

Graduate Diploma Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 6 - 40 Credits

Workbook title: Competency Based Workbook 2 (DHEP/DET)

To be completed by DHEP Detective students only

**(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/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.*
- *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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Task 1

**Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:
Vulnerability and Risk, Evidence-based policing**

You must choose **serious and complex investigation** in which you played a significant role with a victim of crime and reflect on what happened.

Give a brief description of the **investigation** 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 during the **investigative process**

Explore what works in relation to tackling repeat victimisation and repeat offending during this **investigation**. Consider the use of evidence-based policing.

2000 words (+/- 10%: *include your actual word count at the end of each section*)

ANSWER:

My current role consists of working as a trainee detective within the Rape Investigation Team (RIT), which as you can imagine investigating Rape and Serious Sexual Offences (RASSO) is a very complex process and has its numerous challenges.

Statistics show that reports of RASSO in England and Wales have grown notably in recent years from total reports of sexual offences of 56,652 in 2002–2003 to 162,936 in 2019–20, an increase of 188% (Office for National Statistics, 2021). However, the number of cases going to court has fallen (CPS, 2022).

Noting the above, I have researched numerous amounts of articles trying to get a better understanding of the reasoning for the increased reporting of serious sexual offences, the report to court process; and exploring the reason why victims of sexual crimes are considered exceptionally vulnerable victims therefore less likely to report incidents. I found an interesting article with an abstract that in the broader context Taylor and Gassner 2010 comments:

“That sexual assault is recognised as among the most challenging problems facing criminal jurisdictions. Police responses to reported sexual assault are crucial to the overall criminal justice response. However, sexual offences are vastly under-reported to police, with victims reporting lack of confidence in police and the criminal justice system” (Taylor and Gassner 2010).

Compare this to the RASSO strategy in 2020, RASSO remains one of the most complex areas and the crime of rape is commonly misunderstood. There are many factors which can make this a uniquely challenging offence to prosecute, and it is

rightly managed by highly trained, specialist prosecutors. Specialist departments have been implemented to assist with the increased reporting of crimes (RIT) and specific training has been implemented to ensure investigators are equipped with the adequate guidance when dealing with these complex investigations once they have been reported by victims (CPS, 2020).

Recognizing the stats and victim's needs, these complex cases require extensive investigative work. Victim focus is paramount, and every victim needs to be treated with the upmost respect. The police investigations themselves are dependent on the victim supporting them going forward which is a major factor when trying to obtain a conviction.

The victims code sets out the 12 rights of victims which allows victims to be able to understand and to be understood, to have the details of the crime recorded without unjustified delay. To be provided with information when reporting the crime and to be referred to services that support victims; and have services and support tailored to their needs. Victims must be provided with information about compensation if applicable and provide with information about the investigation as well as prosecution. They should be allowed the opportunity to make a victim impact statement if they so wish and to be informed about the trial, trial process and potential outcomes (COP, 2021).

HMICFRS reviewed the statistics when reporting sexual offences and found that in some cases each of the criminal justice bodies they inspected was technically complying with the victims' code. However, they weren't necessarily fulfilling the spirit of the victims' code by providing empathetic support or considering individual victim's experiences during the investigation and during the court process (HMICFRS, 2023).

This is why Victim focus (VF) within South Wales Police is so important and valuable. VF are independent from the police; they give that additional support to victims. They concentrate on the victims needs during and after a crime is reported, the legal system in England and Wales has been around for a long time and is widely respected but it is highly complicated. VF are there to provide guidance during the investigation and what happens if the victim will need to attend court and referring them to witness care if cases do end up in court (Victim Focus, 2024).

Considering the victims code and needs I will be discussing a specific case I dealt with during my first few months within RIT. This investigation involved a victim who was married to the suspect and had a child with him and originally reported a serious domestic assault. When officers initially attended the call, the suspect was no longer at the address, officers tried to obtain an account, however the victim disclosed historical assaults and rapes.

After this disclosure was made, the officers called RIT asking for assistance, as they didn't have any attending officer sexual offence trained to take original account from the victim, which is essential during the infancy of a rape investigation. I was assigned and attended the address, initially she intended on withdrawing her original report. To ensure the victim had the support she needed for us to take the initial account, I needed to explore her specific requirements first.

Victims of these types of crimes are exceptionally vulnerable, RASSO victims are all too often targeted by offenders because of one or more protected characteristics or other forms of vulnerability (CPS, 2020).

These factors may provide ease of access or opportunity for the offender, who may also hope that a vulnerable victim will be less likely to report the crime, and less likely to be believed if they do, this victim felt so isolated, there were clear signs of trauma, and she was evidently struggling when making this initial report to the police. She mentioned several times that it was her husband, therefore he had a right to the sex and to beat her if she didn't do as he pleased.

Kersti and Torres (2016) noted that the evidence is clear that marital rape is widespread and affects millions of women across the globe. However, the rich, ethnographic work of the anthropologists reveals that forced sex in marriage and other intimate relationships is not defined, experienced, or sanctioned the same way cross culturally. "Still, regardless of how intimate sexual violence is understood in a particular cultural context, women everywhere experience it as a violation that undermines their health and well-being" (Kersti and Torres, 2016).

In this case I needed to consider and respect the victims' cultural beliefs, as she stated that she personally felt she would be disrespected by her family and her religious community would shun her if she reported. She realised the implications and despite that her main concern was protecting her child and I had to ensure that they were both safeguarded. It is an officer's obligation as per guidance within the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA), that chief officers should have regard to their duty to protect the public, particularly those members of society such as vulnerable adults and children who are less able than others to protect themselves and this filters down to investigators (NPIA, 2012).

There were other factors such as trauma that I needed to consider with the severity of the crime that's taken place. Taylor, 2004 explains that "Victims of sexual assault are left to deal with various layers of trauma. Among crimes against the person, sexual violence is the most severe traumatic crime that can be inflicted on a person whether child or adult. Victims of repeated and long-term sexual violence, this trauma is significantly exacerbated and compounded. Unlike other crimes, victims of sexual violence face an agonising choice regarding disclosure and police reporting (Taylor, 2004).

Comparing the Taylors research in 2004 to CPS findings in 2020, where they stated that:

"Significant psychological evidence shows that the neurological response to the trauma of rape and sexual assault can impair a complainant's ability to give a clear and coherent account of the event. Some victims may return to the suspect after the event and/or contact them with friendly messages to reduce the risk of being targeted again by the perpetrator, or because they want to block out the abuse to return to a sense of normality" (CPS, 2020).

I had to ensure I was empathetic with what the victim was going through, using the right terminology and victim engagement was paramount during this investigation.

The victim showed signs of rape trauma syndrome she had become slightly withdrawn and spoke highly about the suspect.

Gomes, Albino. (2020) explored Rape Trauma Syndrome (RTS) which was first identified in 1974 by Ann Burgess and Lytle Holmstrom who conducted a yearlong study on 146 rape victims. Immediately following the life-threatening crime of rape, and for some time afterward, victims exhibit an acute stress reaction through behavioural, somatic, and psychological reactions known as RTS (Gomes & Albino, 2020).

Significant part of my role is understanding the trauma impact of these incidents on the victim, how they may react and to understand the rationale with the way in which they act. The victim was showing clear signs of RTS, and she appeared vulnerable.

I knew this from my understanding of College of Policing (2021) definition “A person is vulnerable if because of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to take care of or protect themselves or others from harm or exploitation” (COP, 2021).

Upon my initial assessment I knew I needed to speak with the vulnerable adult unit, firstly to identify if she was known to them, if there was any support in place, and if this wasn't the case then a referral would need to be made. After speaking with the department in the first instance, I was able to establish that a referral had already been put in place for additional support for her after a previous domestic report made. The victim on this occasion was known to Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) and had an independent domestic violence advisor (IDVA), social worker and appropriate adult via Adefriad.

The IDVAs provide support to victims both within and outside the criminal justice system, supporting victims with housing, benefits, social services, counselling, and children's issues. Within the criminal justice system, the IDVAs link with the Witness Care Units and ensure victims have access to pre-court visits and risk assessments through MARACs (MOJ, 2022).

The victim was willing to complete a Video Recorded Interview (VRI) as per Section 16 Youth Justice and Criminal evidence act 1999, all victims of sexual offences are entitled to a video recorded interview, but they can provide a statement if they prefer it's their choice (COP, 2020).

Achieving best evidence via a recorded interview is imperative for a serious sexual offence such as rape. Research suggests that the intimidation of victims and witnesses is likely to arise in sexual offences, especially ones where the victim knew the offender and in crimes that involve repeated victimisation. In addition, some victims to other crimes may be suffering from fear and distress and may require safeguarding and support to give their best evidence. While the legislation distinguishes between vulnerable and intimidated witnesses, in respect of the criteria for their eligibility for special measures it is important to acknowledge these factors (Gov, 2022).

Once the video recorded interview had ended, I had to ensure that there was adequate and further support put in place for the victim. I referred her to New

Pathways due to their specialised support for victims of sexual offences. Research also show that Intimidated victims are likely to benefit from the support of an Independent Sexual Violence Adviser (ISVA) as appropriate (GOV, 2022).

I immediately placed a referral with the vulnerable adult unit who assigned the victim an independent sexual violence advisor (ISVA), they are specialists in the field of serious sexual assaults and are imperative for our victims.

Ministry of Justice 2022 outlined that “Victims of sexual violence and abuse may have multiple support and safety needs because of the nature of these crimes. These may include therapeutic support, housing, treatment of injuries and infection, drugs and alcohol treatment, risk assessment and support through the criminal justice process and ISVA’s are vital in supporting these requirements. (MOJ, 2022).

Critical markers were placed on the victim, her child and address due to severity of the crime and to ensure she was safeguarded in the event of being targeted by the suspect or his family members due to their cultural beliefs. The victim was made aware of the numerous available protective measures, and a conversation was had to ensure that victim needs were considered.

An assessment should be considered if there was the likelihood of re-victimisation, so additional protective measures were put in place. Protective measures such as forensic marking to deter perpetrators from repeat offending using forensic marking of moveable items and doorways, panic alarms, and forensic sprays or greases (COP, 2022).

Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) was requested through the magistrate’s court. An SHPO may, for example, prohibit an offender from engaging activities on the internet or community which again was significantly important with this suspect due to the cultural aspects. SHPO’s are implemented if the courts are satisfied that it is necessary to make such an order for the purposes of protecting the public from sexual harm from the defendant (CPS, 2023)

In conclusion, due to the nature of the incident and the overwhelming evidence the individual pleaded ‘Guilty’ and was remanded. The victim was safeguarded she was rehomed with the assistance of local housing authorities who worked closely with the police during this investigation. The RASSO specific sexual offence training I’ve had, has enabled me to conduct a successful and effective investigation in this circumstance. A significant part of these investigations is focusing on vulnerability and the victim focus approach which is crucial.

Word Count 2214

Task 2

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Conducting Investigations

You should choose an **serious and complex 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:

In this answer I am going to explore a Rape case that I was involved in a few months ago and detail what steps I took within the investigation. This specific investigation like any of the cases within RIT was complex, the main factor making this complicated was due to it being a live incident. Specific immediate actions needed to be taken to ensure important evidence was not lost. Due to the victim being entitled to lifetime anonymity and for confidential reasons, I shall not be specifying any personal details of any of those involved in this specific case.

When the report was first made, the risk was assessed and fast-track actions were required to be prioritised. In any criminal investigation, I would always use the five building blocks which would consist of preserving life, preserving scenes, securing evidence, identifying the victim, and identifying the suspect.

College of policing specify guidance when investigating, these are actions that if pursued immediately, may help to establish important facts, identify the suspect, preserve evidence, or lead to the early arrest and resolution of the investigation. Fast-track actions may require additional or specialist resources to be completed within the golden hour period, or as soon as possible thereafter (COP, 2013).

My main priority in this investigation was firstly safeguarding the victim as that takes precedence over any investigation. I knew due to forensic opportunities that CSI attendance was essential, so I preserved the scene and the victim in order secure evidence. I explained my rationale of each step to the victim, explaining that we would need to take her down to the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC).

I am going to detail the golden hour considerations I used with this specific investigation. As defined by College of Policing (2013)

“The golden hour is the period immediately following the report of an offence or incident, when positive action should be taken. This may include protecting, preserving, or gathering material that may otherwise be concealed, lost, damaged, altered or destroyed”. (CoP, 2013).

I knew that effective action during the golden hour will enhance the opportunity to identify suspects, protect victims and witnesses and help to secure positive criminal justice outcomes. Everyone involved in investigating a crime or incident must help to preserve life, secure material, minimise the amount of material that could be lost and maximise the chance of securing material that will be admissible in court” (CoP, 2013).

Due to the rape allegation and forensic opportunities this approach was vital within a few hours of police receiving the report. The forensic opportunities were that of the victim herself, the bedding, DNA samples, Items such as clothing and photographs would be required. College of policing outline that contextual photographs to record the location of any seized exhibits or areas of interest, while also demonstrating their orientation and relevance to the scene itself so its imperative not to touch or move anything (CoP, 2020).

The Fast track actions taken were that of securing the crime scenes (both victim and room), collecting forensic evidence, gathering CCTV, witness accounts and conducting video recorded interviews with the victim to achieve best evidence. Establishing who the witnesses were to get accounts, and to identify the suspect. Therefore, we needed to act fast follow up all reasonable lines of enquiry effectively.

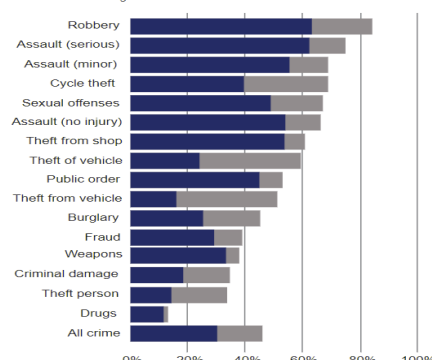
The victim had given officers descriptions of the suspect which allowed for CCTV in the venue to be viewed to identify the unknown male suspect. It was crucial to identify him, as he was a risk to the public, at the information we had at that time with the allegation made that we had a potential serious sex offender out there. It was established that there was CCTV at the location.

CCTV has become paramount and extremely significant to the police when conducting investigations, it's a brilliant aid to deter and prevent crimes, detect offenders and for crowd control situations. CCTV systems have become increasingly popular among municipalities and LEAs, as they provide important surveillance and prevention perspectives and serve as a tool for police investigation (Goold, 2012).

Matthew Ashby (2017) conducted a study on how beneficial CCTV is with investigations. He stated "The Value of CCTV Surveillance Cameras as an Investigative Tool: An Empirical Analysis" published in the European Journal of Criminal Policy Research, explores the degree to which CCTV recordings were useful to police during criminal investigations. Ashby analysed the offences and circumstances under which investigating authorities considered CCTV useful to investigations.

The diagram below shows how significant and vital CCTV, surveillance footage is for police investigations (ASHBY, 2017).

Figure 2 shows the proportion of crimes where CCTV footage was available and useful to investigations.



(College of Policing, 2010)

An early evidence kit was applied when I initially attended the scene with the victim, I explained to her what it entailed, and she gave consent for me to take her DNA swabs. These were then exhibited as evidence.

Due to the severity of the trauma caused by this incident, I could visibly see the victim was shaking and really upset. Her welfare was important, and I explained the urgency of forensics but explained it's up to her if she wanted to proceed, it didn't need to be completed immediately as she had a few days within the forensic window. Some types of medical forensic evidence can only be taken in the first seven or so days after the assault happened. And the sooner evidence is collected the better - in the first few days is ideal (Policing UK, 2024).

After a discussion regarding next steps and building rapport with the victim she decided that she wanted to get the examination completed and over with, and she didn't want to delay the process.

I obtained her initial account of the incident via the PPD3, a formal process which south Wales police use. This was where the victim disclosed and stated that she had just froze when she awoke to the suspect with his penis inside her, that she couldn't say anything and the fact she didn't scream, she started to blame herself.

This was when I explained to her it was not her fault at all, she was dealing with trauma, and I explained the fight, flight, freeze, flop, and friend response to traumatic events. Remembering and reciting what I had learnt via new pathways and in my RASSO training and I explained to her that this is a common reaction to rape and sexual violence. In addition, I clarified to her that freezing is not giving consent; it is an instinctive survival response, and she is not to blame.

I went into detail reiterating that many victims and survivors of sexual crimes like her blame themselves for what happened. Feelings of shame, guilt and self-blame can be very hard to deal with and I further explained that there is support out there for her such as the rape crisis team who outline self-blame as follows:

“It’s common to blame yourself after experiencing rape or any other form of sexual violence or abuse. You might also feel guilty or ashamed. Although these kinds of feelings are common, this doesn’t mean they are true. You are not to blame for what happened to you” (Rape Crisis England and Wales, 2024).

Recognizing the victim was a crime scene herself due to the forensic opportunities with her DNA, clothing, and fibres. I had to ensure that there was no cross contamination, so I solely dealt with her during the investigation. The reason for this approach, as specified by Dr Edmond Locard who formulated the principle that every contact leaves a trace, however minuscule such as fingerprints, DNA, fibres, and footwear marks. When a foreign object or piece of material is brought to a crime scene, tracing its origin can assist an investigation (College of Policing, 2017). Due to severity of this case, I did not want to jeopardise any evidence within it.

A forensic examination was conducted at the SARC with a medical professional who acted with integrity throughout and assisted with making the victim feel slightly at ease during the ordeal. The victim was exhausted afterwards and couldn’t complete her video interview that evening. I explained what was involved when completing a Video Recorded Interview (VRI) outlining its purpose to Achieve Best Evidence (ABE). The VRI was arranged for the following day.

Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) (2022) outlines what achieving best evidence entails with recorded interviews as:

“Evidence-in-chief is your description of what happened to you. This special measure allows us to video record your evidence before the trial and play it back during trial so that you don’t need to repeat all the details of the offence in court. You will still be asked additional questions by the prosecution barrister to clarify any issues and be cross-examined” (CPS, 2022).

I had been informed over the airwaves that the suspect had been located and arrested. From the initial account from the victim, I knew that urgent intimate and non-intimate swabs were required from the suspect whilst he was in custody. I explained to the officers conveying the suspect to custody that they must ensure the suspect was not left in his cell unattended and an officer needed to be sat with him one on one until the intimate swabs were authorised by an inspector. I then spoke with the duty custody sergeant requesting that the non-intimate swabs were taken on arrival. I relayed this information back to the custody sergeant, so he was aware when the suspect arrived. Whilst the suspect is authorised into custody, South Wales

Police have a duty of care to that suspect ensuring he has his rights given in line with codes of practice within the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE). Code C outlines the process whilst a suspect is in detention, their treatment whilst in detention and questioning of them by police officer. All detainees must be informed that they may at any time consult and communicate privately with a solicitor, whether in person, in writing or by telephone, and that free independent legal advice is available (PACE, 1984).

A Section 18 search warrant was authorised by an inspector, this was then conducted on the suspects' vehicle where his mobile phone was seized as this potentially had relevant data that could be evidential to the case. This was conducted in accordance with PACE (1984). This power allows officers to enter and search the premises occupied or controlled by a suspect who has been arrested for an indictable offence. There must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is evidence relating to that offence, or to another connected or similar indictable offence, on the premises. In this specific case we were looking for his mobile phone or any clothing belonging to him worn as observed on CCTV (College of Policing, 2013).

Support for victims and safeguarding take precedence before any investigation. The victim's well-being is the most important aspect when dealing with such complexity within an investigation. Victim of these RASSO offences, require the additional support, they are entitled for further support via New Pathways, Women's Aid, Victim Focus and the Rape Crisis Teams. Independent Sexual Violent Advisors (ISVA) are highly impactful, and one was assigned to this victim. ISVAs support victims to make informed choices and can work with other agencies to meet victims' needs. They have been found to positively impact victims' experiences as well as to boost engagement with the criminal justice system (Gov, 2024).

I was required to act professional throughout this investigation and using my RASSO training effectively. I was aware and recognised that the gravity of this crime and the long-lasting impact it has on all individuals involved and the community would be everlasting recalling an article I read whereby CPS (2021) outlined the effect of rape. "Rape is a devastating crime which can have a lasting impact on victims, their families, and the wider community. It is committed primarily, although not exclusively, by men against women. It occurs in all communities regardless of background and socio-economic factors" (CPS, 2021).

Preventative measures and contingency plans were put in place if CPS were to decline remanding the suspect. Therefore, specific bail conditions were discussed with the victim and were noted on the niche file to safeguard the victim as well as any witnesses in this case. I had to go into detail with the victim about community awareness and the fact she was entitled to lifetime anonymity that she didn't have to tell people even if they asked. As a victim of a sexual offence, you are automatically entitled to lifelong anonymity in the press or any other publication (CPS, 2024).

In conclusion, after significant conversations with CPS, the significant evidence gathered rapidly with forensics being completed, CCTV and interviews. The decision

was made to charge and remand the suspect in custody. His legal representative was made aware of this decision and the suspect was relayed this information in custody. This specific investigation is a great example of how fast paced they become and vital it is to gather evidence in the first instance. Alongside my colleagues we showed professionalism throughout the incident and managed to remand a suspect for a serious crime whilst treating him fairly despite the crime he had committed.

Word count 2194

Authentication signature:

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

Signed: Jodie Stirling

Date:

03.06.2024

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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