

BSc (Hons) Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 5 - 40 Credits

Workbook title: Competency Based Workbook 2 (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.

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 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	1250
Task 2	Decision-making and Discretion Vulnerability and Risk Public Protection	1750
Task 3	Maintaining Professional Standards Leadership and Team-working	1750
Task 4	Policing the roads Information and intelligence Conducting investigations	1750
Task 5	Individual Learning Plan	1500 equivalent
	Total	8000
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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.

1250 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

This assignment is going to look at how after achieving independent patrol status the culture within policing has had an impact on my own mental and physical wellbeing, I will also illustrate how maintain my resilience to the pressures of the job and how the shifts effect my social life. I will also consider the risks of conforming to the culture of the more experienced officers and how I maintain my personal values and challenge any behaviour in policing in which doesn't uphold Gwent Polices standards. Throughout this assignment I will be using Gibbs reflective cycle (University of Edinburgh, 2020)

The risks of conforming to organisational culture, which is defined as an assortment of practises, standards, and expectations with help guide members of staff and team members, to reach a goal (Woffindin, 2022), the risks of conforming to a bad culture is that other members of the team may not have the standards which is expected, other team members may learn and feed off this. Such as in policing if an experienced officer may have become more relaxed regarding standards and this may influence a new police officer in a negative way, which could lead to a poor decision due to lack of experience.

Following the ten-week tutorship period with my tutor, I was then signed off as an independent police officer. During these ten weeks I developed skills from my tutor and the way they would deal with incidents, these methods were different in some ways in which you were taught in training school. The methods taught in training school, were to a 'gold standard' on how to deal with incidents but in real life this soon become apparent that this could not always be achieved.

For example, one of my first emergency calls on my own was a mental health call where a male was having a mental health crisis, which is when someone's behaviour could stop them being able to look after themselves and potentially cause harm to others and which would stop them functioning as person with good mental health. (Elmer, 2022)

The male, who was a large build was running around naked acting aggressively towards members of the public. Due to this I was nervous about going to this as I did not know what to expect. I have arrived on scene and located the male. He was surrounded by around five family members, who did not want police to speak to the male due to his behaviour. It was quite clear the family did not like police and refused to speak to myself. The family were from an ethnic background, which is defined as “a category of humankind that shares certain distinctive physical traits.” (cited: National geographic,2019).

This could be due to many factors, such as a bad encounter with the police. Not getting the service they were expecting after reporting a crime, or not trusting the police due to media stories regarding the police.

During this incident, I was single crewed, and I did not want to call for other officers due to feeling judged by more experienced officers of being poor at my job as I have previously heard more experienced officers talk bad of others. In the end I knew due to the situation I had to ask for more officers due to the amount of people at the scene and the situation could have escalated if I did not ask for help.

More officers arrived and took control of the incident, and the male was then taken to hospital by his family.

After this incident I reflected on how I could have dealt with the situation better, which was by asking for more officers earlier, or by reaching out to my sergeant and asking for advice. After speaking to another officer, they explained that this comes with experience. I feel that after this conversion and being open and honest about my thoughts on the incident, this helped me be more confident in my decision making. I believe that I dealt with this incident to the best of my ability, and I did the right thing by asking for more officers and that I should have asked for help sooner.

During this period of being independent, a lot of other officers would show you ways to ‘do things quicker’. Which would help due to managing the never-ending work load that officers would have. Speaking to other officers, this is the way they all would complete their work as they knew having a higher workload, would add more stress to their day-to-day duties, all these processes were tried and tested but are something in which is not taught in training.

After being double crewed with my tutor for ten weeks, I had to then manage my own workload and had to rely on the training I had been given to manage this. This was a stressful period and I had to find ways to switch off after work. I found that by making sure I was being social by seeing friends as often as I could, but this was difficult due to the shifts I worked and most of my social network having a normal Monday to Friday job. My shift has all spoken about this issue and have come up with a solution to plan at least one social day a month with the team we work with, this can help build a bond with the team and ease social pressures. Being social in person releases a chemical called dopamine, which gives humans a little high and an eases pain, which in turn reduces stress. (Cohut,2018)

The other issue I was finding with my wellbeing was the shift work and my sleeping pattern. After having four days off and falling asleep sometimes around 4am on most of them days, I found that when I needed to be back in work at 6am on my first day shift, I was still falling asleep at 3am. This would lead to having 2 and half hours

sleep which would affect my performance in work. To overcome this, I read up on this issue and how to combat this. This included making sure you watch have you eat and drink before you are due to finish your shift, try to stay off your phone and watch TV, and take a warm shower before you get into bed as this could help you fall asleep. (Stanley, 2020) I have taken these tips, and these have worked well so far leading to a better night's sleep and a better performance in work. Being a shift work can also have health issues, as it was found in a study that shift workers tend to be more likely to develop issues such as cancers, cardiovascular diseases, Diabetes and Psychological disorders. (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 2020)

In conclusion, during the time I have been an independent police officer I have found that in going to different incidents and calls, you will gather experience and every call you will reflect on what you have done well and what you can improve on. Every incident will need a different approach. I have found that by talking to my senior members of staff and colleagues that, I can improve on my performance by asking questions if I do not know the answers. I found that coming from a Monday to Friday 9am until 5pm job, which I was in for ten years. This did not prepare me for the shift patterns I would be working with the police. I over came this by researching how I could deal with sleeping better, which would lead to better performance and less stress in work leading to a better life work balance. Also making time for friends and family which was difficult but very important for my mental health.

(1306 Words)

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.

1750 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

This assignment, I am going to look at a domestic abuse incident which is defined as a “Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality” (Cited: Gov.UK, 2012) I have attended, which I have had to change the way I dealt with the issue due to cultural beliefs and language issues that I faced and how I had to overcome them. I will also look at how the national decision model plays its part in every incident I attend. How I then would record the incident and submit relevant referrals for the people involved in the incident. During this assignment I will be using the Gibbs reflective cycle (University of Edinburgh, 2020)

I was asked to attend an emergency graded call, to a property where it had been reported that a male had assaulted his partner by knocking two of her teeth out with a punch. She has then contacted her daughter who has contacted the police. The victim did not speak very good English and that's why she contacted her daughter to translate to the police.

On route to the incident, I was passed information on the previous incidents at the address and information from the Police National computer, which is where all information regarding any person that has contacted the police or have had any criminal convictions, Warning markers such as drugs, weapons, violence towards police, if there are any children at the property, if they are wanted or missing. The police national computer also holds information for forces throughout the UK, this is so Police officers throughout the country have the information, if a person moves to a different part of the UK to commit crime. (Elkins, 2019)

This also helps officers on route the incident gathers information and intelligence regarding what they could be possibly facing once they get to the address. This forms part of the National Decision Model, which is decision model used by police officers in every incident they attend. This comes in six parts, Gathering, information and intelligence, Assess the threat risk and develop a working strategy, consider what powers and policy's I could use at the incident. Identify the options and contingencies that I have. Then take action and review what happened. (College of policing, 2013) This is all based on the code of ethics, which sets and defines the high standard of policing behaviour. (College of Policing, N.D)

On route to this incident control room had passed me information stating that the male was well known to police for previous domestic incidents, he was also a known drug user and was violent towards police on arrest previously. As I was singled crewed at the time, after gathering this information. I started to process that this was likely to be an arrestable offence for the assault. I have then asked for more officers to attend with myself as it was known the male could be violent towards police. This was developing a working strategy part of the national decision model. I have also realised that if the male was still in the house that I would have to make sure the victim and the subject were to be separated so officers could find out what had been going on. Whilst on route to the incident it was passed that the victim did not speak very good English and that I may have to use a translator, so I have asked for the phone number for them to be passed to my radio.

I have arrived on scene alongside my colleagues and the male is still at the address, I have gone to speak to the victim, who speaks little English. I have asked if she would like me to translate using language line, which is a service the police can use to translate on her behalf on the phone Being a victim and the having rights to understand clearly what is being said, which is stated under the code of practise for victims of crime. Which is twelve rights in which victims have when they report a crime, the first part is where a victim has a right to understand and be understood. So, it was clear I needed to gather information from the victim, and she needed to be able to understand what I was saying to her. (Gov, 2021)

The victim has clear injuries blood coming from her mouth and bruising to her face. The victim has asked if a female officer could come and talk to her due to not having her burka on and talking to a male in her religion that isn't her husband is frowned upon. I have then asked if any female officers could come and speak to the victim but there was none currently on duty. I have then asked the victim if she would like to go and get dressed before she speaks to me, to which she agreed. The victim was then stating that she has fallen over, and it was not her husband which has assaulted her, and she does not know why the police have been called. She does not want to make a complaint or complete a domestic abusive, stalking and harassment risk assessment. Which is a risk assessment form which consists of 29 questions, which determine if the risk to the victim is High, medium, or low (Gwent safeguarding, N.D). I knew this could be high risk due to the injury and the previous between the husband and wife.

Due to this I have thought about my options and contingencies as I knew the victim did not get these injuries by falling over. I have then called the daughter to ask her what her mother has told her about the incident. She has stated that the victim has

stated they have got into a verbal argument and the husband has then punched her in the face multiple times causing these injuries to the victim, she states the victim fears the repercussions of making a complaint to the police as she fears her husband. Domestic abuse victims in the Muslim community are less likely to come forward, due to fears of shame from others, not being believed and the stigma around calling the police for help. Lack of being able to speak English to understand what support is available to them and their aggressor being their only means of financial support. (Abdelaziz, 2023)

Due to Gwent police force policies on taking positive action at all domestic abuse calls, if no crime has taken place, then, ask someone to leave the house to safeguard and prevent any offences taking place. (Gwent Police, 2023) I have then considered a victimless prosecution for this incident, which is where the police and the crown prosecution service, can proceed to charge the aggressor of domestic violence. This can be done without the victim's support and is conducted only on evidence which is collected. Such as a 999 call, body worn video of officers at the scene. Injuries of the victim, which in this case did not coincide with the victim's version of the events. CCTV, house to house. When considering this option, you must consider whether this needs to be completed to safeguard the victim from further harm. As this may give the victim the breathing space away from the aggressor to perhaps leave their toxic lifestyle. (CPS, 2022)

Due to this statement, which was captured on my body worn video for evidence purposes. I have then decided to arrest the husband on suspicion of Section 47 assault which is actual body harm which is defined as, "The offence is committed when a person intentionally or recklessly assaults another, thereby causing Actual Bodily Harm. It must be proved that the assault (which includes "battery") "occasioned" or caused the bodily harm. Bodily harm has its ordinary meaning and includes any hurt calculated to interfere with the health or comfort of the victim: such hurt need not be permanent but must be more than transient and trifling" (Cited: Crown prosecution service, 2022). The points to prove in relation to ABH are they have unlawfully assaulted another person, causing actual bodily harm.

This was due to the risk in which he would assault the victim further if we had left him at the address. We had to safeguard the victim and so she could feel safe at the home once we had left. Safeguarding is where you protect a person or belonging from harm or the risk of being harmed, neglected and their freedom to live in safety (Clinical Knowledge summaries, 2022)

After this incident, I then had to put in all the relevant referrals, as I believed the victim was in fear of making a complaint against her husband. I then put in an adult at risk referral due to this, which would inform social services of the incident and make them aware of the on-going issues. This would hopefully give the victim a way of support in which she needs to escape the violence in which she currently faces.

In conclusion, this was a very difficult incident to deal with due to the factors of the victim being in fear of her husband, making it more difficult to get a real possibility of a conviction. It was obvious that the husband had caused these injuries to the victim but without the victim's support, this would be hard to prove. The daughter

was unwilling to give a statement regarding what she had been told by her mother. Due to this the husband was given a domestic violence protection notice, which is described as where there isn't a real chance of conviction against the subject. A emergency non-molestation and eviction notice is put in against the subject for 48 hours until this can be heard in court. This could be an order not to attend the home address and speak to the victim. This then would go to court and be heard, if granted the order could then be given for up to 28 days to work as a cooling off period for the victim to possibly think about getting the support in which she would need to leave this abusive relationship. This can be given with or without the victim's permission. If breached by the preparator this is an arrestable offence, they could be given a fine or prison sentence if they continue to breach this. (Gov.UK, 2022)

On review, I believe I could have possibly tried to find a female officer to re-attend the property and speak with the victim, as this possibly could have changed her mind regarding making a complaint about the husband. This could of possibly gave her confidence in the police and shown her that we do care about safeguarding her from this abuse. I believe the domestic violence protection order which was put in place was the best thing I could have possibly done to safeguard the victim due to the circumstances of the victim or witness not engaging with the police. Overall, I felt that I deal with this incident as well as I could have possibly done so given the circumstances, I provide the best possible service with the resources I had available to me.

(1895 Words)

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).

1750 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

In this assignment, I will be evaluating the theories of a team dynamic and the models relating to team dynamics, the possible reasons why some teams cannot function. I will also consider how conflict between in the team can occur and how this can be managed and developed to boost teams and individual performance. I will also deliberate how different team dynamics and occur within policing and how they can influence the professional standard requirements such as the code of ethics, police forces own policies and procedures which are strictly enforced in policing and how breaches of this can lead to a loss in public confidence in policing.

There are many models relating to team dynamics, such as The Tuckman Team model, created in 1965 by Bruce W Tuckman. Which consists of 5 stages, Forming, Storming, norming, performing and adjourning. This model is one of the most recognised and influential models since it was created by Tuckman. This model focused on group development, teamwork between group members. (Dr Jones, 2019)

The forming part of this model is where you bring individuals together. Who may not know each other in the hope they will become a strong, functioning team. Each with different strengths to bring to the table. All working towards the goal which has been set by leaders. This is where the individual may be nervous, excited, and unsure how they will fit in. They will be looking for direction by the leaders. In a policing context this could be where new recruits are placed on to the shift and are unknown to others, who may not any experience of the job but are eager to learn.

The Storming stage is where conflict could possibly arise, members are now more settled into their environment and can express their views more openly, which could

cause a difference of opinion. If this isn't dealt with by the leaders this could lead to the team members challenging your authority and face to face confrontations. In terms of how this would fit into a policing context, this could be where the recruit has possibly challenged one of the more experienced officers, which could lead to dispute and cause conflict between the team.

The norming stage is where people start to settle and realise different team members strengths and weaknesses, they will know each other a lot better and will have bonded as a team working towards the goals. They will be more comfortable asking for help and questions they may have. They will also respect the authority which is in place and work towards the goals with them. This would come with time in a policing context, as the new officer gets more experienced, and the team know what their strengths and weaknesses are then the team will know how best to use them.

The performing stage, where every team member has clear goals and process which is set by the leader. Leaders will need to delegate and manage the group, along with providing support if needed, leaders should trust their team with these tasks and should not need to intervene. Conflicts will be dealt with quickly and normally end with a positive outcome. The team will support one another with the task and the leader may not be asked any questions during the task. Sergeants will choose officers to conduct jobs, this will depend on the complexity of the job. Sergeants are more likely to choose more experienced officers for those complex jobs, an inexperienced officer maybe not having the knowledge to complete that task to the level that is needed.

Adjourning, which is the fifth stage, which was introduced in 1975, which may not be relevant. Where the goals have been reached, team members may leave the team to go and work for another team on a different task. Whereas others may leave all together. (Wallbridge, 2021) In a policing context, this could be where an officer has completed their probation period and want to move to other departments due to their ambitions and personal goals.

The Tuckman model may work in policing due to the complex of different departments in policing and the changes in powers in policies which happen in policing. Also, the teamwork in which is required in policing is essential, Due to having trust and respect for each other, as someone may get hurt if that isn't there. In some departments of policing this model may not work such as departments where they work on their own, such as a dog handler.

Team cohesion is defined here as "A dynamic process that is reflected in the tendency of a team to stick together and remain united in pursuit of its goals and objectives despite difficulties and setbacks. It is distinguished from group cohesion by the importance in team cohesion of dynamic processes and the pursuit of team goals" Cited: (Oxford reference, N.D)

Team Cohesion is about gathering the right team around you and making sure you have the right people in your team with the correct skills, but these better performing individuals may have a better work quality but may not be able to work with a team, this could then lead to arguments between the team members, which in turn could

damage the goal of the team. So, gathering the right team with the right mind set is crucial.

Once the right team has been chosen by the leader, it is important for the leader to acknowledge each team members personal skills and what they can each bring to the task. Then use those skills to enhance the team's performance.

The leader then should empower some of the team members with a goal and given them ownership of bits of the task, which will make the team work more with cohesion.

The leader should make sure any conflict is resolved, it would be unlikely for any task to not encounter problems, but this should be dealt with within the group first and if this isn't possible then a leader should deal with the issue in hand. If not a third party could be consulted and listen to both sides of the argument and come up with a right resolution. (Wale, 2023)

Interpersonal conflict can occur within a team and is quite common in most teams, this can have damaging effects on teams but could also be positive. Conflict within a team can happen due to many reasons, such as competing interests. In police terms, this may be two people with similar goals to branch to a different department or move up the ranks, with both team members wanting to outshine the other. Another reason would be different styles of working, such as two police officers working together on a task and the one officer not being as detailed as the other would like. Believing this may have a negative effect on them. Poor communication is another factor of team conflict, such as if an officer has been given some information which is critical to the investigation but does not pass this on to the other. Failure to follow team norms, in a policing context this could be turning up late for briefing or failing to take on their fair share of work. (Osborne, 2020)

The negative effects of team conflict, this could be things such as team members unwilling to work together to achieve a goal, on going disputes between the conflicting parties which could influence the team morale causing a poor performance, leading to poor decision making and could also cause members of the team to leave. This could cause new issues, leading to recruiting a new team member leading to delays whilst training them to required levels or increasing the work onto the current team members causing increased pressure and higher levels of stress.

Positive effects of conflict can occur and increase performance within a team who is having conflict. This is due to the breaking down of barriers and misunderstanding of tasks of which have been assigned to them, this can be constructive when it leads to a broader understanding of assignments and can lead to better productivity. This could also lead teams to give across ideas in which to complete the tasks and sway them to take another avenue which is more likely to lead to success. This promotes communication between the team members and if addressed directly by the leader by challenging behaviours and encouraging better work, this can lead to a stronger bond amongst the team.

A honest approach and direct approach from leaders in regards to a individuals performance, such as a member who is not performing as well as the others or

lacking in work production. Putting these individuals on personal development plans, could help the team member understand how they can change their work ethic and increase their performance could lead to a more positive outcome of the task in hand. The team member may not even realise they are under performing and these frank and honest meetings with leaders will help the team member and the team overall. (Osborne, 2020)

Team dynamics in the police service can vary due to work that is undertaken by police officers. Police officers that work in a team need to have a strong bond and trust in one other due to the work that they undertake. Trust is fundamental as for example if a police officer is restraining a person, you need to know the officer with you will help and not shy away from any conflict, which could lead to you or someone else getting hurt. This trust falls away when you are perhaps at an incident where a choice is made in which you may not agree with, this may be a more experienced officer making this decision and you may have different feelings about the incident in question.

For example, a police officer PC Norman in 2016 arrested a man for public order claiming the male was abusive shouting and screaming along with swearing. The victim had CCTV in his home address which caught all of the incident and the police officers statement conflicted what the CCTV had shown, this breached the Code of ethics (College of Policing, N.D) and the police officer was later found guilty of perverting the course of justice. (BBC, 2017).

Another example which is from Gwent police force is in which Officers have been on their private phones, making vulgar comments regarding incidents, insulting victims, and people in the public eye. Due to this all being on their private phones they believed this would never come out and there was a lad culture, which is described as sexist, misogynist, racist and homophobic behaviour, and the need to feel to fit in with other males. (Green, N.D) This was a police officer who took his own life, phone was looked through by his daughter, she has then gone to the papers to expose these messages which caused a national scandal in regard to this incident. (BBC, 2022)

In conclusion a team is about having the right personal, the right skills in which are needed to complete a task, such as in policing. You need officers from all backgrounds and walks of life to make a good team. You need experience mixed with inexperienced officers, as this will help the new officers develop quicker and will improve their knowledge and performance of policing a lot quicker than a shift of officers who are relevantly inexperienced.

(1912 Words)

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.

1750 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

During this assignment I will explain, how the police can use information and intelligence which has been gathered from a variety of sources and how this can be used to disrupt criminal activity. I will explain how this information is gathered, how this information is processed using a system in which the police use to process this information, namely the 3x5x2 system and how effective this process is. I will explain the difference between information and intelligence. I will also outline how automatic number plate recognition is used on our public roads and how this can be used to track movements of motor vehicles that have been used in criminal activity and how this can be used to use to convict criminals and disrupt organised criminal gangs.

The information in which is passed on to police is described as information which has been passed on to police by a source, which is raw data and would need to be processed through a grading system to be passed as intelligence. (Palmieri, 2005)

Intelligence is described as information which has been give to police by a source, this information has then been processed through a grading system, which is referred too as the 3x5x2 system, a member of staff will then process this intelligence and act on this accordingly by using the 3x5x2 model. (Nafan, N.D)

The system in which information and intelligence is processed is called the 3x5x2 system, the first part of the 3x5x2 system the source evaluation is reliable, untested and not reliable.

A reliable source would be a person, such as a police officer has seen something which they believe the information needs to be put in as intelligence, for example a police officer has attended an address as part of the investigation and has seen a baseball bat which has been placed behind a door. This would give officers

intelligence if they were ever to attend this address. Another reliable source could be forensic evidence, where a person's DNA has been left at a scene and could link them to a crime but on its own would not stand up in court, but it would be known they involved in this sort of criminal activity. For example, a cannabis factory in which fingerprints have been left at the property but the subject could have possibly lived at the address before.

Another reliable source is technical, such as ANPR cameras, which could show a subject's vehicle in an area in which they don't usually visit, or they make several trips to a month. For example, a motor vehicle which is known for the use of drug supply and has been travelling to another area in the UK and has been picked up on multiple ANPR systems up and down the UK.

The second part is untested, this is when information has come from a source that hasn't previously provided information, such as an anonymous person who has reported something to Crimestoppers, this information may not be unreliable, but such be treated with caution. More investigation should be gathered around this information before it is processed as reliable or unreliable.

The third part is unreliable, this is where there a ground to believe this information passed is false due to the motive, authenticity, trustworthiness of the source. For example, a source may have a hatred towards the person they are giving the information about, and this could then just be purely for revenge.

The technical information in which supplied could also be unreliable due to technical faults with the information which has been passed. For example, CCTV which doesn't show the correct time or date, or has a bad image could also be considered unreliable.

The next part is the information and intelligence assessment, this is five parts in which is it determined how the information became known to the source. This information is known first hand to the source, this information has been witnessed by the source and was not information which has been passed through a third party.

Known indirectly to the source but corroborated, this is information which has not been witnessed by themselves but can be verified by technical sources.

Known indirectly to the source and no corroborated, this is where the source has been told the information by a third party and has no evidence to back up this information. Not known, this is where a person may have given information anonymously and there isn't a way of assessing the information provided.

Suspected to be false, this is where the information has been passed is believed to be untrue, no matter how they have come upon this information.

The final part is handling codes, this is two points. Lawful sharing permitted, where the intelligence and information will be passed on to police, local protocols and anyone with a legitimate reason to receive this information. Such as a person, whose life or property could be at risk due to this information.

Lawful sharing with conditions could mean that the information, would only be shared with people in authority such as the information could be a matter of national security and it may not be shared with a certain person, as the information could lead to a dangerous situation. (College of policing, 2022)

This information which would be passed from these sources could be used in situations such a drug smuggling , For example an incident that I attended was source was reporting that his brother had travelled to Liverpool to collect drugs and bring them back to the Newport area, he stated that he had heard this from a third party, he did not like his brother but he wanted this reported to the police due to the fact that he did not like drugs. The source has given officers his registration of the car he was going to using and the date he would be travelling back. So this source would have been not reliable due to the relationship with his brother and the information was passed to him through a third party, so this would of been known indirectly to source but not corroborated as the source had no evidence to back this up and lawful sharing would have been permitted to police officers to carry out a stop check on this car if it had come into contact with any police officers. Due to this intelligence the car in which the brother was travelling in was stopped by Gwent officers, the officers then conducted a search on the car due to this intelligence, which was passed on by the source, the car was found not to have any drugs in.

Sometimes criminals can use intelligence to their advantage by reporting a car which they say carrying drugs, to take the attention off the car which is carrying the drugs and is easier to slip through the net, as the polices attention would be on stopping the car which has been reported.

Intelligence is used in everyday policing; we use this when we attend incidents. Where the intelligence has been processed and if we attend a subject's address, officers know there could be extra criminal activity taking place. By using this intelligence, officers can build a picture of the criminal activity and then this can be processed. For instance, if an officer stop searches a subject who is known for drug dealing and then comes across two mobile phones on a subject but no drugs. Officers could then put in an intelligence report regarding this which could build a bigger picture and could potentially disrupt crime. Intelligence plays a huge role in the fight to tackle crime, the sources who submit information to the police could be the missing link to solving a crime, this important so police can act positively and safeguard victims, which could lead to an investigation and a criminal conviction. (Avon and somerset police, 2018)

This would have been conducted by roads policing and the information would have been shared across all the automatic number plate recognition cameras which are throughout the UK roads. These cameras are designed to pick up registration plates of all vehicles which are on the roads. This will then tell the police where these vehicles are in the UK, it will also give a time and date in which the vehicle is. On some ANPR cameras it will take a picture of the front of the vehicle, which would include a photograph of anyone in the front of the vehicle. This technology can be used to detect, deter, and disrupt criminal activity it does this by feeding information to the police, such as if a driver is uninsured, or a possible stolen car. It can locate criminals which have been involved in crime and locate the areas in

which they are likely to be. This then would save the local force in which is dealing with the incident time and resources, in which they may have wasted if the technology didn't exist. (Rac, 2020)

This information gathered by the ANPR system, is then collected to see if there are any patterns in the behaviour of the vehicle. Such as does this vehicle go to a certain area at a certain time? Does it go anywhere else before or after? This helps build a pattern of behaviour in which the police can use to put in a working strategy to be able to stop this criminal activity.

The downfalls of ANPR are that a person may use a cloned number plate, which is where a member of the public's, legal number plate is taken and placed on to a possible stolen car, they then use that car to commit crimes with no trace going back to them. OCGs may use taxis and hire cars to commit crimes, which is another issue in which police face.

The way to disrupt this behaviour is by denying these OCGs access to vehicles by seizing any car which is untaxed or uninsured, to remove their license due to drug conviction data, making someone else drive the OCG around which would hinder the activity.

In conclusion, information and intelligence is very important to everyday policing, officers need this intelligence for their own safety and others. This is important as this intelligence can be used to help catch criminals earlier and provide evidence that a criminal activity is taking place, this can be from various sources such as a member of the public, the police, forensics, and technology. ANPR is an important piece of technology in roads policing which the police can use to locate and track down criminals, which are using the public roads to commit crimes. This can be used to resource officers in the right area's saving time and money. This technology can help deter criminals from using the public roads as a gateway and can also help track down missing people who may be vulnerable.

(1818 Words)

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	High 8-10	Low 1-4	Med 5-7	High 8-10	
I need to improve my knowledge of the laws surrounding Fraud, I have had a few calls regarding fraudulent activity, and I do not feel as though I understand really the laws and anything which is surrounding fraud. When I get these calls, I feel I don't have enough confidence to understand what is really going on and I always need to ask	3				6		I feel I can achieve this by reading up in my black stones book and by studying the laws and try to understand the points to prove and the background behind these calls. I need to talk to my sergeant regarding this and ask to be put on a attachment with our fraud department, to try and gain a greater understanding and knowledge of Fraud. As I feel fraud is very complex and confusing. I believe I can achieve this in the next 6 months.

for help with these incidents.							
SKILLS The skills I feel I need to improve on are my stop and search skills, I have completed a few of these now since I have been independent and on two of those occasions, I have had to look at my phone in order to look at which part of go wisely I have missed. Which in front of a subject is unprofessional. As these stop and searches are rare, I do not complete these often enough to be confident in what I am saying. I feel as I need to be more fluent in what I am saying so this comes across more professional that I currently do now.	Low 1-4	Med 5-7 5	High 8-10	Low 1-4	Med 5-7	High 8-10 9	I need to conduct more stop searches in order to get more confident in them. I can do this by asking to do city safe more often, which is walking the town on Friday and Saturday nights. By doing this I would be more likely to come across more attempts of stop searches and become more confident in them. I feel the more stop searches I conduct the better I will be. I could also ask to complete a attachment with our neighbourhood team, which would give me opportunities to conduct searches. I could also revise and go through go wisely so I can familiar with the process of this. I believe I can complete this in the next month.

EXPERIENCE	Low 1-4	Med 5-7	High 8-10	Low 1-4	Med 5-7	High 8-10	
The experience I feel I need to gain, if on handovers. Which is where a prisoner gets arrested and then needs to be deal with. I feel as though I am not as confident with these due to the fact is that I do not conduct these every often. I feel as the new DVPN process is complicated, and I need to learn how to complete one of these effectively. I also need to gather experience on how to complete the bail application forms, as I have only done a few of these. All of this is needed to gather experience on how to complete a successful handover.		5			7		I can gather this experience by conducting handovers or volunteering to take one in which I know will include a DVPN or a bail application form. I will also speak to my colleagues when they are conducting handovers and see how the process is done and how complete this. So I can learn off them. Once I have completed these forms, I will then go back to my sergeant and ask for feed back on my performance in regard to this handover and then try to improve the next time I am assigned one of these tasks. I believe I can achieve this in the next 4 months.

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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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