

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:

Organisation culture is a collection of unwritten rules based upon member's different beliefs and attitudes that have been established over time. These along with the experiences and expectations of an organisation, help guide these members towards the organisational values and expectations (Gotham Culture LLC, 2021). I will be reflecting on the organisation culture within policing and I will consider the risks, if any, when conforming to organisation culture. I will be using Driscoll (2007) to help explore my resilience and wellbeing and to highlight any strategies in order to maintain my own personal wellbeing.

Police officers face many difficulties during their tour of duty. Officers are faced with many situations that are constantly changing and the need to be able to react to these ever changing circumstances is an important skill for officers to have. Police officers often rely on the support, team work and empathy of other officers in order to cope and manage some of the more challenging and dangerous incidents as they share the same principles (McCartney and Parent, 2015, p119). Whilst the majority of police support one another there is also a number of negative attributes that some officers will have to overcome. A small number of officers can become biased to certain people or groups, which is based upon those officers, own personal beliefs and previous experiences. Some officers may lack trust in other colleagues through personal bad experiences with them in the past or that these officers are just motivated by the need to succeed, so therefore have different beliefs and attitudes. The need for all officers to motivate each other is important in order to keep their passion for policing and ensure that they are the best that they can be (Lexipol, 2021). Failing to support and motivate each other can result in a lack of confidence and trust within the force and also with members of the public, who rely on officers to protect them from crime and therefore hinder the community policing.

During my first few weeks of becoming independent I found it extremely daunting mainly because of the Coronavirus pandemic. I felt that during this time, I was not exposed to as many different types of incidents as I had initially thought I would be due to the restrictions that were put in place for the whole country. Throughout the months of April 2020 – June 2020 there was a decrease in crimes recorded by the

police, mainly being theft and firearms offences. However when the lockdown restrictions began to ease police recorded that crime rose by 20% (ONS, 2021). I was also informed towards the end of my tutorship that I would be moving stations, so I now had added pressures of getting to know a new team and understand what was now expected of me from my new sergeant.

I felt quite overwhelmed when meeting my new team for a number of reasons. Firstly the team is quite young and small, with me becoming the fourth member and I was also the oldest. My new team were also very young in service with the longest serving member just out of their probation. When I found out this information I felt very apprehensive about moving. My team whilst I was on my tutorship were a very experienced shift who I knew if I felt unsure of anything they would be able to guide me in the right direction. Stress can be described as any situation that requires a change, adjustment or response from us in order to maintain a healthy balance (Scott, 2013, p6). I spoke to them about my concerns on a number of occasions, each of them reassured me that I had nothing to be worried about and this then gave me the confidence I needed to become independent. I also spoke to a number of my colleagues who were also moving stations and after speaking with them and sharing our stories and fears of the past 12 weeks and what is to come in the future, I understood that everyone was feeling the same.

I was asked to attend a call from my sergeant relating a possible fraud involving two well-known suspects who were also wanted for other fraud matters. On attending the address, I was met by the victim who had explained to me what had happened. I then asked them to attend to the police station in order for me to get an accurate account via a statement. Whilst waiting for the victim to arrive, I provided my sergeant with an update. He asked why I have chosen to deal with the incident via a statement and not by a less intrusive way. I explained my reasons to them, however he has stated that I take a different course of action. My sergeant then explained to me the reasons why the incident should be treated differently.

I understood the reasoning behind the sergeant's explanation however, I did not agree with the course of action that he wanted to take at the time. On reflecting on this incident, it helped me to develop my own personal resilience and made me

become more aware of different strategies, which could be taken with individual incidents. With the sergeant challenging my decision, it provided me with a stronger desire to perform at the high level that is expected of me, It also personally challenged me to become more aware of other ways which matters could be dealt with showing resilience in my practice. People who demonstrate the ability to recover from challenges and have the desire to perform at their highest level have characteristics of being resilient (The Wellbeing Project, No Date).

Looking back at my first few weeks, I felt I was able to break down these barriers and understand that everyone is constantly learning no matter how long you have been in service or what rank you are. I appreciate the need to have a good working relationship with your sergeant and higher ranks, as without this it can create many obstacles. It is important to be respectful of everyone you meet and appreciate the ranking structure and the decisions that are made by them, whether you agree with them or not. Having an understanding of how organisational culture is present within the working environment, helps me to strive for what's expected of me and when I do perform well or need to reflect, It demonstrates my resilience in a positive way which then increases my personal well-being.

Word Count 1081.

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:

Throughout this essay, I will be using Driscoll (2007) to reflect and evaluate a serious incident between a husband and wife. I will look at how I had to alter my communication between both parties and what effects, if any being intoxicated makes when communicating and what effects this has on the suspect's behaviours. I will also explore the importance of communication between colleagues and the possible risks that can encounter. I will examine the legislation into the level of force used and my reasoning behind it. During this essay, I will be referring to the National Decision Model to show how I was able to react and deal with the unpredictable behaviours of the suspect.

A few weeks after becoming independent, my colleague and I had received a call from a victim stating that she had been in an argument with her husband and he became physically aggressive towards her numerous times. On attending the address that she was in we were met by her friend who stated that the victim was very shaken up and visibly upset. She had also warned us about the injuries to the victim's face and arms. We have entered the room where the victim was and could see that she had some ice placed on her face. The victim was reluctant to engage with police and tell us what had happened due to the repercussions that she knew she would face. Battering Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is used to describe any physical violence and or threat between two people involved in an intimate relationship in order to use fear and intimidate the victim (Davies and Lyon, 2014,

p5). I have sat down next to the victim and slowly and clearly told her my name and the reasons why we were at this address. I was patient with her and was able to calm her down this then allowed me to engage with her, going at her speed and constantly giving her reassurance. This has allowed me to develop a relationship with the victim that makes them feel comfortable in my company (College of Policing, 2021).

I have explained to the victim that due to what she has disclosed to my colleague and I we would be looking to arrest her husband. The victim instantly started crying, stating that nothing had happened, it was just a verbal argument, it was all her fault, and that she did want her husband to be arrested. I have again calmed her down and explained what happens next in relation to providing a statement. After explaining to her the court process, the special measures that we could put in place for a domestic abuse case and having the support from her friend, she has provided me with a statement, which included a number of disclosures of other assaults. I did consider at the time if the victim should get her injuries checked out before providing her statement however I felt in order to collect best evidence a statement was needed, this also prevented the victim from having second thoughts in co-operating with the police. The victim, accompanied by her friend has attended hospital to get her injuries checked.

Before attending the home address I have conducted a search of the suspect via my mobile device using the Police National Computer (PNC). This is a system that any law enforcement agency in the United Kingdom can use to access information to support national, regional and local investigation (ACRO, No Date). This search has shown me the suspects warning markers. He has a number of markers for violence, drugs and making off from officers. This information along with information taken from the victim's statement was enough for me to carry out a risk assessment and I have therefore asked another unit to assist in covering the back of the property to prevent the suspect from escaping.

I have attended the home address of the suspect who answered the door to us, he would not allow us into his property however, he engaged with us and spoke to us in his front garden. The front garden is situated up six concrete steps with a small

railing along the front of the garden, which had an 8ft drop. I have explained to him the reason why we were there and that an allegation that had been made. As I have attempted to put handcuffs on the male he has started to resist, I have tried to speak to male and explain what was happening however, this made the male more agitated. Whilst resisting for a second time in order to apply the handcuffs safely and to secure the safety of the officers and the suspect; I have used my PAVA spray in order to try to calm the suspect down. Section 3 of the Criminal Law act 1967 states that a person may use such force in effecting or assisting in the lawful arrest of offenders (Legislation.gov, No Date). At this moment, I was able to apply the handcuffs and call for assistance.

The male became compliant again when the handcuffs were on so we sat him down on his step in order for him to regain his bearings after being sprayed with PAVA. After asking the suspect to walk towards the van he refused to get up and follow any instructions. Whilst waiting for backup to arrive the male has decided to get up and on doing so has thrown himself down his steps. This has resulted in injuries and cuts to the face so we sat the male on the bottom step and called for an ambulance. Whilst waiting for the ambulance, the male was speaking to a number of different officers about a variety of things and was generally in a calm and happy mood. His mood changed when the ambulance turned up, he began to get aggressive and refused to have any medical treatment. The paramedics confirmed to officers that the male was intoxicated through taking drugs. This confirmed to us why we were unable to communicate with him and why his mood kept on changing. Drugs can have an effect on a person in many ways including increased paranoia and mood swings. It can have the ability for people to behave unpredictably and show unusual behaviours (Positive Choice, 2021). Although at the time I felt that my decision to try and calm the male down and let him answer us in his own time was the correct decision however the consequence of me allowing him to do this resulted in him causing injury to himself and the need for the ambulance which has made the male become aggressive again.

We have then attempted to get him in the van for the third time taking five officers however the male kept of resisting. It was at this point that I considered how volatile the male was becoming and was concerned for the safety of everyone involved that the male needed to be placed in limb restraints. Limb restraints are used to gain control of a violent offender as quickly and safely as possible, in order to be able to put the offender into a safe position (PSNI, No Date, p71). Once the limb restraints were applied, we were able to get the male into the rear of the van. Before leaving for custody the male has shouted, he was in possession of a knife. He had previously told other officers it was there, however this information was not passed onto us. Communication is the process in which information is passed from one person to another which can be done verbally or orally. It is crucially important in order for decisions to be made (ThoughtCo, No Date).

I carried out a dynamic risk assessment and it was agreed that we would take the suspect back out to search him. On opening the cage door, the male had already removed his limb restraints and moved his handcuffs to the front. After being compliant with the search he became aggressive again. He damaged a number of officer's cameras and assaulted my colleague. It was at this point I have utilised my PAVA spray and sprayed him again in order to be able to shut the cage door. After speaking with my colleagues, it was decided not to place the male back in the limb restraints for his safety due to him already being able to take them off.

Throughout this whole incident, I have continuously used the NDM from using the information I had received from the PNC before I arrived at the incident, to assessing the ongoing risk to both the suspect and to officers. I have taken into consideration any powers I might have in relation to the level of force used and taken action as and when it is necessary. There have been a number of challenging moments throughout this whole incident. I have had to earn the victims trust by understanding them and their situation and interpret their feelings and suffering (Howe, 2013, p9). When I have been dealing with the suspect, I have had to keep my guard up with him, due to his ever-changing behaviours and attitudes. I have then had the confidence to use my PAVA spray in order to detain the suspect.

On reflection, I felt my confidence grew as the incident unfolded. This incident was one of my first since becoming independent and I felt a bit apprehensive of using too much force. From speaking to my colleagues, they have assured me never be afraid to ask for more assistance even if when they arrive they are not needed. I felt this incident has increased my overall knowledge of legislation in relation to the use of force and I feel, moving forward I am able to take the advice from colleagues and my experiences from this incident and use it in future incidents.

Word Count 1650.

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:

Throughout this essay, I will evaluate team dynamics and a number of theories behind it. I will look at how some teams work well together and why some are unable to function. I will explore what inter-personal conflict is, why it happens and how this effects team dynamics and look at what strategies can be used to enhance overall improvement. I will also be exploring how team dynamic changes when professional standards are involved. I will also relate my own personal experiences from my role as a police officer to team dynamics and how this changed when the team changed

and how we dealt with a member of the team being investigated by Professional Standards.

Team dynamics is important for the success of any team. It looks at individual's behaviours, their attitudes and motivations. This affects how other team members feel about each other and the team's set goals. A successful team is built over a period of time all with the same ambitions and wanting to achieve the same objectives. Tuckman's Linear Model of Group Development (Last S, 2019) describes four different stages in order to help improve dynamics within a team. It helps teams learn to perform optimally and manage negativity efficiently.

The first stage of Tuckman's model (1965) is known as forming. This refers to people's initial contact with new people and when new members of a team join, everyone is getting to know each other. Experiences are often shared in order to make a good impression on their peers. The next stage is Storming; this is when you start to learn each other's strengths and weaknesses. There is likely to be conflict within the group as people's expectations, individual boundaries will be challenged, and you begin to learn about individual motives. The third stage is Norming; this stage is all about the flexibility of a team. Some members of the team might like to work alone, however they will continually check in on colleagues. Communication is vital as problems can arise if you or the team do not fully understand what is expected of them. Without communication, teams can revert to the stage before. You will also find that some teams never progress and realise their potential. The Fourth stage in Tuckman's model is Performing, Teams that are on this stage have worked well together on a number of different occasions and have developed systems that work for them as a team. For teams that have worked hard to build their working relationships up it can be emotional and quite stressful if a member of the team goes on to something else, e.g. a promotion.

This model works well with policing in particular when a new member joins your team regardless of their rank. It takes time to get to know your team and understand everybody's personalities and their working style. I believe that if your team has a good leader the team will adapt themselves in order to complete their work to the highest of standards. There are though some members of society that don't like

change and will be less likely to want to change and be part of a team. This can be because they had certain privileges and with the new change, these privileges have now gone. Being able to adapt to change in a working environment can be quite challenging as usually people have their own routines that work for them and when change happens it disrupts this (Airiodion Global Services, 2021).

Being relatively new on my shift, I found the team dynamic changed considerably when the sergeant changed. At first, the sergeant had a laidback approach and had very little input into some of the decisions made by the team. I personally did not like this working style and sometimes struggled with this, there were members on my team that worked well with this style.

We then got a new sergeant who was more thorough in the role. He re-introduced team briefings where expectations reinforced and any team concerns were raised. It also helped in knowing what other members of the team were doing in case we needed them during the shift. This sergeant was very proactive giving his team a positive example. I felt that at the beginning the team struggled to cope with this change, for some they found it quite intense, for me I thoroughly enjoyed it. Even though the team had many obstacles to overcome at the beginning we are, a much better and stronger team than before due to the leadership style, communication and trust that the team have.

Team Cohesion can be described as a dynamic process whereby a group is intended to stick together and remain united in the team objectives (Carron, Brawley and Widmeyer, cited in Team Cohesion: Advances in Psychological Theory, Methods and Practice, 1998, p213). Communication is a vital tool when working within a team. Lack of this can lead to a number of problems relating to team cohesion. Teams can lack guidance and direction from other members, this can result in lack of trust and some members of the team feeling unmotivated and lethargic. Teams also need to be able to manage everyone's different beliefs and the leaders need to ensure that everyone is treated fairly. An example of this could be the same person going to all the sudden death calls as other members of the team don't like attending them, or sending all the female officers to attend the calls

that involve children. There could be certain members of a team that are looking for progression either through the ranks or onto a different department, focusing entirely on that goal will have a negative effect on the rest of the team.

To try to improve team cohesion I believe it is important to conduct 1-2-1 reviews between supervisor and team member every couple of months. It can make that team member feel valued as they can feel like they are being listened to as it's a more personal conversation. It shows that the supervisor is taking the time to listen to how that colleague is feeling and is going to tackle any problems that are mentioned. This helps maintain the trust and communication between supervisor and team members.

The Lencioni Model (2002) (Albertson, Corcoran and Phillips, p165) lists the five common problems teams experience that have an impact on their effectiveness. Having a lack of trust between team members can result in them not asking for help or they are unlikely to take risks. Teams can fear conflict however; this is a normal part of teamwork and can be managed effectively. Lack of commitment from teams and their supervisors can result in letting team members down as they have failed on the task and therefore are less likely to take accountability of their actions. Paying no attention to results means that no one is planning on how to improve, they can also lose sight of the expected results because they have been focusing on their own personal goal.

Inter personal conflict can happen at any time between any one. It is most common in close relationships whether personal or work relationships. It can take a negative emotional toll if it is not dealt with appropriately (Alleydog, 2021). There are many signs of this happening from being ignored to a verbal argument which can leave you feeling very negative afterwards but these feelings are valid and normally don't last for long. This has happened between myself and a member of my team, where by numerous small incidents happened on a shift and eventually it got to me and we argued. At the time, I felt embarrassed, overwhelmed and guilty as this happened over the smallest of things but on reflection made our working relationship stronger and has improved our trust and communication.

Police are governed to 10 professional standards that they must adhere to at all times. These include; Honesty and Integrity, Authority, Respect and Courtesy, Equality and Diversity, Use of Force, Orders and Instructions, Duties and Responsibilities, Confidentiality, Fitness for Duty, Discreditable Conduct, Challenging and reporting Improper conduct (Legislation.gov, No Date). Failure to comply with these standards can involve an internal investigation by the Professional Standards Department (PSD). As police officers, it is our duty to be honest even when it comes to the people that we work with. If we feel that, the officer's conduct has fallen below what is expected of them then we are expected to follow procedure and report the incident. This can have a massive impact on the team and the dynamics within. For instance if the sergeant was reported and he then either had to work from home or go onto restricted duties he is then unable to manage and help out his team effectively leaving a negative impact and a feeling of uncertainty within colleagues. It can also effect the person having to report it, especially in smaller teams where teamwork and morale is vital.

I have been in a team whereby a team member was on restricted duties due to a PSD investigation, when at the time, it was one and three leaving us now at one and two leaving the team very short staffed. It was very emotionally draining having to go to every call, deal with every prisoner, and manage my workload. The morale on the team was very low, we finished late every shift and at the time there seemed to be loads of overtime going out but it was never for our shift. This all changed when we got a new sergeant and inspector. Between them, we soon got new officers to join our team; we were able to manage our workloads a lot better and were often going home on time. Over a period were able to build up the working relationship to what it is today.

Word Count 1645.

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:

Throughout this essay, I will explore the use of intelligence and how the police access it. I will explain how information that police have access to can have a positive effect on police investigations including some of the more serious crimes of drug smuggling and other organised crime. I will look at in depth what Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) is and if it can be an effective resource into disrupting criminal activity.

A number of law enforcements in order to detect, deter and disrupt criminality (Police.uk, 2021) use ANPR technology. This could be used in your local force, regional force and nationally. ANPR helps by providing lines of enquiry and evidence on crime. This can be from stolen vehicles and cloned plates to more serious and organised crime like terrorism. ANPR works by reading a number plate of a vehicle, once it has done this, it will automatically check that number plate against the database and if the vehicle is of interest it will produce a 'hit' on that vehicle, this then notifies the other agencies, e.g. police. ANPR will also store the details of every car that it reads to be used in investigations later. ANPR cameras can be in fixed locations for example motorways or car parks. However, these locations are never divulged. They are also fitted to moving vehicles such as police cars and DVLA vehicles.

ANPR was developed in 1976 in the United Kingdom by the Police Scientific Development Branch and the system was developed for use on our roads from 1979

(ANPR International, No Date). There were many early trials of the system on the UK's major roads including the M25 and the first arrest that came from using ANPR was for a stolen car in 1981. Over the years, we have seen the use of ANPR change and evolve. At first they were used just on the major roads, they were then adapted to be used in car parks and airports. They were able to keep records of what cars went there, how long they stayed and how often they would be there. There are now 11,000 cameras nationally, which has approximately 50 million reads to the ANPR database daily (Police.uk, No Date). ANPR from each police force is stored together and kept for twelve months. Some offenders go to great lengths to avoid being picked up on an ANPR camera. They can use false plates on a vehicle which can make it harder to track especially if they have a number of different plates that can be used.

Police officers deal with processing of information daily from a number of different sources. This could be from members of the public wanting to report suspicious activity for example a vehicle driving slowly past a school every day. Before attending a call, they receive information from the control room in relation to whose involved, warning markers and anything else that is considered relevant. Police officers can also gain information from being observant whilst on active patrol. This could be a male on a pushbike that seems to go in the opposite direction when he sees police, Police officers use this information to speak to the individual and if officers feel the need to, they can carry out a stop search, gaining information such as name and address.

Police officers gather this information and can then submit it as intelligence. Officers grade intelligence using the 3 x 5 x 2 National Intelligence Model (nafn.gov.uk, No Date). The officer will then submit an intelligence form and once approved that form will be disseminated for all officers to use. This form protects the identity of the source and all officers completing the form should be able to grade the intelligence appropriately. For example after receiving the name and address from the male and having a positive stop search, Officers now know who his associates are and where

he is living. Officers are then able to submit this intelligence to create a bigger picture into the possible crimes he and his associates could be committing.

Police officers have many powers they are able to use in order to stop a vehicle on the roads. Section 165 of the Road traffic Act 1988 states Power of constables to obtain names and addresses of drivers and others, and to require production of evidence of insurance (Legislation.gov, No Date). If drivers fail to provide these details or they are driving without valid insurance or a licence then that car will be seized under 165A Road traffic act Power to seize vehicles driven without licence or insurance (Legislation.gov, No Date). Once the vehicle has stopped, Officers can carry out a search of the persons present and the vehicle, based on the information already present to officers. Information obtained from the stop, if needed can then be submitted as intelligence and used in further investigations. For example, police know the female passenger for being a drug dealer who uses other people's vehicles to collect the drugs. Officers now have the index number, make and model of the car she was in and her associates. This information can then be put in as intelligence that she is known to use this car. That intelligence is then available to every officer in the force so this car is likely to become more of a target for a stop search and future investigations.

County Lines is the term used to describe Organised Crime groups and gangs recruiting and exploiting children and vulnerable adults to help move and store drugs and money from one end part of the country to another. These groups will often use intimidation and violence on these people. (NCA, No Date). The dealers will normally use someone who is vulnerable or has a mental health disorder to help with the transportation and storage of drugs. There are some occasions where by the criminals take over their house in order to operate their drug business from, this is known as 'Cuckooing'. The dealers will normally choose someone who may have had a family breakdown and they earn their trust by providing them with gifts, this makes the person feel part of the family and are willing to do anything to keep that relationship going. Quite often the victim's behaviours will start to change, they start to go missing, as no one knows where they are or they have been seen to be hanging around with older people. Police working in these communities need to be able to spot these signs as recognising and acting on this information is important

for the safeguarding of the individual involved. Combining this information with intelligence already gathered is a step towards disrupting the criminal activity within communities.

Offenders use the roads to commit crimes on a number of different levels. This could be from driving with no insurance, failing to stop after a Road Traffic Collision to using the roads to transport drugs up and down the county. Anti-Social driving on the roads is very common and is usually associated with young teens. They see it as a way of hanging out in big groups often causing other members of public distress. Being proactive with these offences can help breakdown possible drug supply and use. It is the responsibility of all areas of policing to work holistically in order to minimise any offences and to help improve community relations. Being able to gather information and transform it into intelligence helps police officers puts strategies into place to try to combat the issue.

ANPR can help police massively when it comes to investigations, not just road policing but also to response and neighbourhood policing. As a response officer, I have used ANPR on two different occasions. I have used it slow time to help me trace the whereabouts of two different people believed to be involved in a Road Traffic Collision even though they initially told officers they were 100 miles away when it happened. I was able to prove that they were not where they said they were and were at the scene of the accident. I have also used ANPR as part of a live incident where a male had posted a live video of himself driving to a location with a rope around his neck. This male had initially been reported missing and his whereabouts were unknown, as he had not been sighted for 48 hours. We had been given his vehicle registration by family members and were then able to put an 'ACT' marker on the vehicle. This would then enable us to be able to trace his vehicle if he drove past an ANPR Camera. Whilst officers were carrying out other lines of enquiry the ANPR camera had a 'hit' from the vehicle and we were able to send officers to the area who found the male safe.

ANPR has many uses throughout police investigations; from trying to trace a stolen car to providing routes up and down the country for vehicles linked to organised

crime. This alongside the information and ever growing intelligence already available to police. I believe will help with the crack down on breaking down criminal activity and organised crime.

Word count 1530.

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 would like to develop my knowledge into dealing with a prisoner who has been arrested for a serious offence e.g. robbery and the process that go with it, for example what happens when wet and dry samples are taking in custody.			8	2			My CID attachment is booked and I am looking to develop this whilst on this attachment.
I would like to further my existing knowledge in relation to case files. I have a good understanding of what is needed due to having my HIB attachment in December , however new disclosure process for the CPS has been introduced in January.			10		6		I really enjoyed my time on my hub attachment. I will look into attending the HUB again for a number of weeks in order to extend my knowledge of Case files and why it is important for the golden hour enquiries to be conducted correctly.
I would like to develop my knowledge around attending court and how the court systems work.			8	2			I have not attended court during my service however I am due to appear in Crown Court in August. Having a better understanding of court and knowing what to expect i feel i will be

able to help out my colleagues and look to extend this skill.							
EXPERIENCE	Low 1-4	Med 5-7	High 8-10	Low 1-4	Med 5-7	High 8-10	
I would like more to gain more experience dealing with stopping a vehicle and breathalysing. I have only done this once whilst in tutorship but finding it hard to do due to the numbers on shift and demand.			8		5		I have the required knowledge that is needed to use a breathalyser. I will look to use this knowledge whilst on my traffic attachment.
I would like to gain more experience in dealing with serious offenders for example someone who has been arrested for attempted murder. I have a keen interest in joining Major crime. I would like the opportunity to sit in with the planning and watching of an interview of this standard			10	2			I have very little knowledge of what is needed when planning for an interview of this standard. I would look to try and accommodate this whilst on my CID attachment. If this was unable to be completed I would look to do an attachment for a couple of weeks in Major crime.

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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: Rebecca Lennox - Gordon (Learner – electronic signature accepted.)

Date: 03/04/2021

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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