Prifysgol Glyndŵr Wrecsam | Wrexham Glyndŵr University

MODULE SPECIFICATION

Module Title:	Information and Intelligence	**Level:**	5	**Credit Value:**	20

Module code:	POL501	**Is this a new module?**	new	**Code of module being replaced:**	

Cost Centre:	GACJ	**JACS3 code:** HECOS Code:	L311 100484	

Trimester(s) in which to be offered:	1	**With effect from:**	September 2019

Faculty:	Social and Life Sciences	**Module Leader:**	Andrew Crawford

Scheduled learning and teaching hours	30hrs
Guided independent study	170hrs
Placement	0hrs
Module duration (total hours)	200hrs

Programme(s) in which to be offered	Core	Option
BSc (Hons) Professional Policing	✓	☐

Pre-requisites
None

Module Aims
This module aims to develop students' understanding of the processes for gathering and using information for the purposes of investigating crime.

Intended Learning Outcomes		
Key skills for employability KS1 Written, oral and media communication skills KS2 Leadership, team working and networking skills KS3 Opportunity, creativity and problem solving skills KS4 Information technology skills and digital literacy KS5 Information management skills KS6 Research skills KS7 Intercultural and sustainability skills KS8 Career management skills KS9 Learning to learn (managing personal and professional development, self-management) KS10 Numeracy		

At the end of this module, students will be able to	Key Skills	
1	Explain the importance of information and intelligence; and identify different types and sources of information and intelligence relevant to key areas of policing (NPC mapping; intelligence and Information: 1.1,1.2,1.3,1.3a; 1.3b;1.3c1.4,1.5; 8.1;8.2;8.3;8.4;9.1;9.2;9.3;9.410.1)	KS1	KS3
		KS5	KS6
2	Understand and explore the practical issues and challenges pertaining to the collection, retention and sharing of information and intelligence and how to operate within relevant legislation/guidance (NPC mapping; intelligence and Information: 2.1,2.2,3.1,3.2,3.3,; 3.3a3.4,3.4a; 3.4b;3.5,3.5a 3.6,3.7,3.8,3.9,3.10,3.11,3.12,3.13,3.14,3.15,3.16,3.17,3.18)	KS1	KS4
		KS6	KS8
3	Understand and critically explore how information and intelligence held by other agencies can help police operations (NPC mapping; intelligence and Information:4.1,4.2)	KS5	KS6
		KS8	KS9
4	Explain data protection regulations and their impact on professional policing, the rights of the individual in respect of information held about them and critically examine the issues that can arise when data management protocols are not adhered to (NPC mapping; intelligence and Information:5.1,5.2,5.3,5.4,5.5,5.6,5.7,5.8,5.9,6.1,6.2,6.3, 7.1)	KS1	KS4
		KS5	KS6

Transferable/key skills and other attributes
IT skills Problem solving and reasoning Online/Interpersonal communication

Analytical skills
Reflective skills
Procedural skills
Independent Working
Time Management

Derogations
Module cannot be compensated/condoned on BSc (Hons)Professional Policing All elements of assessment must be passed on BSc (Hons) Professional Policing

Assessment:
This module will be assessed by 2 methods: Traditional unseen exam: exploring understanding of the importance of information and intelligence practical issues and challenges pertaining to the collection, retention and sharing of information and intelligence. Also knowledge of legislation. Online contributions: a minimum of 3 contributions have to be made to online discussions (students must also comment on the contribution of others)- discussions will focus on incidence of data breach, its implications in a partnership context; how to operate within relevant legislation/guidance underpinning information and intelligence in policing   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 (%)	Duration (if exam)	Word count (or equivalent if appropriate)
1	1-2(part)	Traditional Unseen Exam	50%	1.5 hour	
2	2(part) 3,4	Online contributions	50%		2,000

Learning and Teaching Strategies:
The module will be taught online using a variety of strategies: wrap around lecture content, panopto videos, links to website and information, online exercises and discussions (a-synchronous). The module will be supported by two face to face seminars.

Syllabus outline: NPC indicative Content Mapping

LO1: Explain the importance of information and intelligence to key areas of policing
Information versus intelligence
The National Intelligence Model (NIM)
Intelligence roles:
   • National intelligence
   • Local intelligence
   • Intelligence roles within other intelligence organisations

How information and intelligence can be used in key areas of policing e.g:
- Community policing
- Response policing
- Policing the roads
- Investigation
- Counter terrorism
- Public protection
- Vulnerability and risk
- Major policing operations

Potential impact on public perceptions of policing caused by both effective/ineffective use of information and intelligence

Responsibilities of the intelligence function within the NIM

Key intelligence products in NIM and their utilisation:
- **Strategic and tactical assessment**
- **Problem and subject profiles**

Role of intelligence briefings, including evaluation and debriefing utilising NIM

Policing purposes for which information and intelligence may be gathered

Sources of information and/or intelligence appropriate to a policing operation:
- **Europol (Five Eyes)/Interpol (I-24/7)**
- **ACRO**
- **SIS (Schengen) (via PNC)**
- **Home Office Immigration Enforcement**
- **Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCUs)**
- **National Crime Agency (NCA)**
- **MAPPA – 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::**
- **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**

Considerations regarding gathering information and intelligence to meet the needs of an operation, including:
- **Legislation and correct use of application of search warrants**
- **Methods of gathering information and intelligence**
- **Data integrity**
- **Intelligence product(s) required**

How intelligence moves between Regional Organised Crime Units (ROCUs), National Crime Agency (NCA), forces and other agencies

Purpose of research and analysis in intelligence

Sources of appropriate quantitative and qualitative data for intelligence reports/analytical reports, for example:
 • **Internet Intelligence and Investigation (III)**
 • **Closed source**
 • **Internal/external**
 • **Confidential**
Suitability of data for intelligence purposes, for example:
 • **Validity**
 • **Reliability (including accuracy)**
 • **Confidentiality**
 • **Availability**
 • **Suitability**
How to identify significant features, gaps and unexpected results in the intelligence data
Possible contents of an intelligence collection plan, including:
 • **Terms of reference**
 • **Identification of intelligence gaps and how these could be overcome**
 • **Identification and assessed threat, risk and harm**

LO2: Understand and explore the practical issues and challenges pertaining to the collection, retention and sharing of information and intelligence and how to operate within relevant legislation/guidance underpinning information and intelligence in policing

The National Intelligence Model (NIM)
Intelligence roles:
  • National intelligence
  • Local intelligence
  • Intelligence roles within other intelligence organisations
How information and intelligence can be used in key areas of policing e.g:
  • Community policing
  • Response policing
  • Policing the roads
  • Investigation
  • Counter terrorism
  • Public protection
  • Vulnerability and risk
  • Major policing operations
Relevant legislation, including:
  • Data Protection Act 1998/General Data protection Regulations (EU 2016/679 (GDPR)
  • Human Rights Act 1998
  • Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
  • Freedom of Information Act 2000
  • Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000
  • Investigatory Powers Act 2016
Relevant guidance, including:
  • Managing Information (formerly Management of Police Information (MOPI))
  • APP Information Management
  • Government Security Classifications (GSC)
  • Information Sharing Agreements (ISA)

The Intelligence Cycle:
  •

Direction
 • Collection
 • Evaluation
 • Collation
 • Analysis
 • Dissemination
Relationship between the National Intelligence Model (NIM) and the Intelligence Cycle
Use of information and intelligence within the National Decision Model (NDM)
Link between the NDM, the Code of Ethics and intelligence products
Sources of information and intelligence, including:
  • Open/closed sources
Internet Intelligence Investigations (III)
  •   • Policing registers
  • Other forces/agencies including specialist agencies and department
  • Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS)
  • Social media
  • Community intelligence
Digital sources
Intelligence reports, including:
 • Purpose
 • Completion (including sanitising)
 • Intelligence sources
 • Handling codes
 • Intelligence evaluation
 • Submission
 • Quality Assurance
Importance of correct grading/labelling of intelligence
How intelligence is prioritised:
 • Rating of credibility
 • Threat
 • Risk
 • Harm
 • Opportunity
Systems employed to 'grade' information into intelligence
Uses (and challenges) of technology in information and intelligence management:
  • 'Golden Nominal' concept
Definition of the terms 'dissemination' and 'sharing' in relation to the management of police information
Reasons why there is a need to share information within the police service and with other organisations
Potential positive and negative impact on policing outcomes of information and intelligence sharing
Principles of sharing police information
The different types of sharing:
  • Statutory obligation
  • Statutory Power
  • Common Law (Policing Purpose)
Appropriate, effective and legal sharing of information
How Information Sharing Agreements (ISAs) work

Role of the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO)
Potential consequences of sending too much information versus too little to partner agencies
Instances when sharing information outside of the ISA may be acceptable
Impacts of information misuse
Freedom of Information and subject access requests

LO3:Understand and critically explore how information and intelligence held by other agencies can help police operations
The information that is held on individuals by other agencies
Considerations for partnership working e.g. data protection, data sharing/quality, privacy, risk management

LO4: Explain data protection regulations and their impact on professional policing, the rights of the individual in respect of information held about them and critically examine the issues that can arise when data management protocols are not adhered to
The key roles in information handling, including the Information Asset Owner (IAO)
Data protection regulations associated with storage, processing, use and sharing of policing data
Impact of holding incorrect, inaccurate or out of date information on an individual
Implications of data protection regulations on the use of information and intelligence in policing operations
Legal and organisational implications of inappropriate disclosure of information
Use of Privacy Impact Assessments with any held data
Retention periods for information
Data quality
Concept of risk mitigation
Impacts on the police service and the reputation of policing when data management errors occur
Potential cost to the organisation and individuals when data breaches occur
Initial actions for dealing with data breaches and the roles of key stakeholders
Rights of the individual and exceptions, including:
• Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
• Human Rights Act 1998

Bibliography:

Essential reading

➤ 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:
➤ Bryant, R. and Bryant, S. (Eds.). (current edition). *Blackstone's student police officer handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
➤ Calligan, S. (2011). Taking Statements. London: New police Bookshop
➤ College of Policing Authorised Professional Practice – Intelligence Management (2018) https://www.app.college.police.uk/intelligence-management-index/
➤ College of Policing (2018) Information management. Authorised professional practice. Available at: https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/information-management/?s=
➤ College of Policing (2018) Prosecution and Case Management. Authorised professional practice. Available at https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/

- Cook, T. & Hill, H. (2013). Blackstone's Crime Investigator's Handbook. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Harfield, C. & Harfield, K. (2008). Intelligence: Investigation, Community and Partnership. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- James,A (2016) Understanding police intelligence Work. London;Palgrave-Macmillan

Other indicative reading

- Beaufort-Moore, D. & Cook, T. (2015). Crime Scene Management and Evidence Recovery. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Calvey,D (2017) Covert Research: The Art, Politics and Ethics of Undercover Fieldwork. London: Sage
- Connor, P., Johnston, D., Hutton, G., McKinnon, G., Cooper, S., Orme, M. (current edition). *Blackstone's Police Manuals.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Crow, D., Form, A., Fraser, G. et al. (2007). *Practical Policing Skills for Students*. Oxford: Law Matters Publishing.
- Harfield, C. & Harfield, K. (2016). Covert Investigation. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Neyroud,P and MacVean,A (2012) Police Ethics and Values. London: Sage
- Madsen, S. (Ed.). (2007). *Practical policing skills for students*. (2nd ed.). Exeter: Law Matters Publishing.
- Moreno, Y. Hughes, P. (2008). Effective Prosecution: Working in Partnership with the CPS. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Ratcliffe,J (2016) Intelligence-led Policing. London: Routledge