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Programme Specification

Graduate Diploma Professional Policing Practice

<i>School:</i>	York Business School
<i>Entry in academic year:</i>	2024-25
<i>Entry months</i>	2024-25 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 2024 – Detective Route • September 2024 – Standard and Detective Route
<i>Awarding institution:</i>	York St John University
<i>Teaching institution:</i>	York St John University / Humberside Police
<i>Delivery location:</i>	Humberside Police Training Centre, Hull York St John University Campus
<i>Programme/s accredited by:</i>	College of Policing
<i>Credit value</i>	120 credits
<i>Exit awards:</i>	Graduate Certificate Policing (requiring 60 credits) Graduate Diploma Policing (requiring 120 credits and pass in module DDP6019M Independent Patrol Status)
<i>UCAS code / GTTR / other:</i>	N/A Direct application through Humberside Police Force
<i>Joint Honours combinations:</i>	None
<i>QAA benchmark group(s):</i>	Criminology 2019
<i>Mode/s of study:</i>	Full-time (2 years) Part time (by arrangement, within a maximum of 4 years of commencing the programme)
<i>Working arrangements:</i>	30-48 hours per week during patrol (average of 40 hours (FTE)) Minimum of 24 hours per week (PT)
<i>Language of study:</i>	English
<i>Paired with Foundation Year</i>	No
<i>Study abroad opportunities:</i>	No
<i>Opt-in YSJU Placement Year opportunity:</i>	No

Introduction

The Graduate Diploma Professional Policing Practice is awarded upon completion of the Degree Holder Entry Programme (DHEP), which is a 2-year, Level 6 qualification combining academic learning, research and operational policing. Following successful completion of the programme and probationary checks, your appointment as a police officer will be confirmed with Humberside Police.

This bespoke programme has been designed and developed in collaboration between York St John University and Humberside Police and it complies with the College of Policing's licensing agreement. During the programme, you will follow the National Policing Curriculum and

engage with a range of contemporary and relevant issues in the UK and across international policing.

The Graduate Diploma Professional Policing Practice will support you in your development as a police officer. It will introduce you to the role of policing through the study of law, policy and procedure, and criminal justice relevant to policing in England and Wales and will allow you to consider global policing issues. The programme is licensed by the College of Policing as part of the Policing Education Qualifications Framework (PEQF) and engages with a range of contemporary and relevant issues in the UK and across international policing and by following the National Policing Curriculum. The modules enable you to pursue a focused study of police law and policy and consider contemporary issues facing the police service in the UK and internationally.

The programme has been structured into modules, to be taught across delivery phases, and interspersed with professional deployments of increasing length. You will advance your learning over time, acquiring foundational knowledge initially and exploring related units of work in increasing depth over the course of the programme. Your deployments have also been phased to help you apply and expand this knowledge in different operational policing contexts, whilst benefitting from appropriate levels of support and supervision.

The programme has two routes, the Standard Route which will confirm you as a Police Constable on completion and achievement of all requirements of the DHEP. The Detective Route which will confirm you as a Police Constable (initially) on completion and achievement of all requirements of the DHEP. In addition, those following the Detective Route will be required to study for the National Investigators Examination (NIE) during the DHEP and complete an additional portfolio of evidence within 6 months of completion of the DHEP. Following achievement of the NIE and the additional portfolio you will be confirmed as a Detective Constable. The NIE and additional portfolio do not contribute to the achievement of the DHEP qualification and as such are not dependent on achieving the Graduate Diploma in Professional Policing Practice.

The curriculum has been designed to support you to:

- Revisit the same units of work, advancing understanding throughout the programme
- Study at progressively deeper levels, with increasing levels of complexity over time
- Apply prior knowledge and experience as you progress through the programme
- Experience a range of operational policing contexts.

Special Features of the Programme

This Graduate Diploma Professional Policing Practice is jointly developed between Humberside Police and York St John University thereby ensuring there is an operational and practical relevance, coupled with the academic underpinning required for a graduate diploma programme. There are a number of features of the programme, designed to enhance your success, including:

- The learning is structured to support the development of relevant knowledge, skills and behaviours and integrate work-based, class-based, research and study experiences
- You will be taught by experienced police officers, police staff and university lecturers with specialised backgrounds relevant to the curriculum
- Standard Route: You will have varied work-based placements in a range of operational policing contexts, from which to develop and evidence operational competency
- Detective Route: Following completion of the Initial Teaching Phase you will be on patrol to enable you to achieve Independent Patrol Status You shall then be deployed during year 2 within a Crime Unit to help you achieve Full Operational Competence. You will be undertaking research in a specialist area in conjunction with your chosen route
- You will be fully supported to help you achieve Independent Patrol Status (IPS) when ready within defined parameters and work towards Full Operational Competency (FOC) in the final phase of the programme
- You will be allocated dedicated study time for self-directed and guided learning to enable you to balance demands of work, study and life effectively
- You will also be allocated research time during the advanced learning phase with which to undertake your advanced research study
- You will be allocated named contacts to support both your operational and academic learning and development.
- You will join peer support groups during the advanced learning phase to support you through the research process and enable you to apply your peer mentoring and peer assessment skills
- Teaching approaches will be largely experiential to help you prepare effectively for the range of operational policing scenarios and contexts you will encounter
- The use of state of the art, immersive, simulation technology is integrated to facilitate learning and build your confidence within a safe learning environment
- Assessments are authentic and holistic, integrating the assessment of your knowledge and understanding with assessment of your policing competence
- There is additional certified and mandatory professional development embedded in the programme enabling you to develop further skills
- You will have guest speakers from specialist organisations and other support agencies
- Your directed learning is structured to support the development of your knowledge and skills, blending work-based learning, research and self-directed study experiences

Admission Criteria

Admission to both routes is at the discretion of Humberside Police, who will determine the route you are on.

In order to apply for the Degree Holder Entry Programme, you must meet the minimum entry requirements. These are published on the Humberside Police website (<https://www.humberside.police.uk/dhep>) and include:

- Be 18 years old or over - there is no upper age limit
- Hold a full manual UK/EU driving licence, or be working towards obtaining this within one year of joining
- Have a history of regular attendance during education or in employment
- Maintain a good level of fitness
- Comply with our tattoo policy
- Meet vetting requirements – this means having no criminal convictions (some minor offences may be considered on an individual basis)
- Have a minimum of a Level 6 Honours Degree in any subject (or overseas equivalent)

For further information related to the eligibility criteria, please see:

https://www.humberside.police.uk/sites/default/files/Eligibility%20Criteria_0.pdf

In addition, you must have passed the national recruitment standards and passed all the national and local recruitment selection procedures. As part of the recruitment process, you will need to attend an interview to assess your suitability for the role and the programme.

A link to the national recruitment standards for police constables can be found below:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-recruitment-standards-eligibility-criteria-for-police-recruitment-and-consistent-recruitment-practices>

For information on what happens after you have applied see the links below to the College of Policing website

- <https://recruit.college.police.uk/Officer/after-I-apply/Pages/default.aspx>
- <https://recruit.college.police.uk/Officer/Pages/College-of-Policing-Online-Assessment-Process-Overview.aspx>
- https://recruit.college.police.uk/Officer/after-I-apply/Documents/SEARCH_Information_for_candidates_012v1_0.pdf

If your first language is not English, you need to take an IELTS test or an equivalent qualification accepted by the University (see <https://www.yorks.ac.uk/international/how-to-apply/english-language-requirements/>).

Recognition of Prior Learning

You may be eligible for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) on the grounds of advanced standing, enabling you to transfer credit towards this programme for your prior professional experience or relevant academic assessed work completed at another institution (see

https://www.yorksj.ac.uk/media/content-assets/registry/policies/code-of-practice-for-assessment/4.RPL_Policy_2020-21.pdf). This would be the case where the subject matter of any module(s) you have previously studied is/are relevant and current and at a Level 6, and your professional experience and associated skills are verifiable and sustainable. Typically, academic credit imported towards the award of a qualification will have been obtained no more than five years previously, at the time at which the application is made. For a Graduate Diploma, no more than 60 credits at Level 6 or above can be imported.

If you wish to apply for recognition of advanced standing, you should contact the Admissions Office, or you will have been referred by a nominated representative from Humberside Police or York St John University. For academic related credit, you will be asked to supply details of the credit gained or about to be completed. This will typically be in the form of module or programme specifications and details of assessment requirements (including marking scales used at the institution at which the credit has been or will be obtained). For professional recognition, you will need verifiable evidence which demonstrates any relevant professional experience. The University and Humberside Police will decide whether there is sufficient match between what is proposed for transfer and the programme element(s) from which exemption is sought. If a sufficient match is identified, the request will go forward. It will be necessary for you to provide an official transcript of results to confirm the award of credit. For international applicants, a certified translation into English must also be supplied.

For a claim of exemption on the grounds of academic standing or experience in a policing context, you will need to obtain and complete a 'DHEP Recognition of Prior Learning' form stating how your previous learning in an academic or workplace context is relevant to the programme. This will include the following details:

- Details of the programme elements from which the exemption is requested
- Details of the credit proposed for import together with attached evidence
- Details of how the programme learning outcomes being exempted have been met by the imported credit
- Details of how your operational experience meets the criteria for Independent Patrol Status.

Once your form and associated evidence has been supplied, your request will be processed by the Programme Lead at Humberside Police and/or York St John. You will receive authorisation if successful by the Admissions Manager.

Programme Aims and Learning Outcomes

Programme Aims

Our Graduate Diploma Professional Policing Practice aims to prepare and shape police officers of the future, having a positive impact upon local communities and the wider society. The programme provides a flexible, blended and immersive experience, integrating work and study. It structures the development of the knowledge, skills, and behaviours (KSBs), which are essential for you as a police constable to discharge your duties and responsibilities effectively. These KSBs set the standards of professional performance by which your duties and responsibilities can be fulfilled.

The aims are structured to reflect your learning and development and required professional performance in relation to:

- a comprehensive range of policing situations and contexts
- key, specific areas of policing responsibility and
- core areas of policing.

Learning and development applicable across a comprehensive range of policing professional situations and contexts

Knowledge

- Understand the legal and professional responsibilities of policing as a profession, and modern policing strategies, moving forwards

Skills

- Acquire, use and enhance professional communication and engagement skills, including effective use of social media in policing
- Apply conflict management skills, as appropriate and required
- Acquire and demonstrate leadership, team working and partnership-working skills in a policing context
- Acquire and apply appropriate research skills in order to put evidence-based policing initiatives into practice

Behaviours

- Employ an ethical approach to policing, maintaining the highest professional standards in providing a service to the public
- Understand, employ and evaluate evidence-based initiatives in the context of preventative policing and problem-solving
- Proactively embed equality, diversity and human rights considerations as a core function of professional practice
- Actively engage in continual self-reflection, evolving strategies to improve your own professional practice.
- Exercise autonomy and professional discretion, as appropriate to the role
- Make decisions, founded upon critical thinking, in complex professional situations and contexts, demonstrating appropriate knowledge and application of powers, legislation and Authorised Professional Practice
- Develop and maintain professional resilience in dealing with challenging situations

Learning and development enhancing the capability of the police constable to perform effectively in key, specific areas of professional policing responsibility

Knowledge

- Understand and act upon the fundamental responsibility of the police service to identify and provide professional support to those who are vulnerable and at risk, whatever the context
- Understand and engage in effective digital policing, with specific reference to cyber-enabled crime

- Understand national strategies in relation to countering terrorism and perform the front-line role of the police constable in this specific context
- Understand the criminal justice system as relevant to the role of police constable, ensuring effective performance in relation to key criminal justice procedures and processes, and providing appropriate support to victims and witnesses.

Behaviours

- Apply knowledge of criminology, as relevant to your professional practice, with particular emphasis upon community policing and crime prevention
- Proactively identify, protect and support individuals in need of public protection, and deal professionally with those who perpetrate offences against them.

Learning and development specifically and directly relevant to professional performance in core areas of policing

Behaviours

- Engage in lawful, safe and effective front-line policing in the specific professional areas of response policing, policing communities, policing the roads, information and intelligence, and conducting investigations
- Research, develop, implement and review practical, evidence-based initiatives to improve policing performance in these areas and, in so doing, contribute to the evolving evidence base for effective policing.

Programme Learning Outcomes

The programme learning outcomes (PLOs) describe the expected results you will achieve by the end of the programme. They outline the relative demand, complexity, depth of learning and learner autonomy associated with a particular level of learning and achievement. These learning outcomes are aligned to the national Framework for Higher Education Qualifications (FHEQ) and are a key mechanism for demonstrating you have met the required academic standards.

Given the competency-based nature of the programme, these PLOs encourage you, as a graduate officer, to connect and integrate learning within class, study, and work-based contexts. These will be assessed across the three phases of learning. You will be required to provide a rationale for actions and decisions taken in the workplace. These will be assessed through self-reflection and professional discussion.

By the end of the programme, you will be able to demonstrate that you have the ability:

- 6.1 To critically review, consolidate and extend a systematic and coherent body of knowledge
- 6.2 To critically evaluate theories, concepts and issues relevant to particular policing contexts, drawing on evidence from a range of sources

6.3 To transfer and apply a range of subject-specific, cognitive and transferable skills and problem-solving strategies to a range of situations and to solve complex problems

6.4 To communicate solutions, arguments and ideas clearly and in a variety of forms, as relevant to a given policing context

6.5 To accept accountability for determining and achieving personal and group outcomes in a range of operational contexts

6.6 To reflect critically and analytically on operational experiences and the impact of your actions, drawing on recent scholarship and current statutory regulations

6.7 To apply research skills and policing knowledge to initiate, design, plan and execute evidence-based research project, outlining implications for policing practice.

Programme Structure

Structure for Full-time Graduate Officers

Code	Level	Title	Credits	Delivery Phase	Module status**	
					Compulsory (C) or optional (O)	non-compensatable (NC) or compensatable (X)
DPP6017M	6	Policing Policy and Practice	20	ILP	C	NC
DPP6018M	6	Crime Prevention and Public Protection	20	ILP	C	NC
DPP6019M	6	Independent Patrol Status	0	ILP	C	NC
DPP6020M	6	Professionalising the Police Service	10	CLP	C	NC
DPP6021M	6	Preventative Measures and Investigation	10	CLP	C	NC
DPP6022M	6	Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas	20	CLP	C	NC
DPP6023M	6	Specialist Research Study *	40	ALP	C	NC
DPP6024M	6	Full Operational Competence	0	CLP/ALP	C	NC

Table 1: Full time programme structure

* During the advanced learning phase, you will undertake advanced learning related to a specialist area. The default option for all you will be Response Policing. Other specialisms may be available at the time of selection, but this is strictly guided by the organisational need

within Humberside Police, which will be influenced by the prevailing policing priorities at that time.

***Any modules that must be passed for progression, or award, are indicated in the table above as non-compensatable. A non-compensatable module is one that must be passed at the relevant level to progress (with a minimum mark of 40).*

Learning and Delivery Phase Summary

The learning and delivery phase summary is summarised in Table 2. This is allocated across 52 weeks (1 year), exact timings will depend upon start date.

Year 1	Weeks
Initial learning phase (ILP), (including supervised patrol)	1 - 40
Initial learning delivery phase	1 - 23
Allocated leave	12/13 and 24
Supervised patrol	25 - 40
Consolidated learning phase (CLP)	41 - 52
Consolidated learning delivery phase	41 - 42
Rotations	47 - 50
Study time allocation	47 - 50
Independent patrol	43 - 50
Patrol in varied policing contexts	51 - 52
Year 2	
Consolidated learning phase (continued)	1 - 12
Patrol in varied policing contexts	1 - 12
Advanced learning phase (ALP)	13 - 52
Advanced learning delivery phase	13 - 15
Study time allocation	13 -15/ 23 -28/ 35-40
Patrol phases	16 - 52
Research activity phase 1	23 - 28
Research activity phase 2	35 - 40

Table 2: Learning and Delivery Phases

You have been allocated an allowance of time for self-directed/guided learning (study time), conducting research (research time) and annual leave by arrangement (with the exception of during the initial learning phase which has some specific time designated).

Learning, Teaching and Assessment

Overview of the Programme

You will be taught within discreet groups, in the main, however at times sessions may be combined (Standard Route and Detective Route) for efficiency reasons, specialist speakers and specialist activities when it is deemed viable to do so and there is no detrimental impact on your learning experience.

Initial Learning Phase (months 1-9; weeks 1-40)

The initial learning phase will begin with higher levels of teaching input with a focus on helping you acquire a sound level of knowledge and skills to be safe and lawful in the police working environment. A core theme running through the entire programme will be evidenced-based policing, enabling you to develop and apply practical, research and academic skills throughout. Within the workplace, you will work towards gaining your Independent Patrol Status, aiming to complete this by the end of the initial learning phase.

Overview of initial learning phase modules:

There are two credit bearing modules taught across the initial learning phase, as summarised in Table 3 below. In *Policing Policy and Practice*, you will focus on the role of a police constable and associated professional standards, core values and principles in professional policing, and the legislative framework in which the police operate. It also covers the foundational skills required across all policing contexts and the range of policing areas serviced by the police, including response, community, road and digital policing and counter terrorism. In the *Crime Prevention and Public Protection* module, you will be examining how crime, policy, social inequalities, and divisions impact upon policing as well as examining personal factors and risks that require timely intervention and multi-agency support. The third module in this phase of the programme will be *Independent Patrol Status*, this is a zero-credit module which is covered in more detail in the assessment section below. All modules are non-compensatable.

Module 1: Policing Policy and Practice DPP6017M (20 credits)			Module 2: Crime Prevention and Public Protection DPP6018M (20 credits)		Module 3: Independent Patrol Status DPP6019M (0 credits)
Understanding the Police Constable Role	Evidence based policing	Digital policing	Criminology and crime prevention	Vulnerability and risk	10 Independent Patrol Criteria
Valuing difference and inclusion	Problem solving	Counter terrorism	Victims and witnesses	Public protection	Officer safety training
Maintaining professional standards	Decision making and discretion	Response policing	Criminal justice		First aid
	Communication skills	Policing communities	Conducting investigations		
	Wellbeing and resilience	Policing the roads			
	Leadership and team working	Information and intelligence			

Table 3: Overview of the Initial Learning Phase Modules

Features of the initial learning phase:

- There will be higher teaching input through the initial learning phase to ensure you have a sound level of knowledge and skills before being deployed into the workplace.
- Supervised patrol, where you will be tutored towards achieving Independent Patrol Status and given exposure to different departments within Humberside Police, recognising the interdependencies and teamwork required across the force.
- You will be given dedicated protected study time for self-directed and guided learning (minimum ½ day per week during taught elements of initial learning phase).

There will be an expectation that you apply an increasing range of policing skills and behaviours within differing operational areas as you develop the ability to evaluate your decisions and draw upon an appropriate range of evidence to inform those decisions.

Consolidated Learning Phase (months 9-15; year 1: weeks 41 – 52; year 2: weeks 1 - 12)

The consolidated learning phase will begin following the supervised patrol period (in month 9) and will help you develop your autonomy in both the academic and operational aspects of the programme. It will commence with a designated two-week delivery period, covering areas introduced within the initial learning phase at a greater depth and introducing you to new skills such as coaching, mentoring and self-assessment.

Overview of consolidated learning phase modules:

In this phase, the curriculum is organised into three modules, as summarised in Table 4. The module, *Professionalising the Police Service*, aims to further your understanding of the police service, helping to interconnect your work, study, and class experiences. The module will cover analysis of the policing role, examine malpractice and the maintenance of professional standards across diverse communities. It will also introduce you to the skills of coaching, mentoring and assessment and wellbeing and resilience within the police service. In the *Preventative Measures and Investigation* module, you will draw on theories and practice and examine ways of ensuring vulnerable people are protected. The *Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas* module will help you further explore the range of contexts police operate in and critically evaluate the application of skills in those areas. At times learning materials may be differentiated for each module to facilitate deeper learning dictated by your route (Standard or Detective). You must pass all the modules; these are non-compensatable.

Module 4: Professionalising the Police Service DPP6020M (10 credits)	Module 5: Preventative Measures and Investigation DPP6021M (10 credits)	Module 6: Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas DPP6022M (20 credits)		
Understanding the police constable role (adv)	Criminology and crime prevention	Digital policing	Information and intelligence	Policing the roads
Valuing difference and inclusion	Vulnerability and risk	Policing communities	Response policing	Conducting investigations
Maintaining professional standards	Public protection	Counter terrorism	Communication skills	Leadership and Team working
Introduction to coaching, mentoring and assessment	Criminal justice	Evidence based policing	Decision making and discretion	
Wellbeing and resilience				

Table 4: Overview of the Modules within the Consolidated Learning Phase

Features of the consolidated learning phase:

- Shorter teaching input with increased emphasis on self-directed and guided learning.

- You will be operating independently during patrol, collecting evidence for your work-based portfolio. You will also have varied work-based deployments, including shifts in different policing contexts (response; communities; roads and investigation), thereby ensuring you have a range of work experiences from which to evidence and demonstrate your Full Operational Competence.
- The introduction of protected study time to support self-directed and guided learning, thereby facilitating deeper learning and reflection.

In the workplace, there will be an emphasis on increasing your independence across the range of policing operational areas and collecting evidence and reflections towards your Operational Competence Portfolio. You will have made significant progress towards your Full Operational Competence.

Advanced Learning Phase (months 16-24; year 2: weeks 13 - 52)

The advanced learning phase will span the latter third of your programme, commencing in week 13 of the 2nd year.

Overview of advanced learning modules:

You will complete two modules in this phase, including one credit-bearing module, as summarised in Table 5. You will undertake a *specialist research study* focused on one of five policing areas (see Specialist Research Study section below). Based on current operational and organisational need, Humberside Police will initially offer 'Response Policing' as the only area of specialism. The areas which are available may change to align to organisational needs. The second module, *Full Operational Competence*, is covered in more detail under the assessment section below.

Module 7: Specialist Research Study DPP6024M (40 credits) Select one of the following areas					Module 8: Full Operational Competence DPP6023M (0 credits)
Response policing	Policing communities	Policing the roads	Information and intelligence	Conducting Investigations	Full Occupational Competence

Table 5: Overview of the Modules within the Advanced Learning Phase

Features of the advanced learning phase:

- You will attend three weeks of further delivery including 2 weeks class based and 1 week study. These days will focus on the advanced learning related to your specialist area and help you prepare for the research study.
- You will undertake self-directed advanced learning in the area of your specialism.
- You will conduct a specialised research study, focused on one of the specialist operational areas (see 'specialist research study' section below). This will be conducted within an approved community setting, facilitating community partnerships and cohesion.
- You will be assigned a peer support group throughout the research process with whom you can discuss your research project as it progresses
- You will be allocated study time in three phases (one 3-week period and two 6-week periods) as well as research time (across the two 6-week periods).
- Your work-place deployment will be in your allocated area of specialism.

- You will need to continue to work towards the achievement of Full Operational Competence by the end of the advanced phase.

To be awarded the Graduate Diploma Professional Policing Practice you must pass all Level 6 modules as detailed in the programme structure table. All modules are non-compensatable (see the progression and graduation requirements section, pg. 21).

Specialist Research Study

During the advanced learning phase, you will undertake an evidenced based research study as part of the *Specialist Research Study* module. This enquiry-based project aims to develop your autonomous reasoning, analytical and research skills to a high standard. It will enable you to demonstrate your individuality, independence, analytical and communication skills. The module will incorporate the following three assessed elements:

- advanced learning related to your nominated specialist area, assessed by a knowledge check (30 minutes)
- design and agree a research plan in outline (500 words)
- execute and write up a research study (6000 words).

Selecting areas of specialism: Your research study will need to be in one of the five specialist areas of policing. The availability of specialist areas will be based on Humberside Police's operational and organisational need. Humberside Police will broaden (or restrict) the areas which are available as required. Students undertaking the Detective Route must undertake their Specialist Research Study within the area of Conducting Investigations.

Advanced learning: Once your specialist area has been assigned, you will then undertake related advanced learning (based on the National DHEP curriculum) through a mix of self-directed learning, guided and face to face sessions. Your knowledge of this area will be assessed as part of the module.

Selecting the theme of the research: You will be able to select the topic or theme for your empirical research. The topic will be subject to negotiation with Humberside Police. Agreeing the theme of your research study will be an iterative 3-staged process:

- a) Theme selection: you will be asked to think about the area you would like to focus on during the consolidated learning phase. Research topics may be proposed by Humberside Police or by yourself.
- b) Outline Plan: you will be expected to submit an outline draft plan to your named academic adviser and nominated specialist tutor prior to commencement of the advanced learning phase.
- c) Discussion: at the start of the advanced learning phase, you will meet to obtain approval of your outline plan and agreement to proceed. This will enable you to progress your research study in a timely and efficient manner. Approval will be based on following draft criteria:
 - alignment with your selected specialist area
 - value to HP
 - value to evidence-based policing nationally
 - methodological fitness for purpose.

Following the discussion, you will receive confirmation to proceed and will be required to draw up your research plan in full and make necessary access and ethical requests to obtain access to a relevant community setting (see below). Your extended study should indicate the process you have used to plan your study.

Community engagement: One feature of the graduate diploma programme is that your research will be conducted within a community setting relevant to your allocated specialist area. Example community settings include local charities, council, health and social care providers, community groups or local businesses. You will need to identify and arrange the setting yourself, following approval from Humberside Police. The setting should be relevant to the topic of your research.

Support provided: You will be supervised by your academic advisor in collaboration with one specialist tutor, experienced to supervise in the assigned specialist area. There will be a minimum of three scheduled meetings during the Specialist Research Study module. You will also be allocated to a peer support group (of 3-5 peers), according to the theme of your research. You will need to meet with your group members throughout the research phase, providing each other with a reference point, mentoring and support. Your groups will initially be facilitated by a tutor, with the intention that tutor input will be phased out as the group becomes established. These groups will enable you to put your coaching, mentoring and assessment skills into practice. To help you juggle the demands of the role alongside your studies, you will be given protected research time across two 6-week time periods.

Assessment criteria: your extended study will be assessed based on the following criteria:

- a critical evaluation of a complex body of policing related knowledge
- demonstration of application of appropriate research methodologies and techniques
- a plan demonstrating an effective and efficient approach to the research
- analytical techniques and problem-solving skills applied in a policing context
- the critical evaluation of evidence, arguments and assumptions, to reach sound judgements which are communicated effectively
- a critical reflection of learning achieved during the project
- comprehensive understanding of the potential impact of recommendations on workplace, workforce and service
- how professional integrity has been considered and applied within the specialist evidence-based research project.

Award of credit: The minimum pass mark for all three assessed elements outlined above will be 40.

Mandatory professional development: in addition to the taught modules, you will also undertake a series of mandatory training programmes and e-learning courses, providing you with specialist knowledge and skills or helping your effectiveness and efficiency in the role. These include (but are not limited to):

- hostile conflict training;
- PRONTO PDA training;

- station intoximeter training;
- spit hood training; and
- driver training [A to B - patrol speed].

Notably you are required to pass your Officer Safety Training and First Aid as a conditional element of the programme; as part of your IPS module. The professional development courses will be integrated and taught alongside relevant aspects of the curriculum as part of class sessions, where possible, or be given as self-directed learning to complete in your own time.

Patrol Phases

Your work-based deployments will change over time, aligned to the delivery phases. The phased approach is designed to help you build and apply your policing knowledge, skills, and behaviours gradually over time. The emphasis of patrol phases will be scheduled as follows:

- *Initial learning:* You will be supervised initially and expected to become increasingly independent in the role over time. You will be allocated a work-based tutor from the start of the patrol phase (week 23), who will work with you towards being signed off as 'safe and lawful' and the achievement of Independent Patrol Status

The design of a single block of time for the initial supervised patrol enables you to progress at your own pace, dependent on the availability of evidence, and complete it when you are ready (prior to the consolidated learning phase). Flexible and adaptable levels of support and coaching are provided to aid you towards achieving your Independent Patrol Status.

Once you have achieved Independent Patrol Status, you will have the opportunity to observe in different police departments (such as force control room, custody team, prisoner processing teams) to help you locate your role within the wider force context and understand the complexities, inter-dependencies and interconnections of different teams within Humberside Police. The day long placements in up to 5 areas will aim to provide you with an insight into the work across the Force and enrich your programme and experience.

Following completion of the Initial Phase the expectations of those on the two routes will differ.

Standard Route

- *Consolidated learning:* The tutorship will be phased out with expectations of you having increasing levels of independence within the response policing context. During this phase, you will also be given scheduled time away from your response policing role to undertake shifts within *varied policing contexts* including policing the roads, community policing and criminal investigation. During these shifts, you will work with an experienced officer, and will not be expected to be independent. The number of shifts in each context will be determined by operational viability. It is recognised that your learner journey and experience will naturally depend on what happens during your shifts. The placements will provide you with an opportunity to gather the required range of evidence for your

operational competence portfolio. This will be monitored by your police tutor and supervisor.

- *Advanced learning:* At this stage of the programme, you will be expected to operate independently during patrol. You will also be required to undertake a piece of empirical research in a specialist area on a topic to be negotiated with Humberside Police. This research will be conducted within a *community setting* that is relevant to your research, such as charities, local council, health and social care providers or community groups.

Detective Route

- *Consolidated learning:* The tutorship will be phased out with expectations of you having increasing levels of independence within the response policing context. During this phase, you will be deployed within a Crime Unit (or equivalent and will operate as a Detective. It is recognised that your learner journey and experience will naturally depend on what happens during your shifts. The placements will provide you with an opportunity to gather the required range of evidence for your operational competence portfolio. This will be monitored by your police tutor and supervisor.
- *Advanced learning:* At this stage of the programme, you will be expected to operate independently. You will also be required to undertake a piece of empirical research in a specialist area (Conducting Investigations) on a topic to be negotiated with Humberside Police.

The deployment phases will also allow you to apply your theoretical learning in the workplace, while also providing the experience to support your knowledge development. As such there becomes an integration between the theory and practice which can be demonstrated through your assessment activities and enable you to demonstrate your development of knowledge, skills and behaviour.

Protected Time Allowance

You will be allocated dedicated time throughout the programme to support your management of both the operational and academic demands of the programme. This protected time will enable you to undertake self-directed, guided learning and research during patrol phases. Some academic assessment deadlines, aligned to the operational parts of the programme, have been scheduled during your patrol phases to spread the assessment load across the year. The protected time you are allocated includes:

- *Protected study time allowance:* The phasing of the study time allowance will be pre-allocated to enable scheduling of abstraction and timed around the submission of your assessments.
 - *Initial learning phase:* during the taught based elements of the initial learning phase, you will be allocated ½ day timetabled per week of non-directed study time
 - Consolidated learning phase: 24-hours over a 4-week period (between weeks 47-50); equivalent to 2 x12-hour shifts.

- Advanced learning phase: totalling 72-hours across three time periods; equivalent to 6 x12-hour shifts, split into:
 - 24-hours between weeks 13 and 15
 - 24-hours between weeks 23 and 28
 - 24-hours between weeks 35 and 40.
- *Research time allowance*: to support the planning, execution and write up of your research study, you will be given an allowance of research time. During each 6-week research activity phase you will be allocated 72-hours research time allowance, equivalent to 6 shifts (x12-hours). You will therefore receive 144 hours (12x12-hour shifts) research time allowance. This recognises that this work is a significant undertaking alongside being on patrol.
- *Annual leave*: The lengthy initial learning phase includes two weeks' annual leave with other days' leave being open for you to request during patrol phases.

In the event of you being required to resit a credit-bearing assessment, an additional protected learning time allowance will be provided as part of a Supportive Management Action (SMA) Development Plan. A maximum allowance of 24-hours is available (2x12-hour shifts). This will be subject to approval (see section Failure of Modules and Resit Attempts).

Delivery Approach

The teaching input is organised into delivery phases, which differ from one learning phase to another. The teaching input will reduce in length as you progress through the programme. There will be a *blended approach* to delivery with a mix of distance learning provision and face to face sessions. Some of the online sessions will be synchronous sessions provided online using Teams; whilst others will be work packages which you will complete in your own time. The distance learning elements will be timetabled and selected to suit the curriculum material. The mix of distance and face to face learning is characteristic of a mixed methods approach, giving you varied learning opportunities, which allows for different learning preferences and approaches. The mixed method approach will also facilitate interactions with your peers to build a cohort identity.

The sessions will be varied to give different learning experiences, from presenting an interpretation of complex ideas, through discussions and explorations of authentic case studies, to demonstrations of practice and problem-solving workshops. Included will be a number of practical sessions (such as role play or simulation), in which you will resolve real-life incidents using immersive technology. This will enable a deeper understanding, put theory into practice and build confidence in the application of skills and tools that are required in the workplace. Such experiential approaches are adopted to provide a safe learning environment in which to develop the ways of thinking, and practise the required skills and behaviours, for a policing role.

Notably these experiential learning approaches have been integrated with assessment (such as group practicals and self-reflection). The routine use of simulation platforms will provide you with formative opportunities to receive, as well as give, feedback. This will build your

assessment literacy through engagement with the operational assessment criteria and the assessment process. This will aim to enhance confidence and ultimately demonstration of operational competence in the job. You will routinely work with peer groups and staff, giving and receiving feedback, building trust and understanding in your cohort. Reflection will be a fundamental part of the learning process and consequently will be taught and practiced throughout. The delivery phases will give the intellectual freedom, stimulation and focus to explore and challenge what is experienced in the workplace, make connections and extend knowledge and skills; thus, deepen learning over time.

All learning materials will be made available through the Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) along with additional material to reinforce learning, such as filmed lectures, interactive presentations, podcasts, articles, media clips, policy documents and unrestricted police material. There is the flexibility to access this through mobile technology, or when offline. There will be a requirement to access preparatory material and continually reflect on learning, building up an evidence base in the operational competence e-portfolio. Interspersed between sessions will be online e-learning programmes and activities, some of which may be required to be completed outside class time. These tasks are designed to continue engaging you with the material, to integrate it into your body of working knowledge, and acquire additional knowledge or skills relevant to Humberside Police.

Learning Environment and Resources

The majority of your teaching will be located at Courtland Road Police Training Centre in Hull. You will be able to gain access to Courtland Road and Police Stations via an electronic key fob, which is integrated into your warrant card. You will also have access to police stations whilst on and off duty, to help you with projects and assignments if needed. All activity is monitored both via electronic access and also when logging onto any electronic resource.

You will be issued with a force laptop for use throughout your programme, which will be used in the workplace and for completion of academic work, assignments, and reflective practice and your portfolio of operational competence.

At the Courtland Road site, you will have access to a purpose-built resource centre providing online access and printing facilities as well as study spaces for independent research and further reading. Training rooms are fitted with electronic whiteboards and breakout rooms for group work. Other resources include six computer related training classrooms, two interview suites consisting of eight interview rooms, two student resource rooms and a 60-seat lecture theatre. Courtland Road is fitted with immersive Hydra learning platform, which simulates real-life policing incidents and includes a library of numerous scenarios and incidents. You will also use body-worn video equipment as a learning resource.

You will have access to York St John University network remotely from your personal laptop, or a networked computer. All programme material will be made available on Moodle, York St John University's VLE, along with additional material to reinforce learning, such as filmed lectures, inter-active presentations, podcasts, articles, media clips, policy documents and any police material that is unrestricted or non-sensitive. Recognising that you will be

working across the Humberside region and on full shift rotas, this can be accessed flexibly through mobile technology. The Moodle site is also an interactive platform for you to talk to one another and remain in touch when on deployment. Through the network you will also be able to access York St John University's library and learning support services.

Through police networks, you will have access to a number of online resources including the Police National Learning Database (PNLD) and College of Policing Knowledge Hub. You will also be able to access the College of Policing's Managed Learning Environment (MLE), accessible from a networked computer or work-issued laptop. Through the College of Policing website, you can also access the National Police Library (as detailed on the following link <https://www.college.police.uk/What-we-o/Research/Library/Pages/default.aspx>). As a graduate officer, you will be eligible to join the library, giving you access (currently online and by post) to police-related documents, which are not available elsewhere.

Across the University's main campus there are a range of study facilities, which would be available for you to use when on campus. Holgate building contains several small study pods and desks to allow for individual or small group work. The De Grey building contains several desks for small group study, as well as lockers containing laptops for loan.

Support

There is a range of dedicated support available to you throughout your learning journey. You will be given a named contact, within Humberside Police, the University, and whilst on patrol. They will be aware of any learning needs you may have, work with you to help address any gaps and support you to reach your full potential. They can guide you to explore alternative ways of thinking about something and direct your reading in beneficial areas that might complement or deepen your understanding of a topic.

There are a range of facilities within York St John University to support you during your studies. The library services offer a wide range of e-books, journals and other material, which you will be able to access off campus. There are academic study support advisers who can help support your academic development, offering tutorials and workshops to help with improving your study strategies, reflect on your planning process or developing your academic writing skills. You can join the YSJU Students' Union and sign up for any one of the large number of clubs and societies on offer. Your wellbeing is paramount, and the University Student Services offer a range of facilities to assist and support your health. Below are links to a range of support available:

[Academic Support](#)

[Disability Support](#)

[Academic Misconduct](#)

[Student Services](#)

[Library and IT Services](#)

There are also numerous support services available through Humberside Police to support you including Occupational Health and Wellbeing Unit, Employee Assistance Programme, coaching and mentoring programmes and support, via the Police Federation.

Assessment and Feedback

Our approach to assessment aligns with the one used in other entry routes into the police officer role at Humberside Police. It is driven by the desire to be holistic and student-centred, integrating the academic and operational aspects of your programme. The assessment will be continuous. The approach will integrate formative (developmental) assessment with summative assessment (awarding academic credit and achievement of operational competence). You will receive varied and regular knowledge checks as a matter of routine to ensure that you have the required levels of policing knowledge.

Assessment of Academic Competence

Your credit bearing assessments have been aligned to the programme learning outcomes and are varied in style, giving you multiple ways of demonstrating that you have met the learning outcomes. The forms of assessment are summarised in Table 6 and in the assessment strategy and plan below. It shows the assessment types across the three phases of learning and modules to ensure that a range are being used across the programme.

Initial learning phase (40 credits & IPS)	DPP6017M: Policing Policy and Practice (20 credits)		DPP6018M: Crime Prevention and Public Protection (20 credits)		DPP6019M: Independent Patrol Status (0 credits)	
	Written essay	Reflection following practical group exercise	Case evaluation	Presentation	Portfolio	Portfolio review discussion
Consolidated learning phase (40 credits)	DPP6020M: Professionalising the Police Service (10 credits)		DPP6021M: Preventative Measures and Investigation (10 credits)		DPP6022M: Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas (20 credits)	
	Poster presentation		Critical review		Efficiency action plan & commentary	
Advanced learning phase (40 credits & FOC)	DPP6023M: Specialist Research Study (40 credits)			DPP6024M: Full Operational Competence [0 credits]		
	Knowledge check	Outline research plan	Evidence-based research study	Portfolio		Portfolio review discussion

Table 6: Summary of the Assessment Types by Module

Where possible, the assessments closely reflect the police role and the different operational policing contexts you will be working in (e.g. reflective analysis, reporting, group working,

and presentations). This will support learning and generation of evidence required for your Operational Competence Portfolio.

You will be prepared for credit-bearing assessments through continual formative activities (e.g. peer and self-assessment, role play) with feedback and feedforward a routine part of your learning journey (including self-assessment and peer feedback). There is often more than one assessment per module covering different aspects of knowledge, skills and behaviours. Assessments are also spread out across the year so that they are not all concentrated at the same time. Study time has been incorporated into the timetable during delivery phases and during periods of time within patrol phases to support you in managing the academic and professional demands of the programme. You will progress towards an advanced research study towards the end of the programme in a specialist policing area. This will enable you to demonstrate your application of research skills, depth of knowledge, independence, and time management.

Students on both the Standard and Detective Route will complete the same assignments, however where case studies are used they will be tailored to suit the route.

Assessment of Operational Competence

You will work towards achieving Independent Patrol Status (IPS) within the initial learning phase. Full Operational Competence (FOC) will be required by the end of the programme; and will be supported by the provision of varied placements after completion of IPS.

Stages of Assessment

You will progress through various phases of learning and assessment of operational competence. These are:

- Acquisition and assessment of knowledge and understanding
- Acquisition and assessment of skills
- Application and assessment of knowledge and skills in the workplace (supervised)
- Application and assessment of knowledge and skills in the workplace (independent)

You will undertake three key stages of assessment during the programme.

- Progressive assessment of underpinning knowledge and understanding during the learning-based stages of the programme
- Assessment of applied skills, behaviours and knowledge and understanding in the workplace, under supervision, this relates to the IPS.
- Assessment of applied skills, behaviours, knowledge and understanding relating to FOC

Independent Patrol Status is defined as ‘the stage of professional development at which you have demonstrated sufficient competence in role to function independently, safely and lawfully in the workplace, alongside other policing colleagues in the operational arena’.

Full Operational Competence: Sufficient evidence must be collated within the Operational Competence Portfolio to achieve Full Operational Competence status.

Operational Competence Portfolio

Throughout the graduate diploma programme, you will be required to collect and record workplace evidence as an ongoing continual process. This record of workplace evidence will be stored within an Operational Competence Portfolio (OCP). The OCP is a factual record of incidents and situations that you have independently dealt with throughout your operational duties. It must reflect and represent the minimum operational experience needed for you to be assessed as competent for Independent Patrol Status (IPS) within the initial learning phase and Full Operational Competence (FOC) by the end of the programme.

In order to collect evidence, you will need to complete a regular journal of operational experience. This will take the format of a reflective journal allowing you to describe and reflect on your performance and knowledge. Your journal will be supported by further evidence, for example:

- Observation
- Testimony of witnesses and expert witnesses
- Body Worn Video (BWV)
- Work outputs (product evidence) for example:
 - Interview recordings (which could be video and audio)
 - Written reports (including witness statements)
 - Witness testimony
 - Plans
 - Photographs
 - Any other suitable records (including updates of force systems and notes)
- Professional discussion
- Assessor Devised Questions (ADQ)
- Self-reflective assessments.

The aim of the journal is to enable you to reflect on your experiences and explain how you have drawn upon and utilised the knowledge gained throughout the programme.

You will document evidence within the OCP extensively throughout the programme conforming to the underpinning principles outlined below and meet the OCP criteria and accurately referencing the criterion.

- Sufficiency - Is there sufficient evidence for an assessor to make an assessment decision?

- Currency – Is the evidence current? Has it been gathered during the relevant time frames?
- Relevancy - Is the evidence relevant to what is currently being assessed?
- Validity- Is the evidence legitimate e.g. body-worn camera footage may be deemed more valid than the account of a fellow learner
- Authenticity - Is the evidence accurate, or has it been misrepresented?

Where evidence includes sensitive personal data (for example names and addresses), this will be excluded from data reports and journal entries. Workplace products which include such data (for example witness statements and force system updates) will also not be included within the portfolio, but will be signposted as part of the evidence, allowing authorised personal to view these reports.

Formative Operational Assessments

It is important for assessors to carry out an initial assessment to gauge what level of knowledge and understanding that you have against the OCP competencies. Formative assessments may be used to help you to develop a particular skill or quality, but it is necessary for you to produce your own evidence to meet all assessment objectives. Assessors and/or tutors will identify and highlight any areas in which they believe you require additional support, assisting your development, and in the identification of requirements for future summative assessment. This is an ongoing process of continual dialogue between you and your assessor/tutor, with feedback being provided continually, and documented as part of your journal of operational experience.

Summative Operational Assessments

At the point it is believed, by your tutor, that you are able to display competence against the criteria within the OCP, you will be made aware and your portfolio review discussions will be scheduled. For IPS, this meeting will involve your tutor and supervisor. For FOC, this will involve your supervisor, an Internal Quality Assurer (IQA) from Humberside Police Student Officer Support Unit (SOSU) and an independent assessor from York St John University. During these meetings, those present will check if your evidence contained within your OCP meets the standards for Independent Patrol Status, or Full Operational Competence, and that evidence conforms to the principles of being:

- Valid
- Current
- Authentic
- Relevant
- Sufficient.

The meetings will review that these principles have been met, that the evidence contained within indicates that OCP units are complete and will conduct a detailed examination of a sample of the evidence within your OCP. You will be required to discuss those incidents. If those present in your review meetings are satisfied that you have achieved the required standard, then Independent Patrol Status or Full Operational Competence can be signed off.

Failure of Modules and Resit Attempts

All modules are non-compensatable which means that you must pass all modules to be able to complete your graduate diploma programme.

To pass a credit bearing module you must achieve a minimum mark of 40. Resits will be scheduled approximately 4-6 weeks following a meeting of the School Exam Board. You must be available for resit opportunities as scheduled. You are expected to attend resits (such as examinations, practical demonstrations, presentations, performances) and to meet resit deadlines for handing in assessments. All resit attempts will be capped at a mark of 40. For further information about resits, please see [Reassessment | York St John University \(yorksj.ac.uk\)](https://www.yorksj.ac.uk). Resit fees do not apply. You will be permitted to have one resit attempt per assessment. If you fail the resit attempt, you will be terminated from the programme but may be eligible for an exit award (as detailed on page 1 of this document and in the assessment strategy on page 29 onwards). Termination from the programme will mean that you have failed your probationary requirements, and thus your services as a police constable will be terminated, in line with [regulation 13](#) of The Police Regulations 2003.

In the event of you being required to resit a credit-bearing assessment, you will be managed in accordance with the Humberside Police Professional Behaviour – Misconduct process. An additional protected learning time allowance will be provided as part of a Supportive Management Action (SMA) Development Plan. This additional allowance will equate to 12-hours (1 shift) for every two-weeks of the development plan, leading up to the date of the resit. A maximum allowance of 24-hours is available (2x12-hour shifts). This will be scheduled to best support you to achieve the requirements of the resit and will be subject to approval.

Non-credit bearing modules i.e. 0 credit modules, are Pass/Fail and must be passed. The non-credit bearing modules that are Pass/Fail are:

- DDP6019M Independent Patrol Status: If Humberside Police determines that you have not fully evidenced the required competencies for IPS, including Officer Safety Training (see below) you will be terminated from the programme but may be eligible for an exit award. Re-sits for this module will not be permitted.
- DDP6023M Full Operational Competence (FOC): If Humberside Police determines that you have not fully evidenced the required competencies for FOC you will be terminated from the programme but may be eligible for an exit award. Re-sits for this module will not be permitted.

Termination from the programme will result in your services as a police constable being dispensed with, in line with [regulation 13](#) of The Police Regulations 2003. Thus, you will not pass your probation and your role will be terminated.

Officer Safety Training (OST) (including first aid and fitness test)

OST and First Aid are compulsory aspects of the Police Constable role. You are expected to maintain appropriate levels and certification throughout the duration of your programme

(and following). Failure to maintain appropriate levels (assessed on an annual basis and in addition to your credit and non-credit bearing modules) may result initially in restrictive duties, supervision activities and an action plan produced (overseen by Division). Failure to address the issues and reach appropriate levels will result in termination of your contract with Humberside Police and termination from the programme.

Transfer from Detective Route to Standard Route

At the direction and discretion and direction of Humberside Police it may be possible to transfer from the Detective Route to the Standard Route. Reasons for this may include repeated failure of the NIE or changes to personal circumstances. Changes to the route must be discussed with and confirmed by Humberside Police.

Progression and Graduation Requirements

The University's [general academic regulations](#) and [regulations for undergraduate awards](#) apply to this programme. Any modules that must be passed for progression or award are indicated in the Programme Structure section as non-compensatable.

In addition, the following programme-specific regulations apply in respect of progression and graduation:

- Due to the following modules being assessed on workplace competency, resit attempts will not be permitted:
 - DDP6019M Independent Patrol Status
 - DDP6023M Full Operational Competence.
- Throughout your period of probation, subject to the provisions of regulation 13 of The Police Regulations 2003, your services as a constable may be dispensed with at any time if the chief officer considers that you are not fitted, physically or mentally, to perform the duties of this office (this includes failure to pass Officer Safety Training and/or first aid), or that you are not likely to become an efficient or well conducted constable. This would also result in termination from the programme, and you would not be eligible for the award of Graduate Diploma Professional Policing Practice. You may still be eligible for an exit award.

Graduate officers who fail module DDP6024M Full Operational Competence but successfully pass 120 credits and achieve a pass in module DDP6019M Independent Patrol Status will be eligible for the exit award of a Graduate Diploma Policing.

Further information on progression and processes can be found in the Code of Practice for Assessment and Academic-related Matters via the links below:

<https://www.yorks.ac.uk/media/content-assets/registry/policies/code-of-practice-for-assessment/Code-of-Practice-for-Assessment-202021-V1.pdf>

<https://www.yorks.ac.uk/registry/regulations/regulations-for-undergraduate-awards/>

DHEP Detective Route Only

Students on the Detective Route must achieve additional requirements set by the College of Policing. This includes the achievement of the NIE and the collation of an investigative evidence of competence portfolio, while these are external to the DHEP programme students are expected to undertake the NIE exam at the end of year 1 / beginning of year 2, and additional time will be provided for further study. As the NIE is set externally by the College of Policing quarterly, this will ensure that student have a minimum of one resit opportunity (and possibly 2) should they fail the first attempt. Dates are set in advance by the College of Policing and the programme will be amended as such to fit around them in liaison between York St John University and Humberside Police.

It expected that the investigative evidence of competence portfolio will take up to six months to complete and will commence on completion of the DHEP programme. Both the NIE and the Portfolio are external to the programme and as such are the sole responsibility of Humberside Police.

On achievement of the DHEP (Graduate Diploma in Professional Policing Practice), the NIE and the Portfolio, students will be confirmed in post as an accredited Detective Constable.

Attendance Expectations

You will need to meet Humberside Police's attendance criteria in order to be confirmed in post. This is considered on a case-by-case basis to ensure there is no indirect discrimination. The trigger points are referenced over a 3-year period and are:

- No more than 5 periods of absence and/or
- No more than 33 working days absence in a 3-year period.

You must also have a Professional Standards Department (PSD) check and pass your job-related Fitness Test to be confirmed in role.

Internal and External Reference Points

This programme specification was formulated with reference to:

- University mission and values
- University 2026 Strategy
- QAA subject benchmark statements
- Frameworks for Higher Education Qualifications
- Licensing requirements to run the DHEP from the College of Policing
- Policing Education Qualifications Framework: Degree-Holder Entry Programme National Programme Specification (April 2019)
- Policing Education Qualifications Framework: Degree-Holder Entry Programme National Policing Curriculum (February – Version 3.0)
- Police Education Qualification Framework (PEQF): Guidelines of Assessment of Operational Competence (October 2019).

Date written: 23rd October 2020

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Part Time Arrangements

Appendix 2 - Assessment Strategy

Appendix 3 - Curriculum Mapping

Appendix 1

Part-time Working Arrangements

Part-time working on the DHEP programme will be considered on a case by case basis, considering your individual circumstances, the programme structure, and business need at that point in time. Part-time will only be available to you once you have completed Independent Patrol Status (IPS); hence up to and including the achievement of IPS you will be full-time. Flexible working applications to reduce working hours may be made in line with the Humberside Police Flexible Working policy. Discussions will be held on an individual basis so that you are clear about the effect it may have on your programme following submission of the application.

Where a reduction in working hours is agreed, any classroom-based delivery phases would be on a full-time basis. Hence, any part time working agreement would only be applicable during operational deployment (patrol). Due to the structured nature of the programme, you will need to move between cohorts, if required, to lengthen time between delivery phases. This would be discussed with you as appropriate.

You must work sufficient hours each week so that you can undertake regular training and on-the-job activity to ensure you are likely to successfully complete your diploma. A record will be kept of the agreed average number of hours you will need to work each week. In line with the flexible working guidance, you are required to work a minimum average of 24-hours per week.

In the event of part-time working of less than 30 hours per week being agreed the duration of your graduate diploma programme will be extended (pro rata) to take account of this. This will also apply to any temporary period of part-time working. The extended duration will be jointly agreed by Humberside Police, York St John University in collaboration with yourself.

The following formulae will be used to calculate the extended duration:

- i. $12 \times 30 / \text{average weekly hours} = \text{new minimum duration in months}$; or
- ii. $52 \times 30 / \text{average weekly hours} = \text{new minimum duration in weeks}$

These formulae may need to be adjusted according to the availability of delivery phases and based on your individual circumstances as to ensure you are not disadvantaged by working part time. Your graduate diploma must be completed within four years of commencement irrespective of what extensions are in place.

Programme Structure (Part-time)

Code	Level	Title	Credits	Delivery phase (part-time) ¹	Module status**	
					Compulsory (C) or optional (O)	non-compensatable (NC) or compensatable (X)
DPP6017M	6	Policing Policy and Practice	20	ILP Co1	C	NC
DPP6018M	6	Crime Prevention and Public Protection	20	ILP Co1	C	NC
DPP6019M	6	Independent Patrol Status	0	ILP Co1	C	NC
DPP6020M	6	Professionalising the Police Service	10	CLP Co3	C	NC
DPP6021M	6	Preventative Measures and Investigation	10	CLP Co3	C	NC
DPP6022M	6	Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas	20	CLP Co3	C	NC
DPP6023M	6	Specialist Research Study	40	ALP Co5	C	NC
DPP6024M	6	Full Operational Competence	0	ALP Co5	C	NC

Key:

ILP = Initial Learning Phase

CLP = Consolidated Learning Phase

ALP = Advanced Learning Phase

Co = Cohort

¹ This is calculated based on a DHEP officer working 0.5FTE [assuming a minimum of 24 hours per average week]. With cohort intakes three-monthly the DHEP officer will skip a cohort and pick up with the one after. Therefore, C2 moves to Consolidated with C4 and Advanced with C6 and so on. This will be adjusted for those greater than 0.5 FTE.

Appendix 2

Assessment Strategy

Our approach to assessment aligns with the one used in other entry routes into the police officer role at Humberside Police. It is driven by the desire to be holistic and student-centred, integrating the academic and operational aspects of the programme. Assessments have been designed to be authentic to the role, and self-reflection provides supporting evidence of operational competence. The assessment will be continuous. The approach will integrate formative (developmental) assessment with summative assessment (awarding academic credit and achievement of operational competence). You will receive varied and regular knowledge checks as a matter of routine to ensure that they have the required levels of policing knowledge.

Assessment of Academic Competence

Academic assessments have been aligned to the programme learning outcomes (PLOs) and are varied in style to allow for different learning preferences. The variation in assessment types enable you to have more than one way to demonstrate that they have met the core requirements and thereby ensure the assessments are as inclusive as possible. The forms of assessment are summarised in Table 7 and detailed in the assessment plan below.

Initial learning phase (40 credits & IPS)	DPP6017M: Policing Policy and Practice (20 credits)		DPP6018M: Crime Prevention and Public Protection (20 credits)		DPP6019M: Independent Patrol Status (0 credits)	
	Written essay	Reflection following practical group exercise	Case evaluation	Presentation	Portfolio	Portfolio review discussion
Consolidated learning phase (40 credits)	DPP6020M: Professionalising the Police Service (10 credits)		DPP6021M: Preventative Measures and Investigation (10 credits)		DPP6022M: Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas (20 credits)	
	Poster presentation		Critical review		Efficiency action plan & commentary	
Advanced learning phase (40 credits & FOC)	DPP6023M: Specialist Research Study (40 credits)			DPP6024M: Full Operational Competence [0 credits]		
	Knowledge check	Outline research plan	Evidence-based research study	Portfolio		Portfolio review discussion

Table 7: Summary of the Assessment Types by Module

Where possible, the assessments closely reflect the police role and the different operational policing contexts they will be working in (e.g. reflective analysis, reporting, group working, and presentations). This will support learning and generation of evidence required for your Operational Competence Portfolio. Across the three phases of learning, the range of assessment types have been mapped against the area of curriculum to ensure that a range of assessment types are being used across the programme.

You will be prepared for credit-bearing assessments through continual formative activities (e.g. peer and self-assessment, role play) with feedback and feedforward a routine part of your learning journey (including self-assessment and peer feedback). There is often more than one assessment per module covering different aspects of knowledge, skills and behaviours. Assessments are also spread out across the year so that they are not all concentrated at the same time. Study time has been incorporated into the timetable during delivery phases and patrol to support you in managing the academic and professional demands of the programme. You will progress towards a specialist research project towards the end of the programme in the advanced learning phase. This will enable you to demonstrate your application of research skills, depth of knowledge, independence, and time management.

Assessment of Operational Competence

You will work towards achieving Independent Patrol Status (IPS), within the initial learning phase and is required by the end of year 1 of the programme. Full Operational Competence (FOC) will be required by the end of the programme; and will be supported by the provision of varied placements after completion of IPS.

Stages of Assessment:

You will progress through various phases of learning and assessment of operational competence. These are:

- Acquisition and assessment of knowledge and understanding
- Acquisition and assessment of skills
- Application and assessment of knowledge and skills in the workplace (supervised)
- Application and assessment of knowledge and skills in the workplace (independent)

You will undertake three key stages of assessment during the programme.

- Progressive assessment of underpinning knowledge and understanding during the learning-based stages of the programme
- Assessment of applied skills, behaviours and knowledge and understanding in the workplace, under supervision, this relates to the IPS.
- Assessment of applied skills, behaviours, knowledge and understanding relating to FOC

Assessment Plan

Initial Learning Phase

Module /Credits	Weighting	Assessment Approach	Type	PLOs	Rationale	Week	Who
DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice [20 credits]	70%	Written essay (2500 words)	Written work	6.1 6.2 6.4	Assessing the application of knowledge of the police constable role, professional standards and relevant legislation and policy. Assessing transference of level 6 academic skills from previous degree experience to a policing context.	11 (Y1)	YSJU
	30%	Written personal reflection based on a practical group exercise. (1000 words)	Written work	6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	Assessing the ability to self-reflect, review their approach to the task, explain their actions and decisions, and review their use of evidence. Developing the application of skills and knowledge in authentic policing contexts.	18 (Y1)	Joint
DPP6018M Crime Prevention and Public Protection [20 credits]	50%	Case evaluation (2000 words)	Written work	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4	Assessing the ability to review the relevant literature, evidence base and practices associated with a particular investigation case and evaluate the decisions involved and viable alternative steps that could have been taken to protect the public.	391 (Y1)	Joint
	50%	Presentation (15 minutes)	Individual presentation	6.2 6.3 6.4 6.6	Assessing understanding of vulnerability and risk in society and ways to support vulnerable people and reduce risk. Able to draw effectively on relevant research evidence, work-based experience and knowledge.	23 (Y1)	Joint
DPP6019M Independent Patrol Status Pass/ Fail [0 credits]		Operational Competence Portfolio (OCP)	Portfolio	6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	Reviewing the completeness of evidence provided in the OCP against the IPS criteria as well as detailed examination of a sample of evidence provided, and the extent to which the evidence demonstrates the application of the required knowledge, skills and behaviours. Officers will be required to pass Officer Safety Training (including First Aid and Fitness to Practice) to pass IPS.	35 (Y1)	Humberside

		Portfolio review discussion (30 minutes)	Viva	6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	Discussion of selected evidence and also of the IPS criteria more difficult to evidence. The discussions will focus on actions taken in the workplace around the IPS criteria. Assessors will be satisfied that the graduate officer has demonstrated sufficient competence to function independently, safely and lawfully in the workplace.	37(Y1)	Humberside
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Consolidated Learning Phase

Module /Credits	Weighting	Assessment Approach	Type	PLOs	Rationale	Week	Who
DPP6020M Professionalising the Police Service [10 credits]	100%	Academic poster	Creative artefact	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.6	Assessing the ability to evaluate, analyse and summarise the police role and associated knowledge, skills and behaviours, drawing on class, study and work-based experience and scholarship.	9 (Y2)	Joint
DPP6021M Preventative Measures and Investigation [10 credits]	100%	Critical review (2000 words)	Written work	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.6	Assessing the ability to evaluate policing practices and strategic developments associated with crime prevention and investigation and use of intelligence and information, drawing on the literature, work experiences and case examples.	5 (Y2)	Joint
DPP6022M Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas [20 credits]	100%	Efficiency action plan (with commentary) (3500 words)	Written work	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.6	Assessing the ability to understand the drivers the challenges, drivers and issues impacting upon their designated specialist area and identify and then justify an appropriate range of actions to address them efficiently and effectively.	2 (Y2)	Joint

Advanced Learning Phase

Module /credits	Weighting	Assessment Approach	Type	PLOs	Rationale	Week	Who
DPP6023M Specialist Research Study [40 credits]	10%	Knowledge check	Exam (30 minutes)	6.2 6.3	Assessing knowledge and understanding of the advanced learning in relation to their allocated specialist area of policing.	23 (Y2)	Joint
	10%	Outline research plan (500 words)	Written work	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.6 6.7	Assessing the ability to design, plan and implement an evidence-based research study.	15 (Y2)	YSJU
	80%	Evidence based research study (6,000 words)	Written work	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6 6.7	Assessing the ability to execute an evidence informed research study, drawing on literature, experience and knowledge and being able to explain the steps required at an operational level to reduce crime, incidents, and demand.	45 (Y2)	Joint
DPP6024M Full Operational Competence Pass/Fail [0 credits]	50%	Operational Competence Portfolio	Portfolio	6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	Demonstrating evidence of the standards, skills and behaviours required for operational policing. Logging evidence of the acquisition of skills, knowledge and behaviours and ability to critically evaluate a sample of evidence.	48 (Y2)	Humberside
	50%	Portfolio Review Discussion 40 minutes	Viva	6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	Assessing the ability to critically review and reflect on the skills, knowledge and behaviours required to be an effective and efficient police officer.	49 (Y2)	Humberside

Exit award: Graduate Certificate Policing

Available to a graduate officer who selects to leave after passing at least 60 credits or if they fail any module by the end of the programme.

Exit award: Graduate Diploma Policing

Graduate officers who fail module DDP6024M Full Operational Competence but successfully pass 120 credits and achieve a pass in module DDP6019M Independent Patrol Status will be eligible for the exit award of a Graduate Diploma Policing.

Final award: Graduate Diploma Professional Policing Practice, awarded after passing 120 credits and achieving IPS and FOC.

Degree-Holder Entry Programme Initial learning (linked to Independent Patrol Status) (Level 6)				
High-level Learning Outcomes	Learning Content Heading	Minimum Content Coverage	Degree-Holder Entry Programme Initial Learning (Module)	Degree-Holder Entry Programme Initial Learning (Learning Outcome)
Understanding the Police Constable Role				
1. Explain the purpose and function of the police service and associated law enforcement agencies supported by police	Purpose of the police service	1.1 Peelian principles and modern policing	DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice (IPS linked to 4.6)	6.1, 6.2, 6.3
	Roles and responsibilities in policing	1.2 The policing mission		
2. Apply the concepts and principles of policing by consent	Working with other law enforcement agencies	1.3 What it means to be a police constable e.g. constabulary independence, crown servant, absence of employment (Office of Constable), including Police Covenant		
3. Explain the structure, function and key roles of the police service	Concept and principles of 'policing by consent'	1.4 Roles and responsibilities of those charged with ensuring that the police deliver a professional service:		
4. Critically review the application and regulation of police powers	Structure and functions within policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home Secretary Police and Crime Commissioners (Combined Authority Mayor) Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) NPCC (National Police Chiefs' Council) Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) Chief Constables College of Policing Staff Associations Police Federation of England and Wales Trade Unions Professional standards 		
	Use and regulation of police powers		1.5 How Police and Crime Plans impact on the police service	
	Legislation applicable to performance of the police constable role	1.6 How the College supports Policing:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorised Professional Practice (APP) What Works Centre Policing Education Qualification Framework (PEQF) National Centre for Police Leadership (NCPL) Oscar Kilo and the National Police Wellbeing Service (see also under 'Wellbeing and Resilience') Partnership with UK Police Memorial 		
		1.7 Regional and national collaboration between forces		
		1.8 How the police service works with other law enforcement agencies to provide an effective national and international service, including (where applicable):		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Crime Agency (NCA), multi facets including UK International Crime Bureau (UKICB), NCA International, Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking Unit (MSHTU), Cyber Crime Unit, UK Financial Intelligence Unit (UKFIU) Special Branch National Counter Terrorism Policing (including National Border Targeting Centre (NBTC)) Interpol Europol International Crime Coordination Centre (ICCC) Border Force ACPO Criminal Records Office (ACRO) Immigration enforcement 		
		1.9 Level of input and advice that can be provided by the specialist agencies		
		1.10 Role of the constable in supporting these agencies		
		2.1 Social and historical context of 'policing by consent'		
		2.2 Constitutional position of the police		
		2.3 The concept of, and evidence, for, police legitimacy		
		2.4 The concept of 'procedural justice'		
		2.5 Role and importance of the public in policing (e.g. reporting crime, intelligence, informal social control, compliance)		
		2.6 Risks to maintaining public consent and their consequences (e.g. riots, lack of cooperation, lack of community cohesion)		
		2.7 Local accountability		
		3.1 Police officers; Special Constabulary; PCSOs; other police staff		
		3.2 Types of roles and functions performed:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uniformed roles and functions Specialist roles and functions 		
		3.3 How these roles and functions can work together to deliver fair and effective policing		
		4.1 Extent of powers applicable to:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police officers Special Constabulary PCSOs Police staff 		
		4.2 How police powers are regulated:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation Professional standards 		
		4.3 Legal requirement to use the least level of power necessary to achieve a legitimate and lawful aim:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Rights Act 1998 Mnemonic PLANE 		
		4.4 Statutory responsibilities where police need to provide an explanation to an individual prior to applying police powers e.g. reasons for arrest		
		4.5 Balance between the effect and the implications of using police powers and the benefits being sought		
		4.6 Specific legislation applicable when dealing with typical policing incidents, including:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offences Against the Person Act 1861 Criminal Damage Act 1971 Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 Theft Act 1968/Theft Act 1978 Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) 1984 Public Order Act 1986 Road Traffic Act 1988 Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act (CPIA) 1996 Human Rights Act 1998 Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) Police Reform Act 2002 Sexual Offences Act 2003 Licensing Act 2003 Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 Investigatory Powers Act 2016 Policing and Crime Act 2017 Offensive Weapons Act 2019 Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 Other legislation as relevant to local force area e.g. Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 		
Valuing Diversity and Inclusion				
1 Understand the importance of valuing difference and inclusion, in a policing context	Common terms associated with valuing diversity and inclusion	1.1 The terms 'ethics', 'diversity', 'equality', 'human rights', 'inclusion' and 'equality'	DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice	6.1, 6.2
	Relevant legislation and guidance	1.2 Relevant legislation, regulations and guidance in a policing context:		
	Relevance of the Code of Ethics	1.2a Relevant recent reports that highlight issues in diversity and inclusion, including (but not limited to):		
	Practical strategies for addressing bias, prejudice, discrimination and stereotyping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigative reports e.g. IOPC Operation Hotton learning report Strategies e.g. NPCC Diversity and Equality Inclusion Strategy 2018-25 Inquiries and reviews e.g. Macpherson Report: Twenty-two years on (2021) 		
		1.3 Code of Ethics		
		1.4 Understand the terms 'bias', including:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Unconscious bias' 'Prejudice' 'Discrimination' (direct and indirect) 'Stereotyping' 'Victimisation' 'Personal identification biases' and how to identify them 'Micro-aggression' (covert and overt) 		
		1.5 Diversity, Equality and Inclusion (DEI) considerations, including:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty Protected characteristics - Age - Disability (including neurodiversity and mental health) - Gender reassignment - Marriage and civil partnership - Pregnancy and maternity - Race and ethnicity - Religion or belief - Sex - Sexual orientation Intersectionality Valuing difference Contribution of ethnic minority communities to British culture, including black people in society Racism, including institutional racism, structural racism and systematic racism Bullying, harassment and victimisation (See also under 'Policing Communities') 		
		(See also under 'Policing Communities')		
		1.6 Ways that being a victim of bias, prejudice, discrimination or stereotyping can impact on individuals and how these experiences can influence public confidence and perceptions of police legitimacy		
		1.7 Intricacies associated with 'sense of belonging' to the police family as a black person, including the impact that race may have on the behaviour of others		

Key:	1. Minimum Content: Where a cell in the Minimum Content Coverage Column is filled green that content is also covered within another module. The additional module has been identified within the content cell
	2. Modules column: The module that is linked to the section of the curriculum is in black font. If additional modules are linked to small sections of that curriculum they are in green font; this should correspond to the section of the Minimum Content cell that is filled green. If curriculum will also be covered whilst on patrol (e.g. IPS that module is identified in red font).

		<p>1.8 Understanding the impacts of hate and racism on fellow officers, including emotional impact and the potential impacts on family and friends</p> <p>1.9 Practical professional strategies and organisational support to address bias, anti-racism, prejudice, discrimination and stereotyping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisational reporting mechanisms Organisational support, including staff networks External sources of support Strategies for challenging inappropriate comments or behaviour Allyship <p>1.10 Role of supervisors/managers in supporting colleagues and taking action to challenge inappropriate behaviour/language, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local informal resolution to issues/concerns (including participation from any potential victims) Escalation to formal resolution, including grievance and misconduct procedures 		
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Maintaining Professional Standards				
1 Review relevant governance roles and responsibilities for maintaining professional standards in policing	Policing professional standards: necessity and governance	1.1 Necessity: • Fair, ethical and unbiased delivery of policing services	DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice (IPS linked to LO 2)	6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6
2 Apply relevant processes to challenge and report unprofessional conduct or dealing with complaints against the police service	Roles and responsibilities associated with maintaining professional standards Code of Ethics and professional standards to be adhered to by members of the service Challenging and reporting unprofessional conduct Dealing with complaints from the public	1.2 Governance: • Legislation • Professional standards • Professional Standards Department/Directorate (PSD)		
		1.3 Roles and responsibilities: • PSU • Chief Officers • Disciplinary procedures • Meetings/hearings • Role of the IOPC, in serious cases		
		1.4 Professional standards: • Police Reform Act 2002 • Police (Conduct) Regulations 2020 • Police (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2020 • Police Regulations 2003 Regs 12 and 13 • Notifiable associations • Off-duty conduct • Avoiding corruption • Abuse of authority (for sexual purposes, financial gain etc.)		
		1.5 Code of Ethics		
		1.6 Charter for Families Bereaved through Public Tragedy (2021)		
		1.7 The level of professional standards required in both professional and personal life		
		1.8 Importance of transparency in policing, including candour/being candid when things have gone wrong		
		1.9 Content removed		
		1.10 Ethical considerations associated with finance, including force policy associated with: • Gifts and hospitality • Business interests • Secondary occupations		
		1.11 Areas where professional standards may impact upon personal life: • Use of social media, including considerations arising from Case Law in Scotland: B C and Others v Chief Constable of Police Service Scotland (2018) CSOH 104 • Use of own digital products to record photographs e.g. smartphones • Friending anonymously on social media for investigation purposes • Personal life influences e.g. appropriate personal relationships; financial stability • Abuse of position/integrity agenda • Corruption threats		
		1.12 Difference between 'reflective practice' and 'reflective practice review process' and when to apply, including: • Practice Requiring Improvement (PRI) • Reflective Practice Review Process (RPRP)		
		1.13 Police Barred List: • What it is and how it works		
		2.1 Combating discrimination, harassment and bullying of any description		
		2.2 Raising and voicing concerns and challenging unprofessional conduct, including being an active bystander		
		2.3 Protecting the informant e.g. whistleblowing		
		2.4 Organisational support for those who challenge unprofessional conduct		
		2.5 Confidential reporting procedures		
		2.6 Role of the Independent Office for Police Conduct		
		2.7 Recording evidence		
		2.8 Dealing with public complaints effectively		
		2.9 Instances when informal/service recovery, otherwise than by investigation (OTB) or investigation of a public complaint is appropriate		
		2.10 Appropriate guidance relating to the complaint: • IOPC Statutory Guidance • Police Reform Act 2002 • Police (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2020 • Local policy		

Evidence-based Policing				
1 Review the evidence-based policing approach	Definition of, and rationale for, evidence-based policing Differentiating between types of evidence Use of evidence-based approaches in policing practice	1.1 Definition of evidence-based policing (EBP): • Definitions of evidence-based policing • College of Policing definition • ATLAS approach • Sherman definition • Realist perspectives	DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice (IPS linked to 1.7 and 1.8)	6.5, 6.6
		1.2 The rationale for evidence-based policing: • Cognitive biases and heuristics e.g. Daniel Kahneman • Behavioural insights e.g. the concept of 'nudge' • High-risk, high-harm, high-cost issues • 'Scared straight' and 'backfire'		
		1.3 Importance of differentiating between types of evidence to identify best practice: • Types of evidence: - Research evidence (types and standards of research) - Professional expertise - Information and intelligence - Lessons learned from success and failure • How evidence should be used to inform decisions: - Systematic analysis - Identification of best practice		
		1.4 Policing-related activities where an evidence-based policing approach is beneficial: • Tackling crime and disorder • Managing offenders • Criminal justice • Engaging the public • Learning and development • Improving work practices/processes • Introducing new technology		
		1.5 Development of police standards (e.g. evidence-based guidelines)		
		1.6 Development of national/local policy (e.g. funding, deployment)		
		1.7 How to use evidence in practice: • Professional judgement • The reflective practitioner		
		1.8 How to question and challenge using evidence		
		1.9 Ethical concerns with regards to evidence and how these concerns can be addressed		

Problem Solving				
1 Critically review problem solving and preventative policing models and principles	Models and principles underpinning problem solving and preventative policing	1.1 Herman Goldstein's model of problem-oriented policing (POP)	DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice (IPS linked to LO2)	6.3
2 Employ effective problem-solving approaches in a policing context	Problem solving: role of partnership working (including role of the public) Defining a problem Effective problem solving	1.2 Models used in problem solving and preventative policing: • SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response & Assessment) model • Problem Analysis Triangle • Routine Activity Theory • Rational Choice Theory		
		1.3 Principles of problem solving and preventative policing: • Principles of preventative policing • Primary/secondary/tertiary prevention • Situational preventative policing • Early intervention and action		
		1.4 Evidence-based policing examples exploring the impact of evidence-based policing in different areas of policing		
		1.5 Partnership working and co-production in problem solving		
		1.6 Role of the public in community problem solving (e.g. problem identification and definition, taking action and assessing effectiveness)		
		1.7 Traditional versus non-traditional responses to problems		
		1.8 Outcomes of similar approaches in other comparable forces/organisations		
		2.1 Importance of defining a problem: • Context of the problem • Particular features of the problem (nature, extent and causes) • Multiple sources of data/information to help define and understand the problem • Overcoming barriers to sharing partner data		
		2.2 Enablers to effective problem solving		
		2.3 Barriers to effective problem solving		
		2.4 Tools for effective problem solving: • Problem Analysis Triangle • Routine Activity Theory • Problem Orientated Policing (POP) Center		

		2.5 Impact of short-term targets versus long-term problem solving e.g. priority crime types		
Decision-making and Discretion				
1 Apply the National Decision Model (NDM) to a given professional policing situation	Introduction to, and purpose of, the National Decision Model (NDM)	1.1 Key influences on the decision-making process 1.2 Background and key drivers for development of the National Decision Model (NDM) 1.3 Purpose and benefits of the NDM 1.4 The National Decision Model (NDM): • Mnemonic CIAPOAR (Code of Ethics, Information, Assessment, Powers & Policy, Options, Action and Review)	DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice (IPS linked to LO1)	6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6
2 Understand the relevance of discretion in professional policing practice	Discretion in decision making APP risk principles associated with decision making	1.5 Link between the NDM and the Code of Ethics 1.6 Human rights in decision making: • Mnemonic PLANE (Proportionality, Legality, Accountability, Necessity, Ethical) 1.7 Flexibility within the NDM 2.1 Definition of the term 'discretion' 2.2 How discretion plays an important part in the decision-making process 2.3 The role of discretion in officer empowerment: • Tackling the 'permissions' culture		
3 Assess the impact that bias can have on the decision-making process	Influences of bias on ethical decision-making	2.4 Measures to be put into place to ensure that discretion is applied ethically and professionally, including: • On-the-spot accountability (e.g. information provision) • Record keeping • Briefing and debriefing • Supervision • Reviewing decisions and learning lessons (e.g. case reviews) • Continuing professional development (CPD)		
4 Employ relevant processes for reviewing and recording decisions and rationales	Reviewing and recording decisions	2.5 Obstacles to making effective decisions 2.6 Strategies for effective decision-making 2.7 Application of discretion within the NDM 2.8 Where the use of discretion might/might not be applicable 2.9 Application of Authorised Professional Practice (APP) risk principles 2.10 Public interest 2.11 Applying the essence of the law 2.12 Risks involved when discretion is used as part of the decision-making process 2.13 Justifying the application of discretion in any decision-making process 3.1 The influences of bias on the ethical decision-making process: • Disproportionality • Prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination • Conscious and unconscious bias, including implicit bias • Direct and indirect discrimination • Relevance of police occupational culture • Structural, institutional and individual explanations for bias and discrimination 3.2 Effects of personal experience, personal bias, values, cultural norms and emotions upon ethical decision making, including: • Personal resilience • Cynicism • Empathy • Policing culture 3.3 The effect of using a 'default position' for decision making, based upon previous approaches		
		4.1 Reviewing example case studies 4.2 Recording decisions and rationale 4.3 Demonstrating flexibility within decisions 4.4 Justifying the decisions made 4.5 Reflecting upon the decisions made 4.6 Principles underpinning decision recording, and rationale 4.7 Methods of recording decisions and rationale 4.8 Contents of records		
Communication Skills				
1 Apply effective communication techniques in a policing context	Importance (and models) of communication in a policing context Perception and understanding of communication Adapting communication for different audiences and circumstances Use of police radio systems Radio communication protocols	1.1 Importance of communication within policing (See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk' module DPP6018M Crime Prevention and Public Protection) 1.2 Importance of perception and understanding in communication 1.3 Importance, when communicating, of understanding different viewpoints and priorities, including: • Maintaining fairness, respect and impartiality • The value of effective communication in generating public confidence and improving community relations • Conflict Management Guidelines (College of Policing, 2020) 1.4 Risks to effective communication, including the potential influence of personal bias 1.5 Impact of effective and ineffective communication 1.5a Additional support that may be required to optimise communication skills e.g. use of an interpreter 1.6 Models of communication (e.g. voice, neutrality, trustworthiness and respect) in relation to procedural justice 1.7 How to adapt communication styles for different audiences including: • Young adults/children • Vulnerable adults • Individuals with neurodiverse conditions • Individuals with limited English 1.8 Techniques for delivering difficult messages e.g. death notifications 1.9 Techniques for managing interactions with members of the public where their intention is to provoke a response from the police 1.10 Using assertiveness when necessary: • Taking control of a situation • Having difficult conversations (both internally and externally) • Recognising when assertiveness becomes aggression 1.11 Police radio systems 1.12 Use of local and national call-signs 1.13 Phonetic alphabet 1.14 Conducting an effective radio transmission	DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice DPP6018M - Crime Prevention and Public Protection (IPS linked to LO1)	6.4, 6.5
Wellbeing and Resilience				
1 Employ professional strategies to develop personal wellbeing and resilience	Physical and psychological wellbeing Coping strategies to foster resilience and minimise stress National Wellbeing Service	1.1 Physical and psychological wellbeing 1.2 Potential causes of stress within policing: • Nature of the work e.g. traumatic/dangerous incidents • 'Organisational culture' within policing and its potential to cause stress • Shift patterns • Pressures at work • Sudden change in role e.g. from non-police to a police-based role • Maintaining a sense of self (self-care) 1.2a Importance of financial wellbeing, including: • Why financial education should be delivered by a financially regulated provider who is FCA compliant • Why financial resilience is so important • Understanding income and payslips • Understanding bills, spending and budgeting, including 'living within your means' • What is debt and how to manage it • Financial planning, including life goals 1.3 Coping strategies that can be applied to foster resilience and minimise stress: • Building up support networks • Knowing when and where to get support, inside and outside the police service • Recognising unhealthy coping strategies • Effective post-incident de-briefing • Mindfulness interventions • Emotional awareness • Reflective practice • Welfare briefing and de-briefing 1.4 Strategies that can be applied to support others who show signs of stress 1.5 The National Police Wellbeing Service (Oscar Kilo) • Strategic programmes on which it is based • Key areas of focus • Operational risks to not getting wellbeing 'right' • What 'better' looks like • Areas where support will be provided • Live services available to individuals	DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice (IPS linked to LO1)	6.3, 6.4
Leadership and Team Working				
1 Demonstrate effective leadership and team-working	Reflective learning and self-improvement skills Models of self-evaluation Effective team-working in a policing context	1.1 Areas of self-evaluation and potential self-improvement: • Managing emotion, conflict and personal wellbeing • Problem solving and decision making • Team working • Leadership 1.2 Importance of reflective learning and practice 1.3 Models that can be used for self-evaluation 1.4 Benefits of team working in a policing context 1.5 Barriers to creating an effective environment for team working e.g. communication, cultural 1.6 Examples of effective team working within policing 1.7 Strategies to maintain or improve relations within a team	DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice (IPS linked to LO1)	6.1, 6.5
Managing Conflict				
NOTE: The learning outcomes under the 'Managing Conflict' heading are included for curriculum completeness, but are achieved through successful achievement of the required national standards for personal safety training.				
1 Critically evaluate the theories and models underpinning conflict management in policing	Understanding conflict Escalation and de-escalation levels	1.1 Belar's Box 1.2 Emotional versus rational brain 1.3 The Drama Triangle 1.4 Potential causes of conflict	DPP6019M - Independent Patrol Status DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice DPP6018M - Crime Prevention and Public Protection	6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6

2 Evaluate conflict levels and the associated response	Assessing risk and threat in conflict situations	1.5 Effects of societal, cultural and personal (e.g. ethnicity and mental health) influences and the conflict such influences can cause		
3 Carry out risk and threat assessment in conflict situations	Use of force in the context of managing conflict	2.1 Levels of conflict 2.2 Appropriate levels of response and de-escalation 2.3 Legislation and guidance governing a lawful response 2.4 The principles of negotiation		
4 Understand the implications of 'use of force' in a given situation	Communication methods and skills Personal protection skills and equipment	(See also under 'Communication Skills, module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice') 3.1 Assessing the subject's behaviour		
5 Employ appropriate communication methods and skills in a conflict situation	Models for debriefing events after a conflict incident/situation	3.2 Recognising impact factors that could increase the level of threat or risk e.g. drugs, alcohol, stress, anxiety, medical conditions such as Acute Behavioural Disturbance (ABD)		
6 Demonstrate the effective use of personal protection skills and equipment	Documentation required post-incident	3.3 Recognising risk and mitigating threat 3.4 Warning signs and danger signs 4.1 Forms that 'use of force' can take		
7 Apply relevant procedures when completing response post-incident forms		4.2 Implications of the Code of Ethics and Human Rights for the use of force 4.3 Legislation governing the use of force and personal protection equipment 4.4 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) - The Police Use of Restraint in Mental Health & Learning Disability settings (See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk', module DPP6018M Crime Prevention and Public Protection) 4.5 Use of the National Decision Model (NDM) in this context 4.6 Impacts that using force can have on communities, including importance of police legitimacy and transparency 4.7 Possible medical implications following the use of force 5.1 The 5-step communication model: • Simple appeal • Reasoned appeal • Personal appeal • Final appeal • Action 5.2 Use of effective positioning, tactical balance and movement to reduce tension 5.3 Using tactical communication skills to mitigate threat 5.4 Strategies for de-escalation, including communication techniques (See also under 'Communication Skills', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice) 6.1 The range of personal protection skills and equipment available to use 6.2 How to approach individuals and vehicles safely 6.3 Safe, systematic and thorough searching of an individual 6.4 Options for the management of incidents involving edged weapons 6.5 How to evaluate which personal protection skills and equipment to use 6.6 Use of an authorised issue baton 6.7 Use of an authorised incapacitant spray, including the effects of such usage and aftercare requirements 6.8 Application of physical and mechanical restraints, including 'split and bite' guard 6.9 Multi-officer techniques 6.10 Possible medical implications following use of restraints and personal safety equipment, including positional asphyxia 6.11 Correct notification procedures when force or personal protection equipment has been used (e.g. custody officer, supervisor, incident log etc.), including completion of a 'Use of Force' reporting form 6.12 Importance of debriefing the event using a recognised model covering relevant information, including: • Proportionate, legal, accountable, necessary and ethical use of force (PLANE) • Use of personal protection equipment e.g. incapacitant spray, baton • Use of personal or mechanical restraints 7.1 Importance of documenting actions post-incident, including post-incident-management (PIM) process should a person be killed or seriously injured following police contact 7.2 How and where the use of force and personal protection		

Preventative Policing				
1 Evaluate approaches to policing-related prevention strategies	Preventative policing principles and strategies	1.1 Principles of prevention (primary, secondary, tertiary)	DPP6018M - Crime Prevention and Public Protection	6.1, 6.2
2 Explore the role of technology and the public in preventative policing	Models of preventative policing	1.2 Situational, biological, sociological and psychological theories on crime and their relevance to policing 1.3 Relevant national strategies and tools: • Home Office Modern Crime Prevention Strategy 2016 • NPCC National Policing Crime Prevention Strategy 2022 • National Intelligence Model		
3 Analyse relevant preventative initiatives	Inter-relationship with other policing approaches Technology and public role in supporting preventative policing Preventative policing initiatives	1.4 Models of policing: • Hot spots policing • Problem-oriented policing • Intelligence-led policing • Rapid response and reactive patrol • Community policing • Predictive policing • Procedural justice 1.5 Criminological theories associated with victimisation and prevention 1.6 How prevention is influenced by, and influences policing approaches, including: • Evidence-based policing • Policing communities, including partnership working • Problem-solving 2.1 How technology and the public can support preventative policing, including: • Video footage e.g. CCTV, phones, doorbells • Social media • Volunteer patrol groups e.g. street watch 3.1 Kirkholt Burglary Prevention project 3.2 Jill Dando Institute 3.3 Designing out crime - 'Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design' (Newman et al.) 3.4 How effective prevention initiatives can have a positive effect on resources		

Vulnerability and Risk				
1 Understand 'vulnerability' in the context of operational policing	Definition of vulnerability and vulnerability thresholds	1.1 Definition of 'vulnerability' 1.2 Content removed 1.3 Content removed	DPP6018M - Crime Prevention and Public Protection DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice (IPS linked to LO6 and LO8)	6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6
2 Identify relevant national drivers and legislation applicable for dealing with people who are vulnerable, have suffered harm and/or are at risk of harm	Drivers for dealing professionally and ethically with vulnerable people Legislation, policies and 'what works' in relation to vulnerability	1.4 How vulnerability applies to victims, witnesses and suspects throughout the criminal justice process 1.5 Different thresholds that exist for assessing vulnerability 1.6 Content moved to 4.9 2.1 National drivers for dealing professionally and ethically with people who are vulnerable, have suffered harm and/or are at risk of harm: • Independent enquiries: - National and local reviews - Super-complaints - Coroners' judgements • Making Safeguarding Personal: What might 'good' look like for the police? (ADASS and the LGA, 2017) • Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy (Home Office, 2021) • National Policing Prevention Strategy (NPCC, 2022) • Cross-governmental approach for managing vulnerability • Increase in reporting of child sex abuse following high-profile cases • Changing demand arising from complexity of some vulnerability cases • Commissioners for: - Victims - Domestic abuse - Children - Independent anti-slavery • Continuing inspection activity by HMCFRS in relation to vulnerability-related policing		
3 Evaluate the personal aspect of vulnerability and trauma	Impacts of trauma			
4 Review how different factors can influence/impact on those who are vulnerable, have suffered harm and/or are at risk of harm	Factors that can contribute to, or result in harm, or risk of harm Complexity of risk factors			
5 Understand the importance of vulnerable people being supported by the police	Consequences of not managing vulnerability factors or sharing information			
6 Engage effectively with vulnerable people	Using appropriate communication skills to support vulnerable people			
7 Understand how a vulnerable person may respond to an intervention by the police	Taking an open account from a vulnerable person Safeguarding			
8 Take appropriate initial action when dealing with a person who is, or may be, vulnerable	Using professional judgement when assessing and responding to vulnerable people	2.2 Legislation, policies and 'what works' in relation to vulnerable people or those at risk of harm, including: • Mental Health Act 1983: Code of Practice • Children Act 1989 and 2004 • Mental Capacity Act 2005 • Safeguarding Disabled Children – Practice Guidance 2009 • Care Act 2014 • Serious Crime Act 2015 • Working Together to Safeguard Children (Department for Education, 2018) • Information sharing: Advice for Practitioners Providing Safeguarding Services to Children, Young People, Parents and Carers (Department for Education, 2018) • Code of Practice for Victims of Crime (Ministry of Justice, 2020) • Domestic Abuse Act 2021 • Vulnerability-related risk guidelines (College of Policing, 2021) • Violence against Women and Girls: Toolkit (College of Policing, 2021) • Achieving Best Evidence in Criminal Proceedings (Ministry of Justice, 2022)		
9 Explain when 'Early Help' is appropriate for a vulnerable person	Vulnerability factors that may affect a person's response to the police			
10 Understand the impact that vulnerability cases may have on professionals, and strategies for maintaining wellbeing and resilience	Using THRIVE in a vulnerability context Assessing the situation, resilience and capability Immediate actions/advice Referral and police protection procedures Support and wellbeing for staff and offices when dealing with vulnerability	3.1 Content removed 3.2 Historical factors that can contribute to, or cause current vulnerability: • Adverse childhood experiences • Effect of impact trauma on emotional development • Link between perpetration and victimisation: the cycle of abuse		

3.3 Personal vulnerabilities, when combined with situational/environmental factors, that can result in harm or risk of harm, including:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability • Ethnicity and/or faith • Gender identity • Sexual orientation • Age • Lack of ability to understand a situation through circumstance e.g. age, mental ill-health, learning disabilities, dementia, substance misuse
3.4 How the police cannot alter those personal factors that make an individual vulnerable
3.5 Why vulnerable people may be targeted by perpetrators
3.6 How a vulnerable person may become known to the police only
3.7 How a vulnerable person may be at risk of coercive behaviour by others, to commit crimes or become radicalised
3.8 How individuals respond differently to trauma
4.1 Factors that, when combined with personal vulnerability, can lead to harm or a risk of harm:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse family circumstances • Language barriers • Lack of support • Poverty • Isolation • Presence of an abuser
4.2 The relationship between the factors (e.g. situational) and the personal characteristics and vulnerabilities that may lead to harm/risk of harm to an individual
4.3 Police role in managing the factors (e.g. environment) to reduce risk
4.4 Limitations of risk factors and risk assessments
4.5 Protective factors and their limitations
4.6 Complexity of risk and protective factor relationships (e.g.
4.7 How risk factor weightings vary (e.g. some personal vulnerabilities and situational risk factors may pose greater risks of harm than others)
4.8 The difference between increased risk and actual vulnerability
4.9 Complex nature of vulnerability e.g. presence of some situational/environmental factors can combine with personal vulnerability resulting in a person possibly being both a victim and/or perpetrator and susceptible to a range of harms
5.1 Professional policing drivers for dealing more effectively with vulnerable people, including 'Early Help' strategies
5.2 Potential implications of perceived lack of support from the police
5.3 Recent high-profile cases where a lack of support has resulted in questions being asked of the police
5.4 Consequences of not managing or controlling the environmental/situational factors for the vulnerable person
5.5 Consequences of failure to share key information e.g.:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiona Pilkington • Baby P • Victoria Climbié • Daniel Pelka
(See also under 'Managing Information and Intelligence', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)
5.6 Recent cases where a positive outcome has resulted from police involvement
6.1 How communication skills can assist in supporting a person who may be vulnerable:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building rapport with the vulnerable person • Reducing tension and conflict between people involved in an incident and the police • Applying an empathetic approach that allows a vulnerable person to be open about their experiences • Active listening and believing • Using appropriate language and behaviour • Engaging with children and young persons
(See also under 'Communication Skills', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)
6.2 How trauma may impact upon a vulnerable person's ability to communicate
6.3 Taking an open account from the person:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying the investigative mind-set • Using professional curiosity to build a comprehensive understanding of the situation and the history behind it • Investigating robustly in situations where a person may not be able to explain the situation due to communication difficulties or the impact of an abusive person (e.g. the existence of subtle coercive and controlling behaviour) • Using 'open' and specific 'closed' questions
(See also under 'Communication Skills', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice, and 'Conducting Investigations')
6.4 Duty of police to take responsibility and effective action to make a person safe:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate safeguarding considerations of individual and others potentially affected • Sharing information under schemes or within law to protect victims e.g. Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS), Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme (CSODS), common law • Multi-agency referrals
6.5 Using professional judgement to identify and assess risks posed to the person:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising when the police are not the most appropriate agency to deal with the situation • Making and communicating decisions that may not align to the victims' expectations • Support agencies who might provide more appropriate assistance and how these agencies may be accessed
(See also under 'Response Policing', module DPP6017M Policing Policy)
6.6 Safeguarding considerations for adults and how they differ from child safeguarding
6.7 Importance of dealing with a person without judgement, fairly and in a manner appropriate to their needs
7.1 How the combination of personal vulnerabilities and situational/environmental factors may affect a person's reaction to, and communication with authority figures e.g. people with diagnosed conditions, such as autism
7.2 How situational factors and perceptions may cause a problem to proliferate and escalate:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power imbalance • Coercive and controlling behaviour, including grooming • Multiple vulnerabilities • Change in seriousness of incidents • Multiple victims and poly-victimisation
8.1 Using the THRIVE definition to underpin approach to dealing with vulnerable people (Threat, Harm, Risk, Investigation, Vulnerability and Engagement)
8.1a Identification, assessment and management of risk posed by suspects/potential abusers
8.2 Managing and reducing risks at the scene
8.3 Assessing the situation e.g. indicators of vulnerability, situational/environmental factors
8.4 Ensuring that safeguards are put into place to meet the individual's needs
8.5 Importance of ascertaining the full history of an incident
8.6 Considerations that previous incidents may have taken place that did not reach a criminal threshold or involve a police presence
8.7 Immediate actions/advice that can be given to an individual who is vulnerable to online crime
(See also under 'Digital Policing', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)
8.8 Assessing resilience and capability of the person to deal with the situation without further assistance from the police or support agencies or with support that augments their resilience and capability
8.9 Influences upon the vulnerable person's ability and willingness to receive support e.g. substance abuse/unwillingness/inability to leave a domestic abuse situation
8.10 Agencies that may already be involved with the vulnerable person and are providing support
8.11 Procedures for referral of a vulnerable person
8.12 Procedures associated with taking children into police protection, including advantages and risks of such a course of action
8.13 Consideration of when to intervene under the Mental Capacity Act 2005
8.14 Agreeing an exit strategy, including how and when to follow up
9.1 Appropriate 'Early Help' partners (where the expertise lies)
9.2 Supporting the community through 'Early Help'
9.3 'Early Help' referral processes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) or other vulnerability hub referral • Local specialist support services • Local Authority hubs • Prevent hubs • Early Help Directory • Prevent Case Management
10.1 Impact that dealing with vulnerability cases may have on professionals, including first responders
(See also under 'Wellbeing and Resilience', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)
10.2 Impact of developing inappropriate emotional attachments to, or relationships with, individuals who are, or may be vulnerable

		<p>10.3 Strategies for recognising the effects of stress and developing personal resilience, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular welfare checks • Healthy coping strategies • Defining the positives • Post-incident debriefs • Reflective learning <p>(See also under 'Wellbeing and Resilience', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)</p> <p>10.4 Support networks available to professionals, including first responders</p>		
Public Protection				
1 Understand key terms and offences relating to public protection	Legislation and guidance associated with public protection	1.1 Legislation and guidance associated with public protection, including:	DPP6018M - Crime Prevention and Public Protection (IPS linked to LO6)	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6
2 Recognise the complex nature of abuse in the context of public protection	Public protection terms and offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and Young Persons Act 1933 • Children Act 1989 • Protection from Harassment Act 1997 • Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 • Sexual Offences Act 2003 • Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007 • Racial and Religious Hatred Act 2006 • Modern Slavery Act 2015 • Serious Crime Act 2015 • Stalking Protection Act 2019 • Domestic Abuse Act 2021 • Marriage and Civil Partnership (Minimum Age) Act 2022 		
3 Understand the signs and behaviours associated with potential abuse	Potential forms of abuse and harm			
4 Explore potential relationships and cultural considerations associated with public protection offences	Signs and behaviours			
5 Assess the impact of abuse on an individual and the signs they may exhibit	Relationship and cultural considerations			
6 Provide an appropriate response to a public protection incident	Impact of abuse/offences on victims			
7 Understand relevant prevention strategies and the multi-agency support available to manage public protection incidents	Poly-victimisation and victimisation	1.2 Terms and offences associated with public protection, including:		
8 Contribute to prevention strategies	Risk assessment in a public protection context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child abuse, including neglect, child sexual abuse/exploitation (CSE), grooming (including online) • Adults at risk • Domestic abuse • Coercive control • Families with complex needs • Missing persons • Forced marriage • Honour-based abuse • Female genital mutilation (FGM) • Modern slavery and human trafficking • Sex work • Stalking or harassment • Rape and sexual offences • Managing sexual and violent offenders • Hate crime • County lines • Vulnerability to radicalisation 		
	Dealing with an incident: initial assessment and actions	1.3 Potential overlaps between one type of public protection offence and other offences (e.g. human trafficking and sex work)		
	Multi-agency/partnership working	2.1 Potential forms of abuse/harm, including digital-related abuse (e.g. coercive control, sexting, revenge porn, on-line grooming) and those relating to other public protection offences e.g. modern slavery and human trafficking		
	Providing support to victims	2.2 The range of situations and locations in which abuse can take place		
	Prevention strategies	2.3 Legal definition of domestic abuse (Domestic Abuse Act 2021)		
		2.4 Prevalence of domestic abuse incidents and linked offences such as coercive control		
		2.5 How child abuse differs from other forms of abuse		
		3.1 Signs, symptoms and common myths surrounding child abuse and child sexual exploitation		
		3.2 Signs and behaviours that may be displayed by victims and offenders in grooming incidents		
		4.1 Who may perpetrate an act of abuse and why they abuse others (including familial abuse, particularly with regard to sexual offences)		
		4.2 Potential relationships between victim(s) and abuser(s)		
		4.3 Cultural considerations associated with some public protection offences (e.g. female genital mutilation, hate crime and forced marriage)		
		4.4 Why incidents of abuse go under-reported and why victims find it difficult to leave an abusive partner		
		4.5 Tactics perpetrators may use to manipulate police officers and other professionals		
		5.1 Impact of abuse on victims:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visible and invisible impact • Short, medium and long-term impacts of abuse • Cumulative effect of low-level abuse 		
		(See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk')		
		5.2 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) and how these may impact on individuals		
		5.3 Potential effects of rape and other sexual offences on victims		
		5.4 Poly-victimisation		
		(See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk')		
		5.5 Action to safeguard and prevent victimisation		
		5.6 Importance of recognising the signs of abuse, or other offence, when attending an unrelated incident e.g. understanding and being alert to controlling or coercive behaviour		
		6.1 Identification of risk in a public protection situation		
		(See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk')		
		6.2 Initial assessment of the victim's needs		
		(See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk' and 'Victims and Witnesses')		
		6.3 Further actions by first responder, including responder's role as an investigator and the investigative mind-set		
		(See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk')		
		6.4 Potential impact upon an initial investigation of own personal attitudes		
		6.5 Strategies for managing risk to victims and others, including College of Policing Introduction to Vulnerability-Related Risk Guidelines		
		(See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk')		
		6.6 Powers to safeguard potential victims and move them to a place of safety		
		6.7 Options available for helping victims of domestic abuse		
		6.8 Responding to an incident of rape or sexual offence:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying crime scene • Initial assessment of victim's needs at the scene • Taking an initial account • Preserving early forensic evidence • Use of the Early Evidence Kit • Support available to victims of rape and sexual offences 		
		6.9 Use of protective orders e.g.:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN) • Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO) • Stalking Protection Orders (SPO) • Forced Marriage Protection Orders (FMPO) • Slavery and Trafficking Risk Orders (STRO) • Slavery and Trafficking Protection Orders (STPO) • Sexual Risk Orders (SRO) – pre-charge • Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPO) – post-charge etc. 		
		6.10 Providing support to victims and witnesses:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Practice for Victims of Crime 		
		(See also under 'Criminal Justice')		
		6.11 Procedures for responding to an incident of sudden childhood death		
		6.12 Documentation to be completed in respect of specific public protection incidents e.g.:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Abuse Risk Assessment (DARA) • Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour-based violence (DASH) • National Referral Mechanism (NRM) • Stalking or honour-based abuse risk identifiers 		
		6.13 Procedures to follow in relation to modern slavery incidents and the National Referral Mechanism (NRM)		
		6.14 Good practice in responding to and investigating cases of stalking or harassment		
		7.1 Importance of understanding thresholds for referral to internal/external partners, including:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs (MASH) • Statutory and non-government support services 		
		7.2 Content removed		
		7.3 Agencies who may be able to offer support and the support they can provide		
		7.4 Importance of intervening positively in a person's life to prevent future occurrences of missing episodes or public protection incidents		
		7.5 Partner agency involvement in reports of domestic abuse		
		7.6 The Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) referral process and Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)		
		7.7 Key contacts for more information, advice or support, including local partnership arrangements		
		8.1 Prevention strategies involving other agencies		
Victims and Witness				
1 Explain the law, policy and guidance when dealing with victims and witnesses	Law, policy and guidance	1.1 Key legislation, codes of practice, guidance and policies when dealing with victims and witnesses:	DPP6018M - Crime Prevention and Public Protection	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6
2 Apply good practice when dealing with the individual needs of victims and witnesses	Complexities associated with victim and witness care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights Act 1998 • The Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 • Achieving Best Evidence in Criminal Proceedings 2022 • Code of Practice for Victims of Crime (the Victims' Code) • The Witness Charter • Victims' Right to Review • Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) Guidance • Criminal Procedures Rules • Data Protection Act 2018 		
3 Evaluate the potential impact of investigations on the investigator	Potential impacts on the investigator			
4 Outline relevant	Good practice when dealing with the individual needs of victims and witnesses			
	Appropriate behaviour and attitudes			

Outcome reference	Appropriate behaviours and attitudes	
5 Understand how to carry out an initial assessment as part of first contact and the appropriate ongoing care	Initial assessments and actions Ongoing victim care after first response	2.1 Ensuring victims and witnesses are dealt with fairly, with respect and in an ethical and non-biased manner: • The Code of Ethics • Procedural justice
6 Understand the complexities associated with victims/witnesses in terms of their status, risk and needs	Types of judicial and non-judicial justice outcomes	2.2 Measures available to protect victims and witnesses: • Criminal disclosures • Measures applicable to victims of domestic abuse, stalking etc.
7 Explain the various types of justice outcomes and the processes to manage victims through the criminal justice system	Managing victims through the criminal justice system	2.3 Purpose of protection orders: • Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO) • Stalking Protection Order (SPO) etc.
		2.4 Impact of proceedings on victims and witnesses (or families): • Coronial processes • Family court proceedings
		2.5 Key terms associated with victims and witnesses: • Difference between victim and complainant • Victimisation • Poly-victimisation • Repeat victimisation • Secondary victimisation • Alpha victims • Coercion • Vulnerability • Intimidation
		2.6 Range of psychological influences that may be apparent when dealing with victim and witness behaviour: • Trauma, denial, detachment, anxiety, panic, irritability, minimisation, avoidance, withdrawal, loss of memory, disorientation, confusion, shame, fear (including fear of personal consequences) etc.
		2.7 Impact of re-victimisation on victims and witnesses where they are not dealt with appropriately from the outset of an investigation
		2.8(4.1) Relationships between victims, witnesses and offenders: • The responses and steps to manage these e.g. if victims are an ethnic minority, LGBT+, female, foreign nationals or migrants, elderly, dependent on the offender etc. • Signs and signals of how relationships between offenders and victims may subsequently develop and change • Learning that can be obtained from reviews into cases such as serious crime reviews, domestic homicide reviews and disaster reviews, regarding offender and victim relationships
		2.9(4.2) Different categories of victim and witness: • Crime, intimidation, abuse, trauma and disaster • What to consider when dealing with different categories of victim and witness
		2.10(4.3) Enabling a victim or witness to give their best evidence: • Tools and techniques that can be used to build rapport and assist with the sharing of information • Involving the victim and witness in the decision-making process
		2.11(4.4) The choices and autonomy available to victims in pursuing an outcome and what to do should they not support, or wish to pursue, a formal criminal justice outcome
		2.12(4.5) Keeping the victims and witnesses updated
		2.13(4.6) The police role in triaging (signposting) victims and witnesses to specialist support: • Safeguarding services and agencies e.g. MASH
		2.14(4.7) The legitimacy of the police and policing by consent: • Victim and witness understanding of the role of the police
		2.15(4.8) Personal and professional communication skills required to support the victim and witness, including: • Active listening • Non-verbal communication (NVC) • Knowing what and what not to say e.g. differentiating between empathy and sympathy • Rapport • Empowerment
		2.16(4.9) Behavioural skills that can provide additional support to victims and witnesses e.g.: • Acting with compassion, empathy and kindness
		2.17(4.10) Understanding the victim's account in terms of completeness, coherence and accuracy
		2.18(4.11) Legal concepts of reliability, credibility, capacity, competence and consent and the impact of assumptions around vulnerability
		2.19(4.12) Accurately identify victims and witnesses and apply early considerations around key, significant, vulnerable or intimidated victims or witnesses
		3.1 Impact of investigations on the investigator e.g. investigator fatigue: • Empathy fatigue, mindlessness, judgement bias and stereotyping
		4.1-4.13 moved to outcome 2 (2.8-2.19)
		5.1 Take an initial account from victims and witnesses: • The details required • Taking victims and witnesses concerns seriously • Support that may be required to enable an initial account to be made • Understanding and supporting victim needs (See also under 'Conducting Investigations')
		5.2 Strategies to safeguard, manage risk and refer the victim to appropriate specialist agencies/telecoms operators: • Victim support • Hate crime support • Independent domestic abuse advisors etc.
		5.3 Immediate actions that may be appropriate to help reduce further victimisation
		5.4 Continuity in dealing with victims and witnesses: • Risk • Safety • Protection
		6.1 Specific considerations when supporting different categories of victims and witness e.g. those of: • Crime • Intimidation • Abuse • Trauma • Disaster
		6.2 How a victim's or witness's vulnerability may change: • Ongoing review • Assessment of needs
		6.3 Involvement of multi-agency professionals in building comprehensive victim risk/needs assessments e.g. where victims: • Have dependants • Are primary carers • May be the parents of further victims or witnesses
		6.4 Impact of investigative activity on victims, including: • Expert witnesses • Managing 'difficult' messages • Managing uncooperative or hostile victims
		6.5 Principles of victim consent and their right to privacy: • Adhering to relevant guidance • The right to withdraw consent at any time • Application of human rights and data protection law e.g. in relation to digital data extraction
		6.6 Legitimacy of victim and witness and defence accounts, to conduct balanced, unbiased investigations in search of the truth
		6.7 How family liaison can provide additional information regarding support to officers in providing victim care: • Reducing the potential for victims to become dependent on the police • Creating an exit strategy • Managing complaints, sharing good practice and lessons learned
		7.1 Views of the victim and witness as to what constitutes justice and why victims and witnesses do not always seek judicial redress: • Types of justice outcomes e.g. restorative • Evidence supporting restorative approaches • Impact on victims and witnesses when offenders receive a punitive outcome or other type of outcome
		7.2 Reasons why cases may not go to court: • Impact on victims and witnesses
		7.3 Dealing with victims who are not eligible for a formal outcome: • No further action taken • Threshold not met • No reasonable lines of enquiry
		7.4 Impact of the criminal justice system on victims and witnesses
		7.5 Why it is important to enhance victim and witness satisfaction in their dealings with the police and CJS (policing by consent)
		7.6 Specialist support agencies and their role in supporting victims through the criminal justice system e.g.: • Witness services • Witness care units • Implementing special measures with partner agencies
		7.7 How to use and employ expert evidence and expert witnesses
		7.8 How to manage victims (including those abroad) through the court process with other agencies
		7.9 How other agencies/specialists contribute to the proceedings and processes e.g. Europol, Interpol, NCA International Officers and Victim Liaison, CPS
		7.10 The police officer's responsibilities to victims after criminal justice system outcomes e.g. relaying of information regarding the offender(s)

		7.11 Roles and responsibilities of the police, throughout prison, parole and probation processes, relating to keeping victims and witnesses informed of potential developments in a case		
Criminal Justice				
1 Explain the key purpose of the criminal justice system and the legislation and processes that support it	Function and purpose of the criminal justice system	1.1 Function and purpose of the adversarial criminal justice system and the police role within it, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police impartiality (impact of unconscious bias), right to a fair trial and the need to safeguard and support victims and witnesses throughout the criminal justice system Importance of police to investigate, gather, manage and maintain the continuity of evidence for prosecution and court, for the purposes of a fair trial 	DPP6018M - Crime Prevention and Public Protection DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice (IPS linked to LO4, LO6, LO7, LO9 and LO11)	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6
2 Explain the standards of policing to be adhered to throughout the criminal justice system	Definition of key criminal justice terms			
3 Manage offenders and suspects through the criminal justice system	Criminal justice legislation			
	Incident and Crime Recording Standards			
	Code of Practice for Victims of Crime	(See also under 'Valuing Diversity and Inclusion', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)		
4 Apply appropriate procedures for planning and conducting an arrest	Guidance for Managing Offenders and Suspects	1.2 Content moved to 7.8		
5 Understand when alternatives to arrest (e.g. discretion) may be used, and appropriate procedures	Assessing and managing risk	1.3 Importance of the roles of, and police responsibilities to, key partners/stakeholders involved in the criminal justice system		
	Making an arrest	1.4 Relevant legislation applicable to the criminal justice system		
6 Apply appropriate process and legislation in relation to detention and custody	Applying discretion	1.5 Legislation associated with criminal justice, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Evidence Act 1995 Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 Criminal Justice Act 2003 Policing and Crime Act 2017 Criminal Procedure Rules 2020 Policing and Crime Act 2022 		
7 Employ all relevant procedures in relation to bail and charging a person(s)	Out-of-court disposal options e.g. restorative justice	2.1 Incident Recording Standards		
	Detention and custody	2.2 Crime Recording Standards		
8 Explain the impact bail/charging may have on a victim	Bail and charging	3.1 Guidance for managing offenders and suspects, including those who are vulnerable		
	Impacts on victims	(See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk')		
9 Apply the processes for building effective case files	Better Case Management/National File Standard and partnership working	3.2 Procedures for recording a significant statement, silence or relevant comment		
	Managing exhibits	3.3 Impact of absent suspects e.g. 'fail to appear', 'due to appear' etc.		
11 Apply appropriate disclosure processes	Court processes	4.1 How to use cautions		
	Disclosure in a criminal justice context	4.2 Procedures for planning and making an arrest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powers of arrest with warrant (constables) Powers of arrest without warrant (other persons) Extraditing offenders (European Convention on Extradition 1957) 		
		4.3 How to draft an arrest warrant		
		4.4 Assessing and managing risk		
		4.5 How to conduct an arrest		
		4.6 Rules relating to 'use of force' when arresting and/or detaining persons		
		(See also under 'Response Policing', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)		
		4.7 De-arresting a suspect		
		4.8 Procedures for deporting an offender		
		5.1 Alternatives to arrest and when these should be used		
		5.2 Instances when it may be appropriate to use discretion		
		(See also under 'Decision-making and Discretion', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)		
		5.3 Police service obligations and considerations relating to suspects		
		5.4 Procedures associated with applying discretion		
		(See also under 'Decision-making and Discretion', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)		
		5.5 Government legislation and policy on 'out-of-court' disposals		
		5.6 How to identify and apply the most appropriate type of out-of-court disposal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restorative justice Adult and youth 'out-of-court' disposal regimes Intervention and diversion services 		
		5.7 Managing and recording the use of 'out of court' disposals		
		6.1 Function of detention and custody in the criminal justice system		
		6.2 Legislative requirements for escorting persons to custody and detaining the person, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Reform Act 2002 PACE Code of Practice 		
		(See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk')		
		6.3 Role of the arresting officer, including briefing other appropriate police officers/police staff		
		6.4 Roles and responsibilities of custody staff		
		6.5 Processes for transporting and presenting a detained person to custody, including information to be given to escort officer		
		6.5 Assessment of welfare, risk and the duty of care essential for a detained person		
		6.6 Circumstances when a detainee should be transferred to another location apart from a custody suite		
		6.7 Booking-in process for a detained person		
		6.8 Time constraints associated with detention of persons, including extensions to the detention period		
		6.9 Legislation associated with interviewing of detainees		
		(See also under 'Conducting Investigations')		
		7.1 Roles associated with bail processes, including pre-charge bail, authorisations etc.		
		7.2 Importance of necessity and proportionality in the decision-making processes for using bail, including street bail		
		7.3 Bail periods and extensions, including processes associated with these (e.g. legal representation etc.)		
		7.4 Importance of recording decisions		
		(See also under 'Decision-making and Discretion', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)		
		7.5 Policies and legislation relevant to charging, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bail Act 1976 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (and relevant Codes) (specifically bail post-charge under section 38(1)) Prosecution of Offences Act 1985 CPS Joint Enterprise charging decisions 2019 Policing and Crime Act 2017 Director of Public Prosecutions Guidance (DPPG) on Charging The Code for Crown Prosecutors National File Standard 		
		7.6 Importance of understanding the influences on charging, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is done at initial contact can affect the outcome of the case and potential charge Type and nature of the incident and the potential trajectory of the investigation Relationship between the investigation and the likely outcome of the case Process to acquire early investigative advice and the need to document it Process associated with pre-charge engagement (PCE) and when it can be used The investigative strategy, including decision-making records and aspects of rebuttable presumption, in line with the likely outcomes of the investigation Implications, and disclosure requirements, associated with any admission, denial or plea offered by the suspect (anticipated 'guilty' or 'not guilty') 		
		7.7 The decision to charge, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions made by the police Decisions made by the CPS Charging of children and young adults Postal requisition or postal charge 		
		7.8 How a prosecution is undertaken and how to work with CPS lawyers, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of key criminal justice terms, including 'material', 'relevant', and 'disclosure' Use of police evidence, including explaining/recording logic, decision making and evidence in a case to a legally qualified person The full code test, including the evidential and public interest stages The threshold test and conditions underpinning it Director of Public Prosecutions Guidance (DPPG) on Charging 		
		7.9 Setting out the charge correctly, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Points to prove Using Police National Legal Database (PNLD) and gravity matrices (adult and youth) Charging to the correct court 		
		8.1 Importance of considering impacts on victims, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessment Vulnerabilities Intimidation Victim and perpetrator dynamic for children. Appropriate special measures required Factors required to pursue a charge or other outcome, should the victim not support the police investigation, or a prosecution 		
		(See also under Victims and Witnesses)		
		9.1 Skills required for effective case management and progression		
		9.2 Considerations to support 'Better Case Management' (BCM), including case management conferences to discuss: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early plea information Issues under contention and Prosecution and defence aims 		
		9.3 Different types of case file and their associated contents, including electronic case files		

		<p>9.4 Responsibilities associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering evidence Structuring evidence to create the case file Maintaining the continuity and integrity of evidence <p>9.5 How to ensure compliance with the national file standard and appropriate legislation through the use of relevant guidance</p> <p>9.6 Documentation to be completed to support a case file</p> <p>9.7 Assessing and managing risk</p> <p>9.8 Liaising with partners e.g. Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and specialist units within the CPS, including Complex Case Unit</p> <p>9.9 How notes taken at the time of an incident may be used in court proceedings</p> <p>9.10 How to manage exhibits</p> <p>9.11 Considerations for using digital evidence as part of a case file, including body-worn video, CCTV etc.</p> <p>9.12 Other organisations that may be involved in building case files</p> <p>9.13 Timescales and constraints associated with submitting case files</p> <p>10.1 Types of courts, legal proceedings, hearings and their purposes</p> <p>10.2 The court process, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown Court Sentencing Guidelines Sentencing Council Magistrates' Court <p>(See also under 'Conducting Investigations')</p> <p>10.3 Processes to follow when giving evidence in court, including researching findings and completing statements</p> <p>(See also under 'Conducting Investigations')</p> <p>10.4 Processes for evidence being given by video feeds and CCTV evidence</p> <p>10.5 Orders and requirement options available to various courts</p> <p>11.1 Specific disclosure legislation and case, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) Disclosure Manual Attorney General's Guidelines on Disclosure CPIA Code of Practice <p>11.2 Roles and responsibilities of those associated with the disclosure of material</p> <p>11.3 The disclosure processes, including recording, retention and revelation of material</p> <p>11.4 The 'test for prosecution' disclosure process, including considerations associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebuttal presumption Investigation Management Document (IMD) Disclosure Management Document (DMD) <p>11.5 The procedures for the preparation of material for prosecutors in Magistrates' and Crown Court cases</p> <p>11.6 Processes associated with disclosure of material to the accused</p> <p>11.7 How to deal with defence statements</p> <p>11.8 Considerations for specialist disclosure e.g. Public Interest Immunity (PII) applications</p> <p>11.9 Ongoing disclosure responsibilities after charge</p>		
Digital Policing				
1 Understand the prevalence of technology and devices in modern society and their use in policing	Device capabilities	1.1 Changing world of devices and device capabilities:	DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice	6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6
2 Manage security of self and others	IT terminology associated with devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wearables (e.g. Fitbits, Apple watches etc.) GPS, satnav, drones Vehicle data (telematics, infotainment etc.) Internet of things (connected home) Games consoles (e-readers, other mobile devices) Routers, Wi-Fi, VPN and communications data Data storage, including Cloud, removable drives, memory sticks and volatile data 	DPP6018M - Crime Prevention and Public Protection (IPS linked to LO2, LO7, LO8 and LO9)	
3 Understand key legislation relevant to digital policing	Security risks associated with use of technology	1.2 Common IT terminology associated with devices:		
4 Outcome removed	Legislation applicable to devices in a policing context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet addresses (e.g. IP addresses, MAC addresses, mobile internet etc.) Email Social networking (e.g. social media, instant messaging) Mobile apps Source code Cryptocurrency Dark web, deep web 		
5 Understand key online offences	Common online crimes and offences	1.3 Supporting technology and how these support device functionality:		
6 Identify appropriate actions to reduce the risk of harm caused by internet-facilitated crimes	Reducing the risk of, or harm caused by, online crimes	1.4 Influence, in a policing context, of technology and devices:		
7 Take appropriate initial action at crime scenes involving digital devices	Crime scene considerations and actions in a digital context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First point of contact, social media etc. Digital witnesses (Echo, Google home etc.), CCTV, digital devices etc. Investigative opportunities (CPIA 1996, investigative mind-set) Community engagement Location of perpetrators and the influence on investigations 		
8 Support victims of online crime	Victim support for online crimes	1.5(4.1) How technology may be used to assist with:		
9 Apply appropriate procedures for obtaining digital evidence	Digital evidence opportunities and evidential processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community engagement Data retained in apps on devices e.g. locations Gathering information, including further lines of enquiry (victims, suspects and witnesses) Managing incidents (instant messaging, public appeals for information etc.) Enhancing a criminal investigation (device location, attribution etc.) Enhancing communications 		
10 Apply appropriate processes to present CCTV evidence in court	Presenting CCTV images in court	1.6(4.2) Considerations regarding the use of technology within policing:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal restrictions on investigatory use of technology Digital footprint, personal and work devices Professional standards Disclosure considerations 		
		1.7(4.3) Considerations associated with unlawful research/examination of a device, including assuming a fake persona		
		2.1 How to manage the security risk to self, and family:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keeping private life separate from work life and work identity Risk of being traced through technology, location service data etc. Social media association 		
		2.2 What is meant by the term 'digital hygiene':		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts of using personal devices for police business (e.g. automatic connection to networks, taking photographs etc.) Seizure of the personal device for evidence and subsequent disclosure at court (e.g. crime scene photographs) Risk of disclosure of personal data in court (if the device is seized) Risk of leaking information about live police operations Tracking and scanning devices 		
		3.1 Key legislation applicable to ensure compliance and mitigate organisational risk when dealing with devices in a policing context:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 ACPO Good Practice Guide for Digital Evidence 2012 Investigatory Powers Act 2016 General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR) Computer Misuse Act 2018 Data Protection Act 2018 Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 		
		4.1 Content moved to 1.5		
		4.2 Content moved to 1.6		
		4.3 Content moved to 1.7		
		5.1 Common online crimes:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hate crime Extortion (e.g. sexting/revenge porn etc.) Abuse, bullying, stalking and threats or harassment Online fraud/cybercrime Child sexual exploitation Radicalisation Financial crime Modern slavery and human trafficking 		
		(See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk', module DPP6018M - Crime Prevention and Public Protection)		
		6.1 Individuals who may be more vulnerable to online crimes e.g. children, elderly, adults at risk		
		6.1a Digital signs at a crime scene, or home environment, that could indicate vulnerability and/or safeguarding measures, including social media posts and Apps		
		6.2 Immediate actions that can be taken to reduce the risk of, and harm caused by, online crimes, including:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Password protection Social media 'blocking' options Reviewing security and privacy settings Control of personal data Public Wi-Fi security considerations Data back-up Anti-virus software Email considerations (phishing etc.) 		
		6.3 Support agencies that can provide prevention advice for digital devices, e.g.:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get Safe Online Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP) National Cybercrime Security Centre (NCSC) etc. 		
		6.3a Digital advice and websites that offer security advice for internet use, including Government web sites		
		6.4 Local prevention strategies		
		(see also under 'Community Policing')		
		7.1 How to recognise that the reported incident involves a digital element		

		<p>7.2 Identification of digital devices that may be involved in an investigation</p> <p>7.3 Good practice for protection of the crime scene, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital hygiene Wi-Fi connectivity and networks Golden Hour Indicators of digital devices when searching premises, vehicles and persons Digital witnesses Securing devices, ensuring evidence is not corrupted, lost or deleted, including interpreting, capture and preserving digital evidence obtained from a digital device Interactions e.g. interactions with any device, including vehicles, can affect output Processes regarding core digital data collection (non-specialist techniques), including owner's agreement and the role of the authorised person in the extraction (e.g. Digital Processing Notice) and regulations governing viewing of digital devices <p>(See also under 'Response Policing')</p> <p>7.3a Actions that can be taken in a missing person situation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family members using mobile apps and social networks to help locate person Opportunities that are available from the family router Opportunities available from Wi-Fi and mobile data Digital opportunities within the Golden Hour principles <p>(See also under 'Conducting Investigations', module DPP6018M - Crime Prevention and Public Protection)</p> <p>7.4 Forensic considerations for crime scenes involving digital devices, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is and is not possible Forensic strategy (including proportionality, objective setting etc.) Legislation and policy regarding search and seizure of devices ACPO Good Practice Guide for Digital Evidence 2012 <p>7.5 Specialist roles and assistance/guidance available for investigations involving digital devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-force experts/Single Points of Contact (SPOCs) Internet, intelligence and investigations specialists Digital Media Investigators Cyber Crime Units Crime Prevention Units Authorised Professional Practice <p>8.1 Good practice, and use of the Victims' Code when working with victims of online crimes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing support to victims Initial actions/advice When it is appropriate to refer to partner agencies e.g. Action Fraud Vulnerable people Targeted prevention advice On-going support <p>9.1 Digital evidence opportunities (internet, intelligence and investigations), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advice on obtaining screenshots Awareness of archiving tools Capturing online content Tracking stolen devices Internet telephony and its use Email header preservation <p>9.2 Evidential processes when using data or devices as part of a case file, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to use data from a device as evidence Where data from a device fits, in the evidential chain How to prepare digital evidence as part of a case file following an investigation Compliance with relevant legislation e.g. CPIA 1996 and Authorised Professional Practice, including disclosure of data considerations and third-party disclosure <p>9.3 Procedures associated with CCTV retrieval/recovery, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidential values of CCTV systems and imaging (and their limitations), including the range available Legislative and procedural considerations Best practice procedures when considering recovery of CCTV images Procedures when no trained person is available to download CCTV images Storing CCTV images for evidential purposes <p>10.1 How to present CCTV images in a court</p>		
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Countering Terrorism				
1 Critically review counter-terrorism policing in a national and local context	Key counter-terrorism terminology	1.1 Radicalisation	DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice	6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5
2 Take appropriate action to maintain vigilance and personal safety	CONTEST strategy	1.2 Extremism, including Right Wing Terrorism (RWT) and Left Anarchist or Single Issue Terrorism (LASIT), Northern Ireland Related Terrorism (NIRT) and Islamist Terrorism (IT)	DPP6018M Crime Prevention and Public Protection	
	Counter-terrorism legislation and powers	1.3 Interventions	(IPS linked to LO2)	
	Use of intelligence to countering terrorism	1.4 Terrorism-related offences		
	Role of police in countering terrorism	1.5 CONTEST strategy: Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare		
	Staying safe and remaining vigilant	1.6 Terminology and threshold matrix		
		1.7 Relevant legislation, including:		
		• Terrorism Act 2000 (as amended)		
		• Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015		
		1.8 Powers of search, arrest and detention in relation to terrorism		
		1.9 Counter-terrorism operations, past and present		
		1.10 National threat levels		
		1.11 Intelligence in counter-terrorism operations:		
		• Local		
		• Regional		
		• National		
		1.12 Importance of community intelligence in counter-terrorism operations:		
		• Community engagement		
		• Developing intelligence		
		• Fostering co-operation		
		1.13 Importance of recognising vulnerabilities in a counter-terrorism context		
		1.14 Indicators of radicalisation of an individual:		
		• Risk factors		
		• Warning signs		
		• Individual and environmental factors		
		• Engagement, intent and capability		
		(See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk', module DPP6018M Crime Prevention and Public Protection)		
		1.15 Processes for referral for safeguarding of a vulnerable person (e.g. Prevent Case Management (PCM))		
		1.16 Radicalisation and the police role in the 'Prevent' strategy		
		2.1 Staying safe at home and work		
		2.2 Awareness of online presence		
		2.3 Identifying and reporting suspicious activity		

Response Policing				
1 Critically evaluate the evidence base and national models for response policing	National models in response policing: NDM, NIM, JDM and Code of Ethics	1.1 Purpose of, and evidence base for, response policing	DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6
2 Examine the role of key staff in response policing and impacts on public views/expectations of police contact	Role of first responders and other key staff	1.2 Relevance of the following to response policing:	DPP6018M Crime Prevention and Public Protection	
3 Critically review the use of technology in response policing	Public views/expectations of police contact	• The Code of Ethics	DPP6019M Independent Patrol Status	
4 Understand the principle of effective response policing	Key considerations in response policing	• National Decision Model (NDM)	(IPS linked to LO6, LO7, LO8, LO15 and LO16)	
5 Understand the incidents that commonly require a police response	Use of technology in response policing	• Joint Decision Model (JDM)		
6 Recognise and support (with partner agencies) individuals who are vulnerable, have suffered harm and/or are at risk of harm	Principles of incident management	• National Intelligence Model (NIM)		
7 Apply appropriate actions when responding to complex incidents	Response policing: common incident types	2.1 Role of first responders, including administrative and reporting responsibilities		
8 Take appropriate actions at a scene, employing an investigative mindset	Practical response considerations	2.2 Role of others, including call takers, control room staff, duty inspector		
9 Use THRIVE when responding to an incident	Recognising and responding to vulnerability	2.3 Public views and expectations of police contact:		
10 Explore the importance of partnership working to provide victim support	Using THRIVE	• Public scrutiny and perceptions, including public inquiries		
	Partnership working and support networks in response policing	• Management of community expectations, including the Charter for Families Bereaved through Public Tragedy (2021)		
	Victim care in the context of response policing	• Maintaining professional standards		
	Discretion in response policing	• How historical events can impact on current policing relationships		
	Preservation of evidence	(See also under 'Policing Communities')		
		2.4 Key considerations in response policing:		
		• Safeguarding		
		• Intelligence		
		• Investigation		
		• Variations to response approach for different environments e.g. care homes		
		• Use of crime pattern analysis		
		3.1 Effective use of technology in response policing:		
		• To lower policing risk		
		• To ease administrative burden		
		• To improve investigative opportunities		
		• To save time		
		• To improve efficiency		
		• To interrogate information systems quickly and effectively		
		3.2 Use of body-worn video, including the implications of its use		
		4.1 Potential threat/risk of harm to self and others		
		4.2 Complexities of incident-handling on the ground		

11 Evaluate when discretion could be used in response policing	Responding to high-risk incidents	4.3 Principles of incident management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking the lead Recognising critical or major incidents Getting it right first time Dynamic risk assessment Recognising and taking steps to resolve/refer underlying issues Soft skills required to defuse, negotiate, provide reassurance, manage and resolve situations
12 Apply relevant procedures to preserve evidence	Use of force legislation	4.4 The police's role to protect the public: duty of care
13 Understand the legislation associated with use of force	Critical and major incidents	4.5 Practical responses: reactive vs proactive policing
14 Understand the role of the police at major, critical and public order incidents	JESIP principles in response policing	4.6 Dealing with public order/public safety situations e.g. minor disturbances, affray, violent disorder
15 Apply appropriate procedures when conducting searches	Role of police in public order incidents	4.7 Procedures to be followed when involved in an incident where the death of, or serious injury to, a member of the public occurs following police contact (a DSI)
16 Apply lawful and ethical procedures in relation to 'stop and search'	Lawful and effective searches	5.1 Types of common incidents that first responders may attend: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non crime-related, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> civil emergencies illness in public places injury in non-road traffic accidents neighbour or business-related disputes missing persons dangerous incidents e.g. gas leak, house fire, plane crash situations where police powers may be required e.g. mental ill health Crime-related, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> anti-social behaviour (can also be non-crime related) burglary theft assault robbery domestic abuse incidents public order act offences drug related offences etc.
	Stop and search	5.2 Types of crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume and priority crime Evolving/increasing areas of crime e.g. child sexual exploitation (CSE), human trafficking/slavery, fraud and cybercrime Serious and complex crime e.g. murder, kidnapping, rape, serial GBH, Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)
		6.1 Importance of recognising vulnerability when attending incidents (including recognition that vulnerability indicators are not present) (See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk', module DPP6018M Crime Prevention and Public Protection)
		6.2 Importance of considering the possibility of hidden medical conditions or non-visible signs that may lead to a person being vulnerable for example, kidney dialysis, pacemakers, previous stroke victim, disability badges, medical alert bracelets etc.
		6.2a Significance of adultification and the rights of children
		6.3 Procedures for dealing with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals who suffer from mental ill health Vulnerable individuals Intimidated individuals Safeguarding (See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk', module DPP6018M Crime Prevention and Public Protection)
		6.4 Appropriate procedures when dealing with someone who is 'drunk and disorderly' or 'drunk and incapacitated', including the differences between the two states
		6.5 Role of the police in initially identifying mental capacity and importance of subsequent assessment from medical person or local authority advocate
		6.6 Effective partnership working in relation to vulnerability and mental health, when responding to an incident
		6.7 Support networks (including voluntary organisations) that could assist first responders in providing a suitable solution
		7.1 How to apply pro-active principles to response policing
		7.2 Considerations for operational unarmed initial responders responding to an incident, involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal use, or suspected use of firearms/other potentially lethal weapons Less sophisticated marauding attacks (e.g. use of knives or vehicles as weapons), including attacks involving firearms Corrosive substance attacks and/or attending chemical incidents
		7.3 Initial actions when attending a terrorist incident or when approaching a suspect device, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBRN Homemade explosives Bomb threats
		7.4 Actions to be taken when attending serious rail incidents e.g. trespass, obstruction of railway etc., including role of British Transport Police and Rail Accident Investigation Branch
		7.5 Procedures for carrying out traffic management at an incident
		7.6 First response protocols/tools for assessing scenes e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> METHANE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major incident declared Exact location Type of incident Hazards present or suspected Access – routes that are safe to use Number, type, severity of casualties Emergency services present and those required CBRN CRESS Initial Operational Response to a CBRN Incident <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consciousness Respiration Eyes Secretions Skin Individual Chemical Exposure (ICE) Steps
		7.7 Considerations when responding to an incident where potentially dangerous substances may be present e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noxious or unusual substances stored together Drug labs Corrosive substances Whether linked to another offence
		8.1 Conducting an initial investigation at the scene of an incident and having an investigative mind-set
		8.2 How to identify that the crime may have been conducted as part of Organised Crime Group (OCG) activity
		8.3 Action to be taken when observing the use of a digital device by others at the scene (See also under 'Digital Policing')
		8.4 How to secure/safeguard a device to ensure evidence is not overwritten, corrupted or lost (See also under 'Digital Policing')
		9.1 Using THRIVE (Threat, Harm, Risk, Investigation, Vulnerable and Engagement) approach (See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk' and 'Conducting Investigations', module DPP6018M Crime Prevention and Public Protection)
		10.1 Recognising that the police may not be the most appropriate agency to deal with the incident and how JESIP and JDM would then apply
		10.2 Importance of recognising on-going problems and seeking resolutions prior to referral
		10.3 Multi-agency partnership referrals: benefits and challenges
		10.4 Importance of caring for the victim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complying with the Victims' Code Acting without judgement Taking victim concerns seriously Quality of treatment and empathy Follow-up Understanding and managing victim expectations (See also under 'Criminal Justice', module DPP6018M Crime Prevention and Public Protection)
		11.1 Examples of when discretion could be used (See also under 'Decision-Making and Discretion')
		11.2 Principles of reasonable suspicion or belief: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHACKS mnemonic
		12.1 Preservation of evidence
		12.2 How evidence of first or early complaint is dealt with, including specialist evidence gathering requirements e.g. Early Evidence Kit
		12.3 Methods of reducing the risk of cross-contamination at a scene through effective gathering, packaging and storage
		12.4 Handling information and intelligence in a response environment
		12.5 Specific considerations for responding to common high-risk incidents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missing persons (definition, grading, procedure, debriefing) Domestic abuse Mental health (including restraint) Sudden death (including conveying death messages and contacting next of kin abroad)
		12.6 How to manage the media at incidents
		13.1 Legislation to be complied with, if force is used during arrest, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal Law Act 1967 Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 (See also under 'Managing Conflict', DPP6019M Independent Patrol Status)
		14.1 How to maintain order and resolve conflict, and engage in de-escalation, including dealing with violence and assaults on officers
		14.2 Appropriate and proportionate action in dealing with potential disorder, including the minimum use of force
		14.3 Definition of a 'critical incident' and 'major incident'
		14.4 Difference between a critical incident and a major incident
		14.5 Who can declare a major incident

14.6 Command structure at a major incident
14.7 Role and responsibilities of the first responder at a major incident
14.8 Recording all decisions within a major incident
14.9 Importance of effective debriefing of a major incident
14.10 Introduction to, and principles for joint working (JESIP)
14.11 Role of police on attendance at an incident, including use of: • Major Incident Public Portal (MIPP) • Investigative Triage Form (ITF)
14.12 Role of other agencies at an incident, including: • Casualty Bureau • Hospitals • Documentation Teams at Survivors Reception Centre (SuRC) • Family and Friends Reception Centre (FFRC)
14.13 Improvements made to interoperability between the emergency services since the inception of JESIP
14.14 Definition of 'public order'
14.15 Offences associated with public order contrary to the Public Order Act 1986, Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and Criminal Justice Act 2003, including: • Riot • Violent disorder • Affray • Fear or provocation of violence • (Intentional) harassment, alarm or distress • Racially or religiously aggravated • Aggravation related to disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity
14.16 Role of police in public order/public safety incidents, including how a first responder fits into the command structure at a public order incident
15.1 What is meant by the terms 'search' and 'search objectives'
15.2 Establishing whether there are grounds for a lawful search or a lawful entry and search
15.3 Establishing the authority for the search before starting a search
15.4 Limitations when carrying out a search
15.5 Potential health and safety risks related to a search or an entry and search
15.6 How to conduct a safe, lawful and effective search of: • A person (including intimate searches) • A vehicle • Premises • An area
15.7 Factors that may indicate possession of digital devices when searching premises, vehicles and persons
16.1 Definition of a 'stop and search' under Section 1 PACE 1984
16.2 Difference between a 'stop and account' and a 'stop and search'
16.3 Importance of employing an ethical 'stop and search' process according to the Best Use Of the Stop & Search Scheme
16.4 Potential impact of a 'search' or 'stop and search' on individuals and the community
16.5 Using a police search only when a power or authority exists
16.6 Alternative positive interventions if no stop search powers exist
16.7 When the threshold changes based on reasonable grounds
16.8 What constitutes a fair and effective 'stop and search' in accordance with the College of Policing definition
16.9 Impact of conscious/unconscious bias on 'stop and search'
16.10 Information that must be provided prior to a search taking place
16.11 Limitations when carrying out a search
16.12 How to deal with young persons during a 'stop and search'
16.13 How to identify vulnerability during stop search encounters (e.g. age, medical, peer/gang pressure)
16.14 Procedure to be carried out post search
16.15 Recording, monitoring and public scrutiny of stop searches

Policing Communities

1 Understand the critical importance of effective community policing and the influences on community and police relationships	The function of community policing	1.1 Aims of community policing: • Partnership building • Improved public perceptions (e.g. reassurance, confidence) and better future engagement • Reduced crime, anti-social behaviour and demand • Stronger communities (e.g. collective efficacy)	DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice (IPS linked to LO2)	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6
2 Engage with the community and other partners to foster trust, cohesion and confidence	Community Trauma How historical events, incidents, emergencies, disasters etc. can have an impact on community engagement Role of the police officer and others Key aspects of community policing Anti-social behaviour Partnership working in a community policing context Fostering effective relationships	1.2 Development of, and differences between, community policing in the 1980s, 1990s, 2000s and 2010s 1.3 Impact of politics on community policing 1.3a How legislation has the potential to contribute to disproportionate policing including: • Road Traffic Act 1988 s163 • Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 s60, including Stop and Search Powers • Serious Violence Reduction Orders • Covid legislation/fines 1.3b Importance of applying the essence of law to comply with legislation and support relationships 1.4 Content removed 1.5 How the police response to national emergencies/disasters and subsequent inquiries (e.g. Hillsborough) can: • Impact on public perception in relation to the honesty and trust of police arising from organisational defensiveness • Impact the current and future trust between communities and the police • Cause additional trauma to victims' families 1.6 How terror attacks (such as 9/11 (USA), 7/7 (UK), Christchurch Mosque and Manchester Arena) can: • Impact on community policing • Influence current and future relationships between communities and the police • Impact on the public perception of police 1.7 Role of the police officer and others (e.g. PCSO, analyst, partners) in effective community policing: • Duty of care and support 1.8 Key issues relevant to the community policing role: • Difference between community policing and other policing functions and models • Defining and understanding neighbourhoods and communities • Using data to profile neighbourhoods and communities • Types of community e.g. hard to reach/hear, hidden and open communities, communities of interest • Demand and shared priorities for partner organisations • Risk, vulnerability, harm and public perception • Impact of community memory and trauma on the policing role e.g. video footage of George Floyd death 1.9 Key aspects of community policing: • Targeted foot patrol • Community engagement • Problem solving (including early action and intervention) • Preventative policing 1.9a The term 'community trauma' and, through lived experiences, understand the impacts on policing relationships 1.9b Historical events that have negatively impacted police and black community relationships, causing community trauma, including: • Notting Hill race riots (1958) • Mangrove Nine (1970) • Oval Four (1970s) • Brixton, Toxteth and St Pauls riots (1980s) • New Cross house fire (1981) • Broadwater Farm, including death of Cynthia Jarrett (1985) • Murder of Stephen Lawrence (1993) Tottenham and wider London riots following Mark Duggan Shooting (2011) • Black Lives Matter protests in Britain in aftermath of George Floyd murder (2020) • Strip searching of teenagers, including Child Q (2020) 1.9c Importance of avoiding and mitigating community trauma to improve policing relationships 1.10 Engaging with individuals, community stakeholders and communities (including faith communities) 1.11 How effective communication can encourage future co-operation from the community (See also under 'Communication Skills') 1.12 How perceptions of, and confidence in, the police service are enhanced by effective communication 1.13 Communication via social/online media 1.14 Crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) in communities: • Defining ASB • Patterns (long-term issues, hotspots and repeat victimisation) • Risk factors and causes 1.15 ASB and vulnerability 1.16 Impact of crime and ASB on victims and communities: • Pilkington case • Signal crime 1.17 Preventing and responding to crime and ASB in communities: • Investigative activity • Enforcement activity, including specific legislation • Targeted prevention activity (e.g. offender focus, hotspots, problem solving, repeats) • Partnership activity (e.g. local authorities, communities (including faith communities), schools liaison) • Long-term prevention activity (e.g. early interventions, families with complex needs) • Perceptual activity (e.g. control signals)		

		<p>2.1 Role and importance of partners in effective problem-solving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared problems Data sharing Problem identification and analysis Non-police responses to problems <p>2.2 Support that partners can provide in a community context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory and voluntary agencies Blue light partners in community strategies Formal and informal partnership approaches Partnership building and networking Use of police volunteers e.g. speed watch <p>2.3 Barriers and facilitators to working effectively with partner agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint responsibilities, shared costs, shared data/intelligence, shared resources Different priorities, agendas and performance management focus <p>2.4 Aims and benefits of community engagement</p> <p>2.5 Typology of community engagement</p> <p>2.6 Using community engagement to inform police practice (e.g. problem-solving activity)</p> <p>2.7 Ways of engaging with the community to maximise community cohesion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structured and effective community engagement Protecting the community Building community trust, cohesion and confidence Focus groups and the community Team-building for partnership working <p>2.7a Improvements to community policing practice which have impacted positively on relationships</p> <p>2.7b The need to continue to change policing practices and understanding the communities that are policed</p> <p>2.7c Importance of reflecting on own knowledge, attitudes and behaviour</p> <p>2.7d Role of individuals to create positive encounters to develop and build trust and confidence with Black communities</p> <p>2.7e Importance of talking about issues such as racism, inappropriate language/behaviour and being able to challenge them accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Techniques to challenge inappropriate language/behaviour, including doing so as soon as possible at the time and/or after the event Reporting on comments made by colleagues/police in social media, including Whatsapp groups <p>2.8 Role/use of social media</p> <p>2.9 Importance and value of information provision</p> <p>2.10 Role and importance of the public in effective problem-solving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem identification, specification and prioritisation Co-production Collective efficacy and community resilience/recovery 		
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Roads Policing				
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1 Explain core roads policing functions	Roads policing functions	1.1 How roads policing relates to the wider policing function including:	DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice	6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6
2 Identify and respond to those who are especially vulnerable in the roads policing environment	Common terms in relation to roads policing and vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point of contact between police and public Awareness of national and local force KSI (killed or seriously injured) statistics Casualty reduction arising from enforcement activity Potential links between road traffic offending and other forms of crime 	(IPS linked to LO2, LO4, LO5, LO6 and LO7)	
3 Understand offences known as the 'fatal four'	Health and safety within roads policing	1.2 Core police functions in relation to policing the roads, including the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) Roads Policing Strategy, including four pillars of 'policing our roads together' and the 'fatal four'		
4 Apply legislation relating to the more prevalent offences around driving/riding vehicles	Role of partner agencies	1.3 Definition of terms associated with roads policing and the broad classes of vehicles		
5 Undertake appropriate investigative processes in relation to vehicle offences	Vulnerability in relation to roads policing	1.4 Health and safety risks within the roads policing environment and the strategies and procedures to assist with these, for example (but not limited to):		
6 Carry out appropriate actions at the scene of a minor collision or other roads incident	Prevent offences and legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure to inclement weather conditions for long periods of time Danger from other traffic when dealing with incidents Fatigue, drowsiness and lack of driver concentration High stress levels from attendance at traumatic incidents Strategies and methods to mitigate health and safety risks to police officers and staff employed on roads policing duties Post-incident procedures, including how to access health and well-being support 		
7 Apply appropriate procedures for the disposal of offences committed by drivers and other road users	Investigative processes in relation to vehicle offences	1.5 Key considerations associated with policing the motorway environment, including:		
	Initial actions at a roads-related accident/incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation specific to traffic using motorways Restrictions placed upon driving on motorways Constituent parts of the motorway (e.g. junctions, slip-roads) 		
	Disposal of driving and vehicle offences	1.6 Role of partner agencies that support roads policing, including:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Highway Authority, National Highways, Fire and Rescue Service (FRS), Recovery Operators Health and Safety Executive (HSE), Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC), Office of Rail Regulation, Motor Insurers' Bureau (MI) Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA), Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA) 		
		2.1 Locations leading to vulnerability in the road environment		
		2.2 Individuals who may be more vulnerable in the roads environment		
		2.3 How to deal with emotionally and mentally vulnerable individuals in the roads environment, for example:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of recognising any potential danger to officers, emergency service personnel and the public, including using extreme caution and maintaining a safe distance Potential for medical assistance being required Assistance offered by trained negotiators Exercising extreme caution and maintaining a safe distance and risk of emotionally vulnerable persons using a vehicle for suicidal intentions 		
		3.1 Offences related to the 'fatal four':		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speeding, including legislation applicable Drink and drug driving, including legislation and points to prove Driving while distracted (e.g. mobile devices), including legislation and evidential requirements Non-wearing of seat-belts, including exemptions 		
		3.2 Key considerations where driving impairment or excess use of alcohol or drugs is suspected:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely indicators of driving whilst under the influence of drink or drugs e.g. driving manner, general demeanour etc. Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs Prescribed limit of alcohol in breath, blood, and urine Drugs which have specified limits in blood How evidence of impairment can be provided e.g. Preliminary Impairment Test (PIT) (Field Impairment Test) for alcohol and/or drugs and relevant documentation to be completed Knowledge of the powers and processes for administering preliminary tests in accordance with relevant legislation 		
		4.1 Definitions of the terms 'using', 'causing' and 'permitting' and how they are central to many road traffic offences		
		4.2 Related offences associated with drivers' licenses and the information that must be given to a constable:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant legislation, including the differences between endorsable and non-endorsable version of s87(1) RTA 1988 Conditions when a driving licence may be revoked Licensing requirement for foreign visitors and preventing illegal migrants from retaining a UK driving licence Information that must be provided when requested by a constable or vehicle examiner 		
		4.3 Additional offences associated with the roads environment, for example:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No protective headgear when driving/riding motorcycles, carrying of passengers (including defences/exemptions) Dangerous, careless and inconsiderate driving (including close passing of cyclists etc.) Dangerous/careless and inconsiderate cycling, including cycling under the influence of drink or drugs Electrically assisted pedal cycles and E-Scooters 		
		5.1 Legal requirements in relation to vehicles, including:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration and identification of vehicles in compliance with the Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994 Valid vehicle insurance and test certificate, including exemptions, open (trader's) policies, offences and appropriate legislation Vehicle construction and use offences, including tyres, lighting etc. Unnecessary or wilful obstruction and leaving a vehicle in a dangerous position, offences and lawful authority or excuse and powers to remove 		
		5.2 Powers and safety considerations for stopping and checking vehicles, including:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased risk on faster roads: Conducting roadside tests and entering premises following a 'fail to stop' Ensuring proportionate and justified reasons for stopping a vehicle 		
		(See also under 'Policing Communities' and 'Valuing Diversity and Inclusion')		
		5.3 Powers to seize or recover a vehicle on a road		
		6.1 Evaluating the scale of incidents on the road and assessing threat and risk, including considerations associated with dangerous and hazardous goods and deciding who has primacy		
		6.2 Securing, preserving and recording the incident scene and any potential evidence, including:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STATS 19 Gathering accurate records of the vehicle, driver etc. involved. 		
		6.3 Requirement for a driver to stop, report an accident and provide information or documents		

		7.1 Options available for disposal of driving and vehicle offences and when they are appropriate		
Information and Intelligence				
1 Evaluate the role of information and intelligence in policing	Information and intelligence: definition of key terms	1.1 Information versus intelligence 1.2 The National Intelligence Model (NIM), including coverage of its purpose	DPP6017M - Policing Policy and Practice (IPS linked to LO2 and LO5)	6.1, 6.2, 6.5, 6.6
2 Employ appropriate procedures when collecting, retaining and sharing information	National Intelligence Model Information and intelligence in policing	1.3 Intelligence roles: • National intelligence • Local intelligence • Intelligence roles within other intelligence organisations		
3 Use police databases effectively	Key legislation and guidance	1.4 Responsibilities of the intelligence function within the NIM 1.5 Key intelligence products in NIM and their utilisation: • Strategic and tactical assessment • Problem and subject profiles		
4 Comply with relevant data protection regulations in relation to information and intelligence	Intelligence cycle National Decision Model	1.6 Role of intelligence briefings, including evaluation and debriefing utilising NIM		
5 Employ appropriate procedures when storing information and intelligence	Sources of information and intelligence Intelligence grading/labelling/prioritising Information sharing Intelligence databases Data protection regulations Key roles in information handling Information storage	1.7 How information and intelligence can be used in key areas of policing: • Community policing • Response policing • Roads policing • Investigation • Countering terrorism • Public protection • Vulnerability and risk • Major policing operations 1.8 Potential impact on public perceptions of policing caused by both effective/ineffective use of information and intelligence 1.9 Relevant legislation, including: • Human Rights Act 1998 • Freedom of Information Act 2000 • Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 • Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 • Investigatory Powers Act 2016 • Data Protection Act 2018 • General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR) 1.10 Relevant guidance, including: • Managing Information (formerly Management of Police Information (MOPi)) • APP information Management • Government Security Classifications (GSC) • Information Sharing Agreements (ISA) 1.11 The Intelligence Cycle: • Direction • Collection • Evaluation • Collation • Analysis • Dissemination 1.12 Relationship between the National Intelligence Model (NIM) and the Intelligence Cycle 1.13 Use of information and intelligence within the National Decision Model (NDM) 1.14 Links between the NDM, the Code of Ethics and intelligence products 1.15 Sources of information and intelligence, including: • Open/closed sources • Internet Intelligence Investigations (I3) • Police National Computer (PNC) • Police National Database (PND) • International Law Enforcement Alerts Platform (I-LEAP) • Policing registers • Other forces/agencies, including specialist agencies and departments • Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS) • Social media • Community intelligence • Digital sources 1.16 Intelligence reports, including: • Purpose • Completion (including sanitising) • Intelligence sources • Handling codes • Intelligence evaluation • Submission • Quality assurance 2.1 Importance of correct grading/labelling of intelligence 2.2 Systems employed to 'grade' information into intelligence 2.3 How intelligence is prioritised: • Rating of credibility • Threat • Risk • Harm • Opportunity 2.4 The role of the intelligence manager in ensuring the intelligence is correctly risk-assessed and appropriately actioned 2.5 Uses (and challenges) of technology in information and intelligence management: • 'Golden Nominal' concept 2.6 Definition of the terms 'dissemination' and 'sharing' in relation to the management of police information 2.7 Reasons why there is a need to share information within the police service and with other organisations 2.8 Potential positive and negative impact on policing outcomes of information and intelligence sharing 2.9 Principles of sharing police information 2.10 The different types of sharing: • Statutory obligation • Statutory power • Common law (policing purpose) 2.11 Appropriate, effective and legal sharing of information, including permissions that may be required and determining key points which should be shared 2.12 How Information Sharing Agreements (ISAs) work 2.13 Role of the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) 2.14 How to ensure information is shared appropriately between the police and a range of other agencies 2.15 Potential consequences of sending too much information versus too little to partner agencies 2.16 Instances when sharing information outside of the ISA may be acceptable 2.17 Impacts of information misuse 2.18 Freedom of information and subject access requests 2.19 The information that is held on individuals by other agencies 2.20 Considerations for partnership working e.g. data protection, data sharing/quality, privacy, risk management 2.21 How the sharing of information can assist in single or multi-agency operations 2.22 How to provide feedback on information and intelligence post-operation 3.1 Functionality of databases for intelligence purposes 3.2 Requests for intelligence data from other databases 3.3 Accessing intelligence through the police systems: • Purposes and uses of police databases • Meaning of the acronym pole (People, Objects, Locations, Events) • Flagging, associations and markers on intelligence • Specialist police systems e.g. PND special services • Facial recognition 4.1 The key roles in information handling, including the Information Asset Owner (IAO) 4.2 How data about vulnerable people is obtained and handled within the police service 4.3 Data protection regulations associated with storage, processing, use and sharing of policing data, including: • Data Protection Act 2018 • General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 4.4 Impact of holding incorrect, inaccurate or out-of-date information on an individual 4.5 Implications of data protection regulations on the use of information and intelligence in policing operations 4.6 Legal and organisational implications of inappropriate disclosure of information 4.7 Use of Privacy Impact Assessments with any held data 4.8 Retention periods for information 4.9 Data quality 4.10 Concept of risk mitigation 4.11 Impact on the police service and the reputation of policing when data management errors occur 4.12 Potential cost to the organisation and individuals when data breaches occur 4.13 Initial actions for dealing with data breaches and the roles of key stakeholders 4.14 Rights of the individual and exceptions, including: • Human Rights Act 1998 • Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 5.1 Practices for ensuring that data is stored in the correct manner 5.2 How to 'weed out' old and incorrect information and intelligence		
Conducting Investigations				
1 Apply relevant legislation when conducting a professional investigation	Investigative legislation and powers Definition of key investigative terms	1.1 Relevant legislation, including investigative legislation applicable in specific areas for example: •PACE and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) 1994 •Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 •Public Order Act 1986 (pt iii) •Crime and Disorder Act 1998 •Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 •Proceeds of Crime Act 2002	DPP6018M - Crime Prevention and Public Protection DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice (IPS linked to LO1, LO3, LO5, LO6, LO7, LO8, LO10, LO11 and LO12)	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6
2 Understand the key concepts and principles associated with investigations	Investigation concepts and principles			
3 Apply appropriate decision-making procedures	Decision making in an investigative context			

4 Plan for attending an incident/crime scene	Investigative actions prior to, and when responding to an incident	1.2 Powers applicable to investigations, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powers of entry, search and seizure (including legal privilege) • Powers of arrest • Warrants
5 Carry out appropriate investigative actions when attending an incident/crime scene	Crime scene considerations	(See also under 'Decision-making and Discretion', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)
6 Apply effective processes for achieving best evidence	Victims and witnesses in an investigation context	2.1 Definitions of 'criminal investigations' and 'investigator', including the importance of the investigator role as a PC
7 Manage an initial investigation	Achieving best evidence (ABE)	2.2 Ethical considerations when conducting investigations
8 Engage in partnership working during an investigation	Managing an initial investigation	2.2a Evidence base behind investigative concepts, including Evidence-based Guidance regarding effective investigations
9 Understand vulnerability and provide appropriate support to victims and witnesses at a scene	Recognising vulnerability and supporting victims and witnesses	2.3 Knowledge and skills required
10 Gather, secure and preserve evidence	Partnership and multi-agency working in an investigative context	2.4 Investigative mind-set
11 Conduct effective interviewing ensuring compliance with legislation and the national investigative interviewing principles	Evidence opportunities	2.5 Principles of an initial investigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve life • Preserve scenes • Secure evidence • Identify victims • Identify suspects
12 Apply appropriate procedures when attending court and presenting evidence	Interview process	3.1 Making decisions in an investigative context in accordance with the National Decision Model (See also under 'Decision-making and Discretion', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)
	Court processes	3.2 Use of the PLANE model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportionality • Lawfulness • Accountability • Necessity • Ethical
	Presenting evidence	3.3 Keeping and maintaining accurate records, including disclosure considerations (See also under 'Criminal Justice')
		4.1 Information/intelligence required before responding to an incident, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident information e.g. nature of the incident, who was involved, location etc. • PND/PNC/LEAP • Force intelligence systems • Call takers
		4.2 Considerations prior to arriving at the scene of an incident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat • Risk • Harm • Vulnerability of self and others (See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk')
		5.1 Initial actions when responding to incidents, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudden or unexpected, including child death • Threats to life • Hate crimes • Non-crime incidents motivated by perceived hostility • Missing persons
		5.2 How to take control of a scene as an investigator, including managing the safety of self and others
		5.3 Content moved to 10.4
		5.4 Identifying/detaining suspects, if still at scene
		5.5 Potential impact of language, cultural or neurodiversity barriers upon communication at the scene of an incident (See also under 'Communication Skills', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)
		5.6 Resources that can help support police at an incident
		6.1 Achieving best evidence (ABE) which begins when taking an initial account from victims and witnesses
		6.2 Procedures for carrying out searches of people, places and vehicles, including applying for and executing search warrants
		6.3 Seizure and management of material found at a scene or during a search e.g. digital devices, drugs, weapons, cash or stolen property, including forensic considerations (See also under 'Digital Policing', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)
		6.4 Key enablers for online crimes e.g. bank accounts, digital devices, websites etc. (See also under 'Digital Policing', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)
		6.5 Information to be recorded at the scene of an incident
		6.6 Communicating details about the incident, or escalating serious or complex incidents
		6.7 Documentation to be completed
		6.8 Definitions of key terminology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigative mind set (impact of personal biases) • Best evidence • Material/information/intelligence/evidence • Disclosure
		7.1 The stages of an investigation
		7.2 How to plan and conduct an initial investigation
		7.3 How and when to develop an investigative hypothesis, and how to test hypotheses
		7.4 Managing an initial investigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using THRIVE • Recording a crime • Taking an initial account • Understanding the role of others • Fast-track action • Golden hour principles
		7.5 Importance of developing potential end products from the outset of an investigation to support a fair trial (e.g. intelligence, evidence, disclosure etc., in the lead up to criminal justice outcomes) and why this is important (See also under 'Criminal Justice')
		7.6 Importance of undertaking investigative and evidential evaluation throughout the investigation
		7.7 Planning an investigation and investigative strategies that may be considered and used for evidence gathering both domestic and international (considering sovereignty issues): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search powers and warrants • House-to-house • Intelligence • Financial investigation • Passive data generators (e.g. CCTV/Digital Images) • Communications (e.g. internal briefings, external communications) • Forensics • Physical evidence • ANPR • International enquiries (including jurisdiction issues) • Trace, Investigate, Evaluate (TIE) • Suspect identification • Multi-agency • Victim/witness • Prevention • Disruption
		7.8 Importance of agreeing jurisdiction when an investigation crosses force or international boundaries
		7.9 Content moved to Consolidated Learning 4.2
		7.10 Using financial investigation as a line of enquiry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of the specialist financial investigator
		7.11 Specialists who may be involved, including Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), forensic specialists, financial investigators, digital media investigators
		7.12 Retaining and recording the details of an investigation
		7.13 Identifying and working with victims, witnesses and suspects
		7.14 Circulating information regarding those wanted or suspected
		8.1 Partnership and multi-agency working, including referrals to other reporting mechanisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Fraud • Social Services • Community safety partnerships • Health and Safety Executive (HSE) • Care Quality Commission (CQC)
		8.2 Escalation to senior or specialist investigative colleagues
		9.1 How to identify and work with people who are vulnerable or at risk and part of a criminal investigation (See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk' and 'Criminal Justice')
		9.2 Identifying vulnerability and supporting/managing the welfare of victims and witnesses in accordance with the Victims' Code (including victims needs assessment)
		9.3 Specialist roles and multi-agency approaches for supporting and safeguarding victims and witnesses, particularly in relation to public protection incidents e.g. domestic abuse (See also under 'Victims and Witnesses')
		9.4 How to identify and work with people who are vulnerable or at risk and part of a criminal investigation (See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk' and 'Criminal Justice')
		9.5 Measures to make a vulnerable person feel safer when involved within a criminal investigation
		9.6 Special measures for certain groups of witnesses who may be vulnerable or intimidated, or have grounds for fear or distress about testifying
		9.7 Strategies for communicating with victims and witnesses, including those with neurodiversity
		9.8 How to undertake an evidence-led investigation/prosecution where the victim is reluctant to support or withdraws from an investigation

10.1 What constitutes 'material', 'information', 'intelligence' or 'evidence' (See also under 'Information and Intelligence', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)
10.2 Evidence-gathering opportunities (domestic and international): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Victims• Witnesses• Suspects• Crime scenes (including physical and digital scenes of crime)• Passive data generators e.g. CCTV (including video doorbells, dash cams), data communication sources, banking and credit card records
10.3 Methods of obtaining evidence in compliance with appropriate legislation; circumstances when specialist support may be required (See also under 'Digital Policing', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)
10.4 How to gather, secure and preserve material (including digital evidence), and associated forensic considerations e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifying crime scene(s), including entry and exit routes• Scene preservation (including the digital crime scene)• Contamination, (including DNA contamination) Forensic packaging, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continuity (gathering material in an evidentially admissible way)• Integrity (ensuring that the item and any trace evidence on it remains in the same state as when found)• Security (ensuring that any attempt to tamper with the item would be evident)• Use of an appropriate and competent professional to carry out crime scene/forensic examination• Impact of forensic quality accreditation and ISO standards (See also under 'Digital Policing', module DPP6017M Policing Policy and Practice)
10.5 Use of identification procedures, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visual identification (suspect known/unknown)• Biometrics (domestic and international)• PND, Interpol facial recognition
10.6 Content moved to consolidated learning 4.2a
10.7 Types of evidence
10.8 How digital technology can capture best evidence e.g. body-worn video (BWV) or camera phones
10.9 Processes for searching and seizure for forensic/physical
10.10 Use of ANPR/CCTV (and other digital sources) as an investigative resource
10.11 How to attribute digital devices/physical or forensic activity to a victim, suspect and incident
10.12 Specialist support that may be required to analyse or obtain further evidence
10.13 How to review information and material gathered
10.14 Processes associated with transportation, storage and disposal of exhibits
11.1 Content moved to 11.24a
11.2 The evidence base associated with the PEACE interview process
11.3 The national principles of investigative interviewing
11.4 The PEACE interview process: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning and preparation• Engage and explain• Account clarification and challenge• Closure• Evaluation
11.5 Interview strategy and plan, including identification and initial accounts
11.6 Content moved to 11.24b
11.7 Individuals who may need to be involved in interview process, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interpreters• Legal advisors• Intermediaries• Appropriate adult• Interview Advisor
11.8 Key considerations for police interviewing: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Characteristics of victim, witness and suspect, including physical and environmental aspects e.g. location, room layout etc.• Fitness for interview: vulnerability, security and welfare of interviewee• Legal issues
11.9 Importance of planning and having all necessary information prior to interview, including relevant interviewee information
11.10 Overall interview considerations, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Methods to ensure that information is being understood correctly• Challenging inaccuracies/inconsistencies
11.11 Non-verbal signals seen in interviews
11.12 Recording an interview by audio/video or other means
11.13 Dealing with contingencies
11.14 Interview documentation to be completed
11.15 Storage of interview records
11.16 Providing debrief of interview to appropriate other parties
11.17 Additional support for vulnerable, intimidated, significant witnesses etc., including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 part 2
(See also under 'Victims and Witnesses')
11.17a Adjustments that may need to be made to support individuals with a medical or neurological condition and using appropriate
11.18 Types of witness interviews and completing a witness statement
11.19 The Victims' Code and victims needs assessment
(See also under 'Criminal Justice' and 'Victims and Witnesses')
11.20 Actions where a victim/witness may be reluctant to attend an interview or provide a statement
11.21 Achieving best evidence when interviewing victims and witnesses
11.22 Visually-recorded interviews
11.23 Importance of informing victims of restorative justice in accordance with the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime
(See also under 'Victims and Witnesses')
11.23a Purpose of Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority
11.24 Victim personal statements
11.24a Additional legislation to be considered during interviews, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PACE Code C• PACE Code E - Audio Recording of Interviews• PACE Code F - Video Recording of Interviews• PACE Code G - Statutory Power of Arrest by Police Officers
11.24b Pre-interview briefings
11.25 Special warnings and significant statements
11.26 Introducing exhibits
11.27 Offences to be taken into consideration (TICs)
11.28 Statements required according to anticipated plea, including pre charge engagement, defence statements and 'no comment' interviews
11.28a Additional considerations and risks where the suspect is a police officer or police staff
11.29 Charging process
12.1 Key terminology used in a court, including trial agenda
12.2 Court processes
(See also under 'Criminal Justice')
12.3 Personnel involved
12.4 Role of experts
12.5 How actions at the court stage can affect the prosecution
12.6 How evidence is presented to court and evaluated in a case, including rules of evidence
12.7 Preparing an evidence file for prosecuting authority
(See also under 'Criminal Justice')
12.8 Complexities associated with giving evidence, including disclosure, confidence, admissibility and credibility
(See also under 'Criminal Justice')
12.9 Defence tactics that may be used and strategies to deal with such tactics, including inducement defence
12.10 Enhanced sentencing for hate crimes, including where there is evidence of hostility

Degree-Holder Entry Programme
Consolidated learning leading to Full Operational Competence
(Level 6)

High-level Learning Outcomes	Learning Content Heading	Minimum Content Coverage	Degree-Holder Entry Programme Consolidated Learning (Module)	Degree-Holder Entry Programme Consolidated Learning (Learning Outcome)
Understanding the Police Constable Role				
1 Evaluate the strategic drivers for professionalising policing and relevant national policing strategies 2 Take part in the Professional Development Review (PDR) process	National policing strategies Definition of the term 'profession' Importance of PDR process	1.1 Police reform 1.2 The Strategic Policing Requirement 1.3 Policing Vision 2025 and Policing Futures 2040 1.4 Common features of a profession: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A specialist knowledge base A distinct ethical dimension CPD requirements Standards of education 1.5 How development and ownership of an evidence-base can define the police profession 1.6 What is a 'professional body' 2.1 Purpose and importance of taking part in the PDR process, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-awareness Career development Talent management Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Local PDR processes 	DPP6020M - Professionalising the Police Service	6.1, 6.2, 6.4
Valuing Diversity and Inclusion				
1 Critically review and demonstrate ethical and inclusive approaches to policing 2 Understand how police actions and activities can influence public perceptions of policing	Values and ethics in diverse communities Policing diverse communities Justifying the use of discretion Valuing inclusivity and diversity Public perceptions of policing	1.1 Theories and concepts linked to an ethical approach 1.2 Values, ethics and norms within diverse communities and how community demographics may change in the future 1.3 Barriers experienced by individuals, based upon personal characteristics, including consideration of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language barriers Physical, psychological or physiological barriers Immigration status and access to support services (including recourse to public funds) Knowledge of UK law 1.4 How multi-cultural differences may affect interaction between individuals, groups and organisations 1.5 Effect of multi-culturalism on police ethics and values 1.6 Effective engaging, consulting and working with diverse communities 1.6a Importance of meeting the needs of people with disabilities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bias relating to mental health and race Considerations in relation to additional support e.g. translators, interpreters and appropriate adults What is meant by neurodiversity and importance of 1.7 Roles and responsibilities of those ensuring the police deliver an unbiased, ethical and fair service, including exploration of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Racial profiling and its impacts Challenging racism within policies, structures, and organisational culture Challenging bias/stereotyping in policing activities Accountability for failings, learning the lessons and restoring public confidence 1.8 Balancing and maintaining the law versus supporting the public 1.9 Improving internal and external confidence, perceptions and experience of a fair and unbiased police service 1.10 Interpretation of the law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letter of the law Essence of the law 1.11 Public interest and criminalisation 1.12 Making ethical decisions (e.g. the application of discretion) within the context of standard operating procedures, policies and procedures, accepted practice, performance standards and 1.13 Justifying the application of discretion 1.14 Adopting a professional approach that values inclusivity and diversity (within the organisation, community and wider society) 2.1 How police actions and activities can influence public perceptions of policing, including exploration of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experiences of policing amongst different communities e.g. impact of stop and search or other interactions The public confidence gap Disproportionality and inequalities in policing 	DPP6020M - Professionalising the Police Service (FOC linked to LO1)	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.6
Maintaining Professional Standards				
1 Explore the concept of integrity in a professional policing context	Integrity of the police service Role of investigative bodies Influences of super-complaints Abuse of power/authority Organisational culture and influences	1.1 Content removed 1.2 Reports detailing the thematic inspections into police force integrity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Without Fear or Favour (2011)' 1.3 Instances when IOPCHMICFRS would act as the lead investigative body, including post-incident management by IOPC 1.4 Advantages and disadvantages of an independent investigating body 1.5 Investigation processes in comparative professional contexts 1.5a Definition of a super-complaint, including the designated body who may submit them 1.5b Policing oversight organisations that form the triage committee to investigate super-complaints 1.5c How super-complaints can influence future policing practice and processes 1.6 Reasons why people in positions of respect or authority might act unprofessionally 1.7 Case studies: abuse of power/authority 1.8 Impact of police misconduct hearings being heard in public 1.9 Lessons learnt from past instances of misconduct/malpractice 1.10 Organisational factors that have contributed to inappropriate behaviour/negative case outcomes 1.11 Perceptions of the police service having a 'blame culture': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies for mitigation 1.12 Reviewing improvements in professional standards within the policing profession	DPP6020M - Professionalising the Police Service	6.3, 6.4
Evidence-Based Policing				
1 Analyse evidence-based policing and 'what works' in policing	Impact of evidence-based policing Research and evidence 'What Works' Frameworks for assessing research Making and reviewing interventions	1.1 Case studies exploring the impact of evidence-based policing in different areas of policing 1.2 Professional contexts in which an evidence-based policing approach is appropriate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisational Community 1.3 Sources of research and evidence (and support) for evidence-based policing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> College of Policing (What Works Centre, Knowledge Hub (formerly POLKA), National Police library, global policing database) Other police forces HMICFRS Campbell Collaboration Academic sources and journals Government (ONS, Home Office) Alliance for Useful Evidence/NESTA Society of Evidence-Based Policing Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (US) Center for Problem-Oriented Policing (US) 1.4 Development of national/local policy (e.g. funding, deployment) 1.5 Constraints of timescale 1.6 Instances when an evidence-based policing approach failed to meet intended targets 1.7 Identifying best practice and lessons learned 1.8 'What Matters' 1.9 'What Works' evidence ladder 1.10 Maryland Scale of Scientific Methods 1.11 Frameworks for evaluating the quality of qualitative research 1.12 Developing a range of options 1.13 Selecting the preferred, most likely option to mitigate or resolve problem 1.14 Justifying interventions and potential consequences 1.15 Preparing a presentation to an appropriate authority 1.16 Developing methods to evaluate the intervention, including cost benefit and end user satisfaction 1.17 Feeding results back into future policing strategies	DPP6022M - Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4
Decision-making and Discretion				
1 Evaluate the effectiveness of policing decisions 2 Review the importance of risk assessment in decision making 3 Provide a rationale for decisions made	Reviewing a decision previously made: lessons learned Definition of key 'risk' terminology Making decisions in varying circumstances Justifying decisions made	1.1 How the decision was made and recorded 1.2 The ethical approach to the decision 1.3 Differences between approach employed and previous approaches, as appropriate 1.4 Learning from consequences of the decision 2.1 Allocation of correct risk to the correct person ('false-positive' and 'false-negative') 2.2 Definition of terms 'risk', 'risk assessment', 'risk aversion' and 'risk avoidance'	DPP6022M - Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas	6.2, 6.3, 6.4

Key	1. Minimum Content: Where a cell in the Minimum Content 2. Modules column: The module that is linked to the section of the curriculum is in black font. If additional modules are linked to small sections of that curriculum they are in green font; this should correspond to the section of the Minimum Content cell that is filled green. If curriculum will also be covered whilst on patrol (e.g. FOC, that module is identified in red font).
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		<p>2.3 The concept of 'constabulary independence'</p> <p>2.4 Effect of risk avoidance and risk aversion on decision making processes</p> <p>3.1 Making decisions in 'slow time' and 'quick time'</p> <p>3.2 Making decisions in complex and unpredictable circumstances</p> <p>3.3 Review of relevant policing incidents where critical ethical decisions were made</p> <p>3.4 Rationale behind decisions</p> <p>3.5 Justification of decisions in the context of judicial reviews</p>		
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Communication Skills				
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<p>1 Critically review methods for communicating and disseminating information in a policing context</p>	Communication models and strategies	1.1 The social psychology of communication	<p>DPP6022M - Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas</p> <p>DPP6020M - Professionalising the Police Service</p>	<p>6.2, 6.3, 6.4</p>
	Approaches to communication	1.2 Models used in communication:		
	Preparing and delivering operational orders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ego state communication Meta talk Emotional Intelligence Cultural competence (ability of a person to effectively interact, work, and develop meaningful relationships with people of various cultural backgrounds) 		
	How to use social media in a policing context	1.3 Application of relevant models of communication as		
	Preparing and delivering an operational order	1.4 Types of non-verbal communication:		
	Engagement with the media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual Proxemics Haptics Vocalics Chronemics 		
		1.5 Relevance of non-verbal signals within social interaction		
		1.6 Avoiding assumptions in communication and responding to individual communication needs		
		1.7 Assessing the most appropriate means of communication according to the target audience in relation to:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size and scope of audience Level of understanding pre-delivery Anticipated level of understanding post-delivery Responding to questions, including challenges 		
		1.8 The 3 Ms of communication with an audience:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Message Media Method 		
		1.9 Preparing an operational order using an approved model e.g. IMARCH (Information, Intent, Method, Administration, Risk Assessment, Communications and Humanitarian Issues), SAFCOM (Situation, Aim, Factors, Choices, Option, Monitoring)		
		1.10 Delivering an operational order		
		1.11 Key considerations when using social media in a professional policing context:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential uses of social media by a professional organisation Advantages and disadvantages of a professional organisation using social media Force policy on using social media for professional information and engagement purposes Social media platforms used by policing Types of information found on police social media pages Benefits and risks of social media, including use of social media in personal life How risks can be managed or mitigated <p>(See also under 'Maintaining Professional Standards', module DPP6020M - Professionalising the Police Service)</p>		
		1.12 How to identify and evaluate social media platforms that are used by the community		
		1.13 Potential effects of a good/poor social media initiative		
		1.14 How to run a successful social media initiative:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of having a social media strategy in place Choosing the right platform, including demographic considerations (e.g. age/race etc.) and digital accessibility (e.g. text on images) What can be divulged using social media Keeping things professional Pitfalls experienced when using social media e.g. 		
	1.15 Occasions when a communication strategy would be required			
	1.16 Elements of a communication strategy:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness Understanding Reassurance Guidance 			
	1.17 Methods of disseminating information			
	1.18 The role of the press office/Corporate Communications Department (CCD)			
	1.19 Framework for engaging with the media:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks and benefits of media engagement Ethical issues: police/media engagement Media relations protocols e.g. how and when to talk to the media Dealing with media requests Working within a media strategy e.g. media briefings, pre-trial briefings Considerations for managing the media at an incident Considerations for high-profile or sensitive investigations or operations Disclosure of information considerations Consequences of poor management of media engagement 			
	1.20 Authorised Professional Practice (APP) Guidance on media releases			

Wellbeing and Resilience				
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<p>1 Explain organisational justice in a policing context</p> <p>2 Evaluate the impact of trauma on individuals and the support mechanisms available</p> <p>2a Understand the importance of mental wellbeing in policing</p> <p>3 Explore the nature of organisational culture within policing</p>	Organisational justice	1.1 Definition of 'organisational justice'	<p>DPP6020M - Professionalising the Police Service</p>	<p>6.2, 6.4</p>
	Trauma in the workplace	1.2 Impact of organisational justice on members of the police		
	Support available for individuals	2.1 Common responses to trauma, including physical reactions		
	Organisational culture within policing	2.2 Risk factors associated with trauma		
		2.3 How to recognise signs within colleagues and self of workplace trauma		
		2.4 Early post-trauma interventions in organisations		
		2.5 Content removed		
		2.6 Assessment of the situation, including impact on individuals and/or groups, nature of the group, risk assessment etc.		
		2.7 Practical considerations when providing trauma support, including matching support provision to needs		
		2.8 Content removed		
		2.9 Circumstances when additional support is required		
		2.10 Objectives of the Emergency Service Trauma Intervention Programme (ESTIP), including:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect psychological health and wellbeing of employees involved in traumatic incidents Provide a range of post trauma interventions based on best evidence, including crisis management, demobilisation and, 		
		2.1a How workplace experiences can improve or impact on the psychological needs of an individual e.g.:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autonomy - feel able to act and make choices that reflect one's personal beliefs and values Relatedness - feel sense of belonging, part of a team where feel respected and valued Competence - feel skilful, effective and being able to make a contribution 		
		2.2a Impacts that policing can have on emotional energy levels e.g. shift patterns, rest-day cancellations		
		2.3a Methods to help mental wellbeing, for example, ability to 'switch off' from work activity in non-work time		
		2.4a Importance of recognising the need for support to manage mental wellbeing		
		3.1 Organisational culture within policing		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact (positive and negative) of organisation culture Retaining personal values in a wider organisational culture Constant organisational change (change fatigue) 		
	3.2 Strategies for promoting positive aspects of organisational			
	3.3 Strategies for challenging negative aspects of organisational			

Leadership and Team Working				
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<p>1 Analyse the effectiveness of team-working and leadership models in the context of effective policing</p> <p>2 Evaluate key responsibilities in relation to supporting leadership for everyone</p>	Strategies and models for enhancing team-working	1.1 Review of team-working models currently employed across policing	<p>DPP6022M - Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas</p>	<p>6.3, 6.4, 6.6</p>
	Leadership models in policing	1.2 Key skills in adopting a team-working approach		
	Leadership for everyone	1.3 Strategies and processes for creating a healthy environment for effective team working		
	Organisational strategic direction	1.4 Reasons why some teams cannot function		
		1.5 Theories and models relating to team dynamics		
		1.6 Ways to improve team cohesion		
		1.7 Use of personality profiles		
		1.8 Emotional intelligence		
		1.9 Cultural awareness		
		1.10 Leadership models in policing and comparable organisations:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sector Private sector 		
		1.11 Advantages and disadvantages of current leadership models		
		1.12 Reliability and validity of leadership models as a means of personal and professional development		
		1.13 Developing a variety of leadership approaches that can be applied in a range of situations		
	1.14 Understand the impact of an inclusive leadership style:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self Others Team 			

		<p>1.15 Adopt an inclusive leadership style/strategy to meet changing circumstances</p> <p>2.1 Role in adopting and promoting leadership for everyone, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspiring common purpose Developing and valuing people Building an inclusive workplace Leading across boundaries Performance and improvement Understanding self and others <p>2.2 Role of the individual to support the organisational direction and practices, including the United Nations 2021 sustainable development goals (SDGs)</p>		
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Vulnerability and Risk

1 Assess risk factors associated with victimisation	Events and influences that may lead to victimisation	1.1 The impact of early life events and the link to poly-victimisation, including Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)	DPP6021M - Preventative Measures and Investigation	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6
2 Critically review strategies for tackling victimisation	Strategies to prevent repeat victimisation	1.2 The effect of multiple adversities	DPP6022M Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas	
3 Explore strategies for dealing with offenders and repeat offending	Common risk factors Identifying and dealing with offenders Tackling repeat offending/repeat victimisation Youth gangs	<p>1.3 Stockholm Syndrome</p> <p>1.4 Troubled Families initiative</p> <p>1.5 Strategies to prevent repeat victimisation</p> <p>1.6 Victimisation and perpetration: common risk factors that may be present</p> <p>1.7 How victimisation may lead to future perpetration (Cycle of Abuse theory)</p> <p>1.8 Risk factors associated with multi-victimisation</p> <p>2.1 Motivations for offending:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early life events <p>2.2 Understanding the age/offending curve</p> <p>2.3 Identifying propensity to offending behaviour</p> <p>2.4 Early identification of offenders and early intervention</p> <p>2.5 Dealing with potential offenders</p> <p>2.6 Strategies to prevent offending (including radicalisation) or re-offending</p> <p>(See also under 'Countering Terrorism', module DPP6022M Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas)</p> <p>2.7 What works from the Early Intervention Foundation website</p> <p>2.8 Working with other organisations to provide support to children and families to tackle problems before they become more difficult to reverse</p> <p>3.1 Identifying repeat patterns/problem solving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-agency working Risk assessments that look at data from all agencies <p>3.2 What works in tackling or reducing the occurrence and/or seriousness of repeat victimisation (the frequency of):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic abuse Missing from home <p>3.3 What works in tackling repeat offending:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of tackling youth gangs Early Intervention Foundation (EIF) tackling gangs and youth violence <p>3.4 Importance of targeted and effective situational problem solving and preventative policing</p> <p>3.5 Recent relevant high-profile cases</p> <p>3.6 Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) Bulletin – 'Learning the Lessons'</p> <p>3.7 Reports that have and continue to influence policing approaches, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of serious case reviews: 2014 to 2017 IICSA Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse <p>3.8 Psychology of a vulnerable person or person at risk of harm which makes them an attractive target for youth gangs or organised crime groups</p> <p>3.9 The effect it has on the vulnerable person</p> <p>3.10 Situations which vulnerable people may be subject to or find themselves involved in</p> <p>3.11 Strategies and disruption tactics that could be employed</p>		

Public Protection

1 Assess the impact of abuse upon victims	Potential effects of abuse upon the victim	1.1 Link between abuse, depression, trauma, self-blame and behavioural changes	DPP6021M - Preventative Measures and Investigation	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6
2 Analyse the effectiveness of approaches to investigating public protection incidents	Offenders: conviction rates	1.2 Link between abuse and the long-term effects on a victim's health, education and social standing	DPP6020M - Professionalising the Police Service	
3 Critically review the links between Serious and Organised Crime Groups and public protection issues	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)	1.2a Impact of abuse on a victim's memory		
4 Understand how offenders can use their position of authority to commit offences	Links between Serious and Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) and public protection issues	1.3 How perpetrators may exploit victims in order to prevent		
5 Assess police strategies for dealing with public protection incidents	Disruption and detection strategies	1.4 Link between abuse and the long-term effects on a victim's health, education and social standing		
	Abuse of position of authority	2.1 Approaches to investigation used by law enforcement agencies and partners		
	Media influence upon perceptions of policing strategies	2.2 Data on conviction rates for offenders		
		2.3 Consideration of thematic reports		
		2.4 Role of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) in managing offenders		
		2.5 The Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) referral process and Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements		
		2.6 Use of community intelligence to manage offenders		
		3.1 Serious and organised crime definitions e.g. Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)		
		3.2 Links between serious and organised crime and public protection issues e.g. sexual offences, modern slavery, sex work and prostitution, child abuse		
		3.3 Disruption and detection strategies		
		4.1 Relevant strategies and reports, including:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPCC Report: The Use of Police Powers to Perpetrate Sexual Violence (2012) NPCC National Strategy to address the issue of police officers and staff who abuse their position for a sexual purpose (2017) HMICFRS PEEL Spotlight report - Abuse of position for a sexual purpose (2019) 		
		4.2 Psychology of an offender's use of position of authority to commit offences, including sexual offences		
		(See also under 'Maintaining Professional Standards', module DPP6020M Professionalising the Police Service)		
		5.1 Media influences upon social perceptions of policing strategy		
		5.2 Effect of high-profile cases resulting in major investigations e.g. Operation Yew Tree, Sarah Everard case and other Violence Against Women and Girls cases		
		5.3 Link between media spotlighting and changes to police strategy		

Criminal Justice

1 Critically assess the impact of options available to reduce re-offending	The individual and society: impact on the criminal justice system	1.1 How the diverse nature of society impacts upon the criminal justice system; the importance of valuing diversity and inclusion and the necessity for integrity and fairness across all Criminal Justice System matters	DPP6021M - Preventative Measures and Investigation	6.1, 6.2, 6.6
	Youth Offender Service	1.2 How socio-economic, mental health, diversity issues can impact on individuals progressing through the criminal justice		
	Reducing re-offending	1.3 The role of the Youth Offender Service and Youth Justice Board in diverting young people away from crime		
		1.4 Reducing the possibility of re-offending by:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions and diversions coupled with disposals Integrated offender management Rehabilitation 		
		1.5 Potential impacts of other interventions and diversions, including reparative, rehabilitative, restorative or punitive justice on		
		1.6 Importance of effective partnership collaboration with Police and Crime Commissioners, partners and wider agencies		

Digital Policing

1 Apply the vulnerability and risk assessment principles in a digital environment	Vulnerability and risk assessment principles	1.1 Use of the College of Policing vulnerability and risk assessment principles in a digital investigation, including:	DPP6022M - Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas	6.1, 6.2, 6.6
2 Manage a digital crime scene and secure evidence	Partner agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators of vulnerability-related risk Professional curiosity in identifying and managing potential risks of harm or injury 	(FOC linked to LO1, LO2, LO3, LO4)	
3 Apply appropriate procedures in relation to extraction of data from electronic devices	Digital crime scene management and securing	1.2 Partner agencies who are able to provide support and reduce further risk of harm or injury, including provision of digital advice, including:		
4 Apply case file digital evidence practice and procedures for court presentation	Data extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibilities under the Victims Code in relation to referrals 		
	Digital exhibits and national file standards	2.1 How to manage a digital crime scene and apply necessary procedures to identify, seize, secure and process digital evidence		
	Interpretations and analysis from digital evidence	2.2 Influences of forensic science on the initial actions at a crime scene in relation to digital devices		
		2.3 Processes for gathering and managing digital evidence/information that is pertinent to the investigation, including the type of evidence that may be obtained		
		2.4 Guidance and processes applicable to an international and/or European investigation/enquiry		
		3.1 Principles for the extraction of material from digital devices, including APP guidance to maximise digital information and		
		3.2 Implications on Police of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 in relation to the extraction of information from an electronic device, including:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative and procedural requirements e.g. authorised persons, sanctioning officers Process to complete a Digital Processing Notice Considerations where the individual may be vulnerable (including where vulnerability indicators are not present) 		
		4.1 Managing digital exhibits and adhering to national file		
		4.2 Interpretations and analysis that can be drawn from digital evidence		

Countering Terrorism						
1 Explain the national countering terrorism structure	National counter terrorism structure	1.1 National Counter Terrorism Policing HQ (NCTPHQ)	DPP6022M - Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas	6.1, 6.2		
2 Review and understand insider threats in relation to countering terrorism	Methods of funding/enabling terrorism	1.2 National Counter Terrorism Policing Operations Centre (NCTPOC)				
		1.3 Counter Terrorism Command (CTC)				
		1.4 Counter Terrorism Unit (CTU)				
		1.5 Counter Terrorism Intelligence Unit (CTIU)				
		1.6 Special Branch				
		1.7 Security Service				
		1.8 National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NaCTSO)				
		1.9 Importance of partnership working, including international				
		1.10 Methods of funding/enabling terrorism:				
		• Money laundering				
		• Fraud				
		• Identity theft				
		2.1 Definition of the 'insider threat'				
		2.2 The common causes of an 'insider threat' scenario e.g. data loss, disaffection, duress				
2.3 Signs that a person could be vulnerable to an 'insider threat'						
2.4 Impact on the organisation of the 'insider threat'						
2.5 Methods to prevent, detect or deter individuals who might be						
Response Policing						
1 Critically evaluate public perceptions of response policing	Public perceptions of policing in a response context	1.1 Theories of the psychology of human behaviour	DPP6022M - Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas (FOC linked to LO3 and LO4)	6.1, 6.2, 6.3		
2 Understand the importance of managing trauma and mental wellbeing in response policing	Impact of incidents on individuals and/or groups	1.2 Crowd psychology				
		1.3 Negotiating and influencing in complex response situations				
		1.4 Skills, tactics and tools for exerting emotional influence				
		1.5 Police occupational culture				
		1.6 Police integrity and corruption				
		1.7 Police diversity				
		1.8 Cross-cultural differences within society				
		1.9 Policing marginalised people				
		1.10 Public perceptions:				
		• Fear of crime and perceptions of safety				
		• Satisfaction and confidence				
		• Procedural justice				
		• Legitimacy				
3 Critically evaluate response policing in the context of dealing with critical and major incidents	Mental wellbeing in policing	2.1 Types of incident/situations that can cause trauma				
		2.2 Importance of managing effects of trauma				
		2.3 Common signs and reactions of trauma				
		2.4 Support available to individuals and groups by the Emergency				
		2.5 Content moved to Wellbeing and Resilience 2.1a				
		2.6 Content moved to Wellbeing and Resilience 2.2a				
		2.7 Content moved to Wellbeing and Resilience 2.3a				
		2.8 Content moved to Wellbeing and Resilience 2.4a				
		3.1 Role and responsibilities of the first responder at a critical				
		3.2 Recording all decisions within a critical incident				
		3.3 Debriefing a critical incident				
		3.4 High profile examples of critical and major incidents				
		4 Apply appropriate responses when dealing with an incident involving an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)			Dealing with critical and major incidents	3.5 Lessons learned from these incidents
3.6 How this affects joint interoperability in future similar incidents						
3.7 Use of emotional intelligence						
3.8 Importance of applying JESIP at a joint emergency services incident e.g. road traffic collision with fire and ambulance present						
3.9 Use of the Joint Decision Model at joint emergency services						
3.10 The primacy rule at a major incident						
3.11 Lessons learned from previous joint emergency services incidents						
3.12 Future developments e.g. joint command structures/joint command centres						
4.1 Definition of what is meant by the term Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) and the terms that they may be referred as e.g. Drone, Remotely Piloted Aerial System (RPAS) etc.						
4.2 Legislative requirements for flying drones, including weight, separation distances, operator registration, pilot qualification etc.						
4.3 The role of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) in relation to Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and associated CAA permissions and Operational Authorisations						
4.4 Police powers available when responding to an incident involving drones, contained in the Air Traffic Management and Unmanned Aircraft Act 2021						
4.5 Air Navigation Order 2016 offences that are most likely to be encountered during a response to a report of unlawful drone use						
4.6 Procedures to follow when dealing with an incident involving the unlawful use of a drone						
Policing Communities						
1 Employ relevant strategies and initiatives to deliver effective community policing	Incidents and cases that have affected the community relationship with the police	1.1 Content removed			DPP6022M - Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas (FOC linked to LO1)	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6
	Methodology of effective community policing	1.2 Content removed				
		1.3 Content removed				
		1.4 Content removed				
		1.5 Methods currently employed to deliver effective policing to the community:				
		• Use of Community Impact Assessments				
		• Trigger points/trigger incidents				
		• Use of evidenced-based policing approaches/methods				
		1.6 Understanding community problems, issues and concerns regarding policing practice				
		1.7 Areas of policing where evidence-based research may benefit the level of service provided to the community				
		1.8 Impact of policing resources on community policing				
		1.9 Effectiveness of early intervention/early action initiatives				
		1.10 Engagement with Faith and Policing Partnership initiatives				
		1.11 Methods of adapting policing style to police minority groups				
		1.12 Effectiveness of initiatives/approaches made by other organisations (statutory and voluntary)				
		1.13 Why there is a historical mistrust of the police by some sections of society				
		1.14 How historical mistrust can manifest itself in confrontations				
		1.15 High profile cases where such confrontations have taken				
		1.16 Measures to reduce tension and improve trust				
		1.17 Use of community tension indicators				
		1.18 Impact of community engagement on police legitimacy				
1.19 Impact of engagement on community confidence						
1.20 Identification of key stakeholders:						
• Partner organisations						
• Groups						
• Individuals						
• Police						
1.21 Typology and influences on community partnerships						
1.22 How to develop an effective community engagement strategy:						
• Aim and benefit(s) of community engagement						
• Pros and cons of different methods of engagement						
• Using community engagement to identify and prioritise problem-solving activity						
• Role of social media, including communication/marketing methods						
Roads Policing						
1 Administer preliminary impairment tests (PIT) and obtain evidential drink/drug driving specimens in accordance with relevant powers and processes	Preliminary Impairment Tests (PIT)	1.1 Offences relating to driving/controlling shipping, aviation and guided transport systems and being unfit through drink or drugs, including forms to be completed	DPP6022M - Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas (FOC linked to LO1)	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6		
2 Evaluate the organised criminal activity types using the road network and how these can be countered	Drug types and their influences	1.2 Drug types and the signs of their influence in an individual, including:				
		• Cannabis, opiates, stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens				
		2.1 Operating methods of criminal gangs on the road network:				
		• Ports of entry, including clandestine entry				
		• Tampering with vehicle security and vehicle cloning				
		• County lines				
		• Insurance fraud (cash for crash)				
		2.2 Additional types of criminal activity that are facilitated by the road network, including:				
		• Drug smuggling, counterfeit and stolen goods,				
		• Human trafficking (including child sexual exploitation) and illegal immigration				
		• Bulk theft (e.g. fuel)				
		• Waste crime				
		2.3 Impact of roads-related organised crime activity at a national, regional and local level (financial and non-financial)				
		2.4 Strategies to disrupt and reduce criminal and terrorist activity on the roads, including (but not limited to):				
• Intelligence-led operations, including Automatic Number Plate Recognition						
• Targeting offenders						
• Initial investigation of minor offences leading to more major crime being identified						
• Action (ACT) and reaction (REACT) reports						
• Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA)						
2.5 Agencies and organisations that contribute to disrupting roads related criminality:						
• Government agencies e.g. British Transport Police (BTP), Harbour and Docks Police, Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA), Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA), His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC)						
• Non-governmental agencies e.g. Motor Insurance Bureau (MIB), banking and finance industry, immigration enforcement, Highways England (HE), vehicle and trailer manufacturers etc.						

		<p>3.1 Relevant legislation, licencing requirements and offences associated with taxis (hackney carriages and private hire vehicles)</p> <p>3.2 Offences associated with using a motor vehicle or trailer in a dangerous condition and options for dealing with the offence</p> <p>3.3 General vehicle construction and use, including exemptions</p>		
Information and Intelligence				
<p>1 Explore information and intelligence gathering in a policing environment</p> <p>2 Critically explore the concepts of risk in relation to intelligence</p> <p>3 Demonstrate an understanding of intelligence research and analysis</p> <p>4 Understand key intelligence roles and the tasking and co-ordination process</p> <p>5 Provide effective intelligence to support live-time/crime in action situations</p> <p>6 Apply appropriate processes for presenting data</p>	<p>Information and intelligence gathering</p> <p>Sources of information</p> <p>Concepts of risk in relation to intelligence</p> <p>Information and intelligence: analysis and evaluation</p> <p>Intelligence collection plans</p> <p>Intelligence roles and functions</p> <p>Tasking and co-ordination</p> <p>Live-time/crime in action</p> <p>Presenting information</p>	<p>1.1 Relevant intelligence professional profiles for the role, including key accountabilities and behaviours</p> <p>1.2 Policing purposes for which information and intelligence may be gathered</p> <p>1.3 Sources of information and/or intelligence appropriate to a policing operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europol (Five Eyes)/Interpol (I-24/7) • ACRO • International Law Enforcement Alerts Platform (I-LEAP) • Home Office Immigration Enforcement • Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU) • Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU) • National Crime Agency (NCA) • MAPP – Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement • National and Local Government Agency Intelligence Network (GAIN) • Community intelligence • Neighbourhood watch • Local police forces • Agencies and border control, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) - UK Prison and Probation Service (UKPPS) - National Border Targeting Centre (NBTC) within Border Force - Border police command • Specialist agencies and departments • Prison Intelligence Officers (PIO) • Other sources <p>1.4 Considerations regarding gathering information and intelligence to meet the needs of an operation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation and correct use and application of search warrants • Methods of gathering information and intelligence • Data integrity • Intelligence products required <p>1.5 How intelligence moves between Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCU), National Crime Agency (NCA), forces and other</p> <p>1.6 Process for receiving, assessing and recording incoming information</p> <p>1.7 Use of the National Intelligence Model (NIM)</p> <p>2.1 Concepts of risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actionable intelligence • Developmental intelligence <p>2.2 Management of risk in law enforcement</p> <p>2.3 Methods of analysis and evaluation of information and</p> <p>3.1 Purpose of research and analysis in intelligence</p> <p>3.2 Sources of appropriate quantitative and qualitative data for intelligence reports/analytical reports e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet Intelligence and Investigation (I3) • Closed source • Internal/external • Confidential <p>3.3 Suitability of data for intelligence purposes e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validity • Reliability (including accuracy) • Confidentiality • Availability <p>3.4 How to analyse and evaluate suitable data and information for analytical products and intelligence collection plans and analytical products</p> <p>3.5 How to identify significant features, gaps and unexpected results in the intelligence data</p> <p>3.6 Ongoing maintenance of intelligence record management</p> <p>3.7 Possible contents of an intelligence collection plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms of reference • Identification of intelligence gaps and how these could be overcome • Identification and assessed threat, risk and harm <p>4.1 Role and functions of specialists (e.g. analyst, researcher, intelligence manager, financial investigator)</p> <p>4.2 Benefits of the analyst function</p> <p>4.3 Functions and products that a data analyst can provide</p> <p>4.4 Analytical techniques used by the analyst</p> <p>4.5 How to effectively task an analyst/researcher</p> <p>4.6 Importance of ensuring that operations and investigations are effectively reviewed within the analysis, in particular post-operations</p> <p>4.7 How to participate effectively in the tasking and co-ordination process</p> <p>4.8 Levels of tasking and co-ordination according to the</p> <p>4.9 How to develop intelligence to meet tasking and co-ordination group requirements</p> <p>4.10 How to prepare evidence for the tasking and co-ordination group meeting</p> <p>4.11 Presenting evidence at the tasking and co-ordination group meeting</p> <p>5.1 Types of live-time/crime in action situations in intelligence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-planned and spontaneous events • Firearms operation • Warrants <p>5.2 Actions to take in order to support live-time/crime in action situations in intelligence</p> <p>6.1 Considerations for presenting (or disseminating) intelligence products, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Products that may be presented/disseminated e.g. intelligence briefings • Events where intelligence products can be presented/disseminated e.g. Daily Intelligence Meetings (DIMs), Court • Styles for presenting/disseminating intelligence information e.g. written, visual, verbal <p>6.2 Processes to escalate information or intelligence for further attention, including threat, risk, harm and vulnerability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and local force requirements regarding protection of sources, disclosure, sensitive information and confidential briefings • Appropriate protection of documents and audit trails 	DPP6022M - Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6
Conducting Investigations				
<p>1 Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of 'volume and priority' crime and 'serious and complex' investigations</p> <p>2 Demonstrate how to gather information/intelligence and material in investigations</p> <p>3 Employ appropriate strategies when dealing with complex interviews</p> <p>4 Understand appropriate procedures when engaged in overseas enquiries/investigations</p> <p>5 Understand the importance of reflective learning from investigations and interviews</p>	<p>Definitions of 'volume and priority' crime and 'serious and complex' investigations</p> <p>Specific considerations for particular types of investigation</p> <p>Information/intelligence or material in investigations</p> <p>Specialists available to support an investigation</p> <p>Cognitive/enhanced interviewing</p> <p>International/European enquiries/investigations</p> <p>Reflective learning and de-briefing</p>	<p>1.1 Define 'volume and priority' crime and 'serious and complex' investigations and identify what factors will escalate a volume and priority crime to serious and complex</p> <p>1.2 Specific considerations to be taken into account when dealing with the following investigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-social behaviour and disputes • Hate crime and incidents (including proportionate response and the importance of proving hostility) • Public protection (including safeguarding, multi-agency response and information sharing) • Death and serious injury on the roads • Public order • Firearms • Extremism • Terrorism <p>1.3 Escalation routes to supervisors, including the specialists to be involved</p> <p>2.1 Gathering material/intelligence e.g. reports or referrals from other local/international agencies</p> <p>(See also under 'Information and Intelligence')</p> <p>2.2 Role of specialists in retrieving information/intelligence or material from devices</p> <p>(See also under 'Digital Policing')</p> <p>2.3 How to understand and interpret results of specialist reports and question/test results and assumption</p> <p>3.1 Psychological and physiological influences on memory (including impact of trauma)</p> <p>3.2 Different methodologies for conducting an interview i.e. cognitive/enhanced cognitive</p> <p>3.3 The evidence base associated with interview methodologies and memory recall</p> <p>3.3 Effects of personal attitudes, stereotyping views, values and bias on the investigation process</p> <p>3.4 Strategies for dealing with the potential impact of such attitudes, stereotyping views, values or bias</p> <p>3.4a Importance of dealing with a person without judgement, fairly and in a manner appropriate to their needs</p> <p>3.5 Instances when obtaining an initial account should be used/not used</p> <p>3.6 PACE requirements when an urgent interview is considered</p> <p>3.7 Procedures for dealing with a 'no comment' interview</p> <p>3.8 Methods of probing the initial account and detail provided</p> <p>4.1 Key legislation and processes applicable to international, enquiries/investigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine policing, custody, conviction, identity checks and specialist checks for FNOs 	DPP6022M - Evaluation of Operational Policing Areas (FOC linked to LO2 and LO3)	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6

		<p>4.2 Additional investigative considerations in an international crime context, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutual Legal Assistance and Police to Police channels • Bad character • Foreign National Offender disruption • Transferring victim allegations overseas for investigation and live links • Biometric exchange mechanisms • ACRO <p>4.2a Importance of confirming the identity of offenders under investigation and methods of doing so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialist support / agencies • Seizure of Identity Documents • Home Office Immigration Enforcement • ACRO request and responses • NPCC International Crime Coordination Centre <p>4.3 Situations when an officer may be required to assist in an overseas enquiry/investigation and considerations in respect of data sharing</p> <p>(See also under 'Information and Intelligence')</p> <p>4.4 Services available to an investigation for both intelligence and evidential material</p> <p>4.5 Mutual legal assistance, letters of request and obligations for incoming and outgoing requests</p> <p>4.6 Approvals and procedures to be adhered to when required to deploy overseas</p> <p>4.7 Extradition processes for inbound and outbound requests</p> <p>4.8 The range of tactical options that can be used at a border in a manhunt</p> <p>5.1 Importance of operational learning e.g. personal reflective practice and learning</p> <p>5.2 Effective de-briefing</p> <p>5.3 Organisational lessons learnt</p>	
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Introduction to Coaching, Mentoring and Assessment				
1 Understand coaching and mentoring approaches in professional policing	Definition of 'coaching' and 'mentoring'	1.1 Definition of the terms 'coaching' and 'mentoring'	DPP6020M - Professionalising the Police Service	6.2, 6.3, 6.4
	Coaching and mentoring processes	1.2 Coaching and mentoring theories and their relevance to a policing context		
2 Understand the role of assessment in professional policing education	Learning in the workplace	1.3 How mentoring can be an aid to learning, development and performance		
	Work-based assessment	1.4 How coaching and mentoring may enable individuals to meet personal, professional and organisational goals		
	Assessment processes in professional policing	1.5 Considerations when planning or participating in a coaching and/or mentoring session		
		1.6 Support networks for coaching and mentoring		
		1.7 How learning achieved through coaching/mentoring can be transferred into the workplace		
		1.8 Benefits of workplace learning and secondments as part of the professional developmental process		
		2.1 The concept of work-based assessment		
		2.2 Forms of assessment e.g. formative/summative		
		2.3 Roles and responsibilities of the assessor		
		2.4 Key stages of the assessment process		
		2.5 Providing and receiving feedback		
		2.6 How competence is achieved		
		2.7 Post-assessment progression		
		2.8 Developing a consistent approach to assessment and assessment processes		
		2.9 Standardisation processes used in police assessments		
		2.10 Creating a robust quality assurance process		

Degree-Holder Entry Programme
Advanced learning in specific areas of professional practice
(Level 6)

High-level Learning Outcomes	Learning Content Heading	Minimum Content Coverage	Degree-Holder Entry Programme Consolidated Learning (Module)	Degree-Holder Entry Programme Consolidated Learning (Learning Outcome)
<p align="center">Note: Learning, development and professional practice should only be undertaken in one of the following areas Only Conducting Investigations learning is applied within the investigation entry routes programmes.</p>				
Response Policing				
1 Critically assess and evolve strategies for effective response policing in challenging circumstances	<p>Specific response policing challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • street gangs • knife crime • firearms incidents <p>Social and political change</p> <p>Analysing and reporting in a response policing context</p> <p>Resourcing demands on response policing</p> <p>Strategies to ensure personal wellbeing and resilience in relation to response policing</p>	<p>1.1 Street gang culture and their power within communities</p> <p>1.2 Reducing knife crime</p> <p>1.3 Circumstances constituting a firearms incident</p> <p>1.4 Role of the NDM in firearms incidents</p> <p>1.5 Building trust - how the police can build trust with the vulnerable e.g. homeless people, missing persons</p> <p>1.6 The 'pack mentality' and the actions of organised low-level crime syndicates e.g. shoplifting teams, pick pockets</p> <p>1.7 Recording police action on social media</p> <p>1.8 How to increase police visibility and accessibility to the public</p> <p>1.9 Impact of social and political change upon response policing</p> <p>1.10 How response policing has adapted to a reduction in police numbers and growing financial constraints</p> <p>1.11 Analysing and reporting on issues such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current policing awareness of social/community issues • Cultural/socio-political influences and change <p>1.12 PEEL reports into police effectiveness</p> <p>1.13 Reforms required to enable the police service to fulfil its primary functions</p> <p>1.14 Potential impact of resourcing demands on policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doing more with less money and fewer officers • Increasing and different demands e.g. mental health and social issues, technical/digital crime, extremism • Staffing levels, abstractions and availability • Maintaining morale when faced with extent and pace of change <p>1.15 How response policing can deal with challenges posed by issues of resourcing</p> <p>1.16 How personal pressures generated by response policing can be alleviated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal time management - balancing efficiency and effectiveness with professionalism and stress levels • Personal coping strategies, including formal channels of support <p>(See also under 'Wellbeing and Resilience')</p>	<p>DPP6023M - Specialist Research Study</p> <p>(FOC linked to LO1)</p>	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7
Policing Communities				
1 Critically evaluate a range of interventions that can be employed to promote community engagement	<p>Community policing: intervention options</p> <p>Evaluating community engagement strategies</p> <p>Community policing: future challenges and opportunities</p>	<p>1.1 Information gathering and analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community intelligence • Community tension indicators • Monitoring communities <p>1.2 How to develop a hypothesis for community policing, based on information</p> <p>1.3 Options for interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem analysis and solving techniques <p>1.4 Potential impacts of police interventions upon community confidence, and achieving a reduction in crime and disorder</p> <p>1.5 Resource allocation strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and reduction strategies • Strategies for defusing tension <p>1.6 Reflective practice</p> <p>1.7 How results can be used to inform future community policing strategies</p> <p>1.8 Based on ongoing community engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of emerging issues, problems or concerns faced by the community • Impact on community/service • Encouraging community ownership of a community issue <p>1.9 Community expectations versus partnership capabilities</p> <p>1.10 Justification/rationale for/against further examination of issue, problem or concern</p> <p>1.11 Key considerations related to possible intervention e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community layout • Timing(s) of intervention • Resources • Contingencies • Cost <p>1.12 Potential future challenges and opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial constraints • Competing priorities • Resourcing challenges/expectations • Ability to continue to deliver community policing in its present form • Advances in technology <p>1.13 Future role of community police officers and special constabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolving knowledge and skills requirements • Adaptability to changing needs and priorities 	<p>DPP6023M - Specialist Research Study</p>	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7
Roads Policing				
<p>1 Critically evaluate how effective roads policing (and associated legislation/regulation) can reduce injuries and fatalities</p> <p>2 Analyse the contribution of roads policing to disrupting crimes enabled by the road network</p> <p>3 Compare the NPCC roads policing strategy with local force strategies and initiatives</p>	<p>Role of legislation/regulation and strategies for reducing roads collisions injuries and fatalities on the roads</p> <p>Disrupting crimes using the road network</p> <p>Local and National strategies</p>	<p>1.1 Role of roads policing in tackling the 'fatal four' and other road traffic offences</p> <p>1.2 Importance, function and limitations of the STATS19 reporting process</p> <p>1.3 Social acceptance of road death and injury</p> <p>1.4 Offences contained in sections 1-3 RTA 1988 and how they deal with incidents where death or injury results</p> <p>1.5 Contribution to road safety made by the drug drive offences in sections 4 and 5A of the RTA 1988</p> <p>1.6 Effectiveness of the laws restricting speed, prohibiting mobile phone use and driver distraction.</p> <p>2.1 Links between road traffic offences and other forms of criminality</p> <p>2.2 Role of roads policing in respect of specific offences (e.g burglary, trafficking, County Lines)</p> <p>2.3 Use of intelligence and other data insights in directing roads policing activity</p> <p>2.4 Risks and benefits associated with conducting a traffic stop (engagement, explanation, encouragement, education and enforcement)</p> <p>2.5 Use of pursuits, training and decision making to disrupt crimes</p> <p>3.1 Priorities for roads policing at a national level and the ways forces contribute to achieving them</p> <p>3.2 Priorities for roads policing at a local force level and the partnerships that contribute to these</p>	<p>DPP6023M - Specialist Research Study</p>	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7
Information and Intelligence				
<p>1 Critically review the role and importance of cross-border co-operation in relation to information and intelligence</p> <p>2 Analyse the effectiveness of the National Intelligence Model (NIM)</p> <p>3 Critically analyse the effectiveness of information and intelligence in policing operations</p> <p>4 Critically review the specialist support</p>	<p>Local force structures</p> <p>Cross-border co-operation</p> <p>NIM as a business process</p> <p>Information and intelligence tactical options</p> <p>Specialist support available</p> <p>Intelligence support on complex</p>	<p>1.1 Role of local level command structures and neighbourhood policing teams and/or local force processes</p> <p>1.2 Cross-border issues and the inter-relationship and co-operation of more than one force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level guidance • Regional guidance • Local force guidance <p>1.3 Serious and organised crime operating nationally and/or internationally</p> <p>1.4 Role of dedicated units and other local resources dealing with these crimes and the role of intelligence in aiding them</p> <p>2.1 NIM as a business process</p>	<p>DPP6023M - Specialist Research Study</p>	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7

Red text denotes a practical application and thus alignment with FOC

available to support complex investigations	investigations	2.2 How assets inform the NIM process: • Types of assets
5 Evaluate how intelligence roles support complex investigations	Methods of evaluation: pre-, during and post- operation	2.3 Inter-relation of intelligence and analytical products in shaping objectives
6 Critically evaluate processes for effective briefing and debriefing and applying lessons learned	Using lessons learned to influence policing strategies	2.4 Strategic tasking and co-ordination 2.5 Resourcing considerations 2.6 Tactical options menu: • Prevention • Intelligence • Enforcement • Reassurance
		3.1 Reflective examination of police operation(s) where information and intelligence was critical to the outcome: • Areas of good practice • Areas of development
		Please note the following content is also contained in the Conducting Investigations specialism
		4.1 Role of internal specialists and their differing response to volume and complex crime, including: • Crime Scene Investigator • Digital or traditional forensics specialists • Area specialists e.g. modern slavery single point of contact (SPOC) • Digital Media Investigator • Financial Investigator • Senior Investigating Officer
		4.2 Understanding reports obtained from professionals supporting or advising the investigation, including forensic specialists
		5.1 Relevant legislation in relation to complex investigations
		5.2 Covert methods and their use in an investigation
		5.3 Authorities required for obtaining information e.g. RIPA
		5.4 How to process sensitive information
		5.5 Public Interest Immunity (PII) and disclosure of sensitive material
		5.6 Organisational memory and the role it plays in strategic thinking
		6.1 Methods of evaluation: pre-, during and post-operation
		6.2 Briefing and de-briefing using recognised national formats (i.e. IIMARCH, SAFCOM)
		6.3 List of sources to draw outcomes from: • Debriefing records • Authority reviews • Impact assessments • Audit trails • Operational intelligence assessments • Results analysis
		6.4 Organisational learning regarding handling, and use of, information and intelligence
		6.5 Strategic impacts of data breaches on police forces
		6.6 Feeding results back into policing strategies

Conducting Investigations				
1 Explain the processes employed in complex investigations	Additional investigative strategies for complex investigations	1.1 Relevant legislation in relation to complex investigations	DPP6023M - Specialist Research Study	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7
2 Apply appropriate fast-track actions in an investigation	Briefing and de-briefing models in complex investigations	1.2 Types of offending that will be serious and complex e.g. offences which: • Involve the use of violence, including weapons and firearms • Are sexual assaults • Can result in substantial financial gain • Cause substantial financial loss to the victim • Are conducted by a large number of persons in pursuit of a common purpose • Involve death or serious injury on the roads	DPP6021M - Preventative Measures and Investigation (FOC linked to LO2, LO3, LO5 and LO6)	
3 Engage with specialists who can contribute to a complex investigation	Fast-track actions	1.3 Initial assessment and management of potential vulnerabilities of victim(s)/witness(es)/suspect(s)		
4 Understand disclosure in a complex or major investigation	Covert methods in investigations	1.4 Additional strategies that may be required to support the investigation (e.g. use of media, mass DNA screening etc.)		
5 Provide support for victims, witnesses and offenders (where appropriate) in complex investigations	Specialist roles and support available in complex investigations	1.5 Community considerations, including community engagement, impact assessment and use of Independent Advisory Groups		
6 Apply appropriate interviewing techniques in complex investigations	Disclosure in complex or major investigations, including sensitive material	1.6 Briefing and de-briefing using recognised national formats (i.e. IIMARCH, SAFCOM)		
7 Understand cold cases reviews	Victims and witnesses in complex investigations	1.7 Recording the tasking of others, including experts or tactical advisors		
	Interviewing in complex investigations	1.8 Additional investigative processes that may be required e.g. Inquests		
	Cold case reviews	1.9 Impact that family court/parallel proceedings may have on an investigation, including: • Sharing information under the Children's Act 1989 (duty to safeguard and promote welfare of children) • Why partners may need access to the information irrespective of investigation needs • Specialist advice available, including the 2013 Protocol and Good Practice Model • Civil vs criminal law; private vs public		
		1.10 Establishing the level of involvement in an incident or joint criminal enterprise		
		1.11 Other warrants, civil orders or injunctions that may be required e.g. production orders		
		1.12 Role of coroner		
		1.13 Welfare of self and others during an investigation		
		1.14 Issues/actions associated with first-hand, delayed, third-party or anonymous reporting		
		1.15 Procedures for dealing with fatal and non-fatal offences		
		1.16 Threat, risk, harm and vulnerability of serious and complex offending		
		1.17 Role of the CPS, early engagement and pre-trial case		
		1.18 Case discussions prior to engaging a specialist e.g. Forensic Medical Examiner		
		1.19 Logistics of disclosure during complex or major investigations e.g. case management systems and databases (e.g. MIRSAP/HOLMES)		
		2.1 Fast-track actions, including specialists that need to be involved e.g. crime scene investigators or forensic collision investigators		
		2.2 Conducting, prioritising and recording fast-track responses in an auditable and retrievable format		
		3.1 Role of internal specialists and their differing response to volume and complex crime, including: • Crime Scene Investigator • Digital or traditional forensics specialists • Area specialists e.g. modern slavery single point of contact (SPOC) • Digital Media Investigator • Financial Investigator • Senior Investigating Officer		
		3.2 Understanding reports obtained from professionals supporting or advising the investigation, including forensic specialists		
		3.3 Covert methods and their use in an investigation		
		4.1 Authorities required for obtaining information e.g. RIPA		
		4.2 How to process sensitive information		
		4.3 Public Interest Immunity (PII) and disclosure of sensitive material		
		5.1 Impact of trauma on victim(s) and witnesses involved in complex and serious offending		
		5.2 Support required for victims, including therapeutic support, consent issues and maintaining on-going support throughout the investigation and compliance with the Victims Code of Practice		
		5.3 Professional support that may be involved		
		5.4 The role of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)		
		(See also under 'Public Protection' module DPP6021M - Preventative		
		5.5 How to work with victims e.g. special measures, withdrawal of support for the prosecution, retraction or partial retraction		
		5.6 Victim's right to review		
		6.1 Skills and behaviours of interviewers, including how these would need to be employed, depending on the nature of the investigation		

6.2 Specialists who may need to be involved in complex interviews, including:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical advisor (as to fitness for interview) • Interpreter • Appropriate adult • Legal advisor • Witness intermediary • Interview Advisor
6.3 Liaison with Specialist Investigative Interviewers and/or the Interview Advisor in the context of:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviewees with complex needs • Serious and complex crime investigations
6.4 Considerations and procedures regarding recording interview(s) in complex cases
6.5 Methods of exploration of a young witness' understanding of the concept of truthfulness
6.6 How to manage inconsistent accounts, allegations
6.7 Ongoing processes for witness management in complex cases
6.8 Dealing with a witness who becomes a suspect in complex investigations
7.1 Types of reviews, statutory or non-statutory, including cold case reviews