

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)**

Learner name: _____

Learner's University Registration Number:

FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMME

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

Workbook Guidance

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

What is the workbook for?

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

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

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

How should the workbook be presented?

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

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

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

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

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

How is the workbook assessed?

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

NOTE

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

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

Dyslexia and other special circumstances

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

Competency Based Workbook 2 - Learner Workbook

Guidance:

- *Your workbook must contain items 1 - 5 below (in the order given).*
- *You should use the pro-forma to insert your text within each section.*
- *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

Task	Area of Professional Practice	Word count
Task 1	Vulnerability and Risk Evidence-based policing	2000
Task 2	Conducting Investigations	2000
	Bibliography	

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:

The offence I will be referring to in this essay will be that of Aggravated Burglary. I will first give a brief description of the incident identifying social and legislative contexts. There were no cultural, ethnicity or language issues regarding this case.

The incident occurred in the victim's home at around 23:00 hours whereby she was asleep in bed with her two young children. The victim heard the sound of footsteps at the top of her staircase. When the victim has turned to see what the noise was and has seen 4 males wielding machetes entering her bedroom wearing dark clothing and balaclavas. The males have told the victim not to move while they have searched the house and her bedroom. The victim was unsure as to what the males were searching for, and they have left her property without taking anything. The victim believes the suspects arrived and left in a vehicle as she heard one driving away once the males have left her property. The victim has then fled her house with her children to a friend's house to report the incident to police as she was not currently in possession of a mobile phone as hers was broken. The victim stated that she was unable to lock her front door properly as it was faulty.

In the first instance, response officers have attended at the address of the victim's friend to obtain a first account and other response officers have attended at the address of the incident to secure the property and preserve the scene for forensic opportunities. CCTV and house to house enquiries have also been conducted. Detectives have then been to visit the victim to

obtain a statement of complaint and a DNA elimination sample to exclude the victim from any DNA found by CSI at the scene. The case is currently ongoing whilst the results of the forensic examination are being awaited.

Aggravated Burglary is a serious criminal offence and is a statutory offence, generally defined as a burglary which is committed while the offender is armed or uses violence or threatens violence. In England and Wales, the offence is governed by Section 10 of the Theft Act 1968 which states that:

“A person is guilty of aggravated burglary if they commit burglary and at the time have with them any weapon of offence, firearm, imitation firearm or explosive.”

Theft Act (1968)

This definition highlights the increased danger posed by the offender as it shows the offender is prepared to use violence.

The offence carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment which also highlights its severity, and the significant risks posed to victims. When sentencing, the courts take certain factors into consideration, such as if violence was actually used and how vulnerable the victim was at the time. The courts will also consider if the offence was premeditated or opportunistic. (Sentencing Council 2022). This legislative response reflects how society views aggravated burglary as a serious and more direct threat to a person's safety, especially if it occurs in the home which should be a place of safety where the person should feel secure.

With regards to social contexts of aggravated burglary, the public perceive the offence to be particularly invasive and traumatic with victims experiencing fear, psychological harm and a sense of loss of safety due to the offence happening in their private and safe space of their home. The presence of weapons during a burglary significantly heightens the intimidation and level of danger.

Aggravated burglaries mainly occur when the victims are present, which means the risk of physical and psychological harm is real and immediate. Victims often feel their privacy has been violated and they feel the loss of a sense of safety in their own home. This can cause long-term trauma, especially if weapons are used or the victim is threatened (Maguire et al. 2012).

According to Newburn (2017) Aggravated burglary is perceived by the public as a particularly heinous crime resulting in communities being subjected to heightened anxiety and the need for an increased feeling of security requiring a more visible police presence. If these needs are not met, the public's trust in public safety can erode, resulting in social and political pressure for a more robust response from police and the government.

Aggravated burglaries have been found to be caused due to underlying social problems such as poverty, unemployment, drug addiction and involvement in criminal gangs driving individuals to commit crimes out of desperation or due to pressure from organised crime. It has been argued that, while robust measures are necessary, rehabilitative and preventative strategies also have an important part to play in the reduction of these crimes (Newburn 2017). According to Maguire et al (2012) there has been an increase in the recognition to support victims more comprehensively, providing signposting and referrals to services such as counselling, housing support and legal aid. The government has been increasingly focusing on early interventions to prevent youths becoming involved in crime by using strategies such as youth diversion schemes and community policing initiatives to identify and eradicate the root causes of burglary and violent crime.

Aggravated burglary is one of the most legally and socially significant offences within criminal law in the UK due to it involving physical danger and personal violation resulting in the victim feeling unsafe in their own home. To tackle this issue in order to effectively reduce the instances of aggravated burglary, an approach is needed which enforces both strict legal consequences and the use of early interventions which address the socio-economic reasons for this type of crime being committed.

Supporting vulnerable people or people at risk requires input from a variety of support sources which involves collaboration between agencies such as police, healthcare professionals, social workers and community organisations. The appropriateness of specific interventions has been developed to address the needs of victims but will be dependant upon the context of the crime committed, the unique circumstances of the victim and how the interventions are implemented.

As mentioned earlier in this essay, there has been an increase in the recognition to support victims of serious crime more comprehensively. These include a variety of approaches such as victim focus referrals, which offer emotional and practical support, signposting and referring victims to support organisations such as counselling and restorative justice services and assistance with criminal compensation and information on the criminal justice system and attending court (South Wales Victim Focus 2025). The victim of this incident was offered a referral for victim support. However, she declined this as she felt she had adequate support around her from friends and family. It is often hard to explain the victim support process to the victim so soon after they have been a victim of crime as their emotions are heightened and they may not be able to think clearly. It is worth offering the victim this service later during the investigation, but this is not often offered meaning the victim could be missing out on vital support. Newburn (2017) supports this, stating long-term support is less consistent after the

immediate response to ensure physical safety and engagement from victims with victim support services can be poor due to emotional shock or mistrust from previous experience of authorities. Victim support is particularly appropriate for victims of aggravated burglary as it can bridge the gap between the criminal justice service and the long-term recovery of the victim. The support includes the combination of emotional care with empowerment. They also provide practical assistance such as advice on financial compensation or providing emergency housing. Many victims are, however, unaware of or decline these services due to reasons mentioned above.

Aggravated burglary is deeply traumatic for the victim. The role of the police and other professional agencies is therefore crucial in providing appropriate support and safeguarding to the victim after the incident.

During the initial response, police are responsible for reassuring the victim, securing the scene and then investigating the offence. Training is given to police officers to deal with victims in a more empathetic manner and to avoid victim blaming (College of Policing 2022). Community based officers/neighbourhood officers can also provide appropriate support by conducting reassurance visits, neighbourhood patrols and by maintaining contact and ensuring continuity of care which has been shown to reduce re-victimisation and improve the recovery of the victim (HMICFRS, 2021).

If victim care is not implemented as early as possible, vulnerable victims of aggravated burglary may become fearful of staying in their own homes, especially if there has been damage to their property leaving it unsafe (Parton 2014). However, due to waiting lists and lack of communication between agencies, access to such care can be limited. A service the police are able to provide immediately, however is that of Target Hardening. This strategy focuses on enhancing the security of the victim's home to reduce the likelihood of future break-ins. The goal is to deter further offences while helping the victim regain a sense of safety and peace of mind. Target Hardening measures can be provided by crime prevention officers which can involve physical security such as reinforcing doors and windows with stronger locks, installing bright outdoor lights and using timers for indoor lights, installing CCTV which can act as a deterrent and as a method for collecting evidence. Other measures include installing taller fencing to prevent burglars entering the property (College of Policing 2021).

Where a victim is particularly vulnerable – such as elderly adults, those with disabilities or children, multi-agency safeguarding protocols such as Public Protection Notices may be activated. These are an effective method of bringing together police, social care, health services and social housing providers who can assess the risks to the individual(s) and plan ongoing support for them (Munro 2011). This document is an information-sharing document used by police to highlight and record any safeguarding concerns about an adult or child. They are shared with partner agencies as mentioned above to allow for a multi-agency response.

If a victim is vulnerable or feels intimidated, they will be managed by being offered special measures to allow them to attend court and to enable them to give their best evidence. This can involve giving some evidence before the trial by way of video recording or by implementing special measures such as the use of screens or by giving evidence via live link during the course of the trial. Other options may be for the judge and barristers to remove their wigs, especially if the victim is a child (CPS 2022)

Vulnerable victims require more than just short-term protection in the aftermath of aggravated burglary. They require a person-centred approach, considering their specific needs and unique circumstances. This should include both psychological and practical measures. This can be implemented by using a multi-faceted approach as mentioned above. However, the effectiveness of this approach depends on the implementation and communication of different agencies often working in partnership. This can also be made difficult from lack of engagement with victims with the services being offered and sometimes by lack of effective communication between the agencies themselves.

Research from 2017 has shown individuals who are victims of burglary are significantly more likely to be targeted again, therefore, repeat victimisation has been a main focus for crime prevention strategies (Farrell and Pease 2017). The victim in this case had previously been subjected to a burglary which supports these findings. The Telegraph (2024) reported that when forces attend every burglary scene promptly, the rates of repeat victimisation declined measurably whereas a report by HMICFRS in 2022 had criticised several police forces as they were failing to attend the scenes of burglaries or provide any follow-up support to victims. This would allow potential for future incidents, perhaps due to the lack of victim support or target hardening.

However, what ultimately works best to reduce repeat victimisation in relation to burglaries is a combination of working with victims using target hardening, victim support and intelligence led policing with early intervention through a social context working with young individuals to prevent them becoming involved in crime in the first instance (College of Policing 2023).

Word Count: 2015

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 order to critically evaluate the processes employed in a complex investigation, the term investigation and investigator will need to be defined.

The CPIA (2015) defines a criminal investigation as:

“An investigation conducted by police officers with a view to it being ascertained whether a person should be charged with an offence, or whether a person charged with an offence is guilty of it.”

The CPIA (2015) defines a criminal investigator as:

“Any police officer involved in the conduct of a criminal investigation. All investigators have a responsibility for carrying out the duties imposed on them under this code including, in particular, recording information and retaining records of information and material.”

Steflox (2009) states that criminal investigation involves gathering information and evidence to identify and bring offenders to justice also identifying and achieving other objectives such as victim care and managing crime risk.

A complex police investigation involves input from multiple agencies and a series of interlinked processes that must adhere to legal and ethical standards and the utilisation of relevant policing powers. The exercise of legal powers should be proportionate to the crime being investigated and should not be oppressive (COP 2025).

Investigators need to identify and follow all possible, reasonable lines of enquiry in order to gather enough evidential material that will either point towards or away from an identified suspect. (College of Policing 2025)

The processes of a complex investigation generally involve an initial response to a report of a crime, the management of an identified crime scene or multiple scenes, the collection of evidence from crime scenes (a person can also be considered a crime scene), analysis of evidence collected (for example, DNA analysis), the identification of any potential suspects, gathering information and taking statements from witnesses, interviewing of suspects and building a case file of evidence to be sent to the Crown Prosecution Service.

The investigation I will be referring to in this task will be that of multiple offences carried out by a single male juvenile who has been identified as being at risk of criminal exploitation. The two distinguishing features of this investigation which made it complex, were that there were multiple offences identified, as well as multiple intelligence reports and the youth was at risk of being criminally exploited.

As a PC on a neighbourhood policing team, the male first came to my attention by way of discussion with local PCSO's with regards to anti-social behaviour he had been involved in.

There were also multiple intelligence reports for the male involving incidents where the male has been reported to have been associating with older adults and an older girlfriend. One particular intelligence report referenced the male talking to a 37-year-old male from London who is known to travel to Cardiff to visit the juvenile. The male was also associating with another local male in his early 20's who was known in the area for his involvement with drug

sales, carrying weapons and using illegal 'Surrón' bikes to facilitate drug deals and evading police.

The specific offence I was involved in investigating was the theft of a motorcycle. However, upon the male's arrest for the offence, it transpired that he was a suspect for multiple shoplifting offences in the area. He would later also be identified as a suspect for multiple instances of vehicle crime in the local area, highlighting an escalation regarding his offending and the potential of him being at risk of or currently being criminally exploited.

The initial response to an incident involves securing and preserving evidence, ensuring the safety of the public and identifying any potential suspects or witnesses and obtaining an initial account from the victim. Investigators need to gather all the material available which will add any evidential weight to the investigation or indeed undermine it. Digital material is particularly beneficial. This evidence should be recorded and analysed (CoP 2025).

The offence being investigated was the theft of a motorcycle from outside the victim's place of work. The initial response was to apprehend the offender by using information gained from the incident provided by the victim and witnesses to the incident. This was primarily the direction of travel and a description of the offender. However, an area search for the offender initially proved fruitless. After speaking with the victim to obtain an initial account, a description of the offender was obtained and a witness to the incident was identified.

The witness to the incident had a vehicle which was parked at the location at the time of the incident which had built in CCTV and had captured the incident. After obtaining the CCTV from the independent witness, one of the fast-track actions I was able to utilise was asking the local PCSO's if they were able to identify the offender. A local PCSO was able to confidently identify him and the write a statement to that effect. The second fast track action I was able to utilise was the use of Retrospective Facial Recognition Technology involving sending a still of the offender's face from the CCTV for analysis. As Murray (2024) explains, Facial Recognition Technology uses machine learning to detect faces in an image creating a unique biometric template and then compares these templates to a database of individuals known to police to find possible matches. Unfortunately, the RFR on this occasion provided a negative result. A pitfall to Retrospective Facial Recognition technology is that the images sent for analysis need to be of a reasonable quality. However, many CCTV systems are lacking in quality. However, with a suspect now being identified, I was able to conduct arrest enquiries in order to locate and interview the suspect.

Criminal investigation is heavily managed by criminal law. However, not every law can be enforced at all times. Police forces are required to make decisions regarding which crimes to prioritise and the specific circumstances surrounding the drivers for those crimes, determining which resources to allocate to them. Society expects investigators to uphold high ethical standards, act with fairness and civility and exercise discretion when utilising their legal

powers. Therefore, the way investigators apply the law is crucial (Steflox 2009). Therefore, when deciding on the objections of this investigation. It was of high importance to consider the risk the young offender was exposed to in the form of being potentially criminally exploited. The College of Policing (2025) state that safeguarding is essential to an effective investigation as crimes may involve abuse and exploitation of people who are less able to look after themselves. The offender in this case had been identified as being at risk of being criminally exploited, and his criminality was becoming more frequent and reckless, with him later being identified as potentially being involved in multiple vehicle interferences in the local area. So, it was vital that steps were taken to ensure his safety and to put interventions in place to reduce the risk of him being exploited or to allow him to escape those who were potentially attempting to exploit him.

Investigators should pay particular attention and provide adequate support for vulnerable people and children (CoP 2025). Part of the fast-track actions utilised for this case was the completion of a CPS Children's Information Form. This form has been introduced by the NPCC and CPS to improve sharing information about child suspects to various agencies. The CIF helps prosecutors consider the child's personal circumstances when making charging decisions and decisions through the entire case. The CIF collaborates inputs from a range of individuals involved in the child's life including the health and welfare of the child, the occupation/education of the child, the circumstances of the offence and previous offending and behaviour. The CIF promotes earlier and more accurate communication between agencies encouraging the inclusion of child-specific information in every case. Children often face formal prosecution when their situations could have been addressed by alternative support. The CIF aims to ensure unnecessary court proceedings resulting in trauma are avoided when possible. This encourages community-based resolutions, especially for first time or vulnerable offenders (Youth Justice Legal Centre 2025).

Forensic investigation is intimately connected with the search for the truth in an enquiry. The principal forensic enquiry utilised for this investigation was DNA as there is much evidence to suggest that our DNA is unique. Tong et al (2009).

DNA evidence is valuable whilst solving crimes. However, expanding criminal DNA databases to include many innocent people has not improved crime detection rates. The UK uniquely records DNA detections which are cases where a match leads to a prosecution of an offender. This highlights that many matches account for victims or bystanders, not just perpetrators. DNA evidence in court must be supported by other evidence especially when the DNA profile is partial. Studies in the UK and USA show that analysing crime scene data is far more effective than collecting DNA from individuals when solving crime. (Wallace et al 2014). This case was strengthened by the collection of DNA evidence from the scene which was found to

be a partial match for the defendant. A DNA elimination sample was also provided by the victim to discount him from the investigation as the owner of the vehicle.

I will now evaluate the support I provided to the victim, witness and offender involved in this case.

The victim was provided with a referral to South Wales Victim Focus (2025). The service aims to support victims of crime offering immediate and long-term support by from specially trained staff and volunteers. The victim was also offered special measures as outlined by The Code of Practice for Victims of Crime in England and Wales (2020) these include measures to protect vulnerable victims and witnesses such as giving evidence behind a screen or via live video link so as not to have to come face to face with the offender. The victim was also given the opportunity to provide a Victim Personal Statement which gives the victim an opportunity to express how the crime has affected them in their own words. This could be emotionally, physically or financially and is considered by the judge when determining sentencing.

The victim declined these offers as he felt he had adequate support from friends and family and did not feel as if he were vulnerable. The victim was reminded that he could provide a VPS at any point during the investigation before sentencing takes place.

The witness also had special measures explained to him as he was initially reluctant to provide a statement in relation to the offence due to not knowing the implications of giving evidence in court. The court process was explained to the witness along with the different types of special measures available.

The suspect in this case was already known to the local Youth Offending Team. "Youth offending teams work with young people that get into trouble with the law. They look into the background of a young person and try to help them stay away from crime." GOV.UK (2025) The Youth Justice service supports young offenders to help them move away from crime and becoming involved in the Youth Justice System. (Youth Justice service 2025).

Some of the ways the Youth Justice System work with young people who have been placed on orders or cautions is to provide help with education, employment and training opportunities alongside interventions which address offending behaviour, drug and alcohol misuse and communication difficulties. They provide programmes which focus on understanding and repairing harm through tailored support from agencies such as CAMHS and communication experts. (Youth Justice service 2025). Youth offending teams are currently supporting the suspect by providing him with the majority of the interventions mentioned above.

Management of personal values and attitudes:

To manage my own personal values and attitudes I had to ensure that I did not let any biases impact the actions I took when dealing with the suspect, considering the circumstances of the crime and the personal circumstances of the suspect. This involved being self-aware and using emotional intelligence that aligned with decisions I made and positive behaviour regarding this case. It is all too easy to make judgements based on personal biases. However, I had to look at the scenario as a whole, identifying any risk factors affecting the youth. It was imperative that he was safeguarded from potential harm. Particularly as he had been identified as being at risk of being criminally exploited. This had to take precedence. Fortunately, the youth was already engaging with the Youth Offending Team Prior to this crime being committed. My role was to investigate the crime and to ensure procedures, such as completing the CIF to a high standard were followed as to ensure the correct outcome for not only the victim, but for the young offender as well.

Word Count: 2,121

Authentication signature:

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

Signed:

S.L. Brewer

Date:  26/04/2025

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.

References Essay One:

College of Policing. 2021. *Victim Safety and Support*.
<https://www.college.police.uk/app/major-investigation-and-public-protection/domestic-abuse/victim-safety-and-support#:~:text=Crime%20prevention%20strategies-.Improving%20home%20security,home%20and%20assesses%20escape%20routes>.

Accessed 20th April 2025.

College of Policing. 2022. *Vulnerability-related risks: Policing and Vulnerability*.
<https://www.college.police.uk/guidance/vulnerability-related-risks> Accessed 20th April 2025.

College of Policing, 2023. *Measures to reduce repeat victimisation – burglary*.
<https://www.college.police.uk/research/crime-reduction-toolkit/measures-reduce-repeat-victimisation-burglary> Accessed 20 Apr. 2025.

CPS. 2022. *Support to give your evidence - 'special measures'*
<https://www.cps.gov.uk/support-give-your-evidence-special-measures> Accessed 20th April 2025.

Farrell, G. and Pease, K., 2017. *Preventing repeat and near repeat crime concentrations*. In *Handbook of crime prevention and community safety* (pp. 143-156). Routledge.
<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781315724393-7/preventing-repeat-near-repeat-crime-concentrations-graham-farrell-ken-pease> Accessed 20th April 2025.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS), 2021. *The police response to vulnerability: A national overview*.
<https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk> Accessed 20 April 2025.

HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS), 2022. *Police response to burglary, robbery and theft must improve*
<https://hmicfrs.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/news/news-feed/police-response-to-burglary->

[robbery-and-theft-must-](#)

[improve/#:~:text=HMICFRS%20has%20recommended%20that%20by,to%20effective%20supervision%20and%20direction.](#) Accessed 20th April 2025.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS), 2023. *Public Protection Notice (PPN)*. [https://hmicfrs.justiceinspectors.gov.uk/glossary/public-protection-](https://hmicfrs.justiceinspectors.gov.uk/glossary/public-protection-notice/#:~:text=A%20PPN%20is%20an%20information,inform%20a%20multi%20Agency%20response)

[notice/#:~:text=A%20PPN%20is%20an%20information,inform%20a%20multi%20Agency%20response](#). Accessed: 20th April 2025.

Jones, T. & Newburn, T. 2007. *Policy Transfer and Criminal Justice: Exploring US Influence Over British Crime Control Policy*.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/27650267_Policy_Transfer_and_Criminal_Justice_Exploring_US_Influence_Over_British_Crime_Control_Policy/citation/download?tp=eyJlb250ZXh0lp7lmZpcnN0UGFnZSI6lnB1YmxpY2F0aW9uliwicGFnZSI6lnB1YmxpY2F0aW9uln19 Accessed 20th April 2025.

Legislation.Gov.Uk *Theft Act. 1968*. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1968/60/section/10> Accessed 20th April 2025.

Maguire, M. Morgan, R. Reiner, R. 2012. *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology*. 5th ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

<https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=3fl-kyIWBkoC&oi=fnd&pg=PR7&dq=Maguire,+M.+Morgan,+R.+Reiner,+R.+2012.+The+Oxford+Handbook+of+Criminology.+5th+ed.&ots=rJ9IGXhKiQ&sig=TbtZIkH8cPJLIN71sl5mv-rASlo#v=onepage&q&f=false> Accessed 20th April 2025.

Munro, E. 2011. *The Munro Review of Child Protection: Final Report – A Child-Centred System*. London: Department for Education.

https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=q0vkugcneYAC&oi=fnd&pg=PA2&dq=munro+e+2011+the+munro+review+of+child+protection&ots=TM-v3PXmo4&sig=YBmf1JX_OH03u6WIBGjAejlhMYI#v=onepage&q=munro%20e%202011%20the%20munro%20review%20of%20child%20protection&f=false Accessed 20th April 2025.

Newburn, T. 2017. *Criminology*. 3rd ed. London: Routledge.

Parton, N. 2014. *The Politics of Child Protection: Contemporary Developments and Future Directions*. The British Journal of Social Work, Volume 45, Issue 7.

<https://academic.oup.com/bjsw/article-abstract/45/7/2225/1662551> Accessed 20th April 2025.

Sentencing Council. 2022. *Aggravated Burglary. Theft Act 1967,s.10*.

<https://www.sentencingcouncil.org.uk/offences/crown-court/item/aggravated-burglary/>

Accessed 20th April 2025.

South Wales Victim Focus. 2025. *Referrals for Specialist Support*.
<https://www.southwalesvictimfocus.org.uk/what-we-do/referrals-for-specialist-support/>
Accessed 20th April 2025.

The Telegraph. 2024. *Five Fewer Burglaries a Day Committed after Police went to Every Crime Scene, Report Finds*. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2024/08/27/five-fewer-burglaries-day-committed-police-crime-scenes/> Accessed 20th April 2025.

Reference List: Task 2

College of Policing. 2025. A career pathway investigating serious and complex crime.
<https://assets.college.police.uk/s3fs-public/2021-04/a-career-pathway-investigating-serious-and-complex-crime.pdf> Accessed: 28th March 2025

College of Policing. 2025. Investigation Process.
<https://www.college.police.uk/app/investigation/investigation-process?highlight=major%20incident%20investigation> Accessed: 28th March 2025.

Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 (section 23(1)) Code of Practice. 2015.
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/447967/code-of-practice-approved.pdf Accessed: 28th March 2025.

GOV.UK.2020. *Code of Practice for Victims of Crime in England and Wales*.
<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/60620279d3bf7f5ceaca0d89/victims-code-2020.pdf> Accessed: 7th April 2025.

GOV.UK. 2025. *Youth Offending Teams*. <https://www.gov.uk/youth-offending-team> Accessed: 1st April 2025.

Murray, D. (2024), Police Use of Retrospective Facial Recognition Technology: A Step Change in Surveillance Capability Necessitating an Evolution of the Human Rights Law Framework. *Mod Law Rev.*, 87: 833-863. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1468-2230.12862> Accessed: 1st April 2025.

South Wales Victim Focus. 2025. <https://www.southwalesvictimfocus.org.uk/what-we-do/>
Accessed: 7th April 2025.

Stelfox, P. 2009. Criminal Investigation: An Introduction to Principles and Practice (1st ed.). Willan. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9781315880730/criminal-investigation-peter-stelfox> Accessed: 28th March 2025.

Tong, S., Bryant, R.P. and Horvath, M.A., 2009. Understanding Criminal Investigation. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/book/10.1002/9780470682388> Accessed: 28th March 2025.

WALLACE, H.M., JACKSON, A.R., GRUBER, J. and THIBEDEAU, A.D., 2014. Forensic DNA databases–Ethical and legal standards: A global review. *Egyptian Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 4(3), pp. 57–63. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2090536X14000239> Accessed: 01st April 2025.

Youth Justice Legal Centre. 2025. *The New Child Information Form (CIF)*. <https://yjlc.uk/resources/legal-updates/new-child-information-form-cif> Accessed: 7th April 2025.

Youth Justice Service. 2025. *Brighter Futures for Children*. <https://brighterfuturesforchildren.org/for-parents-carers/youth-justice-service/> Accessed: 1st April 2025.