

Liverpool John Moores University

Title: Introduction to Policing
Status: Definitive
Code: **4300PS** (126319)
Version Start Date: 01-08-2021

Owning School/Faculty: Justice Studies
Teaching School/Faculty: Justice Studies

Team	Leader
Ian Whitfield	Y

Academic Level: FHEQ4
Credit Value: 20
Total Delivered Hours: 55
Total Learning Hours: 200
Private Study: 145

Delivery Options

Course typically offered: Semester 1

Component	Contact Hours
Lecture	22
Online	11
Workshop	22

Grading Basis: 40 %

Assessment Details

Category	Short Description	Description	Weighting (%)	Exam Duration
Essay	Essay	2500 word essay	60	
Portfolio	Portfolio	Portfolio (2000 words)	40	

Aims

Students will examine the history and development of the British policing model and the underpinning features and philosophy. They will examine the modern policing and wider law enforcement landscape, the organisations and bodies that comprise it, what each does and how they interact.

Students will develop an understanding of the role and position of the police in contemporary society and the nature of the relationship with the community they

serve.

Learning Outcomes

After completing the module the student should be able to:

- 1 Define the purpose and functions of the police service, and those of the wider law enforcement agencies.
- 2 Explain the legal and constitutional role of police officers and the police and the concepts of constabulary independence, police legitimacy and those issues that have an effect upon them.
- 3 Explain the agendas, policies and processes that both govern and support the delivery of policing on a local and national level.
- 4 Describe the nature and essential characteristics of police and community relations.
- 5 Consider the requirements of a policing career and engage in active career planning and reflection

Learning Outcomes of Assessments

The assessment item list is assessed via the learning outcomes listed:

2500 word essay	2	3	4
2000 word portfolio	1	5	

Outline Syllabus

The history of 'the police', the concept of Crown Servant, the roles and responsibilities.

The essential characteristics of the British policing model and differences from other policing models.

The constituents of the wider law enforcement landscape, how they interact with both the police, and each other.

Learning Activities

Lectures, supported online Canvas activities and Workshops.

Notes

Lectures and other activities will provide the students with information, which they will then be able to apply to scenarios in workshop and seminars and to assessment tasks. Discussions and activities such as identifying how the police service works to serve current diverse communities.

Career Smart module submission is also included in this module. Students will the

Career Smart Explore module. This is a reflective and self-assessment process that requires students to reflect upon their personal strengths and areas for development and apply this to their choice of career, career development and career aspirations.

National Policing Curriculum

Indicative Content:-

Understanding the Police Constable Role

1.1 The history of the police: • The creation of the police (e.g. Peelian principles) •

The modern police service

1.2 The policing mission

1.3 What it means to be a police constable e.g. constabulary independence, crown servant

1.4 Roles and responsibilities of those charged with ensuring that the police deliver a professional service: • 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) (formerly Police Complaints Commission (IPCC)) • Chief Constables •

College of Policing • Staff Associations • Professional Standards

1.5 How Police and Crime Plans impact on the police service

2.1 Regional and national collaboration between forces

2.2 How the police service works with other law enforcement agencies to provide an effective national and international service, including: • National Crime Agency •

Special Branch • National Counter Terrorism Policing • Interpol • MI5 and MI6

2.3 Level of input and advice that can be provided by specialist agencies

2.4 Role of the constable in supporting these agencies

3.1 Social and historical context of 'policing by consent'

3.2 Constitutional position of the police

3.3 The concept of, and evidence, for, police legitimacy

3.4 The concept of 'procedural justice'

3.5 Role and importance of the public in policing (e.g. reporting crime, intelligence, informal social control, compliance)

3.6 Risks to maintaining public consent and their consequences (e.g. riots, lack of co-operation, lack of community cohesion)

3.7 Local accountability

4.1 Police officers; Special Constabulary; PCSOs; other police staff

4.2 Types of roles and functions performed: • Uniformed roles and functions •

Specialist roles and functions

4.3 How these roles and functions can work together to deliver fair and effective policing

7.1 Police reform

7.2 The Strategic Policing Requirement

7.3 Policing Vision 2025

7.4 Workforce Transformation in the Police Service 2018

Decision Making and Discretion

3.1 Definition of the term 'discretion'

- 3.2 How discretion plays an important part in the decision-making process in policing
- 3.3 The applicability of autonomy and discretion in effective policing
- 3.4 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)
- 4.1 Obstacles to making effective decisions
- 4.2 Strategies for effective decision-making
- 4.3 Application of discretion within the NDM
- 4.4 Where the use of discretion might/might not be applicable
- 4.5 Application of Authorised Professional Practice (APP) risk principles
- 4.6 Public interest
- 4.7 Applying the essence of the law
- 4.8 Risks involved when discretion is used as part of the decision-making process
- 4.9 Justifying the application of discretion in any decision-making process
- 5.1 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
- 5.2 Effects of personal experience, personal bias, values, cultural norms and emotions upon ethical decision-making, including: • Personal resilience • Cynicism • Empathy • Policing culture
- 5.3 The effect of using a 'default position' for decision making, based upon previous approaches

Learning Outcomes

Understanding the Police Constable Role

1,2,3,4,7

Decision Making and Discretion

3,4,5