

## Liverpool John Moores University

Title: Practice, Procedure and Criminal Law 1 DHEP  
Status: Definitive  
Code: **6201PSDH** (127476)  
Version Start Date: 01-08-2021  
  
Owning School/Faculty: Justice Studies  
Teaching School/Faculty: Justice Studies

Team	Leader
Emily Hughes	Y

**Academic Level:** FHEQ6  
**Credit Value:** 20  
**Total Delivered Hours:** 62  
**Total Learning Hours:** 200  
**Private Study:** 138

### Delivery Options

Course typically offered: S1, S2, Sum, NS2 (S2 for Jan)

Component	Contact Hours
Lecture	40
Seminar	10
Workshop	10

**Grading Basis:** 40 %

### Assessment Details

Category	Short Description	Description	Weighting (%)	Exam Duration
Essay	Essay	2000 word essay	30	
Exam	Exam	Exam MCA exam and exam	40	2
Portfolio	Portfolio	Work sample exercises	30	

### Aims

*To discuss in depth the purpose and relevance of Response Policing, investigating the varied roles, key responsibilities and skills needed. The module also aims to familiarise the students with the potential causes and levels of conflict, recognising the appropriate levels of response and de-escalation. Identifying the legislation and*

*guidance governing a lawful response to violence and the principles of negotiation and the use of force. Students will explore the core policing functions and strategies relating to policing the roads. Discussing the legislation and police powers to deal with the most common roads offences. Whilst examining the effects of anti-social behaviour on the roads. To provide the students with an understanding of how those engaged in front-line local policing can assist in combatting terrorism by gathering intelligence. Examining how the role of the front line officer can assist in identifying community vulnerabilities in a counter-terrorism context, and the appropriate actions they can take in safeguarding the public.*

*Students will gain an understanding of the fundamental principles, legislation and powers related to conducting, effective, ethical and professional interviews. Whilst identifying the policy, procedures and best practice, available on how to identify and work with people who are vulnerable, or at risk, who are part of a criminal investigation.*

*This module is assessed in conjunction with the Occupational Competencies Portfolio (OCP), and so will have an element containing pass or fail.*

## **Learning Outcomes**

After completing the module the student should be able to:

- 1 Explain the purpose, functions and powers of the Response Policing role and highlight legislation available to ensure the application of the appropriate responses to criminal activities that will be encountered within this role.
- 2 Identify the practical policing skills needed and responsibilities of the Response Policing role, when attending an incident as a first responder and the need for joint interoperability between emergency services. Differentiate between the causes of conflict within a policing context and the ethical and moral implication for the use of force as a police officer.
- 3 Determine the appropriate responses to differing police interventions, and the justification for all actions taken.
- 4 Explain the core policing functions, strategies, and legislation available to deal with a variety of road related crime and incidents.  
Recognise how the effective use of policing powers and authority may reduce the effects of roads related crime upon the victims and the community.
- 5 Demonstrate a comprehensive and detailed understanding of investigative methodologies.
- 6 Professionally challenge orthodoxy using balanced, logical and supported arguments in relation to the practice and procedure of relevant criminal law relating to terrorism and investigation whilst demonstrating intellectual flexibility and openness to new ideas in relation to the legislation, practice and procedure of investigations (including terrorism) and criminal law.
- 7 Explain how to operate ethically in complex and unpredictable contexts, requiring selection and application from a wide range of standard and innovative techniques utilised within the practice of police investigation, including initial investigative actions.
- 8 Communicate clearly and fluently, with the ability to engage effectively in academic and professional discussions whilst planning and implementing tasks with within agreed guidelines and Codes of Practice (e.g. PACE Act 1984; PEACE model of

interviewing).

## Learning Outcomes of Assessments

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

2000 word essay	1	2	3	5	6	8		
Exam MCA exam and exam	1	4						
Work sample exercises	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

## Outline Syllabus

*Response policing*

*Identifying and understanding conflict*

*Use of force - Legislation and practical application*

*Policing the roads*

*Conducting Investigations.*

*Terrorism.*

*Radicalisation.*

*Offences and Powers.*

## Learning Activities

Lectures, Seminars, Workshops, Directed Learning

## Notes

Indicative Content:

Response Policing

1 Review the overall scope of the response policing role, including associated risks and pressures.

1.1 Purpose of, and evidence base for, response policing

1.2 Relevance of the following to response policing: The Code of Ethics National Decision Model(NDM) National Intelligence Model (NIM)

1.3 Role of first responders, including administrative and reporting responsibilities

1.4 Role of others, including call takers, control room staff, duty inspector

1.5 Public views and expectations of police contact: Public scrutiny and perceptions

Management of community expectations Maintaining professional standards

1.6 Key considerations in response policing: Safeguarding Intelligence

Investigation Variations to response approach for different environments e.g. care homes Use of crime pattern analysis

1.7 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

1.8 Use of body-worn video, including the positive and negative aspects of its use  
1.9 Potential threat/risk of harm to self and others  
1.10 Complexities of incident-handling on the ground  
1.11 Principles of incident management: Taking the lead Recognising critical 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

2 Review the types of incident and crime likely to be encountered in response policing, and appropriate responses.

2.1 The police's role to protect the public: duty of care

2.2 Types of common incidents that first responders may attend: Non crime-related  
Crime-related

2.3 Types of crime: 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, serial GBH, Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)

2.4 Practical responses: reactive vs proactive policing 2.5 Dealing with public order situations e.g. minor disturbances, affray, violent disorder

3 Understand how to deal with issues of vulnerability when attending the scene of an incident as a first responder.

3.1 Importance of recognising vulnerability when attending incidents (including recognition that vulnerability indicators are not present) (See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk')

3.2 Procedures for dealing with: Individuals who suffer from mental health Vulnerable individuals Intimidated individuals Safeguarding (See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk')

3.3 Effective partnership working in relation to vulnerability and mental health, when responding to an incident

3.4 Support networks (including voluntary organisations) that could assist first responders in providing a suitable solution

4 Apply practical policing skills when attending an incident as a first responder.

4.1 How to apply pro-active principles to response policing

4.2 Conducting an initial investigation at the scene of an incident and having an investigative mind-set

4.3 Using THRIVE (Threat, Harm, Risk, Investigation, Vulnerability and Engagement) approach (See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk' and 'Conducting Investigations')

4.4 Recognising that the police may not be the most appropriate agency to deal with the incident

4.5 Importance of recognising on-going problems and seeking resolutions prior to referral

4.6 Multi-agency partnership referrals: benefits and challenges

4.7 Importance of caring for the victim Complying with the Victims' Code Taking victim concerns seriously Quality of treatment and empathy Follow-up

Understanding and managing victim expectations (See also under 'Criminal Justice')

4.8 Action to be taken when observing the use of a digital device by others (See also under 'Digital Policing')

4.9 How to secure/safeguard a device to ensure evidence is not overwritten,

corrupted or lost (See also under 'Digital Policing')

4.10 Actions to be taken when attending serious rail incidents e.g. trespass, obstruction of railway etc.

4.11 Procedures for carrying out traffic management at an incident

4.12 Legislation to be complied with, if force is used during arrest, including: Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 Criminal Law Act 1967 (See also under 'Managing Conflict')

4.13 How to maintain order and resolve conflict, and de-escalation, including dealing with violence and assaults on officers 4.14 Appropriate and proportionate action in dealing with potential disorder, including the minimum use of force

4.15 Examples of when discretion could be used (See also under 'Decision-Making and Discretion')

4.16 Principles of reasonable suspicion or belief: SHACKS mnemonic

4.17 Preservation of evidence

4.18 How evidence of first or early complaint is dealt with, including specialist evidence gathering requirements e.g. Early Evidence Kit

4.19 Methods of reducing the risk of cross-contamination at a scene through effective gathering, packaging and storage 4.20 Handling information and intelligence in a response environment

4.21 Specific considerations for responding to common high- risk incidents: Missing persons (definition, grading, procedure, debriefing) Domestic abuse Mental health (including restraint) Sudden death

5 Understand and apply legislation relevant to public order policing.

5.1 Definition of 'public order'

5.2 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

5.3 Role of police in public order incidents

6 Understand how to establish grounds and authority for carrying out a lawful search/entry and search.

6.1 What is meant by the terms 'search' and 'search objectives'

6.2 Establishing whether there are grounds for a lawful search or a lawful entry and search

6.3 Establishing the authority for the search before starting a search

6.4 Limitations when carrying out a search

7 Conduct a safe and lawful search of a person, vehicle or premises.

7.1 Potential health and safety risks related to a search or an entry and search

7.2 How to conduct a safe, lawful and effective search of: a person (including intimate searches) a vehicle premises an area

7.3 Factors that may indicate possession of digital devices when searching premises, vehicles and persons

8 Understand and apply appropriate powers to stop and search a person under Section 1 PACE 1984.

8.1 Definition of a 'stop and search' under Section 1 PACE 1984

8.2 Difference between a 'stop and account' and a 'stop and search'

- 8.3 Importance of employing an ethical 'stop and search' process according to the Best Use Of the Stop & Search Scheme
- 8.4 Potential impact of a 'search' or 'stop and search' on individuals and the community
- 8.5 Using a police search only when a power or authority exists
- 8.6 Alternative positive interventions if no stop search powers exist
- 8.7 When the threshold changes based on reasonable grounds
- 8.8 What constitutes a fair and effective 'stop and search' in accordance with the College of Policing definition
- 8.9 Impact of conscious/unconscious bias on 'stop and search'
- 8.10 Information that must be provided prior to a search taking place
- 8.11 Limitations when carrying out a search
- 8.12 How to deal with young persons during a 'stop and search'
- 8.13 How to identify vulnerability during stop search encounters (e.g. age, medical, peer/gang pressure)
- 8.14 Procedure to be carried out post search
- 8.15 Recording, monitoring and public scrutiny of stop searches

9 Undertake the role and responsibilities of a first responder to a major incident.

- 9.1 Definition of a 'critical incident' and 'major incident'
- 9.2 Difference between a critical incident and a major incident
- 9.3 Who can declare a major incident
- 9.4 Command structure at a major incident
- 9.5 Role and responsibilities of the first responder at a major incident
- 9.6 Recording all decisions within a major incident
- 9.7 Importance of effective debriefing of a major incident

10 Examine the effectiveness of joint interoperability between the emergency services.

- 10.1 Introduction to, and rationale for, the Joint Emergency Services interoperability Programme (JESIP)
  - 10.2 JESIP principles (See also under 'Counter Terrorism')
  - 10.3 Role of police on attendance
  - 10.4 Improvements made to interoperability between the emergency services since the inception of JESIP
- Managing Conflict

11 Examine the theories and models underpinning the causes of conflict within policing interventions

- 1.1 Betari's Box
- 1.2 Emotional versus rational brain
- 1.3 The Drama triangle

12 Explain the types of situations where conflict may occur and the appropriate response.

- 2.1 Potential causes of conflict
- 2.2. Effects of societal and cultural influences and the conflict such influences can cause
- 2.3 Levels of conflict
- 2.4 Appropriate levels of response and de-escalation
- 2.5 Legislation and guidance governing a lawful response

2.6 The principles of negotiation (See also under 'Communication Skills')

13 Analyse the ethical and moral implications of the police using force.

3.1 Forms that 'use of force' can take

3.2 Implications of the Code of Ethics and Human Rights for the use of force

14 Identify levels of tension within a conflict situation.

4.1 Assessing the subject's behaviour

4.2 External influences that could increase the level of threat or risk

4.3 Recognising risk and mitigating threat

4.4 The impact of escalation factors e.g. drugs, alcohol, stress, anxiety

4.5 Warning signs and danger cues

15 Describe the process for determining whether the use of force is necessary in a conflict situation.

5.1 Legislation governing the use of force and personal protection equipment

5.2 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) - The Police Use of Restraint in Mental Health & Learning Disability settings (See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk')

5.3 Use of the National Decision Model (NDM)

16 Examine alternatives to using force when involved in a conflict situation.

6.1 The 5-step communication model: Simple appeal Reasoned appeal Personal appeal Final appeal Action

6.2 Use of effective positioning, tactical balance and movement to reduce tension

6.3 Using tactical communication skills to mitigate threat

6.4 Strategies for de-escalation

17 Employ personal protection skills within a conflict situation

7.1 The range of personal protection skills and equipment available to an officer

7.2 How to approach individuals and vehicles safely

7.3 Safe, systematic and thorough searching of an individual

7.4 Options for the management of incidents involving edged weapons

7.5 How to evaluate the use of personal protection skills

18 Effectively use personal protection equipment, physical and mechanical restraints.

8.1 Use of an authorised issue baton

8.2 Use of an authorised incapacitant spray, including the effects of such usage and aftercare requirements

8.3 Application of physical and mechanical restraints

8.4 Multi-officer techniques

8.5 Possible medical implications following use of restraints and personal safety equipment

8.6 How to evaluate the use of personal protection equipment

19 Effectively use personal safety skills as determined by the specific role of the officer or designated operating environment.

9.1 Specific roles and designated operating environments

9.2 Use of personal safety skills while wearing additional personal protective equipment

9.3 Use of additional authorised issue work equipment

20 Account for, and justify the use of force in a conflict situation.

10.1 Correct notification procedures when force or personal protection equipment has been used (e.g. custody officer, supervisor, incident log etc.)

10.2 Importance of debriefing the event using a recognised model covering relevant information, including: Proportionate, legal, accountable and necessary use of force (PLAN) Use of personal protection equipment e.g. incapacitant spray, baton Use of personal or mechanical restraints

10.3 Importance of documenting actions post-incident

10.4 How and where the use of force and personal protection equipment should be documented

10.5 Possible medical implications following the use of force

## Policing the Roads

21 Explain core policing functions and strategies relating to policing the roads.

1.1 Commonly-used terms in policing the roads

1.2 Principal police functions in relation to policing the roads

1.3 The National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) Roads Policing Strategy

1.4 Health and safety risks within the roads policing environment

1.5 Partner agency roles

1.6 Role and function of family liaison in roads policing incidents

22 Explain legislation, police powers and the most common offences associated with policing the roads.

2.1 Key legislation including: Road Traffic Act 1988 Highway Act 1835, 1980 and 1988 Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984

2.2 Police powers relating to Vehicles Use of the highway Documentation offences

2.3 Roads-related offences: Vehicles, including anti-social behaviour Use of the highway Documentation offences Breaches of legislation by commercial vehicles

23 Explain the effect of roads-related anti-social behaviour offences on victims and their families.

3.1 Roads-related anti-social behaviour and offences

3.2 Groups of people who are especially vulnerable in the roads environment

3.3 Impact of incidents upon victims and their families

24 Understand and implement the checks that should be carried out at the scene of a roads-related incident

4.1 Initial actions at the scene of an accident/incident, including traffic management (See also under 'Response Policing') 4.2 Checks with respect to other offences, including: Seatbelts Drink and drug driving Speeding Mobile phone

25 Engage in drink/drug driving investigations.

5.1 Relevant case law and legislation

5.2 Processes and procedures to investigate drink/drug driving: Evidential Breath Test Instrument (EBTI) Field Impairment Tests (FIT) and preliminary drug tests Provision of evidential specimens for analysis, including specimens of blood taken from persons incapable of consenting Detention of persons affected by alcohol or a drug Handling of evidential material



26 Conduct detailed examinations of vehicles at the roadside, in relation to potential construction and use offences.

6.1 Legislation and powers

6.2 Vehicle identification, including the information on the manufacturer's plate

6.3 How to conduct a roadside vehicle examination

6.4 Health and safety risks in relation to roadside vehicle examination

6.5 Vehicle classification

6.6 Specialist support available, including dealers, Driver & Vehicles Standards Agency (DVSA) and Advanced/Forensic Vehicle Examiners

27 Apply a range of problem-solving processes to investigate small-scale incidents and collisions on the roads.

7.1 The CLEAR initiative

7.2 How the police lead the resolution of incidents; sources of support available

7.3 Securing and preserving the scene and potential evidence

7.4 Digital investigation opportunities available from vehicles e.g. dash cams, telematics, infotainment etc.

7.5 STATS19 report

7.6 Dealing with victims, witnesses and suspects in an ethical manner

Post-incident debriefing

Counter Terrorism

1 Understand key counter terrorism terminology/concepts.

1.1 Radicalisation

1.2 Extremism, including domestic extremism

1.3 Interventions

1.4 Terrorism-related offences

1.5 CONTEST strategy: Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare

2 Understand key legislation relevant to counter-terrorism policing

2.1 Relevant legislation, including: Terrorism Act 2000 (as amended) Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015

2.2 Powers of search, arrest and detention in relation to terrorism

3 Explain the function of key counter terrorism operations that impact on front-line policing

3.1 Counter terrorism operations, past and present

3.2 National threat levels

4 Understand the role of front-line local policing in gathering intelligence that can combat terrorism

4.1 Intelligence in CT operations: Local Regional National

4.2 Importance of community intelligence in CT operations: Community engagement Developing intelligence Fostering co-operation

5 Understand the role of front-line policing in identifying vulnerabilities in a counterterrorism

context and taking appropriate action for safeguarding

5.1 Importance of recognising vulnerabilities in a counter-terrorism context

5.2 Indicators of radicalisation of an individual: Risk factors Warning signs

Individual and environmental factors Engagement, intent and capability (See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk')

5.3 Processes for referral for safeguarding of a vulnerable person (e.g. Prevent Case Management (PCM))

5.4 Radicalisation and the police role in the 'prevent' strategy

6 Take appropriate measures in relation to personal safety and maintaining vigilance

6.1 Staying safe at home and work

6.2 Awareness of online presence

6.3 Identifying and reporting suspicious activity

7 Provide a first response to potential terrorist incidents

7.1 Initial actions when attending a potential terrorist incident

7.2 Initial actions when approaching a suspect device

7.3 Initial operational response: CBRN Homemade explosives

7.4 Importance of partnership working, including International and European partners

7.5 Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles (JESIP) (See also under 'Response Policing')

Conducting Investigations

8 Examine fundamental principles, legislation and powers related to conducting investigations

1.1 Relevant legislation, including legislation applicable in specific areas (e.g. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002)

1.2 Powers applicable to investigations, including: Entry powers Powers of arrest Search powers Powers of seizure, including legal privilege S8 warrants (See also under 'Criminal Justice')

1.3 Definitions of 'criminal investigations' and 'investigator'

1.4 Ethical considerations when conducting investigations

1.5 Evidence base behind investigative concepts

1.6 Knowledge and skills required

1.7 Investigative mind-set

1.8 Principles of an investigation: Preserve life Preserve scenes Secure evidence Identify victims Identify suspects

1.9 Making decisions in an investigative context in accordance with the National Decision Model (See also under 'Decision-making and Discretion')

1.10 Keeping and maintaining accurate records

9 Employ appropriate investigative actions when responding to and attending an incident

2.1 Information/intelligence required before responding to an incident, including: PND/PNC Force intelligence systems Call takers

2.2 Considerations prior to arriving at the scene of an incident: Threat Risk Harm Vulnerability of self and others (See also under 'Vulnerability and Risk')

2.3 Initial actions when responding to incidents, including: Sudden or unexplained death, including child death Threats of life Hate crimes Missing persons

2.4 How to take control at a scene

2.5 Potential impact of language barriers upon communication at the scene of an incident (See also under 'Communication Skills')

2.6 Resources that can help support police at an incident

- 2.7 Identifying vulnerability and supporting/managing the welfare of victims and witnesses in accordance with the Victims' Code
- 2.8 Specialist roles and multi-agency approaches for supporting and safeguarding victims and witnesses, particularly in relation to public protection incidents e.g. domestic abuse
- 2.9 Forensic considerations, including: Identifying a crime scene Scene preservation (including the digital crime scene) Cross contamination DNA anticontamination  
Continuity Use of an appropriate professional to carry out forensic examination (See also under 'Digital Policing')
- 2.10 Identifying/detaining suspects, if still at scene
- 2.11 How achieving best evidence (ABE) begins when taking an initial account from victims and witnesses
- 2.12 Procedures for carrying out searches and warrants
- 2.13 Dealing with material found during a search e.g. digital devices, drugs, weapons, cash or stolen property (See also under 'Digital Policing')
- 2.14 Key enablers for internet-facilitated crimes e.g. bank accounts, communication devices, websites etc. (See also under 'Digital Policing')
- 2.15 Information to be recorded at the scene of an incident
- 2.16 Communicating details about the incident, or escalating serious or complex incidents
- 2.17 Documentation to be completed

- 10 Apply best practice when conducting an investigation
- 3.1 Definitions of key terminology: Investigative mind set Best evidence Material/information/intelligence Disclosure
- 3.2 The stages of an investigation
- 3.3 How to plan and conduct an initial investigation
- 3.4 How to develop an investigative hypothesis
- 3.5 Managing an initial investigation: Using THRIVE Recording a crime Taking an initial account Understanding the role of others Fast-track action Golden hour principles
- 3.6 Importance of considering the potential end products (e.g. evidence) at the outset of an investigation
- 3.7 Importance of undertaking investigative and evidential evaluation throughout the investigation
- 3.8 Investigative strategies that may be considered and used for evidence gathering: Search 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 Trace, Interview, Eliminate (TIE) Suspect identification Multi-agency Victim/witness Prevention Disruption
- 3.9 Using financial investigation as a line of enquiry: Role of the specialist financial investigator
- 3.10 Specialists who may be involved, including Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)
- 3.11 Retaining and recording the details of an investigation
- 3.12 Identifying and working with victims, witnesses and suspects
- 3.13 Circulating information regarding those wanted or suspected
- 3.14 Partnership and multi-agency working, including referrals to other reporting mechanisms: Action Fraud Social Services Community safety partnerships

Health and Safety Executive (HSE) Care Quality Commission (CQC)

### 3.15 Escalation to senior or specialist investigative colleagues

11 Understand and employ appropriate policing approaches to dealing with vulnerable victims or witnesses in a criminal investigation

4.1 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')

4.2 Measures to make a vulnerable person feel safer when involved within a criminal investigation

4.3 Special measures for certain groups of witnesses who may be vulnerable or intimidated, or have grounds for fear or distress about testifying

4.4 Strategies for communicating with victims and witnesses

12 Use appropriate processes for gathering and managing evidence/information that may be pertinent to an investigation

5.1 What constitutes 'material', 'information', 'intelligence' or 'evidence' (See also under 'Information and Intelligence')

5.2 Evidence-gathering opportunities: Victims

Witnesses Suspects Crime scenes (including physical and digital scenes of crime) Passive data generators e.g. CCTV, data communication sources, banking and credit card records

5.3 Methods of obtaining evidence in compliance with appropriate legislation; circumstances when specialist support may be required (See also under 'Digital Policing')

5.4 How to secure evidence, including digital evidence

5.5 Use of identification procedures, including: Visual identification Biometrics PNC facial recognition

5.6 Methods of gathering information, intelligence and evidence to support a UK prosecution of a foreign national Specialist agencies (i.e. Interpol, Europol, International Liaison Officer (ILO), National Police Coordination Centre (NPoCC), ACPO Criminal Records Office (ACRO))

13 Understand the types of evidence that may be obtained during an investigation and the processes for managing the evidence

6.1 Types of evidence

6.2 How digital technology can capture best evidence e.g. body worn video cameras

6.3 Processes for searching and seizure for forensic/physical evidence

6.4 Use of ANPR as an investigative resource

6.5 How to attribute digital devices/physical or forensic activity to a suspect and incident

6.6 Specialist support that may be required to obtain further evidence

6.7 How to review information and material gathered

6.8 Processes associated with transportation, storage and disposal of exhibits

14 Conduct effective ethical and professional interviews, employing differing approaches according to the investigation and the interviewee

7.1 Legislation to be considered during interviews, including: PACE Code E - Audio Recording of Interviews PACE Code F - Video Recording of interviews

7.2 The evidence base associated with the PEACE interview structure

7.3 The principles of investigative interviewing

7.4 The PEACE interview process: Planning and preparation Engage and explain

Account clarification and challenge Closure Evaluation

7.5 Interview strategy and plan, including identification, initial accounts and fast-track interviews

7.6 Pre-interview briefings

7.7 Individuals who may need to be involved in interview process, including:

Interpreters Legal advisors Intermediaries

7.8 Key considerations for police interviewing, including : Characteristics of victim, witness and suspect Fitness for interview: vulnerability, security and welfare of interviewee Legal issues Special arrangements e.g. interpreters

7.9 Importance of having all necessary information prior to interview, including relevant interviewee information

7.10 Overall interview considerations, including: Methods to ensure that information is being understood correctly Challenging inaccuracies/inconsistencies

7.11 Non-verbal signals seen in interviews

7.12 Special warnings and significant statements

7.13 Recording an interview by audio/video or other means

7.14 Introducing exhibits

7.15 Offences to be taken into consideration (TICs)

7.16 Dealing with contingencies

7.17 Statements required according to anticipated plea

7.18 Interview documentation to be completed

7.19 Storage of interview records

7.20 Providing debrief of interview to appropriate other parties

15 Explain and take into account specific considerations when interviewing victims/witnesses

8.1 Additional support for vulnerable, intimidated, significant witnesses etc.

8.2 Types of witness statements

8.3 The Victims' Code (See also under 'Criminal Justice')

8.4 Achieving best evidence when interviewing victims and witnesses

8.5 Visually-recorded interviews

8.6 Importance of informing victims of restorative justice in accordance with the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime

8.7 Victim personal statements

16 Understand the court process, including interpretations and analysis that can be drawn from evidence given

9.1 Charging process

9.2 Key terminology used in a court, including trial agenda

9.3 Court processes (See also under 'Criminal Justice')

9.4 Personnel involved

9.5 Role of experts

9.6 How actions at the court stage can affect the prosecution

9.7 How evidence is presented to court and evaluated in a case

9.8 Preparing an evidence file for prosecuting authority

9.9 Complexities associated with giving evidence, including disclosure, confidence and credibility (See also under 'Criminal Justice')

9.10 Defence tactics that may be used and strategies to deal with such tactics

9.11 Enhanced sentencing for hate crimes