it happened.

All witness accounts contained similarity as all witnesses stated that they have seen the one car driving at high speed on the wrong side of the road.
At a later date witness statement were obtained from the witnesses in order to document what they have seen in the moments prior to the incident.
Those eyewitnesses' statements formed the first layer of our evidence base.
As with any witness statement the importance of the way the evidence has been obtained and recorded by the officer taking the statement.
According to the College of Policing (Mcneill and Mclean 2019) "Consultation with the National Investigative Interviewing Strategic Steering Group (NIISSG) highlighted that issues with initial account taking by frontline officers and staff persist, in part, due to a lack of awareness of the impact these initial accounts have on the wider investigation and crime outcomes".
Furthermore, an incorrect statement or account can lead to wrongful conviction as shown by date obtained by reviewing of over 365 wrongful conviction cases in the USA in 2018 where the suspect was later exonerated by DNA evidence, 69% involved inaccurate witness identification of the suspect (Creed and Bermingham 2020).
The only account was provided by the passenger in the third vehicle who said in their account that the driver swerved into the other lane as there was a recycling box in the middle of the lane and he was trying to avoid hitting it.
The fact that no one else from the witnesses had mentioned the recycling box led the investigators to believe that the account provided was not true.
No evidence of the recycling box was recovered from the scene ether.
The other hypothesis about the recycling box was the options of the driver being driving whilst under the influence of drug or drink.

A statistic produced by the Department for Transport (2021) shows that during 2014 there has been 47 fatal road accidents where contributing factor was “impaired by drug” . That number has nearly doubled, reaching 84 by 2020, showing alarming rate of increase.

A study led by Dr. Rebecca Helm from the University of EXETER where more than 250 cases of miscarriage of justice that have occurred in England and WALES over the last 50 years were reviewed and analysed. A publicly available database was created based on the study by Dr. HELM where over 350 convictions overturned due to factual error in the UK that occurred 1970 – 2016 were published (University of Exeter).
However, in our case all the witness account were matching which led us to believe that the chances for incorrect testimony are very low and the evidence can be taken as being the truth.

The second layer of the evidence base was the scene of the road traffic collision itself. All the vehicles were still in situ which allowed for specialised collision investigation team to attend and carry out forensic examination of the scene.
Forensic investigators can utilise variety of tools in order to piece together what has happened during the incident. It is difficult to dispute forensic evidence in court.

They use clues from the scene, such as tyre marks to estimate the direction of travel, braking distance and speed of the vehicle prior of and the moment of the collision. To untrained eye the scene of a collision might not make sense but to a trained specialist it gives clues helping to piece the whole picture.
The RPSO Sergeant is the one who can request a Forensic Investigator to attend the scene in order to assist with establishing a rough idea to what has happened as well as establishing possible reasons to why the incident happened in first place.
Some of the most common causes for serious injuries and fatal injuries during incidents are, speed, driving under influence of alcohol and other psychoactive substances, unsafe vehicle.
According to the World Health Organisation (2022) “The death risk for pedestrians hit by car fronts rises rapidly (4.5 times from 50 km/h to 65 km/h).
In car-to-car side impacts the fatality risk for car occupants is 85% at 65 km/h.
In the case of drug-driving, the risk of incurring a road traffic crash is increased to differing degrees depending on the psychoactive drug used. For example, the risk of a fatal crash occurring among those who have used amphetamines is about 5 times the risk of someone who hasn't”.

The third layer of evidence was CCTV and DASH cam footage provided by members of the public.
RAC study has revealed the number of motorists now using dash cams to record their journeys on UK roads has more than doubled in the last year to 2.9 million” (RAC 2015). Dash cam recording can provide valuable evidence; however, no such footage was available for the incident.

A recording from CCTV camera from a property near by was provided to us, where vehicle 3 can be seen driving on the wrong side of the road just moments before the

collision. Despite being important evidence, the recording did not show the incident itself, however it links well with the accounts provided by the eyewitnesses.

Reducing the likelihood of reoccurring

There are several options that can be implemented in order to mitigate the risk and reduce the likelihood of such incident reoccurring.
First one would be a static speed camera Gatso – is a camera using radar technology to trigger the camera that takes a digital image. In theory the Gatso camera is an effective way to control the speed that vehicles are traveling at through a set part of the road. However, the main problem with the static cameras is the fact that they are always at the same spot, which means that drivers who are using certain road where there is a static camera are aware of its location and chances are even if they are driving with speed exceeding the speed limit, they will reduce the vehicle speed when approaching the camera. However according to College of Policing (2017) “The review notes that there was some evidence to suggest that fixed cameras had a greater effect on all road traffic crashes (from the meta-analysis of 15 studies) and those resulting in fatalities or severe injuries (from meta-analysis of 5 studies) than mobile cameras”.
The above leads us to the second option which will be a regular mobile camera to be used in different sections of the road at different times. This eliminates the main issue that static camera has, which is the fact that regular users of the road are well aware of the location of the camera.
The mobile camera is usually a marked police vehicle, usually van that carries special equipment (camera) that works in similar principle as the static camera.
How effective either camera would be is a matter of argument as it’s efficiency will depend on different factors such as how visible the camera is, where along the road it is located, time of the day, traffic and many more.

(Word count, 2028)

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 toles 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: MEHMED MULLA

Date: 11/09/2023

Bibliography

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

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