

Graduate Diploma Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 6 - 40 Credits

**Workbook title: Competency Based Workbook
2 (DHEP)**

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

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FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMME

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

Workbook Guidance

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

What is the workbook for?

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

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

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

How should the workbook be presented?

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

Word count policy can be found in chapter 7 of the Academic Quality under section 7.7 (this applies to presenting work above and under the specified word count).

(https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/media/uwtsd-website/content-assets/documents/academic-office/agh-chapters/chapters---en/Chapter_07_Assessment-Taught_Programmes_Pages_72-79-UPDATED-05-11-2019.pdf)

Reflective practice is a core aspect for your workbooks and although there is a variety of useful resources on Moodle, there is one particular book, that is specifically based on reflective practice in policing, here is a link to one chapter from Selina Copley's Reflective Practice for Policing Students:

https://moodle.uwtsd.ac.uk/pluginfile.php/298870/mod_resource/content/1/Reflective%20Practice%20for%20Policing%20Students%20-%20Selina%20Copley%20Chapter5.pdf

How is the workbook assessed?

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

NOTE

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

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

Dyslexia and other special circumstances

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

Competency Based Workbook 2 - Learner Workbook

Guidance:

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

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	
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Task 1

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

You must choose **a policing incident** in which you played a significant role with a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour and reflect on what happened.

Give a brief description of the incident including social and legislative contexts and any relevant cultural, ethnicity and language issues.

Critically evaluate the appropriateness of different approaches (by professionals and the police) in supporting or managing vulnerable people or people at risk of harm.

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

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

ANSWER:

Currently, I am based in the South Wales Rape Investigation Team (RIT). This is a specialist team that was set up to investigate rapes across South Wales. The focus of this department was to be able to provide the best possible service to victims of rape while building strong partnership ties with partner agencies such as the Sexual Help Referral Centre (SARC). Throughout this essay, I will discuss one of these investigations where I played a significant role with a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour and that I was an Officer in Charge (OIC) for. I will reflect on the relevant legislation that was used as well as any barriers that I had to overcome. I will also discuss the partner agency work that plays a vital part in this role and the steps that are taken to prevent repeat victimisation.

We had received a call from a victim stating she had been vaginally raped by her ex-partner the night before making the call to police. When determining if a sexual offence is rape, you must refer to the 2003 Sexual Offences Act. This act sets out the parameters for rape. Rape is defined as when Person A intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus, or mouth of Person B with his penis. And that person B does not consent, and that person A does not reasonably believe that B consents (Legislation.Gov, 2003). In rape cases, this is achieved by means of a PPD3. A PPD3 is the first account provided by the victim. This first account should be taken as soon as possible after the alleged offence has taken place. This first account is

broken down into simple, short questions. This is designed to provide investigators with an overview of the offence under investigation, provide us with lines of inquiry, and help determine if the offence falls within the forensic window. In this case, it was confirmed via PPD3 that the offence had occurred within the last 36 hours. This would place it within the 10-day forensic window recognised by the NHS SARC guidelines for vaginal penetration (NHS-SARC, 2023). The latest reports from the victim suggested that the defendant was still at her home address. Police attended the address, and the defendant was arrested on suspicion of rape under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, as referenced above. The defendant was taken into police custody, where his detention was authorised. As this is a serious sexual offence that falls within the forensic window, it is required that we try to obtain intimate samples from the suspect. These must be authorised by an inspector, and a suitable forensic strategy must be put in place. These may also only be taken with the defendant's permission, as outlined by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) 1984, Section 62(1) (Legislation.Gov, 2020). I then conducted a PACE interview, and the defendant was released on bail pending further investigation.

With a rape investigation, there is a lot of work that is carried out within the first 24 hours after the report is made to the police. This is more so in this case, as the alleged offence falls within the forensic window. This can often be extremely overwhelming for the victim, especially if forensic work is required. By the very nature of the offence, any victim of rape is extremely vulnerable, as they have just been through one of the most traumatic experiences imaginable. It is not only our responsibility as the police to investigate the crime but also to ensure the victims are supported to the best of our abilities, as we are a victim-led organisation. This is outlined in the codes of practice for victims of crime. Here, a victim of crime is defined as any person who has been harmed physically, mentally, emotionally, or financially by crime (Ministry of Justice, 2021).

Within the RIT team, we work extremely closely with the Ynys Saff Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC). Alongside police and the OIC for the investigation, SARC is the first point of contact for supporting a victim through these traumatic experiences and plays a vital role in supporting police by ensuring the victims' needs always come first. SARC offers a range of services that start immediately when the first report is made and continue this support and advocacy through the criminal justice process (NHS CYMRU, 2023). In this case, forensic work was required the night of the report, so SARC opened up and provided the forensic medical examination within their secure unit. During this, SARC also ensure an Independent Sexual Violence Adviser (ISVA) is assigned to the victim and present for this examination. ISVA's role is outlined by the home office as

"Independent Sexual Violence Advisers (ISVAs) play an important role in providing specialist, tailored support to victims and survivors of sexual violence." "An ISVA is an adviser who works with people who have experienced rape and sexual assault, irrespective of whether they have reported it to the police." (Home Office, 2017).

The ISVA's role is vital and also provides that link between the victim and the police. Through the duration of this investigation, I ensured that the ISVA was always kept up to date on anything that the victim may want to know. This saves the victim from having to contact the police, as the ISVA is seen by many victims as a more approachable and less formal point of contact.

When the initial days of the investigation have passed, it can feel like an extremely long process for victims of any sexual offence, but especially rape. Unfortunately, rape cases are extremely complex and require multiple examinations, DNA, CCTV, and witness statements to be collected and reviewed. During these protracted investigations, research showed that officers that are on Rape and Serious Sexual Offences (RASSO) teams can feel like they are "getting too involved" if they try to carry out all of the victim support roles themselves (College of Policing, 2022). This is an opinion shared by academics and officers alike, such as McMillan, who states that the pressure of this role combined with high caseloads can cause problems. However, McMillan stresses the importance of OICs working with ISVAs to reduce this pressure on the OIC (McMillan, 2015).

Beyond the OIC, SARC, and ISVA support, there are other forms of support available to any victim of crime. Within South Wales Police, it is policy to offer victim support services to all victims of crime, no matter what they are. In this case, I offered this service to the victim, who chose to accept it. Victim support offers 24-hour support, seven days a week, to victims of crime. They are independent from the police, and their support is completely free and confidential (Victim Support, 2023). This provided my victim with a further line of support that was not the police or NHS but a third party. Victim support offered my victim multiple support lines, such as target hardening, an individual case officer to be her point of contact, and any assistance she may require throughout the course of this criminal investigation. This may seem similar or the same as what the ISVA and police offer, but this is all about giving our victims the most support possible. Each organisation plays its own part in offering this service, and as the above research shows, no one organisation can complete this vital role alone. This, in my opinion, has been one of the biggest learning points and improvements for the management and running of serious sexual offence cases over the last few years.

While it will never be possible to completely eradicate RASSO offences, there are steps that can and are being taken to help prevent these offences from occurring and that aim to educate young people and target and harden those most vulnerable in our society. I will be looking at action taken by South Wales Police specifically.

South Wales Police has put a large emphasis on the prevention of repeat victimisation through education of its police workforce, both police officers and police staff. This is primarily being carried out through vulnerability awareness training. This is not only intended as an uplift in education around the prevention and handling of RASSO offences but also as a proactive target-hardening measure. This training looks at the identification of potential victims as well as the identification of sexual predators within a specific setting and outlines actions that can be implemented to prevent offences from taking place. This has been done by identifying location-specific locations and times of day where RASSO offences are more likely to occur, as well as certain demographics that are more likely to be targeted (Police and Crime Commissioner, 2015). An example of this is the nighttime economy. It was discovered that the chances of a RASSO offence occurring were significantly higher during the nighttime economy. It was also proven that certain steps can be adopted to significantly reduce the risk of RASSO offences ever developing. This was done through steps such as street pastors, drink-aware crews, bar staff training, and publicity campaigns (College of Policing, 2022). Many of these have been adopted by the South Wales Police and have been highly effective in preventing and reducing RASSO offences.

A targeted example of this is the Minerva operation that I have played an active role in within South Wales Police. This is a proactive operation that targets potential victims and perpetrators of RASSO offences within the nighttime economy. We achieve this through the use of plain-clothes officers, whose role is to identify people who could be vulnerable to exploitation and safeguard them there and then (South Wales Police, 2022). This, in tandem with the above-mentioned support services as well as police initiatives such as the Safety Bus which has taken 1,500 people to a place of safety, removing the potential for any offences to take place. From experience, I have worked on all of the aforementioned initiatives aimed at preventing repeat victimisation as well as repeat offending and have seen the difference these have made firsthand, especially when looking at the impact they have had on RASSO offending numbers.

In conclusion, RASSO offences are, by their very nature, extremely complex. Over the past 10 years, however, the services and understanding of these investigations have improved. The police are now essentially far more victim-focused and are more willing to work with partner agencies to offer the best possible service rather than trying to work alone. This has vastly improved the victims experience, as in my case. The support and advice my victim received came not only from the police but also from health and third-party organisations working together to deliver a comprehensive service. I truly believe the work of partner agencies alongside the police is vital in keeping victim confidence up, something that is vital to maintain throughout what is a long, hard route to court. The understanding and research going into preventative measures around sexual offences, especially RASSO cases, is clearly showing results from the decrease in number of reported sexual offences while the above-named initiatives are running. South Wales Police are using research and data analysis to target those areas of our society that are most

vulnerable, enabling us to target the real issue and focus resources where they can make a difference.

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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:

Task 2 Option 4

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Information and Intelligence

You should choose an investigation that you have been involved in **that was of a complex nature**, in which you played a significant role.

Critically analyse an investigation, that you have led, commenting on the effectiveness of the National Intelligence Model and the importance of the role played by cross border cooperation in relation to your information and intelligence.

Reference how effective information and intelligence was used within your operation, and how you used specialist intelligence tools to support your complex investigation.

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 5

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Conducting Investigations

You should choose an investigation that you have been involved in **that was of a complex nature**, in which you played a significant role.

Critically evaluate the processes employed in a complex investigation you have been involved in, and the fast-track actions that you have utilised.

Evaluate the support you have provided to victims, witnesses, and offenders (where appropriate) during a complex investigation and reference the management of your own personal values and attitudes in relation to this.

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

Answer:

All investigations are complex in their own way, and each case will bring its own set of challenges. I have been posted to the South Wales rape investigation team for the past 8 months. Each case we deal with is extremely sensitive and complex by its very nature. However, with rape investigations that are within the forensic window, these challenges are amplified, and you are constantly working against the clock. There is a balancing act between ensuring that the investigation is progressing to the best of your ability while at the same time ensuring the victim is always receiving the best possible care and attention. At the end of the day, the victim always comes first, and nowhere is this fact more prevalent than in a rape investigation.

In this essay, I will discuss a red remand case that I am now the lead investigating officer for. A red remand case is where the suspect is charged while still in custody by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS). For any red remand case, there is extreme pressure on the investigation team to gather all the possible evidence within the 24-hour custody clock and present this in a case file for the CPS to be able to make an informed decision on whether

there is enough evidence to be able to issue a charge. During the course of this paper, I will discuss the complications and workarounds that I employed during this investigation, the strict time frames that need to be met, and why these are so important. I will also discuss when officers can apply for extra time in certain circumstances and how this time is used in a live, complex investigation.

This report was initially for a sexual assault by touching that had come in while we were off duty. By the time we came in and reviewed the case in the morning, it was agreed that this might in fact be a rape or attempted rape case. This thought process originated with multiple witnesses who had originally reported the offences coming forward with further details that would suggest that this might have been more than sexual assault by touching. Due to the time of the offence being reported in the early hours of the morning, it was difficult for response officers to gauge the full picture as some of the witnesses who were there were understandably tired and did not want to provide statements there and then. When reviewing this incident, I was concerned over the state of undress in which the victim was found as well as the attitude of the suspect, along with witness statements we had obtained. I was also now receiving further information from the reporting persons and other witnesses that suggests this could indeed have been a rape offence. Due to this new information, I have taken custody and further arrested the suspect on suspicion of rape. Rape is defined as:

Person A must intentionally penetrate the vagina, anus, or mouth of Person B with his penis. And that person B does not consent, and that person A does not reasonably believe that B consents (Legislation.Gov, 2003).

My main thought process at this stage was the state of undress of the victim and the further reports stating she was completely unconscious. The question of consent in any rape case is extremely complex; however, if it is suggested, as in this case, by a witness that the victim was unconscious, we must consider whether the complainant retains the capacity to consent. R v Bree [2007] EWCA Crim 804 paragraph 34 (CPS, 2021). In the case of R. V. Bree (2007), it states under paragraph 34,

"If, through drink (or for any other reason), the complainant has temporarily lost her capacity to choose whether to have intercourse on the relevant occasion, she is not consenting, and subject to questions about the

defendant's state of mind, if intercourse takes place, this would be rape." (Baillii, 2007).

While attending custody to further arrest the suspect, I have proceeded to apply for an intimate sample to be taken from the suspect. I have requested these as a matter of priority from my supervising officer and the PACE inspector. In normal circumstances, in a rape case, these examinations would be done as soon as the suspect entered custody; however, as he was only now further arrested for rape, these examinations have become relevant and are now time-critical. The process for obtaining these samples is by requesting that a forensic strategy be created by an officer of the rank of at least Sergeant that must then be reviewed and authorised by a custody PACE Inspector, and the appropriate consent is given as outlined by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) 1984, Section 62(1) (Legislation.Gov, 2020). This process can take hours, so I attended the inspector in person to deliver the forensic strategy and provide our rationale and reasoning for requesting these samples. By doing this, it gave the inspector more understanding and allowed him to make a faster decision about whether my request was reasonable and lawful according to PACE. Having gained permission from the inspector and consent from the suspect, the intimate samples were collected by the health care professional and exhibited by myself. The role of the health care professional is to provide medical care to all detained persons and, prior to any examination of a prisoner, to conduct a medical assessment to ensure they are fit for examination, detention, and interview (Collage of Policing, 2013).

Once this action was complete, I was able to focus on other outstanding areas of this investigation. It was now extremely important that we gather intimate samples from the victim as well as a PPD3. A PPD3 is the first account provided by the victim and often provides key lines of investigation. This is, however, an extremely difficult part of this particular investigation. I was aware that if this victim was indeed unconscious, it would be incredibly difficult for her to recall the events. And the fact that she could not remember the events that might have taken place made it all the more traumatising. This played a big part in how I handled gathering the PPD3. This is normally conducted at their home address or at the police station. However, due to my concerns mentioned above, it was decided that this would be far more appropriate if it were taken at the Cardiff Sexual Help Referral Centre (SARC). This is a facility that provides forensic medical examinations within a secure unit. They will also have an Independent Sexual Violence Adviser (ISVA) on hand to provide support and care to the victim. This is not normally required for the PPD3, but given the circumstances of the investigation, it was decided that the victim should receive all the support possible at that time. The medical examination

was conducted by the out-of-hours Force Medical Examiner (FME) and fast tracked through explaining the severity and time constraints directly to the FME over the phone. The FME provides medical services for police forces, this includes the initial examination of sexual assault victims at specialised sexual assault centres such as SARCS (BAFS, 2021).

While ensuring the victim is being cared for in the best possible way while still gathering her evidence, it's vital that all other elements of the investigation are progressing. This is extremely important in a red-remand case. With this investigation, CCTV was going to play a key role due to the location of the offences being in a high-footfall area surrounded by commercial premises. The police can only collect CCTV that is used for policing purposes. Policing purposes provide the legal basis for the collection, recording, evaluation, sharing, and retention of information (Collage of Policing, 2013). In this case, the legal basis was to bring an offender to justice, as outlined by the College of Policing. With the sheer volume of CCTV that needed to be viewed, recorded, and retained, this was not possible for one department. The call was made that this needed to be fast-tracked. I enlisted the support of the Criminal Investigation Department to help with this, as well as CSOs from the neighbouring police stations. Through sharing the workload among other partner departments, this allowed the investigation to progress at a much faster rate than with one department working on all the actions. This proved to be a vital part of the investigation. Through fast-tracking this action, we were able to identify a key piece of evidence that would be vital in securing a charge.

Further to this, a media appeal was suggested. My rationale behind this was that due to the high footfall location of the offence and CCTV now showing there were still multiple unidentified individuals in the vicinity of the offence at the time, this would be the most effective way of locating these known witnesses. I decided that this process needed to be fast-tracked through the force press officer so that the press release could be drafted and released that same day. Fast Track considerations were made in line with the College of Policing guidelines, which stated that the press officer should develop a full media strategy in line with the investigation requirements (Collage of Policing, 2013). The strategy was formed around locating potential witnesses; therefore, relevant information was released to assist potential witnesses in that regard. This appeal was generated on all South Wales Police social media accounts. With each account focusing on the communities of Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan and each having over 70,000 followers, we had the best possible chance of finding these outstanding witnesses through a geologically targeted media appeal.

Subject to PACE Section 41 (1), a person shall not be kept in police custody for more than 24 hours without being charged (Legislation.gov, 2022). This was a factor that I had been considering since the start of this investigation. As this investigation developed, it became more apparent that it could require remand and a CPS charge while in custody. For this to be possible, a superintendent must authorise an extension to the PACE custody clock. For this to be authorised, a strict set of criteria must be met. As stated by Section 42 of PACE, an officer of the rank of superintendent or above may authorise this extension as long as the prolonged detention is necessary to secure evidence outstanding for an indictable offence and that the investigation is being conducted diligently and expeditiously (Legislation.Gov, 2022).

After gaining authorization, the investigation continued, and the suspect was interviewed. I did not interview the suspect on this occasion; however, I did assist in the planning of this interview. I suggested that we adopt a staged interview approach. This is when officers will withhold certain material from the first briefing with the suspect's legal representative. This allows the officers to gather an account from the suspect before a second disclosure is made, revealing further information. This is extremely common in serious and complex investigations as a means of breaking interviews down into segments and gathering accounts on specific areas in question before revealing more information (Colleague of Policing, 2013).

Once this was done, a case file was prepared to be sent to the CPS. In this case, it was a red remand pre-charge case file. This would include all the information officers have been able to gather on the case to date, including all the information a CPS lawyer would need in order to make an informed decision on whether a case is appropriate. This process was fast-tracked further by myself, as OIC, making direct contact with CPS to ensure they had all the information they needed as well as providing a fast line of communication should they have any questions. The CPS made the decision that this case has enough evidence to issue a charge while in custody, and the suspect was remanded in custody to attend the next available court date.

As can be seen, these investigations are extremely complex, and this is only the start of what will be a lengthy court process. However, there is an extreme amount of work that is put into these investigations within the first 48 hours alone, especially while the suspect remains in custody. However, it's also important to remember that during all of this, there is a victim at the centre of these investigations, and they always come first.

By following police processes, protocols, and the law when conducting complex investigations, supporting victims, witnesses, or offenders, and maintaining a professional attitude and manner at all times, my own personal values and attitudes do not influence my work in a negative way.

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Date: 06/05/2023

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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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