

Graduate Diploma Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 6 - 40 Credits

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

***To be completed by DHEP Detective students
only***

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

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FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMME

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

Workbook Guidance

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

What is the workbook for?

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

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

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

How should the workbook be presented?

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

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

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

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

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

How is the workbook assessed?

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

NOTE

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

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

Dyslexia and other special circumstances

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

Competency Based Workbook 2 - Learner Workbook

Guidance:

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

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Task 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION

Are victims of a serious sexual offences failed by the Police and the Criminal Justice System? The short answer is yes, and this is openly recognised by the College of Policing (College of Policing, 2023). Within this essay, I will discuss a complex investigation which I was the Officer in Charge (OiC) of the case including social and legislative contexts and any relevant cultural, ethnicity and language issues. I will also critically evaluate the victim support provided by the police and professionals given to vulnerable victims with the implementation of Operation Soteria (National Police Chiefs' Council, 2023) within my investigation.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE INVESTIGATION AND SOCIAL AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXTS

I received a report from a hospital that a female child, who I will refer to as 'Child X' for the duration of this essay, had come to the attention of nurses after attending the hospital of abdominal pain. Treatment and exploration of the cause of the abdominal pain discovered that 'Child X' was 5 weeks pregnant. 'Child X' reported that she had been drugged and raped by a man known to her and she was too ashamed to report the matter to police and her own mother. The offence itself was historic. The term 'historic' in cases of rape and serious sexual assault does not necessarily mean that the offence occurred years ago, within the Rape Investigation Team, 'historic' means any rape or serious sexual offence where forensics are no longer available (typically after 7 days if the penetration is vaginal, 72 hours for anal penetration and 48 hours for oral penetration).

During this case, there were a number of offences committed which I will briefly outline. The first offence identified was the offence of rape. Rape in all situations are non-consensual offences whereby a person penetrates another's vagina, anus, or mouth with their penis (Sexual Offences Act, 2003).

The second offence identified was administering a substance with the intent. Again, this is a non-consensual act where a person intentionally administers or causes a substance to be taken by another with the intention of incapacitating the other person with the intention to engage in sexual activity with them (Sexual Offences Act, 2003).

Thirdly, the offence of having sexual activity with a child (Sexual Offences Act, 2003) which is self-explanatory offence in itself.

Consent is irrelevant in all of the above offences for the glaring legalities that the legal age of consent in the UK is 16, a child cannot consent to any kind of sexual activity and a child nor an adult can consent whilst unconscious. Consent is defined within the Sexual Offences Act as “... *a person consent if he agrees by choice and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice*”; ‘Child X’ could not at any point had given consent.

I also faced challenges in relation to the Human Tissue Act 2004 as ‘Child X’ wished to have an abortion meaning that a new forensic opportunity had presented itself, however, it is not as simple as obtaining DNA in normal circumstances. I had to work closely with the relevant Health Board and in line with guidance set out by the Human Tissue Authority (Human Tissue Authority, 2015).

Immediate concerns surrounding Child Sexual Exploitation were negated at an early stage which allowed the investigation to be concentrated on the aforementioned offences alone.

Socially, rape and serious sexual offences relating to children are on the rise. This may be attributed to greater awareness of the offences, improvement of recording the offences by police or the ease access of sexual predators because of the internet (NSPCC, 2024). A study conducted by the NSPCC researched into 2,275 children aged 11-17 which suggested that 1 in 20 children in the UK have been sexually abused and over a third of all police-recorded sexual offences are against children (NSPCC, 2024).

I asked a question at the start of this essay: ‘*Are victims of a serious sexual offences failed by the Police and the Criminal Justice System?*’. The answer was bluntly, yes. The College of Policing undertook a study with a collaborative approach to understand what the Police must do better when investigating rape offences following publication of the UK Government's report ‘End-To-End Rape Review’ (HM Government, 2021). The outcome of the College of Policing's study? Operation Soteria (Op Soteria); the National Operating Model for all Rape and Serious Sexual Offences was born.

Following the birth of Op Soteria, all 43 forces across England and Wales adopted the approach to tackle rape and serious sexual offences in line with the National

Operating model to conduct investigations that are victim-centred, suspect-focused and context-led (South Wales Police, 2023).

Victim-Centred

Op Soteria sets out fundamental investigative requirements which have failed victims in the past. The National Operating Models ensures that victims are at the centre of all investigation and that all key decision made by police are made with consultation with the victim (College of Policing, 2023).

Suspect-Focused

The importance of the suspect focused approach is for investigators to gather as much vital evidence as possible to maximise the probability of prosecutions (College of Policing, 2023).

Context-Led

The context-led approach broadens officer's investigations into rape and serious sexual offences. Its purpose is to tailor the investigation based on the context of the relationship, victims' views, the offence itself and the suspects offending history which may lead to improved outcomes for victims which may not necessarily be a suspect's conviction (College of Policing, 2023).

POLICE SUPPORT

Police are bound by the Victim's Code of Practice to support all victims of crime and vulnerable victims are entitled to an enhanced service (College of Policing, 2013). 'Child X' is considered a vulnerable victim under both section 16 and section 17(4) of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 (YJCEA) (Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act, 1999) and is therefore entitled to an enhanced service under the Victim's Code of Practice and additional measures can be explored when investigating the matter by investigating officers in order to manage and control potential trauma.

The Victim's Code of Practice appears to be a 'one size fits all' approach when dealing with any victim of crime. It is not a support service offered by police; it is merely guidance on how to care for victims during an investigation and to inform them of their entitlements throughout a criminal investigation and the process at court.

I was aware of the potential for the re-emergence of trauma, therefore a video recorded interview was conducted with 'Child X'. The video recorded interview was essential for ensuring the well-being of 'Child X' and that she would only have to re-visit the trauma once throughout the investigation, potentially allowing her to move on with her life and put the hellacious experience behind her. A suitably trained child interview officer conducted the interview, and a safe and relaxed environment was created so that 'Child X' felt at ease and comfortable.

Beyond the mental health needs of the vulnerable victim, I appropriately manage any potential risk from the suspect by the appropriate and effective use of bail conditions. Following the suspects arrest, I implemented bail conditions so that the vulnerable victim was protected and safeguarded from further risks of harm.

ISVA SUPPORT

Following consideration of whether I was in the best position to offer effective support to 'Child X', I referred the 'Child X' to an Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) to be able to provide support the victim 24/7. The ISVA service can provide a tailored service to support victims of serious sexual assaults and are able to offer specialist support, pre-trial therapy and counselling (Home Office, 2017). I made this referral to provide 'Child X' with the best support she can have as it is the role of the ISVA is to tailor their service based on the wishes of the victim. Years before the emergence of Op Soteria, Baroness Stern published her review into the treatment of rape complaints by public authorities and emphasised the importance and value of ISVA's during rape and serious sexual offence investigations (Stern, 2010). ISVA's I honestly believe that ISVA's are worth their weight in gold and without them I would not have been able to provide the victim with the support she needed.

The support offered by the ISVA's are second to none. During this investigation they played a crucial role in supporting 'Child X'. As mentioned above, ISVA's offer a tailored service through utilising an empathetic and informed approach to each individual referred to their service. By avoiding a 'blanket approach to all vulnerable victims, 'Child X' was able to have a personalised emotional support independent from the police and not intertwined in the investigation meaning that any trauma can be managed effectively and discussed in a friendly and confidential manner. Data from the Crown Prosecution Service suggests that ISVA intervention can reduce the number of retractions by victims (Hester & Lilley, 2018). Like all services, the effectiveness of ISVA's rely on staffing and funding suggesting that limited resources may impact their ability to provide a fully tailored service meeting all individual's needs. Additionally, ISVA training and experience may vary from each individual support worker meaning that the level of support and its appropriateness may vary.

REPEAT VICTIMISATION AND REOFFENDING

Baroness Stern also refers in her report that many vulnerable victims, especially of rape and serious sexual assault, are like to experience repeat offending. Being young also puts people at risk (Stern, 2010). It is important to explore what works in order to minimise the risk of vulnerable victims being re-victimised. It requires a multi-faceted approach by police by using an evidence-based approach to deter offending by utilising overt tactics like targeted patrols, multi-agency corroboration (Braga, et al., 2014) and publicly demonstrating the certainty of being caught and convicted (College of Policing, 2021). In the course of my investigation it was identified that the suspect is of bad character (Criminal Justice Act, 2003) and has a history of allegedly committing a number of child sexual offences where the investigation was subsequently dropped or deemed by the police to be "No Further Action".

I believe in this case, had the suspect received a custodial sentence or, at a minimum, some kind of conviction for the previous alleged offences, he would have been deterred from offending against 'Child X'. This position is supported by an article by Nagin in 2013 where he surmises that the most effective prevention tactic is punishment and perception of certainty of sanctions (Nagin, 2013) meaning that positive results in offences are published. However, the difficulty of this is that the

conviction rate for rape and serious sexual offences is so low in comparison to other offences (Crown Prosecution Service, 2024). An alternative tactic implemented by the College of Policing to deter repeat victimisation in sexual offences is focused specifically against offenders by using forensic marking of overt deterrents such as panic alarms and forensic sprays and greases (College of Policing, 2023).

CONCLUSION

After utilising the ISVA service, I will use the service again in a heartbeat. They are in a far greater position to offer support than I am during this investigation. I cannot praise the support offered by the ISVA service when dealing with the vulnerable victim enough. Without them, I personally feel that the investigation would not have run its course as effectively as it did. Whenever the victim struggled with mental health and thoughts of withdrawing her complaint, the ISVA was there to reassure her and provide the tailored service she needed.

From a policing perspective, I am satisfied that I offered the appropriate and necessary support I provided to the vulnerable victim. She was appropriately managed in line with College of Policing guidance, and I was extremely happy with the way I was able to mitigate the re-emergence of trauma throughout the investigation. If I could go back and do anything differently, I would implement bail conditions so that I can closely manage the suspect by having him attend a police station regularly due to his predatory behaviour.

WORD COUNT - 2006

Task 2

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Conducting Investigations

You should choose a **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:

INTRODUCTION

People never get a second chance at a first impression and the same can be said about the police's opportunity to recover key evidence during the first 24 hours of an investigation (Rose, 2021). Evidence is delicate and almost the most important part of the investigation behind the welfare and service provided to the victim. Without evidence, a successful prosecution is impossible which is why the police's initial reaction to any and all offences is crucial.

During this essay, I will critically evaluate the process employed in a complex investigation I have been involved in. I will also be evaluating the investigation; any fast-track actions used, and the support given to the victims, witnesses and suspects.

INVESTIGATION, CIRCUMSTANCES AND SOCIAL CONTEXT LEGISLATION

The investigation I will be discussing relates to the offence of rape, specifically section 1 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Sexual Offences Act, 2003). The offence of rape is completed when a male penetrates another's mouth, anus, or vagina with his penis without their consent. Rape is not a new phenomenon (Hänel, 2018); it is an atrocious and heinous act that is an epidemic which has been allowed to fester and callously destroy the lives of millions. Rape is also contaminated by myths which often leads to distortion and social injustice (Hänel, 2018).

I received a call to attend a 'live' incident of a female that had attended hospital following a night-out reporting that she had been raped by a stranger in an alley. She had told the nurse that she had met a male briefly and agreed to have vaginal intercourse with him. He has taken her down an alley and proceeded to penetrate her anus which she did not consent to. She had verbalised her withdrawal of consent and yet he continued to penetrate her anus with his penis. She had managed to get him off her and he has fled the scene. A passerby had located the victim in a hysterical and traumatic state and taken her to the hospital. When I attended the victim, she had no recollection of the incident and only remembered brief aspects of the night.

An incident is considered 'live' when there are forensic opportunities available to investigators. It is at this point where officers cannot afford to lose any time as key evidence may be lost, overlooked, or contaminated. Research suggests that within rape and serious sexual assault cases, physical evidence increases the chance of advancing through the criminal justice system (Henry & Jurek, 2020).

'GOLDEN HOUR' AND SECURING/PRESERVING EVIDENCE

In almost all allegations and investigations of rape myself or colleagues have investigated, it is almost always contested by the suspect; for a simple reason, rape and consent is difficult to evidence and prove. Because of this, each investigation must be handled with the utmost sensitivity and diligence. Every avenue must be explored, 'Golden Hour' principles must be completed (College of Policing, 2023), safeguarding should be at the forefront of all decisions moving forward and investigators must remember that they are impartial; personal views must be put aside.

The importance of 'Golden Hour' investigation is the identification of fast-track actions that can lead to identification and arrest of the suspect, preservation of evidence and potential early resolution of the matter (College of Policing, 2023). The key phrase within my last sentence is 'Fast-Track Actions'. These are actions that take precedent over all other actions and are done as a matter of urgency such as securing a scene, a trawl for witnesses and preserving evidence to name a few (Wright, 2013).

Offences of rape do not merely consist of a single fast-track action, normally there are a number of actions that need to be completed, others can evolve, and new actions can emerge as your investigation progresses. As an investigator, you are spinning plates and if you drop one of the plates, that could be catastrophic to the investigation.

From the learning provided by the College of Policing, police forces around the UK implement the 5 building blocks of initial investigation which are; 1) Preserve life; 2) Preserve scene(s); 3) Secure evidence; 4) Identify the victim; and 5) Identify the suspects (Metropolitan Police, 2022).

Preserving life and safeguarding takes precedent above all else, the remaining 'building blocks' can then come in any order based on the professional judgement.

However, personally I would replace securing evidence to identify the witnesses. If all building blocks are followed effectively, securing evidence will appear in each 'building block'.

I will now critically evaluate the process I employed and the 'fast-track actions' utilised in the complex investigation I was involved in.

At the point of receiving the call I needed to identify and implement 'fast-track actions' of the case.

Preserving life and safeguarding takes precedent above all else, the remaining 'building blocks' can then come in any order based on the professional judgement. However, personally I would replace securing evidence to identify the witnesses. If all building blocks are followed effectively, securing evidence will appear in each 'building block'.

Safeguarding

As previously stated, safeguarding and the preservation of life is an investigators paramount consideration. So, the first thing I had to do was ensure that the victim was safe and was free from further harm by implementing immediate and decisive measures.

The victim was already in a place of safety at the hospital when first responders arrived, meaning that she had already had medical treatment in relation to any injuries she may have sustained. However, this did not include internal examination this would be identified at the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) but at this moment in time, this was not a priority 'fast-track action'.

I immediately identified what agencies needed to be contacted to implement immediate support. As a 'fast-track action' I immediately submitted a Public Protection Notification and a New Pathways (ISVA service) referral so that support agencies are notified at the earliest opportunity, and they can implement support as a matter of urgency.

Safeguarding measures also include securing a safe environment for the victim such as reallocation, however, the victim did not reside in the local area and therefore reallocation was not appropriate.

Due to the nature of the offence, I needed to consider the potential of re-offending and the safety of other lone females. Consideration was given to a media appeal to notify members of the public to remain safe, but after discussions with supervisors it was decided that this would not be appropriate at this time and ran the risk of causing public unrest. Discussions were held with the Senior Management Team and targeted and heightened patrols were implemented at night as a deterrent for potential re-offending.

There is also safeguarding considerations for the suspect. It is important to understand that such an allegation of a serious sexual offence can also be a traumatic event for suspects as well as victims. Following each interview, all suspects are provided support Lucy Faithfull and Samaritan leaflets which offers

opportunities for the suspect to access independent and impartial support for any trauma and emotional strains the investigation may cause. Once the suspect in this investigation was identified and interviewed, he was provided with these leaflets and at all additional contact stages of the investigation.

Identify the Victim

At the point of contact the Public Service Centre and before the initial attendance of the first responders, the victim was already identified, and all details (name, date of birth and address) were passed to me. Because of this, I was able to prioritise other 'fast-track actions' that would assist the investigation.

I made the conscious decision to not delve deeper into the history of the victim at this movement in time as this information was not as critical as the preservation of the scene or evidence.

Identify Witnesses

Given the nature of the offence and the initial details provided, the only witnesses in this case were a passerby who assisted the victim shortly after the offence and the nurse who treated the victim.

Statement was immediately taken from both persons to obtain a raw and fresh accounts, this allowed for untainted accounts to be taken and minimised the opportunities for false memories (Brainerd & Reyna, 2005) to be formed.

Identify the Suspect

As stated previously, the suspect in this case was a stranger meaning we had no idea who this person was. The 'fast-track actions' implemented here revolved around; the rapid identification of the suspect or at least narrowing down the potential pool of suspects; the prevention of further harm; and the early arrest of the suspect.

These specific actions were:

- Early submissions of a Serious Crime Analysis Section report to identify any similarities in the *modus operandi* of other rape offences across the UK.
- An intensive CCTV trawl for a clear image of the suspect for the use Facial Recognition Technology or for identification of the suspect by officers.

Whilst there is a need for efficiency in suspect identification, process must be followed, and biases must be defeated.

There is also the issue of Facial Recognition Technology that raises the arguments of false identification and privacy issues outlined in Article 8 of the Human Rights Act 1998. However, in this case, a rape and serious sexual offence had been committed which negates the argument against its use but fortunately, this was not required as an officer was able to identify the suspect as a local adult following the intensive CCTV trawl.

Identify and Preserve Scenes

When someone says scene, there is an immediate assumption that it is a location. In offences like rape, people are scenes because there is forensic material obtainable from them. Like all scenes and evidence, you want to collect it as soon as practicable, however, I understood that immediately taking the victim to the SARC, she may suffer extended trauma when all she wants to do is go home to family for comfort and recovery. Ultimately, the decision is up to the victim as to when to attend the SARC and the forensic window was open for 3 days (Faculty of Forensic & Legal Medicine, 2017). Although this was a 'fast-track action' I would have prioritised above all else with the information available to me at the time, this was dependent on the wishes of the victim which meant that I would have to prioritise other actions in the interim.

The victim was able to identify a vague area where she first met the stranger before being taken to the alley where the alleged offence occurred. First responders were able to identify a location of the alleged offence a cordon was implemented to protect the scene and any evidence that may be there.

Scenes are notoriously difficult to manage and are a minefield for contamination and scrutiny if it is not preserved properly. During the early stages of the investigation, there was adverse weather, so I immediately attended the scene of the alleged offence to identify any discarded or transferred forensic material. After my attendance I tasked CSI to attend; it was highly likely that a lot of forensic evidence may have been lost and I needed to preserve whatever evidence may be left.

EVALUATION OF 'FAST-TRACK ACTIONS'

I do not like the phrase 'fast-track actions', or specially the '*fast*' – this indicates that actions need to be completed quickly instead of thoroughly. Whilst I do agree that actions need to be completed urgently, it is important to acknowledge that expedition and haste do not always mean better results. Being too hasty may result in shortcuts being taken to the detriment to the integrity and effectiveness of the investigation.

I stated at the start of this essay, that investigators do not get a second opportunity to preserve and secure evidence and if that it is not done correctly or effectively, it can jeopardise the investigation. This is why I believe that the 'fast-track actions' I implemented and actioned were the most effective and beneficial to the investigation. I also acknowledge that not every investigator will have come to the same rationale as myself which is why I am adaptable and willing to learn what works for others.

EVALUATION OF SUPPORT TO VICTIMS, WITNESSES AND OFFENDERS

I previously outlined the support provided to a victim of rape within my previous essay, and I will reiterate the level of support offered by ISVA's are second to none and far beyond anything the police are able to provide to victims.

I cannot comment on the support offered to offenders other than the leaflets provided at the end of interview; the police do not offer any support to suspects. This is not out of spite or an unwillingness to but more out of if we have partner agencies dealing with suspects, anything disclosed them can be shared with the police,

meaning the suspect may inadvertently implement themselves that arguably breaches their right to a fair trial.

WORD COUNT - 2144

Authentication signature: Evan Thomas

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

Signed: *E. Thomas*

Date: 28.04.2024

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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