

Liverpool John Moores University

Title: Conducting Investigations
Status: Definitive
Code: **6301PS** (126350)
Version Start Date: 01-08-2020

Owning School/Faculty: Justice Studies
Teaching School/Faculty: Justice Studies

Team	Leader
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Academic Level: FHEQ6
Credit Value: 20
Total Delivered Hours: 55
Total Learning Hours: 200
Private Study: 145

Delivery Options

Course typically offered: Semester 1

Component	Contact Hours
Lecture	22
Online	11
Workshop	22

Grading Basis: 40 %

Assessment Details

Category	Short Description	Description	Weighting (%)	Exam Duration
Essay	Essay	2000 word Essay - Conduct complex investigations	40	
Portfolio	Portfolio	Four tasks. Two short submissions and two observed sessions (2,500 words total)	60	

Aims

Develop knowledge and understanding of the investigative process in a range of operational contexts.

Develop practical solutions to provide effective policing methods in this area whilst furthering their own competence within the pathway.

Learning Outcomes

After completing the module the student should be able to:

- 1 Critically assess the knowledge and skills required to conduct investigations. In doing so evidence an understanding the relevance of liaising with specialists in relation to cases.
- 2 Critically assess methods to balance the intricacies associated with victim and witness care during an investigation, taking into account any additional professional considerations.
- 3 Critically assess ways to ensure the well-being and resilience of the investigative team and self during an investigation.
- 4 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of victim, witness and suspect interviewing. Apply this knowledge to scenarios.

Learning Outcomes of Assessments

The assessment item list is assessed via the learning outcomes listed:

Essay	1	2	3
Portfolio	4		

Outline Syllabus

Relevant legislation.

Initial assessment and management of potential vulnerabilities of victim(s)/witness(es)/suspect(s).

Additional strategies that may be required to support the investigation. Use of media, mass screening etc.

Community considerations.

Briefing and de-briefing using recognised national formats.

Recording the tasking of others, including experts or specialist advisors. Conducting and prioritising fast-track responses in an auditable and retrievable format.

Role of internal specialists, including:

- *Crime Scene Investigator*
- *Digital or traditional forensics*
- *Digital Media Investigator*
- *Financial Investigator*
- *Senior Investigating Officer*
- *Firearms*

Covert methods and their use in an investigation.

Role of coroner.

Offender management – Guns and gangs.

Impact on and Support required for victims, including therapeutic support, consent issues and maintaining on-going support throughout the investigation.

The Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Process. Welfare of self

and others during an investigation
Role of the CPS, early engagement and pre-trial case conferences.
Social Media.
Police and the Community.
Role of the press officer/corporate communications.
Effective engagement with the Media.
Interviews of suspects in custody
Interview of witnesses

Learning Activities

Lectures, supported online Canvas activities and seminars.

Notes

Lectures will deliver the knowledge components to students. Directed study will reinforce areas. Workshops will provide opportunities to apply knowledge to scenarios and simulations.

Where relevant and appropriate the concept of evidence based policing will be introduced and its relevance in this context explained. There will also be reference to the College of Policing 'What Works' facility.

National Policing Curriculum

Indicative Content

Police Investigations

1.1 Relevant legislation, including legislation applicable in specific areas (e.g. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002)

1.2 Powers applicable to investigations, including: • Entry powers • Powers of arrest • Search powers • Powers of seizure including legal privilege • S8 warrants

1.3 Definitions of 'criminal investigations' and 'investigator'

1.4 Ethical considerations when conducting investigations

1.5 Evidence base behind investigative concepts

1.6 Knowledge and skills required

1.7 Investigative mind-set

1.8 Principles of an investigation: • Preserve life • Preserve scenes • Secure evidence • Identify victims • Identify suspects 1.9 Making decisions in an investigative context in accordance with the National Decision Model 2 Understand the structure and processes in relation to conducting an investigation

2.1 Definitions of key terminology:

• Investigative mind set • Best evidence • Material/information/intelligence • Disclosure

2.2 The stages of an investigation

2.3 How to develop an investigative hypothesis

2.4 Specialists who may be involved

3.1 What constitutes 'material', 'information', 'intelligence' or 'evidence'

3.2 Evidence-gathering opportunities: • Victims • Witnesses • Suspects • Crime scenes (including physical and digital scenes of crime) • Passive data generators e.g. CCTV, data communication sources, banking and credit card records

4.1 Types of evidence

4.2 How digital technology can capture best evidence e.g. body-worn video cameras

5.1 Legislation to be considered during interviews, including: • PACE Code E - Audio Recording of Interviews • PACE Code F - Video Recording of interviews

5.2 The evidence base associated with the PEACE interview process

5.3 The principles of investigative interviewing

5.4 The PEACE interview process: • Planning and preparation • Engage and explain • Account clarification and challenge • Closure • Evaluation

5.5 Individuals who may need to be involved in interview process, including: • Interpreters • Legal advisors • Intermediaries

5.6 Non-verbal signals seen in interviews

6.1 Define 'volume and priority' crime and 'serious and complex' investigations

6.2 Specific considerations to be taken into account when dealing with the following investigations: • Anti-social behaviour and disputes • Hate crime (including the importance of proving hostility) • Public protection and domestic abuse • Roads policing (including road death investigation) • Public order • Firearms • Extremism • Terrorism

7.1 Role of specialists in retrieving information/intelligence or evidence from devices

8.1 Relevant legislation

8.2 Community considerations

8.3 Briefing and de-briefing using recognised national formats (i.e. IIMARCH, SAFCOM)

8.4 Role of internal specialists, including: • Crime Scene Investigator • Digital or traditional forensics specialists • Digital Media Investigator • Financial Investigator • Senior Investigating Officer

8.5 Additional investigative processes that may be required e.g. inquests

8.6 Role of coroner

9.1 Impact of trauma on victim(s) and witnesses involved in complex and serious offending

9.2 Support required for victims, including therapeutic support, consent issues and maintaining on-going support throughout the investigation

9.3 Professional support that may be involved

9.4 The role of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)

9.5 Victim's right to review

10.1 Specific legislation applicable

10.2 Types of offending that will be serious and complex e.g. offences which: • Involve the use of violence, including weapons and firearms • Are sexual assaults • Can result in substantial financial gain • Cause substantial financial loss to the victim • Are conducted by a large number of persons in pursuit of a common purpose

11.1 Role of the CPS, early engagement and pre-trial case conferences

11.2 Case discussions prior to engaging a specialist e.g. Forensic Medical Examiner

11.3 Logistics of disclosure during complex or major investigations e.g. case management systems and databases

11.4 Cold case reviews

Learning Outcomes
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11