

BSc (Hons) Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 5 - 40 Credits

Workbook title: Competency Based Workbook 3 (PCDA)

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

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FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMME

Module title: Professional Police Practice 2 (PCDA) BMPP5000D

Workbook Guidance

Please read these notes carefully; they provide essential information.

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 BSc programme. Essentially, you are being asked to outline your experiential learning based upon your theoretical understanding in a range of operational situations.

- **Wellbeing and Resilience**
- **Decision-making and Discretion**
- **Vulnerability and Risk**
- **Public Protection**
- **Maintaining Professional Standards**
- **Leadership and Team-working**
- **Policing the roads**
- **Information and intelligence**
- **Conducting Investigations**

You may wish to use the same incidents as you've 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 will be provided by university staff as part of your initial training day. Your tutor constable and in-force

training staff will not be involved in assessing or marking your workbook after it has been submitted.

Dates of workbook submission will be made available during the initial training day and posted on Moodle.

Once submitted your workbook will be assessed and marked independently.

Confidentiality

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

- adhere to guidance in the Student Handbook about unfair practice and plagiarism;
- 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.

NOTE

Your workbook will be submitted electronically via Turnitin on Moodle. Guidance on this is in the Student 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 very 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 Student 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.***

Guidance:

- Your workbook must contain the items specified in the table below (clearly identified and in the order given);
- You should use this particular document to insert your text / answer within each section of this workbook;
- You should upload your completed document as a saved pdf file of this workbook; if this is not possible then a Worddoc 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	Wellbeing and Resilience	1000
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Task 4	Policing the roads Information and intelligence Conducting investigations	1500
Task 5	Individual Learning Plan	1500 equivalent
Task 6	O.C.P.	1000 equivalent
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Task 1

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum: Wellbeing and Resilience

Having achieved Independent Patrol Status, **reflect** on the impact of organisation culture within policing on your wellbeing and resilience (organisation change, retaining personal values in a wider organisational culture).

Consider the risks of conforming to organisational culture.

Illustrate your strategies for maintaining wellbeing and resilience.

1000 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

Introduction:

On this task, I will be looking into the impact of organizational culture within the police force. I will look at how it affects our wellbeing and resilience within the police. Are there any risks of conforming to organisational culture? and what can we do to maintain good wellbeing and resilience?

Organisational culture:

To be able to discuss the subject we first need to understand what organisation culture means. As said by (Heinz, 2019) 'it is defined as the shared values, attitudes and practices that characterize an organization. It is the personality of your company and it plays a large part in your employees' overall satisfaction. What it means is, depending on how you run the organisation will depend on the outcome of how people work and how the organisation will perform. It will also impact their achievements and performance.

There are many various forms of organisation cultures out there. You can have well-structured; this means it is a culture with more extensive control. There is a standard procedure, strict adherence, individual roles and responsibilities. They are simply there to do the work and are happy to do so on their own or as a team. You have a competitive environment, which means that they are aiming for higher performance and to do it quicker and better than the person next to you. We also have something called collaborative culture. Someone who works better as a team to be able to move forward to solve different problems than being on your own. (Balls, 2017)

Being in the role I am currently in; I have seen various cultures already from team to team. A particular culture I have seen myself is the clique culture, (Smith, 2013) it is when a group of people from work socialise both inside and outside of work but rejects anyone new in the team because they either do not fit in or they simply do not like who they are.

The risks:

As I have spoken about different forms of cultures within an organisation, but what are the potential risks? As we have already mentioned the clique culture, we will refer to that a bit more. It can impact a person bad as their performance could start going down, they will become insulated and quiet. They no longer look forward to going to work and will find it hard to ask their team for help.

It can cause trust issues, taking time away from work for sickness, the peer pressure of reassigning or worse. If you go with a very structured hierarchy culture, each person has their role and their place within the organisation. People know what to do, how to do it and it keeps a very stable performance.

But it restricts an individual from moving forward, it also restricts a person from adapting to a new change and there is not much room for moving forward. Meaning it can be harder to move forward with your career if you wanted to.

Clan culture is an extremely adaptable culture. It will allow people to have high morale, this will increase their performance and makes them happy to attend work. It allows the organisation to grow and perform better. By using this it gives the staff a higher chance of achieving their goals. The downside will be that everyone is aiming for the same, and the bigger the organisation becomes harder it can get as only so many positions may be available per time. So, all that work you have put in may not give you the result you wanted to achieve. (Heinz, 2019)

How to maintain your wellbeing and resilience:

Now, I could sit here and say that I have never been stressed at work or that I have loved every minute. That I have never gone home feeling so exhausted that I do not know what is going on or even questioned my decision about joining the police, but that is a lie. I just have my way of dealing with it.

First, I always stay positive and motivated. I do not look at things from a negative point, by doing that I allow myself to stay focused and in control. There are things that I cannot control and will be out of my hands, but I can stay positive and adapt to the change. If I go in with negative input it will reflect on my job, my team and even the people I am dealing with. In this job, I cannot allow myself to be negative and lose control. It could be the difference between us solving the crime and even coming home alive. I will have emotional control, or as it is called emotional insight. My behaviour and reaction will influence others behaviour and reaction.

Balance your life is important, work is work. Once we have left work, we leave it there. I do not take work with me back home. If I start to take work with me back home, I remove the only stress-free environment I have got to relax. Another one is to allow yourself to reflect on the situation, if you allow yourself time to reflect it gives you a better chance of coping and prepare. By doing this it will allow us to get back into it. (Heather, 2021)

Reflecting:

Looking at what I have read and what I have experienced myself, organisational culture can be both a positive and negative input. It depends on what kind of job you are doing and what you want to achieve from it. But no job is worth affecting your health or wellbeing. There is positive stress and negative and it is the negative stress we want to eliminate. I do not believe the clique mentality should be allowed in work. This is a very team-based organisation, and we need to be able to trust the team we are in. No one should feel excluded because they are different or think differently. How are we supposed to help the members of the public in need if we cannot help or trust ourselves?

Word count: 1007

Task 2

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Decision-making and Discretion, Vulnerability and Risk, Public Protection.

You must choose an incident, for example a domestic related incident, and reflect on how you made decisions in complex and unpredictable circumstances using dynamic risk assessment.

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

Evaluate decisions made during the incident and your use (or otherwise) of the National Decision Model. Explain the rationale behind your decisions and your considerations when recording details of the incident. Consider your ethical approach to the decision. Outline the consequences of your decision making.

1500 words (+/- 10%: *include your actual word count at the end of each section*)

ANSWER:

Introduction:

On this task, I will be looking at a scenario where we were called to a domestic-related call. At first, it looked like a very straight forward, but while at the call the situation started to develop and unfold. I will be looking at how a situation can develop and what decisions we as the police had to make so an innocent person was not arrested and to prevent further incidents.

999 call:

We received a call from a very distressed female making allegations that her husband just assaulted her and she needed police to attend. Before attending the home address, I did a PNC check, which stands for Police National Computer. This gave us access to intelligence and information that police had attended domestic calls before regarding the same people, but it was always verbal arguments with no mention of assaults.

On our way to the location, I had already started to go through our national decision model. (Policing, 2013) So, the way this model helps us is by using previous intelligence on the subjects and information about the call we know at that time what we are dealing with. We then need to think of our risks and theirs, how many are there? are weapons being used? are anyone if not both intoxicated? how big is the house? any children there? there are a lot of factors that can set the risk level. What powers do we have? Well at this moment the report said assault so our arrest power is S. 39 under Criminal Justice Act 1988 or known as common assault if it was worse than we have others we can use. Then we must figure out our options, what else can we do instead of the arrest? and take actions, if needed we might have to arrest. This will change depending on the further information and outcome we deal with while there.

At the location, there were clear signs that something had happened. The female did have clear signs of marks on her, and the house was in a mess. (Elkin, 2019) A survey showed that it estimated that around 7.5% of women around Britain suffers from domestic-related abuse. Unfortunately, under the pandemic of 2020 to 2021, the police notice an increase and 7% of domestic-related calls due to the pandemic (Stripe, 2020).. Looking at the information we had, the decision was made to arrest the

male for Common Assault, we had to consider the dynamic risk assessment (Martinelli, 2019) as violence had already occurred, we were in proximity of potential weapons and a kitchen containing knives. We did not know how the male would react to the arrest and neither do we know how the female would. We decided to escort the male to a more open area away from any form of weapons and away from the female to let them calm themselves down. Once separated I decided to apply handcuffs and explain why. If the male became aggressive, we were in a better-controlled area.

New information:

We arrested the male at the time for Common Assault, S.39 Criminal Justice Act. The male made a counterclaim that he never assaulted her at all, that she created the scene by throwing stuff around the house and creating the wounds herself. He told us that the female was very controlling in the relationship and had done this before. He had wounds from her hitting him but didn't want to say anything as he thought he would not be believed. In 2020 studies showed that 757,000 men suffered from domestic abuse. (Stripe, 2020) Our situation had now changed as we now got a counterclaim of an assault. The NDM now changed, we now have new information of another assault. The threat level had gone up if we need to arrest the female-only one can arrest, if she attacks that officer will be on their own. Our powers are still the same for arrest under Common Assault. We planned to ask for further units to attend as we do not have enough vehicles or officers at hand. So, my action was, keep them both separated. Once further units were there, I would also arrest the female.

Arrest:

After another police unit attended, I told them the reason and necessity for arresting the male so they could transport him to custody. We then returned to the house to arrest the female. I informed her that she was also placed under arrest for Common Assault under S.39 Criminal Justice Act after a counter allegation had been made. Out of no warning, the female who had stayed very calm and cooperative with us became overly aggressive. She blamed us that we did not believe her and that the police are the reason why women do not make a complaint about the domestic assault. I have tried to explain my reasons why I've arrested both of them, but she was not willing to listen. My rationale behind this was, I had two people both claiming they had been assaulted. There is a previous history of a domestic incident between them with no witnesses. One showed aggression while the other did not and both people have signs of being assaulted. I cannot prove that one is wrong and the other is right. It might leave the assailant planning their next move, we might arrest and accuse the wrong person. I cannot with reasonable doubt leave them together as there is a chance we might get called back. To prevent further incidents and to give each person an opportunity to explain their side the best approach was to arrest both and allow them to explain it under interview with legal help. This will also give us a chance to collect further evidence.

Outcome:

While collecting evidence we were able to find that the female had a previous history of domestic-related incidents, but with other men. While the male has never been involved in anything until recently while being in a relationship with the female. The female had signs of redness to her hands and knuckles while the male had nothing. Both parties did have redness around their bodies, but we could not understand where hers came from, the only indication would be the male must have been using a form of weapon, but the bruises would be bigger. Under the interview the male stated that he never touched her, the female made threats of calling the police if he did not do what she wanted and because he refused, she created the wounds herself, called the police but also inflicting wounds on him. The female stated that she was punched by the male but no signs on his hands or knuckles indicated that he did. She stated that no weapons were used only his hands. The male was very cooperative while the female was not, she was aggressive during the interview. Signs started to show that the female was the aggressor in this incident and not the male. (Elliott, 2021)

Results:

No, we cannot simply point a finger and say, "you're guilty". We can only work with the evidence presented to us at the time. It was clear that the female currently was the aggressor. Deciding to arrest both parties have allowed us to investigate it properly and to find the correct evidence. As no witnesses were to hand and both claiming each party assaulted each other, it was up to the evidence

to show who was guilty. It could have been both, but it could also result in us arresting and accusing the wrong person. In this case that would have been the male if we only took the side of the female. The female was charged for Domestic Related Assault against her partner under Common Assault, s.39 Criminal Justice Act 1988. The male was very thankful that we did not just take on the side. He could finally move on with his life and get out of a very toxic relationship that he had tried for so long but had been too scared to do as he simply did not know what would happen if he did. It makes no difference whatever you are a man or a woman. No one should have to live in an abusive relationship and not feel believed.

Reflect:

This will be a call I will remember for the rest of my career, why? If my decision had been different if I did not assess and follow the NDM and dynamic risk assessment the outcome could have been different for the male. It could have led to him being charged for something he was not guilty of doing, facing court and repercussion for a crime never committed by himself. By following the right steps and looking at it as a whole situation the right person was charged for the crime. Would this stop her from doing it to someone else? Not necessary but it means that this time she will not get away with it. Question is, the other domestics she was involved in. Were they true or not? It could make it worse for her in the future because she will not be believable. I am happy with the result, and if I were presented with a similar thing, I would not hesitate to act upon it the same way.

Word count: 1543

Task 3

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum: Maintaining Professional Standards, Leadership and Team-working

Evaluate theories of team dynamics as a means of developing team cohesion (reasons why some teams cannot function, theories and models relating to team dynamics, ways to improve team cohesion).

Consider why inter-personal conflict can occur within a team and outline what strategies can be adopted to enhance individual and team performance.

Consider how team dynamics within the police service can result in failing to comply with professional standards requirements (Code of Ethics, policies, procedures, protocols or legislation).

1500 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

Introduction:

On this task, I will be looking at teamwork, leadership and maintaining professional standards within the police. Team dynamics and team cohesion, why some teams work better than others and how they can improve if they do not. What are the results in failing to comply with professional standards within the police?

What can make people fail or improve as a team?

Other teams do work better together than others. But why and what do they do differently? (Anon., 2020) To allow a team to work better together they have learned each and everyone's abilities, strengths and personality. Each person will be different and never the same, they will have their own set of skills and abilities that will assist and benefits the team. Some might be good on an interview, so might be better at talking to people. Others will have particularly good knowledge of a particular law. The list will go on but learning this it will allow the team to work better together and adapt.

There are many different versions of group dynamic models, one is Kurt Lewin's who was a psychologist devoted to group dynamics. He was the founder of the Lewis Change Management Model. Once quoted by Kurt "Motivation for change must be generated before change can occur. One must be helped to re-examine many cherished assumptions about oneself and one's relations to others" (Management, 2016) This model is a 3-stage model. The first step is called "Unfreeze", are people willing to change to make better improvements for the team? To be better motivated to do things and get a better result? The next step is called "Change", will they accept a change or not? or do they rather see their team fail and not improve. The last stage is "Freeze", are they willing to move forward with the transition? To improve and move forward everyone in the team must be willing to work together, if there is one who will not then things will not move forward for the better. (Juneja, 2015)

Tuckman Model was created by psychologist Bruce Tuckman. Like the Lewis model but here they use 5 stages. The first stage is called "Forming", this is when members of the team get to know each other, how they work and their skillset. The next stage is "Storming", here you get to know what the

team wants, what motivates them to come into work every day. "Norming" the team is get settled, they know whose role is what and what they do. The four stages are "Performing" At this stage, the team works together with no issues. The last one is called "Adjourning" At this point, they have done everything as a team, now it is time to move forward and do something else. (MasterClass, 2020)

Some of the reasons why teams may not work well together can be due to lack of vision, not allowing themselves success that people work with a different mentality. It can be due to unclear roles, who does what? Poor-decision making, they either overthink too much or waste too much time to decide. Fixed mindset, that people are not willing to progress, improve and adapt to new changes. They may not have enough resources or simply do not have trust for each other within the team. (Coutu, 2009)

You can also use the DISC model; it was created by Dr William Marston. It is a 4-way system you can follow which are Dominance, are you a problem-solver? Do you want to overcome the obstacles ahead of you? Are you willing to take on new challenges? You can get organized very well and you a good time manager. You might be over-ambitious, stubborn and very blunt. Inspiring; your optimistic, very trusting, peacemaker. You like to solve problems that are given to you. By being like this it could lead to lacking attention to details. Supportive; Your very friendly, a good team player and someone good at solving conflict. You're very loyal to your team, you have great empathy and patience and could be exceptionally good at solving conflicts. You may not be the best at change and could be sensitive to being criticized. Cautious: You want to be accurate and has high standards. Your logical and respect people. You could focus too much on the details, exceptionally good at researching and do it accurately. You will try to avoid criticism and conflicts. You may just give in as it's an easier option than face an argument with someone.

Conflicts in work:

Conflict or inter-personal conflict is when either a person or multiple people in a team interferes with someone else's chance of achieving their goals or completing their achievement.

Why would someone ever try this? There could be many factors for this, some can be lack of teamwork, lack of leadership. If you lack teamwork, it could impact your health, trust and motivation for doing the job. People have been hurt, killed and even left the job because they could not work together. Became depressed and found the environment not workable. There could be motivation issues or that people will not take responsibility for them. If there are issues within the team or individuals, what can you do to try and resolve them?

The easiest one, speak about the issue. Let each person(s) speak about the issues without preventing the other from speaking. Do it face-to-face and not over the phone or by emails. Listen to what the other person has to say, show empathy and show that you care about what the person(s) are telling you. If there is a problem, do not take it negatively and hold resentment. Stay positive and work together to find a solution that works best for you all. If you cannot solve this matter between you, it is then up to your leadership to sit down with you, speak about the issue and find a solution. A good leader is willing to step up and work together. Sending emails and speak via a 3rd party will not solve anything. It will only create further problems as the trust for each other will not be there. (Indeed, 2021)

The leadership role is one of the most important roles, if you have trust issues for your supervisor or your team members within the police force it will make the job much harder. You will not be willing to ask for help and your trust in them will be gone. Trust in any job is important, but it's even more so in the police. If you cannot trust the person, you are working with it could put both of you at risk on the line of duty. This could lead to people getting hurt or that things go wrong but no one will take ownership and just blame each other.

If you fail to comply what could happen?

For a team to work and for efficiency leadership must be established. Someone must take the responsibility of allocating the right people for the right jobs and supervise them correctly. But doing that you will allow the right protocols to be followed. Most jobs will of a code of ethics to follow, but it could have a worse result within the police if it is not followed currently. A few reasons why it could fail are due not being focused on resolving the issues. If there are any form of performance issues in the

team or the person, and it is not getting addressed by the supervisor and the management it could cause bigger issues the longer you do not do anything. If you use the different skills the team, it could improve and assist any issues further down the line (Edmonds, 2014)

To allow a team or person to grow, we need to stop being afraid of being judged. The only way a team or person can move forward is to accept that sometimes mistakes will happen, but it all depends on how you move forward with it. Will it be ignored and possibly the same mistake will occur again? Or will you accept that this time a mistake was done, learn from it and move forward as a team? Develop yourself and resolve the issue. It is up to your supervisor to apply the correct type of learning to prevent the same or similar mistake from happening again. It is no different what line of work it is, without the correct leadership, training and willingness mistakes will not be solved and nothing will improve.

If you do not solve the problems ahead of you it could have a very great impact on how a team or person will work. It may cause commitments issues as people do not work together as a team. This could impact the result of resolving a crime which will cause trust issue from the public. It could also cause trust issue inside of the team or even the leadership of the team as people will be afraid of conflict. It could lead to the wrong procedures or vital evidence being missed or even dismissed because people are afraid of accountability. Trust and accountability are particularly important if we cannot stand up to people doing wrong and take accountability when a police officer is doing something outside of the law. How are we meant to expect the public to do the same? If we did not act upon its members of the public will lose all faith in the police. We may not be proud of it at the time, but not acting upon it will look even worse.

Word count: 1591

Task 4

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Policing the roads, information and intelligence and conducting investigations.

Explain how information and intelligence can be used in the disruption of the more prevalent criminal activity (e.g. drug smuggling, human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, counterfeit goods, organised crime groups and 'county lines') by effective policing of the roads.

Outline how ANPR can be used as investigative resource when disrupting criminal activity.

1500 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

Introduction:

On this task I will look at how to use information and intelligence in the disruption of criminal activity by allowing effective policing of the roads around the United Kingdom. How can Automatic Number Plate Recognition systems be used as an investigative resource to prevent and disrupt criminal activity? I will look at how sharing information can make a difference and how ANPR has assisted solving crimes. I will also look at why it is important to be able to share information between different forces and agencies and how it will impact victims, witnesses and criminals.

Information and intelligence:

Is the blood line within the police force. The main jobs for this are to prevent further crime from happening. It is there to protect a member of the public's life and their property. Bring the offender(s) to justice and prosecute them if guilty and to uphold the law. This information can be accessed by various sources such as CCTV systems, automatic number plate recognition systems, both internal and external databases and covert human intelligence sources. To allow the system to work the police need to make sure that it gets correctly updated, managed the right way, make sure that there are no gaps in the information that will be shared. It should contain all the necessary information in order to be accurate and current. The police can access open sources or close source intelligence. Open source means that everyone can have access to the information they are searching for, but the information may not be as reliable at the time. A close access is more restricted information that the police and other agencies can have access to, its more trustworthy than open source, not open for the public and will be more accurate.

Sharing information between different police forces and other agencies are important. Not being allowed to do this would prevent the police for solving any form of crime and putting the responsible people behind bars. It will also present to the police with witnesses or victims. The road traffic unit has a big part in policing as they can assist with preventing drug smuggling, murderers escaping, county line (they use mobile phones to make orders and then transfer drugs from one county to another), organised crime groups, child sexual exploitation and human trafficking around Britain. It can assist the police conducting stop and search on vehicles. Under the Traffic Act 1988, police can use S.163 that gives police a legal power to stop a vehicle. They can also use PACE Code A which allows both on a person or vehicle to be searched if police suspect and have reasonable grounds that a person or vehicle is doing something unlawful.

There are 3 ways to allow us to share information and intelligence, first one is routine collection. It means it is part of routine operational policing activities. So, arrests, stop and search, targeted patrols and arrest. This will generate automatic information by itself by doing what the police are doing on a day-to-day basis. Tasked information is different, it is a prioritised information. This means its information that has concerns with problems or subjects i.e., victims or suspects that are identified via intelligence requirement. They can use internal and external systems, CCTV, Covert human intelligence system or automatic number plate systems. Last of the three is what is called volunteered information. This information gets collected from the public, community information and other partners. (Policing, 2013)

Disrupting criminality:

By allowing to share information, the smallest thing of criminal offence can be stopped. Such as a person not having insurance or a suspended driving licence. The police work close with the Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency who will share the information they have to allow the police to prevent further offence to happen. It will tell the police if there is a person who is driving without a licence or insurance, but why? Imagine if there is a crash and the person flees from the accident, or a car that has been stolen or even the plates been cloned? If DVSA did not share this information, it would be hard for the police to know that a person is committing a crime or has committed a crime. DVSA would have to call us and report it all the time and we would not have updated systems to alert them. (Policing, 2013) Statistics shows that that in 2019/20 there was 133 000 involved car crimes in the UK, that number would have been a lot higher if we were not able to share information with each other. (Enforcement, 2020) Being able to share information and intelligence the police can utilise various technologies, some are. CCTV, ANPR to follow a cars route, Vehicle tracking – so if a vehicle is reported being involved in a crime, we can track the car. Fingerprint system by the roadside to identify a person withholding their identity, facial recognition and various other systems. (Policing, 2013)

A case in 2020 showing just how effective it can be was when Essex Police and Met London Police forces decided to work together between their borders. They assisted each other to prevent further crimes taking place. Between 4 days they successfully made 43 arrests. Essex police alone had people charged for possession of drugs, weapons and other crimes. One got arrested for stalking, controlling behaviour, harassment and threats. By working with other police forces from a short time they successfully arrested all together 230 criminals. Preventing drugs, weapons and other criminal activities for happening. This caused a big money loss for the criminal gangs who were involved. (Police, 2020)

This is just one of many joint operations that shows just how useful it is to share the information and intelligence with other forces. The police cannot prevent and stop all the criminals, but they can make a great impact on it. If this option were not available, we can only imagine how many crimes that would have been committed without the police knowledge and how many criminals that would still be walking free and do it all over again. Murders have been solved thanks to sharing information and intelligence. Planned terrorist attacks has been prevented by allowing different agencies sharing and working together. Criminals have fled the country, been able to be arrested and returned to the United Kingdom because the police have been able to share details. It is clear signs that sharing information and intelligence has a big part in how the police work and how effective it is.

Automatic Number Plate Recognition.

There are two form of ANPR system that can be used, one is Automatic Number Plate Recognition which is used by the police and then there is the National Automatic Number Plate Recognition, or NAS for short which can be held by private companies, local authority and commercial service to assist for the most serious offences.

ANPR is a technology that can read a vehicles number plate and location data anywhere in the UK where it is installed. It will check if it is insured. MOT, speed and who owns the car. It can assist with involved crimes and any information that is associated with the vehicles. The police do not only use it to track a victim's vehicle to prevent victimology, by identifying any form of alibi. They do not only use it locating criminals, but to prove if someone has been accused wrongly by checking where it was at the time of the event. The final stage is to assist the police to find the locations or time of the suspect,

victim, witnesses or anything that is relevant that will be linked to crime(s) or witnesses. Automatic Number Plate Recognition will allow the police to collect or share information with other sources that can assist prevent crime and stop a criminal escaping. By using this system, it will assist the police putting criminals in custody no matter where they are in Britain. (Policing, 2013)

One such crime showed how vital ANPR was used at the time was a theft of a lorry back in 2018 that was valued 1.3 million pounds got hijacked. Thanks to ANPR cameras being installed it allowed the police to track and locate the lorry. At the same year, the police managed to prevent smuggling of 2 million worth of heroin. This is only a small fraction of crimes that were prevented thanks to ANPR, and it is not only for a current situation. ANPR system allows the police to use up to 12 months of saved history on their system. By having this form of access to information it can assist the police in potentially solving other crimes. If they have information of the vehicle, they could back track its movement potentially solving further crimes it been involved in with other forces not just their own. (Baxter, 2019)

Word Count 1467

Task 5

Individual Learning Plan

The second learning outcome identified in the accompanying module descriptor (BMPP 5000D) asks that you create an individual learning plan to meet your identified needs through reflection upon your continuing practice. This shows confidence in your ability to manage your own learning in response to evolving circumstances in the workplace.

This task differs from the PDPs that you have completed in your previous workbooks in that this learning plan allows you to assess what level you believe you are in key knowledge, skills and experience against where you believe you (and the force) consider you should be – now and in the coming 6 to 12 months of your placement. This should then be used to target future development need.

1500 words equivalent. Please note that this is not the actual number of words used in completing the table, the count reflects the thought and research behind it.

It will count towards the overall equivalent word count of 8000 words expected from this module.

ANSWER:

Knowledge, Skills and Experience Assessment

	REQUIRED			RATING			DEVELOPMENT NEED
KNOWLEDGE	Low 1-4	Med 5-7 x	High 8-10	Low 1-4	Med 5-7 x	High 8-10	I do believe that my current knowledge is around the medium. I would like to work on my knowledge and improve more on it. Laws change all the time. Knowledge for me is important, the more you know the easier it is for you to do the job. I will continue by reading up on the laws and build better knowledge by this time next year.
SKILLS	Low 1-4	Med 5-7 x	High 8-10	Low 1-4	Med 5-7 x	High 8-10	I still need assistance by asking help on things I might only have done once or twice, or not at all. I would like to

							develop this but stepping forward and ask for the skills I am either lacking or are low on to do more of it. The more I do them and repeat the task the better my skills will become.
EXPERIENCE	Low 1-4	Med 5-7 x	High 8-10	Low 1-4	Med 5-7 x	High 8-10	Experience comes with the job. The more you do it the better experience you have. Due to the pandemic, it's been hard to achieve this as we don't get the same calls as before. Hopefully with things starting to open it will allow my experience in the job to develop further.

Task 6

Recognition and confirmation of progress on the Occupational Competency Portfolio (OCP).

By signing the section below you are acknowledging your continuing progress on O.C.P.

This is recognised by the university as work that is fully supporting this module BMPP 5000D; Professional Police Practice 2 and in signing it will be equivalent to 1000 words towards the 8000 words equivalent total.

Confirmation of the progress on the Occupational Competency Portfolio (OCP).

I confirm that I am progressing with the Occupational Competency Portfolio (OCP) in accordance to the regulations.

Signed: Andre Nielsen _ _ _ _ _ (Learner – electronic signature accepted.)

Date: 10/05/21 _ _ _ _ _

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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