

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) - 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/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	
	Bibliography	

Task 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER: 1871

Brief Description:

Playing a significant role with a victim of crime is paramount for safeguarding, welfare and community trust within policing. The incident which I will refer to which I played a significant role within was back on the 17th May 2024 where a support worker had called police in relation to one of their clients being abused by her ex-partner. The only information that police had was both, victim and subject's name, the address which the incident had occurred and that the subject was causing significant damage while the victim sounded in great distress.

According to Home Office (2023) Domestic Abuse is defined as "Behaviour of a person ("A") towards another person ("B") is "domestic abuse" if person A and B are each aged 16 or over and are personally connected to each other, and the behaviour is abusive. The behaviour which is classed as abusive include, physical or sexual abuse, violent or threatening behaviour, controlling or coercive behaviour, economic abuse, psychological, emotional or other abuse and it does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct." Therefore, I was aware of the definition of Domestic Abuse before attending the incident.

Prior to attending each incident, I also refer to the National Decision Model (NDM). College of Policing (2013) outlines the NDM as having six key elements. Firstly, the code of ethics, which is the behaviours of a police officer, secondly, is to gather sufficient information and intelligence. Thirdly, assessing the threat and risk and developing a working strategy. Then officers will consider what offences, what

powers and policy they could potentially use, especially in domestic incidents as South Wales Police' policy is 'Positive action'. And the final two being, identifying the options and contingency before taking action and reviewing the incident.

After receiving the information for this incident, I made my way over to the address on a grade 1 response with one of my colleagues where we had arrived within 5 minutes of the original call. When we arrived, I have made my way into the address as quickly but as safely as I possible could. By the time we arrived the subject had fled, which meant there was a high priority suspect at large.

When I stepped foot within the address, the victim was in complete disbelief and was very distressed with the whole incident which had unfolded. I am aware that the victim code refers to several rights which victims have during a time of need, one of which includes, to be able to understand and be understood, therefore, this is what I did to the victim (Ministry of Justice, 2015). The victim was open and honest about the incident where she highlighted that the subject had pushed his way into her property, caused criminal damage by damaging her bedroom window, kicked her to the chin and straddled over her whilst being 32 weeks pregnant and strangled her causing her breathing airway to be obstructed.

After the victim had disclosed this to me, I have figured out the offences which have been committed by the subject, which would've been, Common Assault, Section 39 Criminal Justice Act 1988, Non-Fatal Strangulation, Section 75A Serious Crime Act 2015, Criminal Damage, Section 1 Criminal Damage Act 1971 and Using Violence to Secure Entry, Section 5 Criminal Law Act 1977.

Although I was aware that the victim is a high risk repeat victim of Domestic Abuse, I was prepared to investigate each part of the initial investigation in detail for Victim Satisfaction and for the subject to be prosecuted for his actions before the incident got handed to CID.

Critically Evaluate:

Due to the victim being a repeat high risk Domestic Violence victim at 20 years of age, as an officer I needed to act accordingly to the victims needs and to comply with the victim code. Therefore, due to the victim fleeing, I made sure that additional units had been called upon to conduct a thorough area search before it got too large of an area. Included within the search were local police officers, firearms, dog unit and MPAS. In addition to these, I made sure to conduct thorough house to house enquiries and CCTV while units had been tasked to attend the subjects' associates.

These actions were appropriate during the investigation due to the seriousness of the offence and due to how vulnerable the victim was, especially with being 32 weeks pregnant.

After my Sargent and my Inspector had been appraised of the incident, as the first attending officer, I had to make sure the victim was safeguarded from further threat, risk or harm. Therefore, I made sure to convey the victim to hospital in the first instance after a witness statement had been taken. This was due to the fact that she was heavily pregnant and as a safeguarding procedure for the victim's health but

also for the baby's health that a thorough check-up was completed. Not only did I make sure that she went to hospital for a check-up, but I also made sure that she wasn't alone in this tough situation she was experiencing.

Fortunately, the victims support workers were able to keep her company in the intermediate time, prior to emergency accommodation being found for her, this was important as the subject was still at large and as a force we had a duty of care to provide the victim in such circumstances.

After returning from the hospital, I made sure to submit all the relevant paperwork which would safeguard the victim. The first action I did was submit a high-risk public protection notice to external agencies and go through domestic abuse, stalking and harassment (DASH) questions with the victim. Williams, B. (2023) outlined DASH questions as being 27 questions which inform a risk grading of standard, medium or high for the domestic element.

In addition to the DASH questions and PPN, I made sure to task the Crime Prevention Unit to conduct target hardening on the victim's address as a matter of urgency. According to College of Policing (2022) "there is strong evidence to suggest that physical security measures (such as CCTV) can reduce crime by making residential properties more difficult to break into, and some measures may act as a deterrent." Therefore, if additional security measures could be put in place at the address, my hope was that it could act as a slight deterrent for the subject to return at a later date if he wasn't arrested by police. To support this, Piza E. L., Caplan J. M., Kennedy L. W. (2014) cited in Gerrell, M. (2016) article found that "actively monitoring CCTV with directed patrols resulted in a large reduction in violent crime and social disorder within the area."

The Government published Statutory Guidance on Domestic Abuse in 2023 where they highlighted that Domestic situations can scar people for a lifetime which is why it is promoted on top of the agenda in crime (GOV, 2022).

Although I recognised in this incident that every safeguarding measure needed to be put in place to support the victim to coming to any further harm, I tasked our neighbourhood policing team to conduct a reassurance chat with the victim. I believed this was beneficial as neighbourhood policing are the heart of the community and are less formal than your day to day response police officer. Bullock, K., & Leeney, D. (2013) stated in a 2010 study with 25 police officers even supported the previous statement. The findings were that officers believed that neighbourhood teams were popular with members of the public on the whole and they offered three interacting reasons to explain this. Firstly, the officers are visible and provide a 'friendly face', Secondly, they help build bridges with communities and thirdly, officers may be held accountable to local people. Therefore, in the victim's time of need a familiar professional face in the community would be reassuring to her at that specific time.

After a few hours of the suspect being at large, the subject had handed himself into a police station for officers to arrest him. Since the arrest of the suspect, he had been remanded to prison and had pleaded guilty to most of the crimes which he committed, but not all. Therefore, he is still awaiting his day in court for a couple of

the crimes which he stated he did not commit. Continuous work is still happening with the victim, however, I believe the actions we took on this day had made her feel slightly safer in her own day to day life, but also to get justice for the crime that had been committed by the violent perpetrator.

Exploring what works:

I've been working within the police now for a year and a half therefore, I can only speak about my experience and from research I have read. In my view, what works in relation to tackling repeat victimisation and repeat offending is firstly strong partnership working with police and multi agencies. College of Policing (2015) highlighted that partnership working can be an early effective risk identification, improves information sharing, joint decision making and coordinated actions to assess, manage and reduce risk which I would agree as the victim which I spoke to after stated that she thanked us for our work so far. In addition, due to the subject being remanded, this has also helped to prevent further repeat offending in the meantime.

In addition to partnership working, I also believe that the safeguarding measures that are put in place by police could potentially be a deterrent to further offending from subjects as per Piza E. L., Caplan J. M., Kennedy L. W. (2014) cited in Gerrell, M. (2016) article noted above.

Reviewing:

When reviewing the above safeguarding measures which I had put in place for the victim, I believe that they were very appropriate for the incident we attended, not only to protect the victim as much as we could, but to give the victim some confidence that we were trying our up-most to put each safeguarding measure in place for her not to be a repeat victim of a domestic crime.

Additionally, I believe the steps that the police are taking in preventing repeat victimisation is effective, however, there needs to be an added step for prevention with repeat offending. According the Office for National Statistics (2024) the police reported 846,929 offences as domestic abuse-related in the year ending December 2023, which was a 5% decrease with the year ending December 2022. Although the percentage is going down, there still needs to be additional factors which need to be considered especially within prison services and probation. Bullock, K., & Bunce, A. (2020) elaborated brilliantly in their article on rehabilitation into society, "If prisoners perceive that staff prison-wide are genuinely invested in their rehabilitation and have their interests at heart, the risk that positive progress made on programmes will be reversed." In summary, with invested staff, and genuine care, there could be hope, however, they further elaborated that "the institution of the prisons does little to promote a positive climate within which to motivate prisoners to reconsider their attitudes towards crime" which in turn stems further repeat offending whilst back in society.

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Task 2

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: 1886

Introduction:

Domestic Abuse incidents can be very complex in nature, and this is due to a number of underlying factors; Victims have lasting traumas which they will be dealing with, such as mental, emotional and physical harm which even can end relationships and bonds, and this is when domestic abuse perpetrators should be held accountable for their negative and cruel actions.

As a police officer we see a wide range of reasons why victims do not report domestic violence incidents and why some incidents 'get swept under the carpet' without being reported to the police. These could be factors such as the victim being afraid for further abuse and harm, this could be 'normal' for their relationship, it could be culturally accepted in some societies, or it could even be a coercive control scenario. The bottom line, physical, emotional, psychological, sexual or financial domestic abuse is inappropriate, anti-social and at times criminal.

When looking at domestic abuse, there are different connotations being the phrase, however, the overarching phrase that Barrow-Grint, K. *et al* (2022) highlighted in their book, one that the Home Office has been using since 2013 is the most poignant. "Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse: Psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional" (Home Office, 2013).

Although as a society we often generalise males as being the perpetrator within domestic incidents, this isn't always the case, as the CPS (2022) have stated "the notion there is a typical victim of domestic abuse is wrong, damaging and can

prevent sufferers coming forward.” And this is exactly the case within the incident which I attended recently and one which I will refer too in this essay.

In the incident I attended there were obvious challenges which I was faced with from the very off. The incident which I attended with my colleague was an emergency response to a domestic incident where the son had called to say that his mother was having a big argument with her partner, and he believed that she has assaulted him.

On the face of it, this was going to be a straightforward incident to deal with, however, this wasn't the case at all when we had arrived.

Main Body:

Prior to attending an incident, I always consider the National Decision Model (NDM) prior to arriving at any incident. The NDM in policing according to the College of Policing (2013) is 6 elements, these being, the code of ethics of policing, which is at the heart of the NDM, next being, gathering as much information and intelligence as possible prior to arriving at an incident, third being, assessing the threat and risk and developing a working strategy, then officers need to consider their powers and policies, identifying options and contingencies and then taking action before reviewing what happened.

When I had all the information which I required prior to arriving at the address, it became clear that I've already dealt with the couple as victims within a different case which I had on my workload already, which was going to be the first challenge I would encounter. However, this being said, this could assist me as I already had a rapport with both parties.

When I arrived at the address, the perpetrator in this incident was a female who had recently had a newborn baby which was 6 weeks old. This was going to be my second challenge within this incident as I was aware from my previous degree in Child Development that the caregiver being the mother needed to be in the baby's life for several reasons, Lutkiewicz, K *et al*, (2020) explains effectively that breaking the bond between mother and baby in postpartum period and the first year of a child's life, can majorly affect the baby's future development. In addition, studies shown that having that strong maternal bond can vastly affect the child's future physical, cognitive and psychosocial outcomes when they've grown up. Therefore, we did not want to break this bond up.

The third challenge which I encountered that the Father and Mother had both been drinking a heavy amount of alcohol which was very concerning, considering they were looking after a newborn baby whilst under the influence of drink.

The fourth challenge was both parents spoke very little English and their first language was Polish, therefore, this made it difficult for us as officers to fully understand the full circumstances what had happened.

After we had the full circumstances and considered all options, we decided to bring the perpetrator in as a Voluntary Attendee and for her to be interviewed under

caution at a later date due to the challenges listed above. We had a verbal agreement that the victim would sleep in his vehicle or go into a hotel for the evening, to enable both parties to think straight and for the alcohol to leave both of their systems. Both agreed to this, therefore, our belief was that there wasn't going to be any further challenges or calls regarding both parties.

Shortly after, police received another two call approximately 10 minutes after we originally left relating to the perpetrator's actions, one of which was by her 19 year old son at the address and also a report from a neighbour which lived nearby. We headed back to the address as quickly as possible as it came alight that the perpetrator had a knife and she had damaged the victim's car tyres and assaulted him by punching him to the face causing visible injury.

When we returned the victim was very distressed with injuries to his face and legs. He stated that we needed to take her away as he was fearful that further violence would be caused. The victim also stated that she had a knife and that she had left the baby in the address on his own, this was a concern to him as he was only 6 weeks old.

Another police unit was in company of myself and my colleague therefore, they stayed with the victim whilst myself and my colleague went to look for the subject. The aggressor had gone back into the property and held the newborn baby so police could not easily detain her for her own and others' safety. This was a very challenging situation therefore, we had to use all our experience and knowledge to the best of our ability.

As I was aware that the subject may have a knife in her presence I was aware of the potential risks. Therefore, I used an effective strategy which I was taught in police training to effectively protect myself from any threat, risk of harm, this being the 'SARA' method. The 'SARA' method according to Clarke R and Eck J. (2003) is the following:

Scan – Recognising the potential risk and problems

Analyse – Analysing the five 'W' – What, Where, When, Why, Where.

Respond – Responding the cause

Assess – Looking back to see if you've responded appropriately to the incident.

As I already had a good rapport with the family, I used effective communication skills to make sure she placed the baby down on the bed whilst in company of her 19-year-old son. Tac comms is a useful conflict management skill and one the College of Policing (2020) stated as being a "value of effective verbal skills to create time and distance and to slow things down". When the subject had made this decision, my colleague immediately placed handcuffs on her to prevent any harm coming to anyone, as we were still unsure whether the knife was still present.

After we had the situation under control, I made sure to liaise with other officers which were in company of the victim. They stated that the victim did not want to

provide a complaint and provide a negative statement regarding the incident as he is afraid of further backlash or prosecution.

Due to the incident being a high-pressured domestic incident with great concerns from us attending officers of the safety of each member within the family, police proceeded with going victimless with the case due to independent witnesses saying they had seen the assault and seen the damage which had been caused by the perpetrator on the vehicle tyres.

The subject had subsequently been arrested for Actual Bodily Harm contrary to Section 47 Offences Against Persons Act 1861 and Criminal Damage contrary to Section 1(1) Criminal Damage Act 1971.

We conveyed the perpetrator down to custody where her detention was authorised by a custody sergeant. Whilst in custody she made threats to harm herself and to commit suicide, therefore, due to the self-harm comments I made sure when I returned to the police station to submit safeguarding paperwork. I submitted a high-risk public protection notice regarding the behaviour which had been displayed and officers concerns. As an officer, I have statutory responsibility to protect all individuals in need, at risk of abuse, or who have been abused, by making appropriate safeguarding referrals to the local authority" Association of Chief Police Officers (2012).

Although I note that PPN's are effective for partnership working, the main reason for the referral was for Social Services, GP, Mental Health Services and Alcohol services to be informed.

Whilst I had conveyed the subject down to custody my colleague had called the Emergency Duty Team (EDT) which provides an emergency social work service for urgent situations which arise outside of normal office hours and cannot wait for the next day. They had great concerns; therefore, a social worker had attended a few hours after the incident for safeguarding needs.

Whilst we had completed all our actions at the incident location, I made sure to submit as many safeguarding procedures as possible, this included the PPN which I noted above, a critical marker for the address, Neighbourhood Policing Team to attend for a reassurance discussion and to submit intelligence regarding the knife which was used in the incident for officers knowledge if they had to re-attend again.

Review:

On review, if I was to attend the incident again and be faced with similar challenges, I would face the incident a similar way. As College of Policing (2013) states, "police actions must have a legal basis and should not interfere unnecessarily with an individual's human rights and freedoms." The mnemonic 'PLAN' is used often, and one which I use on a daily basis in all incidents and one which I use in my decision making at challenging situations; Proportionate, Legal, Accountable, Necessary.

I believe in challenging situations, having strong teamwork, with effective decision making is paramount. Not only this, but I believe that having effective communication is an important tool which will assist in stressful scenarios.

When I review the incident which I've attended, I often use the Gibbs Reflective Cycle to assist me, this being 6 factors: Description, Feelings, Evaluation, Analysis, Conclusion, Action plan. In summary, I will look at the incident as a whole and evaluate it, analyse how I dealt with that incident, before concluding my actions and putting it into an action plan for next time a similar scenario was to happen Gibbs, G. (1998).

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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.

Regarding 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 roles to support your complex investigation.

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

Answer:

Task 2 Option 5

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Conducting Investigations

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Authentication signature:

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

Signed: *J. Hedman*

Date: 02.08.2024

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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