

## Module specification

When printed this becomes an uncontrolled document. Please access the **Module Directory** for the most up to date version by clicking on the following link: **Module directory**

Module Code	POL503
Module Title	Policing the Roads
Level	5
Credit value	20
Faculty	Social and Life Sciences
HECoS Code	100484
Cost Code	GACJ

## Programmes in which module to be offered

Programme title	Is the module core or option for this programme
BSc (Hons) Professional Policing	Core

## Pre-requisites

None

## Breakdown of module hours

Learning and teaching hours	30 hrs
Placement tutor support	0 hrs
Supervised learning e.g. practical classes, workshops	0 hrs
Project supervision (level 6 projects and dissertation modules only)	0 hrs
<b>Total active learning and teaching hours</b>	<b>30 hrs</b>
Placement / work based learning	0 hrs
Guided independent study	170 hrs
<b>Module duration (total hours)</b>	<b>200 hrs</b>

<b>For office use only</b>	
Initial approval date	January 2019
With effect from date	September 2019
Date and details of revision	January 2021 – updates made to CoP standards numbering and syllabus points.

<b>For office use only</b>	
	July 2022 – changes to NCP mapping to meet CoP requirements. July 2023 – changes to meet CoP requirements from Sept 2023 including changes to wording of LO’s NCP mapping, syllabus and Indicative assessment task section for Written Assignment.
Version number	4

## Module aims

---

The module develops students’ understanding of the roads policing role

## Module Learning Outcomes - at the end of this module, students will be able to:

1	Explain core terms and strategies relevant to offences associated with (or facilitated by) the roads; policing the strategic road network effectively and safely; reducing the number of collisions  (NPC Mapping: Policing the Roads: 1.1,1.2, 1.3,1.4,,1.5,1.6, 6.1, 6.2
2	Explain the nature, relevant legislation, policing functions, and police powers relevant to offences associated with (or facilitated by) the roads; and concerned with policing the strategic road network effectively and safely  (NPC Mapping: Policing the Roads:,4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 7.1; 11.1; 11.2
3	Review the evidence base associated with serious road policing offences facilitated by the road network and their effects, victims and their families  (NPC Mapping: Policing the Roads:2.1; 2.3; 2.3; 3.1; 3.2; 8.1; 8.2; 8.3; 8.5; 8.5; 8.6;
4	Examine the nature of criminality facilitated by the road network, and consider the roles and responsibilities of personnel involved in combatting such activity  (NPC Mapping: Policing the Roads: 9.1;9.2;9.3;9.4;10.1;10.2;10.3; 10.4;10.5;

## Assessment

---

Indicative Assessment Tasks:

This section outlines the type of assessment task the student will be expected to complete as part of the module. More details will be made available in the relevant academic year module handbook.

This module will be assessed by 2 methods.

Traditional unseen Exam (1.5 hours):

Part One: focuses on identifying core principles underpinning roads relevant strategies;

Part Two: police powers and legislation

Essay: Discuss how the police approach disrupting 2 forms of criminality (including serious road policing offences) facilitated by the road network (1500 words)

Assessment guidance will be provided that directs students towards meeting the relevant learning outcomes

Assessment number	Learning Outcomes to be met	Type of assessment	Weighting (%)
1	1-2	Examination	50%
2	3-5	Written Assignment	50%

## Derogations

Cannot be compensated/condoned on BSc (Hons) Professional Policing  
Both elements of assessment must be passed on BSc (Hons) Professional Policing

## Learning and Teaching Strategies

The learning and teaching strategy used in the module is grounded in the University's commitment to Universal Design for Learning (UDL), the key principle of which holds that students are encouraged to participate in higher education when they are exposed to flexible ways of learning by staff that engage them in different ways using innovative and creative approaches. Accordingly, the module embrace the University's Active Learning Framework (ALF) which supports accessible, flexible learning that creates a sense of belonging for students. Each module is associated, thereby, with face to face and online elements

## Indicative Syllabus Outline

**LO1: Explain core terms and strategies relevant to offences associated with (or facilitated by) the roads,; policing the strategic road network effectively and safely; and reducing the number of collisions**

How roads policing relates to the wider policing function, including:

- 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

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'

Definition of terms associated with roads policing and the broad classes of vehicles

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):

- 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

1.5 Key considerations associated with policing the motorway environment, including:

- Legislation specific to traffic using motorways
- Restrictions placed upon driving on motorways
- Constituent parts of the motorway (e.g. junctions, slip-roads)

1.6 Role of partner agencies that support roads policing, including:

- 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 (MIB)
- Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA), Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA)

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

Securing, preserving and recording the incident scene and any potential evidence, including:

- STATS 19
- Gathering accurate records of the vehicle, driver etc, involved

**LO2: Explain the nature, relevant legislation, policing functions, and police powers relevant to offences associated with (or facilitated by) the roads; policing the strategic road network effectively and safely**

Definitions of the terms 'using', 'causing' and 'permitting' and how they are central to many road traffic offences

Related offences associated with drivers' licenses and the information that must be given to a constable:

- 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

Additional offences associated with the roads environment, for example:

- 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

Legal requirements in relation to vehicles, including: • 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

Powers and safety considerations for stopping and checking vehicles, including increased risk on faster roads, conducting roadside tests and entering premises following a 'fail to stop'

Powers to seize or recover a vehicle on a road

Options available for disposal of driving and vehicle offences and when they are appropriate

Relevant legislation, licencing requirements and offences associated with taxis (hackney carriages and private hire vehicles)

Offences associated with using a motor vehicle or trailer in a dangerous condition and options for dealing with the offence

### **LO3: Review the evidence base associated with serious road policing offences facilitated by the road network and their effect on victims and their families**

Locations leading to vulnerability in the road environment

Individuals who may be more vulnerable in the roads environment

How to deal with emotionally and mentally vulnerable individuals in the roads environment, for example:

- 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

Offences related to the 'fatal four':

- 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

Key considerations where driving impairment or excess use of alcohol or drugs is suspected:

- 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

Role of roads policing in tackling the 'fatal four' and other road traffic offences

Importance, function and limitations of the STATS19 reporting process

Social acceptance of road death and injury

Offences contained in sections 1-3 RTA 1988 and how they deal with incidents where death or injury results

Contribution to road safety made by the drug drive offences in sections 4 and 5A of the RTA 1988

Effectiveness of the laws restricting speed, prohibiting mobile phone use and driver distraction

**LO4: Examine the nature of criminality facilitated by the road network, and consider the roles and responsibilities of personnel involved in combatting such activity.**

Links between road traffic offences and other forms of criminality

Role of roads policing in respect of specific offences (e.g. burglary, trafficking, County Lines)

Use of intelligence and other data insights in directing roads policing activity

Risks and benefits associated with conducting a traffic stop (engagement, explanation, encouragement, education and enforcement)

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)

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

Impact of roads-related organised crime activity at a national, regional and local level (financial and non-financial)

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)

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

## Indicative Bibliography:

---

Please note the essential reads and other indicative reading are subject to annual review and update.

### Essential Reads

- Bryant,R, Garcia, S, Lawton-Barrett,K., Gilbert,P and Bryant, S (eds) (2017) Blackstone's Handbook for Policing Students 2016.Oxford: Oxford University Press:
- College of Policing (2018) Road Policing. Authorised Professional Practice Available to view at <https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/road-policing-2/?s=>
- Connor, P., Johnston, D., Hutton, G., McKinnon, G., Cooper, S., Orme, M. (2018). Blackstone's Police Manuals (1-4). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Lumsden, K., 2014. Anti-social behaviour legislation and the policing of boy racers: dispersal orders and seizure of vehicles. Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice, 8(2), pp.135-143.
- NPCC(2015) Policing the Roads in Partnership 5 Year Strategy 2015-2020
- Watson,J (2017) Blackstone's Police Manuals Volume 3: Road Policing 2019. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Wells, H. and Savigar, L., 2017. Keeping up, and keeping on: Risk, acceleration and the law-abiding driving offender. Criminology & Criminal Justice, p.174-189

### Other indicative reading

- Allen, S., Murphy, K. and Bates, L., 2017. What drives compliance? The effect of deterrence and shame emotions on young drivers' compliance with road laws. Policing and society, 27(8), pp.884-898.
- Corbett,C (2003) car Crime (Crime and Society Series) London: Willan
- Haghpanahan, H., Lewsey, J., Mackay, D.F., McIntosh, E., Pell, J., Jones, A., Fitzgerald, N. and Robinson, M., 2018. An evaluation of the effects of lowering blood alcohol concentration limits for drivers on the rates of road traffic accidents and alcohol consumption: a natural experiment. The Lancet.
- Department of Transport (2015) Does the Threat of Disqualification Deter Drivers from Speeding. Road Safety Research Report No 96.  
<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/roadsafety/research/rsrr/theme2/summary.pdf>

## Employability skills – the Glyndwr Graduate

---

Each module and programme is designed to cover core Glyndwr Graduate Attributes with the aim that each Graduate will leave Glyndwr having achieved key employability skills as part of their study. The following attributes will be covered within this module either through

the content or as part of the assessment. The programme is designed to cover all attributes and each module may cover different areas.

**Core Attributes**

Engaged  
Enterprising  
Creative  
Ethical

**Key Attitudes**

Commitment  
Curiosity  
Resilience  
Confidence  
Adaptability

**Practical Skillsets**

Digital Fluency  
Organisation  
Leadership and Team working  
Critical Thinking  
Emotional Intelligence  
Communication