

Graduate Diploma Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 6 - 40 Credits

Workbook title: Competency Based Workbook 2 (DHEP)

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

Learner name: Dafydd Tomos Williams Beck

**Learner's University Registration Number:
2117609**

FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMME

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

Workbook Guidance

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

What is the workbook for?

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

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

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

How should the workbook be presented?

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

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

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

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

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

How is the workbook assessed?

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

NOTE

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

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

Dyslexia and other special circumstances

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

Competency Based Workbook 2 - Learner Workbook

Guidance:

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

Contents

Component 1 50%	Area of Professional Practice	Word count
Task 1	Vulnerability and Risk Evidence-based policing	2000
Task 2	CHOOSE ONLY 1 OF THESE 'ADVANCED LEARNING AREA' OPTIONS. IT SHOULD BE ONE THAT HAS BEEN AGREED WITH THE FORCE TO STUDY IN YEAR 2.	All options are 2000 words
Task 2		2000
Option 1	Response Policing	
Option 2	Policing Communities	
Option 3	Road Policing	
Option 4	Information and Intelligence	
Option 5	Conducting Investigations	
	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:

A report of a Burglary was made to South Wales Police on the 21st of December 2022 by a female who had awoken to a male at the end of her bed, after gaining entry to her home address. The initial report to police stated that the male she knew to be a convicted rapist had also stolen several items of value from her address. Due to this male having entered the property of the victim and stolen property, ownership of this crime was placed upon myself, with the responsibility of thoroughly investigating the offence. In addition to stealing property from within the victims home the suspect when making off from the address after being startled by the victim has also proceeded to assault the young child of the victim. This offence of Burglary which falls under Section 9 of the Theft Act 1968, is officially stated by official government legislation as a person is guilty of the offence if he/she enters a building or part of a building with intent to steal, commit grievous bodily harm, attempt to commit grievous bodily harm, or commit criminal damage to property (GOV.UK, 2023). After this report the suspect in the case has been seen by witnesses and on CCTV exchanging these stolen goods with two other suspects, due to these three suspects were arrested, charged, and remanded for the offences of Burglary and Handling Stolen Goods. However, this essay will not be focusing on every aspect of the criminal investigation that took place to achieve justice for the victim, but how I managed the expectations of the victim and how she was kept satisfied throughout the entirety of the investigation, from the date of the report made to police until the suspect was charged and remanded to appear in court.

Burglary is a serious crime that can have a significant impact on the victim, this can lead to the victim suffering from not only physical injuries during the incident but also serious detrimental effects on their mental health also. NimbleFins (2022) have produced a

statistical report on Burglary and the effects that it can have on its victims. It states that in 83.5 % of all Burglary incidents, victims have reported that they have felt emotionally effected, with the majority of victims stating that immediately after the incident they have felt anger, annoyance, shock and fear. Being aware of how Burglary effects victims is of paramount importance to us as police officers, although we primarily focus on the investigation that follows, it is crucial that we do not tunnel vision and keep in mind that the victim will always be at the forefront of everything we do. All victims of crime are entitled to several rights within the Victims Code of Practice and includes extensive support from police throughout the entirety of the criminal justice process (College of Policing, 2013). The Victims Code of Practice outlines several rights that all victims are entitled to throughout a police investigation, utilising guidance such as this allowed me to ensure that the victim of the Burglary was satisfied throughout the process, by ensuring that she was fully updated following any developments in the case and that she was offered the appropriate support also.

As mentioned above, the victims code of practice must be followed, especially within this discussed case as the reporting person was a victim of a very serious crime that could possibly have a very detrimental effect on her mental and physical health. It was therefore crucial that I supported the victim and managed her expectations throughout the entirety of the process. As a police officer I must always be able to identify whether any person that I encounter may be vulnerable or at risk of further harm. South Wales Police utilise the definition of vulnerability from official ACPO guidance which identifies a vulnerable adult as a person who is aged 18 or above who is or may need community care services by reason of mental, physical, or learning disability, age, or illness and as a result may be unable to protect themselves from harm or exploitation (HMIC, 2015).

Before any support can be offered to victims of Burglary for example, the most crucial step I can conduct is to first and foremost assess the vulnerability of the victim and ascertain whether they are at risk of serious harm. When first contacting the victim of this Burglary the first safeguarding action I conducted is what's known as a 'Victim First Needs Assessment' which is always required for any victim of a crime. Also known as a VU01 this allowed me to assess myself whether she was a victim of serious crime, if she is repeatedly victimised and is she is vulnerable or intimidated. When discussing what had occurred when taking a witness statement from the victim it was clear that she was all the above-mentioned characteristics, I therefore noted this within the police system, which would then allow me to effectively support the victim throughout the next steps of the criminal investigation. After identifying these vulnerabilities and risk of further harm and noting them on our systems it enabled the victim to be referred to South Wales Victim Focus. The victim of this crime was not the only victim, but the entirety of her family that also lived in the address that had been burgled, completing this referral gave the victim an opportunity to receive need-specific support. Victim Focus (2023) explain on their website that this referral enables them to provide a victim of crime with a safe and neutral space which enables the victim to voice their fears and worries and emotions after being a victim of a crime, aiding them to move forward with their lives after a traumatic incident. Ensuring that Victim Focus's resources are readily accessible will always be in order to support and manage the needs of victims, however it will also increase service satisfaction, resulting in

victims trusting that the police are doing everything in their power to ensure they receive the care and support they need.

Once the vulnerability and risk of harm is identified from the outset of a police investigation and the appropriate external agencies are made aware, it made the victim aware that if she needed any further support in the future then she could do so without any concern. Whilst the suspects of the crime had been charged with the offence, it did not mean that the victim should not be kept updated with the progress of the investigation, it was also crucial to ensure that her expectations were managed throughout the entirety of the process also. As mentioned previously, the victim needs assessment ensured that the victim had all her concerns voiced, her main concerns being that she was afraid of the suspect(s) returning to her address as they knew the location of her home address. She further voiced that she wished the police to ensure that the suspects were not allowed to be released from police custody, allowing them to possibly re-commit the offence against her. The Crown Prosecution Service (2022) reiterate when managing the victim's expectation, it is crucial to conduct an evidence approach. Utilising previous experiences when managing these expectations will ensure that the victim fully understands what will take place within a criminal justice procedure and what said journey will look like; in turn ensuring that the victim is not provided with false promises that may not be met.

Due to the suspect pleading Not Guilty to the offence of Burglary it was crucial that the victim was informed that although the suspects had been charged, there were further lines of enquiry such as forensics and a court process that will follow for a successful prosecution to come to fruition. Ensuring that she was aware of this ensured that although she may be satisfied with the initial safeguarding in place, there was going to be a further lengthy court process that may be highly stressful to her and her family. I therefore informed her that if she required any special measures in place on her behalf for the court proceedings, I would be available to provide her with any further support from myself or external agencies.

Within the Victims first Needs Assessment, she stated that she was not a repeat victim of Burglary, however this does not necessarily mean she will not become a repeat victim if the necessary steps are not taken by myself. When analysing the victimisation of a person in respect to an incident of Burglary it is crucial to understand what is meant by 'Repeat Victimisation'. Lab and Fisher (2010) simply define Repeat Victimisation as the reoccurrence of crime against the same target and reinforce the importance of understanding the term, as most criminal events take place as some sort of repetition. Once a person becomes a victim of a crime it is crucial that as police, we ensure we do everything in our power to ensure they do not become a repeat victim. The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) in 2018 completed a survey that concluded that 74% of victims of violent related crimes were victimised once, while 26% will be repeat victims within the previous 12 months (ONS,2019). When keeping this statistic in mind it was clear to me that steps that to be taken to ensure that the victim of this Burglary was safeguarded, and the appropriate steps were followed to ensure she was not targeted again by the suspect in question. Being aware of these statistics enabled an evidence based policing approach to the incident, as being aware of how easily people can fall into repeat victimisation allows us as police to plan our approach when safeguarding the victim.

When a person is a victim of a crime such as a Burglary, the persons responsible have physically entered the property of the victim, therefore it is clear that if the suspect is released from custody there is a significant chance that they return to the address of the victim as they are aware of its location. Lantz and Rubeck (2015) support this idea stating that the reason for repeat burglaries taking place is because the original offenders tend to return to familiar locations, with persons connected to the original offender also targeting these locations, thereby making the household of the victim attractive to all offenders. Due to the suspects previous convictions for similar offences and the seriousness of the crime, as police we requested charges from the CPS for Burglary and that the suspect be remanded to appear in court, this was authorised and therefore the suspect could no re-attend the address of the victim.

Knowing that the suspect who had entered the address of the victim had also contacted two other persons to exchange the stolen goods with, I had to ensure that the appropriate measures were in place that would decrease the likelihood of them attending the address of the victim as they may be aware of its location. To do this, I discussed with the Crown Prosecution Service that if released there should be certain conditions placed on them which included strict bail conditions and electronic tagging, which would deter them from leaving their home address at a certain time of day to carry out similar crimes. Both suspects who handled the stolen goods were respectively charged with that offence, and therefore bail conditions were imposed on them on their release from custody. These included for the suspects to not contact the victim, attend her address and to not leave their home address between the hours of 8PM and 6AM. Although this safeguards the victim and prevents re-offending the CPS state that police and prosecutors must ensure that the conditions are necessary, reasonable, proportionate, and capable of being enforced (Smith,2020).

Not only is it vital to ensure that victims of crime are not repeatedly targeted, especially by the same suspect(s) that are responsible for the initial incident, but it is also of paramount importance that repeat offending is addressed in the same light. A simple definition given by Macmillan Dictionary (2022) defines a repeat offender as someone who commits crime again and again. The suspects in question had committed crimes similar to what they had committed within this incident, it was clear that that they were repeat offenders and therefore at significant risk of re-offending if they were not dealt with appropriately. Ensuring that one suspect was remanded into custody and the other suspects involved in obtaining the stolen goods had strict bail conditions imposed on them, ensured that they could not commit further crime without being caught and the victim was also safeguarded from further criminal offences by the same individuals.

In summary, I felt that investigating the crime thoroughly was the most important aspect of this incident as it allowed the persons responsible to be brought to justice and allowed the victim to be safeguarded at the same time. However, ensuring that the appropriate measures were in place post-investigation was also a crucial aspect of tackling repeat victimisation and reoffending.

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Task 2

This is a reminder that this TASK 2 section is an opportunity for you to answer one question which should be relevant to the “advanced learning” area that you have chosen. The advanced learning lecture that you choose to attend will assist you in answering this task.

Choose 1 of these 5 options to answer.

(Note for officers who have an interest in becoming a detective and wish to specialise in this role, you MUST choose option 5)

- 1. Response Policing.**
- 2. Policing Communities.**
- 3. Road Policing.**
- 4. Information and Intelligence.**
- 5. Conducting Investigations.**

Task 2 Option 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:

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:

A policing incident where I played a significant role is that of a serious Robbery whereby the victim was seriously assaulted by three suspects which left him in critical condition, nearly resulting in his death. This assault was committed by three suspects, one having assaulted the victim in the case with a tyre iron, to facilitate the theft of his bike. This incident was a serious incident that was very traumatic for the victim and his family, and due to the location and time of the incident, it was also a lengthy and complex investigation that required a large amount of team effort to see through to the end. Due to the severity of this criminal offence, there were many moving parts within the investigation, including CCTV and House to House enquiries, suspect interviews and management of victim and the victim's family. The investigation that followed resulted a suspect being arrested, charged, and remanded to court. During this essay I will elaborate on the processes that I employed during this complex investigation and all the actions that were completed.

A report of a male being hit with a metal bar to the head came in late at night whilst I was not on duty, therefore response officers have responded to the incident and safeguarded the victim by ensuring that he received immediate medical attention at the hospital. Upon attendance it was clear that the victim had sustained a significant head injury by a weapon and his electric bike had been stolen by the culprits. It was clear that this was an offence of Robbery, official government legislation defines this offence as occurring when a person steals, and immediately before or at the time of doing so, and to do so he/she uses force on any person (GOV.UK, 2003). At the time of the victim being located there were no identified suspects and therefore no one had been arrested for the offence. The priority when starting my shift was to work alongside my colleagues to identify any potential suspects through a series of extensive enquiries. After all the golden hour enquiries had been completed and suspects had been taken into custody, there would then be several actions to be completed to complete an effective investigation where the victims and suspects are dealt with in an ethical manner which followed government issued guidelines.

As mentioned, the Golden Hour enquiries are crucial in such a complex and serious incident, if these are done effectively and thoroughly, then police will maximise their chances of acquiring the evidence required to bring justice to the victims of crime. College of Policing (2013) define the Golden Hour Enquiries in the context of a police investigation as the period immediately after an offence has been committed, when evidential material will be accessible to police in high volumes. Before identifying how to proceed next within this investigation and start gathering all the required evidence, it was crucial that I identified a standardised policing framework that my team and I could utilise throughout the entirety of the investigation. It was agreed that the most effective overarching framework to utilise would be the National Decision Model, alongside the Policing Code of Ethics which would ensure we adhered to all legislative procedures currently in place to conduct effective and ethical police investigations; utilising these frameworks would greatly improve how the team organised itself during the investigation.

Although it would be ideal to have a structured and well planned approach to a serious incident such as this it is also recognised that in a fast moving incident such as this where several suspects are outstanding and a victim is close to death; it may not always be possible to segregate thinking or response according to each phase of the National Decision Model (Avon & Somerset Police, NO DATE).

The first component within the NDM is to Gather all the necessary information and intelligence, that will then help us identify any possible lines of enquiry. This included the victim and any other witnesses that were in the area, the victim himself was in critical condition and therefore could not provide us with any information that would identify a suspect. However, he was present at the time with a female friend who provided a first disclosure to police on Body Worn Video, stating that three males had approached them in a white vehicle and attacked the victim. Gathering this information as soon as possible as part of our Golden Hour Enquiries allowed us to then identify further lines of enquiry such as Automatic Plate Recognition Checks and CCTV footage within the near vicinity of the crime scene. When a serious assault happens such as this involving a weapon, it was crucial that we used all our resources to identify any weapons in the area which may hold forensic value, therefore I informed my supervisor that a dog be used to search the area for the tyre iron. This weapon was found shortly after and immediately seized and sent off for forensic examination. All the investigative actions that I have mentioned here have all been conducted within the first 10 hours of the incident taking place, these actions are described as 'Fast Track Action'. A paper published by The College of Policing (2023) describes these actions taken immediately after an incident as actions that if pursued immediately will establish the facts, preserve evidence that may lead police to an early resolution of the investigation.

With the weapon being found and sent off for forensics, this could be put aside as it would take over a day to get any DNA results back that may identify the suspect who has handled the weapon. Therefore, I was tasked by my supervisor to conduct CCTV enquiries throughout the area that would identify the vehicle that was driven to transport the culprits to the scene of the attack. A bank with good CCTV coverage of a crossroads leading to the scene of the attack was identified, and upon viewing the CCTV footage around the time of the incident taking place the vehicle and registration plate of said vehicle was identified. This CCTV was seized by myself on a USB and uploaded onto a secure police database that holds our evidence, this ensured that this vital piece of evidence could not be lost. However, after obtaining this footage, it was clear to me that I had not followed the correct procedures and legislation in place in obtaining it, when I have asked staff at the bank for the footage they were not legally obligated to provide such information as I have not requested the completion of what is known as a 'Data Processing Agreement' or also a DPA form. When obtaining CCTV footage of a busy street with several other persons and vehicles in the footage there is a likelihood that collateral intrusion may take place. HMICFRS (2023) define this intrusion of persons personal information as where there is a risk of obtaining private information about people who are not subjects of surveillance. Therefore, I have returned to the bank with a DPA form and ensured that the staff understood what the form is and that they are obligated under law to provide this information, within this form you justify why the data is necessary and that you have conducted a risk assessment in regards to the possibility of collateral intrusion,

as mentioned previously. The UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) Guidelines, state that under Article 6 of these regulations allows for third parties to share CCTV footage where it is deemed necessary and proportionate. In this case it was justified due to the seriousness of the offence that we were investigating (ICO,2021). Although the seizure of this evidence was not seized correctly the first time around, it was rectified immediately after which ensured the CCTV was obtained correctly and ethically.

Due to the vehicle involved being identified via CCTV, I have conducted a check on the Police National Computer and identified the registered owner of it. The owner of this vehicle has then been arrested on suspicion of Robbery and have booked him into Cardiff Bay Custody, where his detention was authorised as it would allow us to interview him and conduct the relevant searches of addresses to seize additional evidence. To search the home address of the suspect I have utilised Section 18 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, this states that officers may enter and search a premises occupied or controlled by a person who is under arrest, if there are reasonable grounds to suspect there will be evidence relating to the offence the suspect is under arrest (GOV.UK, 2017). A Search Book was completed by myself that included the address searched, legislation used, authority used, and any persons present within the address who must then sign confirming that they were indeed present. During this search a mobile phone belonging to the suspect was found and ultimately seized by officers, in order to search it for any evidence relating to the offence. Although a search book was completed by myself, I did not activate my Body Worn Video Camera. This could have been an issue as it is best practice to always have it activated when conducting police related enquiries into an offence. The National Police Chief's Council (2022) reiterates the importance of Body Worn being utilised, stating that if officers fail to record any evidential investigation, they may need to provide an explanation in court as to why it has not been recorded. Nevertheless, the mobile phone that was seized held vital information in regards to the incident and would ultimately result in the suspect being charged for the Robbery that had taken place.

Looking back at the investigation, it was clear that the most important action taken were the Fast Track Actions conducted, such as the CCTV and weapon used in the attack being located as soon as possible. This is what would ultimately help us gather the evidence required to charge the suspect, whilst also ensuring that all evidence was gathered in an ethical manner. It was also apparent to me that although many investigative actions taken did result in key evidence being obtained, in the future I must ensure that these actions are completed in accordance with all government issued legislation and in line with best practices set out by other government agencies. This was clearly apparent when I first obtained the CCTV footage that identified the offender and when conducting the search of his address that also led to vital evidence, this could have been inadmissible at court.

It is also important to critically evaluate how you have dealt with and managed any suspects within a criminal investigation. When arresting the suspect, it was important that it was carried out in a safe manner which ensure mine and my colleagues' safety; whilst at the same time being conducted in an ethical and legal manner. Due to the nature of the crime, the suspect was placed in handcuffs to the rear, and they were double locked to ensure the tightness would not change. This is classed as a use of force, and therefore

must be done correctly as to not breach the suspects human rights but also to protect myself and my colleague from legal difficulties. The Independent Office for Police Conduct has carried out a statistical analysis in regards to police use of force which states that the majority of persons who have experienced police use of force have said that the force has been too excessive and that the use of handcuffs they consider to be a severe use of force (IPCC,2015). Any complaints such as this were nullified by utilising Body Worn Camera's that recorded all actions taken, and the completion of a Police Use of Force Form, which justified the use of handcuffs.

Whilst the investigation was being conducted it was also important to ensure that focus was not lost on who comes first when such violence attacks have taken place, which was the victim and his family. The Victim and family of Victims must be at the forefront of the investigation we conducted and have several rights under law in regards to this. A document published by the Ministry of Justice, outlines that under the Code of Practice for Victims, the victim has a right to be told when key decisions are made; such as any arrests made, interviews conducted and any subsequent charges that may follow (MOJ,2020). My supervisor ensured that whilst the team had to conduct enquiries to identify the offender, there was also a designated officer that would support the victim and his family through the entirety of the investigation. However, when the suspect was arrested and taken to custody, and ultimately charged; I personally ensured that the victim's family were informed as soon as practicable. Knowing that we had arrested who was suspected of committing the crime against their family member provided them reassurance that police were doing everything in their power to provide them with security and justice.

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