

Summary Information

Module Code	6304PS
Formal Module Title	Response Policing
Owning School	Justice Studies
Career	Undergraduate
Credits	20
Academic level	FHEQ Level 6
Grading Schema	40

Module Contacts

Module Leader

Contact Name	Applies to all offerings	Offerings
Nicholas Kealey	Yes	N/A

Module Team Member

Contact Name	Applies to all offerings	Offerings
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Partner Module Team

Contact Name	Applies to all offerings	Offerings
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Teaching Responsibility

LJMU Schools involved in Delivery
Justice Studies

Learning Methods

Learning Method Type	Hours
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Lecture	22
Online	11
Workshop	22

Module Offering(s)

Offering Code	Location	Start Month	Duration
JAN-MTP	MTP	January	12 Weeks

Aims and Outcomes

Aims	Develop the knowledge and understanding relating to a Response Policing context. Develop knowledge and understanding of the social issues and pressures relating to response policing demand.
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Learning Outcomes

After completing the module the student should be able to:

Code	Description
MLO1	Critically assess specific challenges faced by response officers in more complex response situations and contexts.
MLO2	Critically assess key social, political and strategic drivers impacting upon contemporary response policing.
MLO3	Critically assess the strategies for ensuring those involved in response policing can remain effective in an increasingly challenging environment.
MLO4	Critically assess the evidence base specifically associated with responding to major and critical incidents.
MLO5	Critically assess the implications for response policing with the changing nature of crime

Module Content

Outline Syllabus

Reducing knife crime What constitutes a firearms incident Role of the NDM in firearms incidents Building trust - with the vulnerable e.g. homeless people, missing persons The 'pack mentality' and the actions of organised low-level crime syndicates Recording police action on social media How to increase police visibility and accessibility to the public Radicalisation and perceptions of the effectiveness of the 'prevent' strategy Impact of social and political change upon response policing How response policing adapts to reduced resources and financial constraints Analysing and reporting on issues such as:

- Current policing awareness of social/community issues
- Cultural/socio-political influences and change
- PEEL reports into police effectiveness
- Reforms required to enable the police service to fulfil its primary functions
- Potential impact of resourcing demands on policing:
- 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

How response policing can deal with challenges posed by issues of resourcing How personal pressures generated by response policing can be alleviated:

- Personal time management - balancing efficiency and effectiveness with professionalism and stress
- Being proactive to help prevent or reduce crime and disorder
- Personal coping strategies, including formal channels of support

Social Media. Police and the Community. Role of the press officer/corporate communications. Effective engagement with the Media.

Module Overview

This module will develop your knowledge and understanding relating to a Response Policing context and of the social issues and pressures relating to response policing demand.

Additional Information

Lectures will impart the knowledge to students. The directed study will reinforce and consolidate the knowledge. Workshops will contain exercises and scenarios to examine application. Where relevant and appropriate the concept of evidence based policing will be introduced and its relevance explained. There will also be reference to the College of Policing 'What Works' facility. National Policing Curriculum Indicative Content Response Policing 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 others, including call takers, control room staff, duty inspector 1.4 Meeting public views and expectations of police contact: • Public scrutiny and perceptions • Management of community expectations • Maintaining professional standards 1.5 Key considerations in response policing: • Safeguarding • Intelligence • Investigation • Variations to response approach for different environments e.g. care homes • Use of crime pattern analysis 1.6 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 1.7 Use of body-worn video, including the positive and negative aspects of its use 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) 3.1 Definition of 'public order' 3.2 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 3.3 Role of police in public order incidents 4.1 What is meant by the terms 'search' and 'search objectives' 4.2 Establishing whether there are grounds for a lawful search or a lawful entry and search 4.3 Establishing the authority for the search before starting a search 4.4 Limitations when carrying out a search 5.1 Definition of a 'stop and search' under Section 1 PACE 1984 5.2 Difference between a 'stop and account' and a 'stop and search' 5.3 Importance of employing an ethical 'stop and search' process according to the Best Use Of the Stop & Search Scheme 5.4 Potential impact of a 'search' or 'stop and search' on individuals and the community 6.1 Definition of a 'critical incident' and 'major incident' 6.2 Difference between a critical incident and a major incident 6.3 Who can declare a major incident 6.4 Command structure at a major incident 7.1 Introduction to, and rationale for, the Joint Emergency Services interoperability Programme (JESIP) 7.2 JESIP principles 7.3 Role of police on attendance at an incident 7.4 Improvements made to interoperability between the emergency services since the inception of JESIP 8.1 Police occupational culture 8.2 Police integrity and corruption 8.3 Police diversity 8.4 Cross-cultural differences within society 8.5 Policing marginalised people 8.6 Public perceptions: • Fear of crime and perceptions of safety • Satisfaction and confidence • Procedural justice • Legitimacy 9.1 High profile examples of critical and major incidents 9.2 Lessons learned from these incidents 9.3 How this affects joint interoperability in future similar incidents 9.4 Use of emotional intelligence 10.1 Instances when JESIP comes into operation e.g. a major in

All assessed components on this module must be successfully passed for credit to be released.

Assessments

Assignment Category	Assessment Name	Weight	Exam/Test Length (hours)	Learning Outcome Mapping
Essay	Essay	60	0	MLO2, MLO1
Portfolio	Portfolio	40	0	MLO5, MLO4, MLO3