Module specification

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Module Code	POL501
Module Title	Information and Intelligence
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
Total active learning and teaching hours	**30** hrs
Placement / work based learning	0 hrs
Guided independent study	170 hrs
Module duration (total hours)	200 hrs

For office use only	
Initial approval date	January 2019
With effect from date	September 2019

For office use only	
Date and details of revision	Jan 2022 – annual updates to curriculum to meet CoP requirements July 2022 – NPC mapping changes to meet CoP requirements. Change to assessment strategy.
Version number	3

Module aims

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

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

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)
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)
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)
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)

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.

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 (1.5 hours)

Essay: assignment 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 (2000 words)

Assessment number	Learning Outcomes to be met	Type of assessment	Weighting (%)
1	1-2 (part)	Examination	50%
2	2 (part), 3,4	Written Assignment	50%

Derogations

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

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.

Indicative Syllabus Outline

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

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:
- 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

- 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

Employability skills – the Glyndŵr Graduate

Each module and programme is designed to cover core Glyndŵr Graduate Attributes with the aim that each Graduate will leave Glyndŵr 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