

National Police Promotion Framework (NPPF) step two legal examinations candidate handbook 2022

For candidates attending the online NPPF Sergeants' or
Inspectors' examinations in 2022

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Introduction

This booklet contains the rules, syllabus and candidate information for the National Police Promotion Framework (NPPF) Step Two Legal Examinations to be conducted online for 2022. This document supersedes all previously published rules and syllabus documents and candidate handbooks.

Candidates must make themselves aware of the 2022 version of the candidate handbook for online examinations. Any enquiries about the examinations should be made to the relevant force examinations officer in the first instance and not to the Selection and Assessment Unit at the College of Policing directly.

Candidates should also ensure that they refer to the Online Examinations Candidate Guide for specific information relating the examination itself and preparing for it.

Overview

The National Police Promotion Framework (NPPF) Governance Board reserves to itself the interpretation of its rules.

The NPPF consists of four steps:

Step One: Competence in current rank

Step Two: Legal Knowledge Examination

Step Three: Assessment against rank-specific competencies and matching to vacancies

Step Four: Temporary promotion and work-based assessment

Dates

The dates for the 2022 online NPPF exams are:

- NPPF Sergeants' Examination – Tuesday, 8 March to Thursday, 10 March 2022, between 8am and 8pm each day (please see information below)
- NPPF Inspectors' Examination – Tuesday, 4 October to Thursday, 6 October 2022 between 8am and 8pm each day

Both exams will be held over three days to enable us to provide a responsive and timely service for the higher volume of candidates taking this exam. The College of Policing will work with forces to assign candidates to specific days and you will be asked to take the exam on the day assigned to your force. Your force examinations officer will advise you on which date this will be. There is no facility to offer alternative times or dates for candidates to sit the exams outside of the above dates and times.

1. Eligibility

In order to be eligible to enter the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination to the rank of sergeant or inspector, officers should meet the eligibility criteria for the NPPF Step One. NPPF Step One confirms that candidates have:

- demonstrated competence in current rank through their performance and development review (PDR), or their Student Officer Learning and Assessment Portfolio (SOLAP) or acceptable equivalent
- no live written improvement notices issued under the Police (Performance) Regulations 2020 or reduction in rank under those procedures in the previous 12 months, beginning with the date of the notice
- no live written warning, final written warning or extended final written warning issued under the Police (Conduct) Regulations 2020 adhered to the attendance management policy, taking full account of the Police Advisory Board guidance on attendance management
- met the specific eligibility criteria for that exam as detailed below

1.1. Sergeants' specific eligibility criteria

Admission to the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination to the rank of sergeant is restricted to regular constables (those appointed to office of regular constable) who, by the date of the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination, will have:

- completed two years' service
- completed their probationary service; and
- not previously obtained a pass in a recognised police promotion examination (ie, are not already an OSPRE Parts I and II qualified sergeant)

Candidates nearing completion of their probation may only register for the examination if they are supported by their force and will have achieved substantive rank by the date of the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination. It is for candidates and forces to ensure that candidates have met these criteria. Officers who have applied early but who have not been made substantive in the rank of constable will not be permitted to take the examination under any circumstances. Any officer who takes the exam before they are substantive for any reason will have their result voided.

1.2. Inspectors' specific eligibility criteria

1.2.1. OSPRE Parts I and II qualified sergeants

OSPRE Parts I and II qualified sergeants are eligible to apply for the Inspectors' NPPF Step Two Legal Examination from the commencement (day one) of their sergeant posting, provided that they have not previously obtained a pass in a recognised police promotion examination (ie, are not already an OSPRE Parts I and II qualified inspector).

All officers (OSPRE and NPPF qualified) are required to complete a minimum of two years as a substantive sergeant before they can be substantively promoted to inspector under Regulation 5 of the Police (Promotion) Regulations 1996 (as amended). OSPRE qualified officers are required to complete a probationary period of one year (or longer) in the role of sergeant as part of their mandatory two years as a substantive sergeant before they can be substantively promoted to inspector. However, any candidate who holds the substantive rank of sergeant is immediately eligible to commence Step One of the NPPF process and take the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination during this probationary period. OSPRE qualified sergeants are therefore entitled to take the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination for promotion to inspector at any time following promotion to sergeant because they are a substantive sergeant from day one.

1.2.2. NPPF qualified sergeants

NPPF qualified sergeants are eligible to take the Inspectors' NPPF Step Two Legal Examination for promotion to the rank of inspector once they have successfully completed the NPPF route and been made substantive as a sergeant. Step 4 of the Sergeants' NPPF process is a mandatory 12 months, which cannot be reduced in any circumstances. Officers cannot be substantive as a sergeant until the full 12 months has been completed and are not eligible to take the exam before they are substantive in rank.

Only candidates who hold the rank of sergeant are eligible to take the Inspectors' NPPF Step Two Legal Examination.

Candidates nearing completion of their temporary promotion to sergeant may only register for the examination if they are supported by their force and will have

achieved substantive rank by the date of the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination. It is for candidates and forces to ensure that candidates have met these criteria. Officers who have applied early but who have not been made substantive in the rank of sergeant will not be permitted to take the examination. Any officer who takes the exam before they are substantive for any reason will have their result voided.

1.2.3. Fast Track Programme

Candidates participating in the Fast Track Programme should refer to the [guidance for Fast Track officers](#).

Fast Track candidates will take the examination in accordance with their programme timescales. Entry into the examination is not automatic and the responsibility remains with the participating force and the programme member to register for the NPPF Step 2 Legal Examination to ensure attendance at the inspectors' knowledge examinations. Candidates must register in the same way as other candidates for the examination (see Section 2.2).

1.2.4. Direct Entry Inspectors Programme

Candidates participating in the Direct Entry Inspectors Programme should refer to the [guidance for Direct Entry Inspectors](#).

Candidates will take the examination in accordance with their programme timescales. Entry into the examination is not automatic and the responsibility remains with the participating force and the programme member to register for the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination to ensure attendance at the inspectors' knowledge examinations. Candidates must register in the same way as other candidates for the examination (see Section 2.2).

1.3. Rejoiners to the police service

Officers rejoining the police service sit outside of the NPPF, however, officers who are returning to the police service at a higher rank than they left and to the ranks of sergeant and inspector are required to comply, in part, with the NPPF.

Unlike all other officers, rejoiners to the ranks of sergeant and inspector will recommence their service at the rank to which they applied to rejoin. Rejoiners will not undertake the NPPF steps in the usual order, however will still be required to

undertake the Step Two Legal Examination for the relevant rank at the earliest opportunity as well as complete the Step Four work-based assessment. Rejoiners are provided with two opportunities to pass the relevant Step Two Legal Examination; if the officer fails to attain the required standard, there may be grounds to invoke Regulation 13 of The Police Regulations 2003 dispensing of the officer's services.

Rejoiner members will be considered as meeting the Step One eligibility criteria. Candidates must register in the same way as other candidates for the examination (see Section 2.2).

Rejoiner members required to undertake the knowledge examination at rank of sergeant or inspector, will hold that rank at point of re-entry. Officers meeting the required standard for the knowledge examination will move to NPPF Step Four. Those rejoiner members failing to meet the required standard in the examination will be afforded one opportunity to resit and this must be done at the earliest opportunity.

1.4. Career breaks

There is provision for officers to take the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination whilst on a career break, providing that the terms and conditions of the career break agreed by their chief officer allows for this.

The force must inform the Selection and Assessment Unit of any such requests by the closing date for entry to the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination in question, together with confirmation from the chief officer confirming their approval.

1.5. Overseas duties

Due to restrictions on firewalls and browsers, as well as the stability of internet connections, we cannot guarantee that candidates will be able to take the examination outside of the United Kingdom. Currently serving officers on deployment in another country who are supported by their force or organisation to take the examination, should contact their force examinations officer. The College cannot provide support to officers who wish to take the examination abroad while on holiday.

1.6. Suspension

Candidates who are suspended from duty will be required to provide written authority from their chief officer allowing them to take the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination. This written authority must be provided to Selection and Assessment prior to the examination.

1.7. Pregnant officers

An officer may, if they so wish, take the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination if it falls within a period of pregnancy. It may be possible to provide accommodations to assist with an officer's attempt at the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination while pregnant. Applications should be made as early as practicable (see Section 3 for more information). If a force provides a testing centre, additional accommodations may need to be arranged directly with the force.

A copy of the most recent pregnancy-related force risk assessment may be needed to be submitted to your force examinations officer prior to sitting the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination, to allow any appropriate provision of accommodations to be made for pregnant officers. Every effort will then be made to ensure that reasonable accommodations are provided and that any hazards identified within the risk assessment are minimised by adequate control measures.

1.8. Maternity leave

The NPPF Governance Board/College of Policing shall not act or encourage candidates to act contrary to Section 72 of the Employment Rights Act 1996, which specifies that an employee while on compulsory maternity leave must not work, or be permitted by their employer to work, during the two-week period from the date of childbirth.

However, an officer may, if they so wish, take the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination if it falls within a period of maternity leave. It may be possible to provide accommodations to assist with an officer's attempt at the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination while on maternity leave (see Section 3 for more information). If a force provides a testing centre, additional accommodations may need to be arranged directly with the force.

Any application for accommodations requests should be made no later than the closing date for entries for the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination.

1.9. Paternity leave

An officer may, if they so wish, take the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination if it falls within a period of paternity leave. It may be possible to provide accommodations to assist with an officer's attendance at the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination while on paternity leave.

Any application for accommodations should be made no later than the registration closing date for the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination.

2. Applications

2.1. NPPF Step One

Applications to enter the NPPF Step One are only acceptable when approved and submitted as meeting the eligibility criteria on behalf of the candidate by their chief officer.

- a. The Step One eligibility form should be completed in force and signed by the candidate's line manager, or equivalent to state that the candidate meets the eligibility criteria for Step One.
- b. The Step One eligibility form should be returned to the force examinations officer ahead of the registration closing date.
- c. The force examinations officer will verify the candidate's eligibility based on the completion of this form and will verify and allocate the candidate to the examination on the registration platform. Candidates must not be verified without the candidate's line manager (or equivalent) confirming they are eligible to sit the exam.

2.2. NPPF Step Two

All candidates will register for the NPPF examinations using AIMS (Assessment Information Management System), an online system developed to support the administration and delivery of national examinations. AIMS is an intuitive cloud-based system and is designed to work on a variety of mobile devices.

Candidates will be provided with details of how to register, along with a link to access the platform via their force examination officer when registration opens. It is a straightforward process and does not take long. Candidates will be asked to enter their personal and biographical details and to confirm which examination they are registering for. Candidates must take care to ensure that their personal details are entered correctly. When accessing feedback reports and results after the examination, candidates will be asked to confirm their name, date of birth, national insurance number and email address. If any of these are entered incorrectly during registration this will cause a delay in getting results.

Candidates will receive an email confirming their application has been received. Candidates are also advised to take a screen shot of the confirmation page to keep a record that their application was created and submitted, in case they do not receive the confirmation email. Candidates should not register again, as this will create duplicate entries in the system.

The relevant force or organisation will then be asked to verify that candidates are eligible to sit the examination and assign them to the correct examination by the registration closing date.

2.3. Registration periods

The candidate registration periods are as follows:

- **NPPF Sergeants' examination**
 - opens on Monday, 10 January 2022
 - closes at 6pm on Thursday, 10 February 2022
- **NPPF Inspectors' examination**
 - opens on Tuesday, 2 August 2022
 - closes at 6pm on Thursday, 8 September 2022

Candidates should be aware that the above closing dates are the final dates for registrations to be verified and allocated by forces. Forces and agencies may have earlier closing dates that candidates need to register by. Candidates should check with their force examinations officer to confirm the closing date for registration in their force.

It is the responsibility of each candidate to ensure that they have registered within the timeframe specified by the force examinations officer. Late candidate registrations will only be considered if exceptional circumstances can be proved as to why it was outside of the candidate's control to register in time. A heavy workload or being unaware of the registration period will **not** be accepted as exceptional circumstances.

2.4. General Data Protection Regulation

Candidates registering for the NPPF examinations are requested to provide personal and biographical data on the registration platform (AIMS). In accordance with the Equality Act 2010, it is good practice to know the demographic of people applying for examinations so that policing can build an accurate workforce picture. Through this platform, we ask for your name so we can effectively manage examination logistics. Your name or any identifiable information will not be shared with any other organisation except your force or agency, and will not be used for any other purpose. We ask for your help to develop an understanding of workforce diversity so that we can monitor any potential barriers faced, providing this information is voluntary.

The information you provide will be held by the College for the purposes outlined above and in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA 2018) and our duties under the Equality Act 2010. We will use the information collected from you to report on the demographics of those attending. Your information will be used to form statistics and high-level reports that will not identify you or any other individual. We will only hold your information in an identifiable form for as long as is necessary and in accordance with our privacy notice. You have certain rights under the GDPR regarding your personal data, which include the right to access data held about yourself, to ensure it is accurate, and the right to request that it be deleted or no longer processed. You also have the right to complain about the processing of your information if you are not happy about any aspect of it.

The privacy notice can be found on AIMS. For more information about your rights, please see our full [privacy notice](#) on the Legal page of the College of Policing website.

You can also contact our Data Protection Officer by emailing Data.Protection@college.police.uk

3. Reasonable adjustments and accommodations

3.1. Reasonable adjustments (disability-related requests)

Candidates who can demonstrate that they have any form of disability, as defined by the Equality Act 2010, may apply for reasonable adjustment. This includes candidates with a neurodiversity, such as dyslexia.

Candidates are advised to notify their force examinations officer of their disability, as well as their intention to request reasonable adjustment, in the first instance. The force examinations officer should ensure that the candidate provides a report containing a diagnosis of their disability and recommendations for reasonable adjustment from an appropriate specialist in the area of their disability. The candidate may wish to discuss options with their local force occupational health department prior to sourcing a specialist. In making their recommendations, it is helpful if the specialist has a clear understanding of the format of assessment that the candidate will be undertaking. Please note that registering an intention to submit a request for reasonable adjustment on AIMS at registration is **not** a formal request. It is candidate's responsibility to ensure they provide the necessary documentation and request form to their force examinations officer in sufficient time.

3.2. Accommodations (non-disability related requests)

Candidates with conditions that fall outside of the Equality Act 2010 definition of disability – for example, conditions that are short-term and/or do not have a substantial adverse effect on the candidate's day-to-day activities – may be eligible to apply for an accommodation. We aim to provide all candidates with a fair assessment and we will aim to support requests for accommodation where these are appropriate. However, in considering whether an accommodation is appropriate, it is important to ensure that the accommodation does not change the standard that the candidate is being measured against, nor that the candidate is provided with an unfair advantage over other candidates.

Candidates who believe they may be eligible for an accommodation in the examination should contact their force examinations officer in the first instance. Candidates may need to obtain a specialist report, although this may not be necessary in all cases, depending on the nature of the request.

Please note that a candidate whose force or organisation is not aware of their disability, and who wishes to maintain the confidentiality of it, can approach the Selection and Assessment Unit at the College of Policing directly. Candidates should, however, be aware that confidential requests for reasonable adjustments may diminish the extent to which reasonable adjustments can be made.

3.3. Offering reasonable adjustments and accommodations

Forces will consider the recommendations within the report or request, supported by psychologists from the College of Policing. Where a candidate has a disability and this is evidenced by their report, the force will confirm what would constitute reasonable adjustment for the specified assessment process. Candidates will be advised in good time, prior to the examination, of any adjustment or accommodation that is being offered.

Any adjustments or accommodations offered will be applicable to the examination applied for. If a candidate is re-entering the examination and has previously submitted and accepted a reasonable adjustment, there is no need to resubmit the evidence again if they are content to receive the same reasonable adjustment as previously. However, please note that candidates will still need to notify their intention to request a reasonable adjustment. Due to online delivery of examinations, some previous adjustments may not be applicable and we will advise candidates regarding this.

The candidate is required to provide written confirmation to their force of their acceptance of the reasonable adjustment or accommodation offered prior to undertaking the examination process.

3.4. Further information

For further details on applying for reasonable adjustments and accommodations, candidates should refer to the [Examinations Reasonable Adjustment Policy](#), which is available on the College of Policing website. Candidates and force examinations officers should refer to this document before obtaining a report or making a request for an accommodation or reasonable adjustment.

The report must be submitted to the force no later than the closing date for registrations:

- **NPPF Sergeants' examination:** Thursday, 10 February 2022
- **NPPF Inspectors' examination:** Thursday, 8 September 2022

Failure to submit in accordance with this closing date could affect our ability to coordinate the request with the candidate's force or agency in time for the examination. Applications for reasonable adjustments and accommodations received after the notified closing date will therefore not be accepted, unless extenuating circumstances can be provided in writing. It is the candidate's responsibility to plan ahead to ensure that the closing date for reasonable adjustment and accommodation applications is met.

4. Examination structure and syllabus

4.1. Structure

The Sergeants' and Inspectors' NPPF Step Two Legal Examinations consist of a single examination containing 150 question multiple choice questions of three-hour duration.

Questions will test candidates' knowledge and understanding of four areas: Crime, Evidence and Procedure, Road Policing, and General Police Duties.

The syllabus content examined is cross-referenced to, and only contained within, the 2022 edition of the Blackstone's Police Manuals. These texts are the only official resource endorsed by the College of Policing and contain the required legal knowledge for prospective sergeants and inspectors. Examination questions are drawn solely from the contents of these manuals. Candidates will be examined on the law and procedure only as it appears in the 2022 edition of the Blackstone's Police Manuals. Candidates are advised not to rely on previous editions which will contain out of date material.

The College of Policing strongly recommends that all candidates use the 2022 edition of the manuals. A 30% discount is available to all Police officers and staff in England and Wales. You can find out how to get the discount code by [signing in to College Learn](#).

4.2. Syllabus updates

Usually, no further updates or supplements to the NPPF syllabus will be issued during its year-long lifespan. However, in exceptional circumstances, the College of Policing may issue an amended syllabus in advance of the next scheduled annual publication date. Any changes to legislation or case law following publication of the 2022 edition will only be included in the examination paper under exceptional circumstances and only if suitable prior notification is given. For example, a major change to a key area of legislation or procedure during the lifespan of the current NPPF candidate handbook might render a significant part of the current NPPF syllabus content obsolete. In such circumstances, it may be necessary for an update

or supplement to the syllabus to be issued, to guide candidates on any additional material that would be examinable.

Any updates or supplements to the syllabus will be made available through the [NPPF step-two legal exams](#) pages of the College of Policing website and will be distributed to all force examinations officers. We will ensure that any syllabus updates or supplements are distributed well in advance of the examination date, so candidates have sufficient preparation time to familiarise themselves with any additional examinable material. Where possible, any additional study materials would be provided to candidates free of charge.

Please note that syllabus updates will only be made in exceptional circumstances and will **not** be made for every change to legislation included within the syllabus. Unless we provide notification through the channels outlined above, all of the syllabus will remain examinable regardless of any changes within the law. For further guidance on this issue, candidates should regularly check the College of Policing website or consult their force examinations officer during their preparation period. Candidates should not contact the Selection and Assessment Unit at the College of Policing directly with queries.

If an area of the syllabus is repealed or changed and not tested upon in the examination, there is still an expectation that candidates will ensure they are familiar with the new legislation for their own professional development. Forces and agencies should ensure candidates are familiar with new areas of relevant legislation which are not tested in the examination to avoid any gaps in knowledge.

4.3. Examination development

All multiple-choice questions contained within the examination paper are written by trained question writers who have attended the College of Policing Multiple Choice Question Writing course.

All questions are linked to the syllabus to ensure that all of the examination questions are relevant to the rank of sergeant or inspector.

The questions are quality assured by the College of Policing's Legal Services Unit and by independent legal experts, who check the legal accuracy of all of the

questions. All questions undergo this quality assurance process to ensure currency and that the examination is legally accurate.

4.4. Questions removed from marking

During the marking stages, 10 questions will be removed from the marking process and not included in the candidate's overall score, meaning that candidates will be scored on 140 questions only. All of the examination questions at the marking stage are evaluated once against a standard criteria, which are used to show whether questions are of an acceptable standard and fair for inclusion in such a high stakes examination. This is to ensure that they have performed in a way that has been expected and provided a fair test of the syllabus.

The marking panel, ratified by the Debrief Panel, will remove 10 questions from the final score. These 10 questions will be those that have performed least well in the exam. The purpose of this is to ensure that the exam is fair and does not unfairly penalise candidates.

Candidates will not be informed of the location of the removed questions within the paper, nor will candidates be provided with their scores for the questions that are removed. These questions cannot be marked or included in anyone's score under any circumstances. There will be no exceptions to this and we are unable to accept appeals regarding this.

4.5. Subject content

The subject content for each of the examinations has been identified using a nationwide survey of operational sergeants and inspectors, together with strategic input from the NPPF Governance Board.

This survey produces a blueprint of those areas within the syllabus that are considered both important and frequently encountered by officers holding that rank.

The established blueprint is reflected in the balance of questions included in each paper. This means that potential sergeants and inspectors are more likely to be tested on those areas of legislation that have been identified as the most relevant and frequently encountered by the officers already serving at the target rank.

However, it should be noted that candidates may be asked questions which relate to

any part of the syllabus. The syllabus is approved by the NPPF Governance Board and reflects all aspects of the roles nationally. Therefore, some areas of the syllabus may be less relevant to different roles depending on force, region and role; however, all areas are examinable as the examination needs to reflect the rank at a national level.

Although the syllabus content is similar in many respects for both ranks, some rank specific areas are different as indicated in the Blackstone's Police Manuals and within the content detailed in the appendices of this document. While there are some key areas where a high level of knowledge is required, the examination is not aimed at testing pure factual recall of those matters, which would be readily available for immediate reference in the workplace. Candidates will not be examined on their ability to simply recall information that is contained solely within the tables in the Blackstone's Police Manuals. However, where the text directly refers to a paragraph of one of the Codes of Practice to the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, candidates will be expected to know the relevant provision(s) of that Code.

The appendices of this document set out the general areas to be tested within the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination syllabus and are intended primarily as an aid to help candidates in planning their study for the respective ranks. The definitive reference source for examinable material is the 2022 edition of Blackstone's Police Manuals.

4.6. Further guidance

Further guidance and information about the NPPF examinations can be found through the [NPPF step-two legal exams](#) pages of the College of Policing website.

Candidates should also ensure that they have a copy of the Online Examinations Candidate Guide and that they follow the instructions in that document prior to the examination. This will help candidates to be fully prepared and limit the chances of experiencing issues on the day. This document is available to download through the [NPPF step-two legal exams](#) pages of the College of Policing website or from your force examinations officer. If candidates experience problems during the exam, refer to the [technical support page](#) on the College website for further help and guidance.

Any queries about the examination should be directed to force examinations officers. Candidates should not contact the Selection and Assessment Unit at the College of Policing directly with queries.

5. Rules on examination day

Candidates must refer to the Online Examinations Candidate Guide, which is available through the [NPPF step-two legal exams](#) pages of the College of Policing website or from force examinations officers. This document provides a comprehensive guide for preparing for the examination, accessing the examination on the day and what to expect when taking the examination.

5.1. Testing environment

There is no national requirement for candidates to take the examination at a testing centre or under supervision. Candidates are responsible for ensuring they have a suitable testing environment, as per the guidance in the Online Examinations Candidate Guide. We cannot accept appeals regarding an unsuitable testing environment so candidates must ensure they take the time to plan appropriately for this. Some forces may wish to provide an optional testing centre for their candidates and forces should refer to the Online Examinations Force Guidance for advice on setting up a suitable centre.

5.2. Accessing the examination

Prior to sitting the examination, candidates will be asked to test their device and will be offered the chance to familiarise themselves with the platform. A few days before the examination, candidates will receive details of the URL that they will use to access the examination platform on the day of the examination, as well as information about how to log in to the examination.

5.3. Declaration notice

The decision to take the NPPF examination is that of the candidate. All candidates must read and agree to the declaration notice, which will be provided on the online examination platform, before being permitted to take the examination. This is to confirm that candidates agree to abide by all rules of the examinations and are fit and suitably prepared in relation to their knowledge, understanding and application of the law and procedure contained within the syllabus.

Any candidate who declines to agree to the declaration for the NPPF examination will not be eligible to take part.

5.4. Attempting to gain an unfair advantage

Candidates must not gain, or attempt to gain, any unfair advantage during the examination. All officers are expected to act with integrity and in line with the principles and standards of behaviour set out within the Code of Ethics. Candidates must not help, or accept help from, anyone else during or after the examination. The design of the examination and mechanisms that have been introduced into the delivery of the examination mean that attempts to cheat are likely to be ineffective. Any candidate who is suspected of cheating or disclosing the content of the examination in any way will be investigated and could have their examination result nullified and/or be banned from entering the examination in future. Candidates suspected of cheating or disclosing the content of the examination will also be referred to their force's Professional Standards Unit. This includes discussing question content on social media or any other format before, during or after the examination.

Candidates must not allow another person to gain access to AIMS or the examination using their login details, nor must they attempt to gain access via anyone else's login details. Any attempts to do so will be classed as a breach of the rules and reported to the candidate's Professional Standards Unit.

The exam must be completed in one sitting. If candidates wish to take a comfort break during the exam they can but they will not receive any additional time to do this. Candidates must not attempt to pause or restart the exam once they begin.

Any attempts to pause the timer are logged on the system and will be recorded as unusual activity which will be reviewed after the examination and reported to the debrief panel, if applicable. Attempting to pause the clock is a breach of examination rules and could mean the result is nullified.

If candidates have an exceptional reason to close the browser (such as a local internet connection issue), candidates must report this to the College of Policing via their force contact officer after the exam and within seven days of the exam date. If candidates need to close the browser in the event of a local connection issue, they

must ensure it is fully closed. If it is not fully closed, the timer may not pause and they will lose time from the exam, which they will not be able to get back. The College of Policing cannot accept appeals regarding this after the exam.

If candidates need a comfort break during the exam, this is **not** counted as a valid reason to pause the timer and they must **not** attempt to stop the timer. The time will continue just as it would if they were sitting the exam under previous conditions at a physical exam venue, unless an agreed reasonable adjustment that allows scheduled breaks to be taken during the exam is in place.

5.5. Disclosing content of examination questions

Making and/or keeping copies of the questions in any format is prohibited. The questions remain the intellectual property of the College of Policing and we reserve the right to reuse questions. If people keep and share copies of questions, this affects the future integrity of examinations. Candidates can take the examination within a 12-hour window on the examination day. If the examination content is shared before a candidate has chance to take the examination, this could lead to them having an unfair advantage and affect the integrity of the examination. It is therefore paramount that you do not discuss examination content with anyone after the examination, including comments on social media, as this is likely to provide others with an unfair advantage.

Discussing the content of questions in any form, including on social media platforms, is prohibited and presents a huge personal risk for that candidate and their future career. Any candidate who is suspected of disclosing the content of the examination in any way will be investigated and could have their examination result nullified and/or be banned from entering the examination in future. Candidates suspected of keeping or sharing the content of the examination will also be referred to their force's Professional Standards Unit.

Candidates must **not** take screen shots of questions under **any** circumstances. Any candidate found to have done this will be referred to their force's Professional Standards Unit for a breach of examination rules.

5.6. Code of Ethics and conduct

The Code of Ethics applies to all officers, staff and volunteers across the police service in England and Wales. Candidates will be expected to:

- take personal responsibility for promoting and reinforcing the principles and standards set out in the Code
- actively seek to embed the Code by ensuring regular reference to it in their day-to-day decision making and professional responsibilities within policing

The highest standards are expected from all police officers and staff (or equivalent) and this is especially important for those in roles where greater autonomy and decision making is expected. It is therefore essential that candidates participate in the NPPF examination with the Code fully supporting their actions, contributions and decision making. Candidates who are found to have acted in a manner that contravenes the Code, or any of its principles, may be removed from the promotion process by their force or agency.

Any information entrusted to you during your examination, including the questions within the examination paper, has been disclosed to you in the course of your duties as a police officer or equivalent. In accordance with the standards expected of all officers and staff, this information **must not** be used for personal benefit, nor should it be divulged to other parties, except in the proper course of police duty. The College regards the improper disclosure of such information as a serious breach of confidentiality and will ensure that any reported instances are fully investigated under the police complaints procedure.

6. Non-attendance

6.1. Withdrawals

As dates for registration are close to the examination dates, candidates should fully consider if they intend to sit the NPPF examination before registering. Candidates who wish to withdraw from the examination after registering will need to inform their force examinations officer immediately, specifying their reason for withdrawing.

It is not possible to substitute a withdrawn candidate with another unregistered candidate. Candidates who withdraw from an examination will not automatically be re-entered into the next examination. A verbal indication that the candidate would like to sit the subsequent examination is not sufficient to ensure registration.

Once a candidate has withdrawn from the examination, they cannot be re-entered.

6.2. Absence

Candidates who do not take the examination within the available window will be marked as absent from the examination.

All potential candidates are encouraged to consider carefully whether they genuinely wish to attempt the examination before they submit their registration. Forces may implement their own penalties for absent candidates, and therefore candidates should report their reasons for absence to their force examinations officer.

6.3. Sickness

A candidate who is either medically or self-certificated unfit for work, or is on restricted duties through illness or injury, must provide a certificate from their force medical examiner (FME) (or equivalent) confirming their fitness to sit the examination, even if sitting at home. Candidates must submit the FME's certificate of fitness at the time of registration to their force examinations officer.

A candidate who is either medically or self-certificated unfit for work or on restricted duties, and who is not in possession of an FME (or equivalent) certificate of fitness, is not permitted to take the NPPF examination. It is the responsibility of the force to ensure that any candidates who are medically or self-certificated unfit for work or on

restricted duties have been deemed fit to sit the exam by a suitable medical professional.

If a candidate has an illness or injury that has only become apparent to them on the day of the examination, they should refer to section 5.3 of this handbook, under 'Declaration notice'. It will then be their decision as to whether they attempt the examination. If a candidate becomes unwell during the examination, it will be their decision as to whether they continue with the examination. The College cannot offer alternative dates to take the exam for a candidate who is unwell on the day.

7. Results

The NPPF Debrief Panel will consider the administration of each NPPF Step Two Legal Examination following each delivery and prior to the results being issued. The panel comprises of a National Police Chiefs' Council nominated moderator, a member of the Police Federation for England and Wales, a member of the College of Policing Legal Services Team, a representative from the College of Policing Workforce Development Unit, and a representative from the College of Policing Selection and Assessment Unit.

Before the College of Policing can issue results, the NPPF Debrief Panel will:

- consider the impact of any unscheduled events which occurred during the administration of the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination
- inform any candidate who is suspected of irregular behaviour, eg, attempting to gain unfair advantage during the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination, breaching confidentiality, that their result will be withheld until the NPPF Reports and Disqualification Panel has considered the circumstances
- ratify the results prior to their release

The NPPF Debrief Panel will **not** consider any reports of extenuating circumstances.

To progress within the NPPF, candidates will be required to demonstrate a standard of performance that indicates that they have a sufficient level of knowledge and understanding of the syllabus. As always, the NPPF Debrief Panel will compare the results of this year's examination with previous years to ensure that the delivery of the exams has been fair.

The pass mark is 55% (77 correct answers out of 140) for the Sergeants' examination and 65% (91 correct answers out of 140) for the Inspectors' examination. However, the NPPF Debrief Panel reserves the right to alter the pass mark in exceptional circumstances if they see a significant deviation in the success rate for exams, whether higher or lower, and/or if they have evidence to show that a change in the pass mark would result in a fairer outcome.

Force examinations officers will be able to access a full list of results via AIMS within three weeks of the examination date.

All results and feedback reports will be available to candidates within three weeks following the examination. Candidates will be notified by their force examinations officer when these are available and candidates will be sent a link to access their own feedback report via AIMS. Candidates will be required to verify their date of birth, national insurance number and email address in order to access their result. Any errors in inputting these at registration will result in a delay to being able to access feedback.

The candidate feedback report can be used by the candidate to identify any strengths and developmental needs in the areas that have been examined and assessed. The report includes a summary of candidates' final grading and total percentage score obtained in the examination. This is also broken down into subject areas. Candidates are not issued with certificates following the examination.

The feedback report also acts as proof of the candidate's result and must be retained by candidates for future reference. We are unable to reissue feedback reports.

Candidates can expect to receive their results by:

- Sergeants' examination: 31 March 2022
- Inspectors' examination: 27 October 2022

8. Validity

The NPPF Step Two Legal Examination pass is valid for five years (less one day) from the date of taking the examination. For a candidate to be eligible to complete the NPPF Step Three, the date of the Step Three process must fall within this period. If a candidate has not reached this point of the NPPF Step Three within the period from the date of taking the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination, they must return to NPPF Step One. This decision was made by the Police Promotion Examinations Board (PPEB) and subsequently upheld by the NPPF Governance Board.

The effect is summarised in the following tables:

8.1. Sergeants' National Police Promotion Framework

Date passed NPPF Step Two Legal Examination	Must be successful at NPPF Step Three by
14 March 2017	13 March 2022
13 March 2018	12 March 2023
12 March 2019	11 March 2024
9-11 November 2020	10 November 2025
9-11 March 2021	10 March 2026

The validity period of the 2016 Sergeants' NPPF Step Two Legal Examination has now expired.

8.2. Inspectors' National Police Promotion Framework

Date passed NPPF Step Two Legal Examination	Must be successful at NPPF Step Three by
03 October 2017	02 October 2022
09 October 2018	08 October 2023
08 October 2019	07 October 2024

Date passed NPPF Step Two Legal Examination	Must be successful at NPPF Step Three by
13 October to 19 November 2020	18 November 2025 ¹
12 October 2021	11 October 2026

The validity period of the 2016 Inspectors' NPPF Step Two Legal Examination has now expired.

8.3. Five-year validity period

Candidates can register for the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination if their validity period is near the end **without** having to forfeit their remaining validity time should a Step Three process be announced by the force in the months between the registration date and the examination date. If the candidate is successful at the Step Three process, they must withdraw from the examination at the earliest opportunity and ensure Selection and Assessment are aware that they will not be attending the examination. Candidates who choose not to enter the examination before the registration date and are subsequently unsuccessful at a Step Three process will not be allowed to register late for the examination; they will have to wait until the following year to register for the examination.

Any candidate choosing to re-take the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination before their validity period expires, will forfeit any remaining time left on their original validity period once they have taken the examination regardless of the result (ie, if the candidate fails, their remaining validity would **not** still remain).

8.4. Extensions to validity

Extensions to the validity period will be considered for officers who have taken maternity leave, paternity leave, maternity related sickness leave, maternity support,

¹ Due to re-sits of the Inspector's examination 2020, all candidates who were successful in this examination will have their exam valid for five years from the date of the final re-sit regardless of which date they passed the exam

adoption leave, shared parental leave or a career break for the purposes of care. Extensions to validity will also be considered for officers who have experienced periods of sickness which have led to long-term absences and/or have had a long-term, substantial adverse impact on an individual's day to day activities.

All applications for extension to validity should be made via your force examinations officer and must include full details of the absences from work including specific dates and reasons for absences and confirmed as being correct by someone in force (ie, line manager or HR). Working part-time or being on restricted duties should not prevent an officer from applying for and being successful at a Step 3 process.

Therefore, any requests regarding extensions due to part-time working or the restriction of duties will need to clearly explain why this prohibited the officer from applying for promotion before it will be considered. Extensions to validity will be considered by the Selection and Assessment Unit and will be sent to the Reports and Disqualification Panel in exceptional circumstances. Reports will be sent to the panel every two months to consider (first day of the month in February, April, June, August, October and December). Please ensure that requests for validity extensions are therefore submitted at least one week before this date or they will not be included in the report on that occasion. Officers cannot apply for a Step 3 process without a valid Step 2 pass and cannot apply before an extension is officially granted and communicated by the panel. It is the responsibility of the officer to ensure they apply for an extension to validity ahead of time.

Extensions to validity will not be considered in cases of lack of promotion opportunities or not achieving promotion to the next rank within the validity period in any circumstances.

9. Extenuating circumstances and unscheduled incidents

9.1. Extenuating circumstances

Extenuating circumstances are likely to be a serious event or a series of events.

Lack of preparation and/or a heavy workload prior to attendance are not considered to be extenuating circumstances. Sickness through illness and injury cannot be rendered as extenuating circumstances as there is a separate policy dealing with this.

The NPPF Reports and Disqualification Panel will **not** consider reports of extenuating circumstances relating to illness. It will be the decision of the candidate as to whether they attempt the NPPF Step Two Legal Examination or decline to attend. Please refer to Section 5.3 for the content of the Declaration Notice.

9.2. Unscheduled incidents

The College of Policing will **not**, under any circumstances, accept appeals of unscheduled incidents relating to a force-provided or candidate-provided testing environment directly after the exam. Any appeals of unscheduled incidents relating to a force-provided venue received by the College of Policing will be sent to the force exams contact to action and will not be considered by the Results and Disqualification Panel. It is therefore recommended that candidates follow the Online Examinations Candidate Guide to ensure they have a suitable testing environment for the exam.

The College of Policing will also **not**, under any circumstances, accept appeals of unscheduled incidents relating to local connection and/or device issues. Candidates are provided with extensive information before and during the exam regarding the testing of their device and connection and how to resolve any issues that may occur. The College of Policing will **not** apply special considerations under any circumstances for incidents relating to local connection issues that were independent to the national exams platform.

Any candidate who wishes to report any unscheduled incidents that they believe may have adversely affected their performance in the examination, other than the testing

environment and local connection and/or device issues, must do so in the form of a written report. It is the responsibility of the candidate to provide all of the supporting evidence at the time of writing.

The report must be countersigned by the candidate's line manager or above. The countersigned report must then be submitted by the candidate to their force examinations officer and received by the College's Selection and Assessment Unit no later than seven days after attending the examination.

This will be the only opportunity for candidates to submit reports. Reports that are not countersigned or are not received within the specified time scale will not be forwarded to the NPPF Reports and Disqualifications Panel. Reports sent to the Selection and Assessment Unit after results are notified will not be considered.

A copy of the endorsed report should also be sent to the candidate's force examinations officer. This is the responsibility of the candidate. The Selection and Assessment Unit will acknowledge registered reports to candidates via the force examinations officer.

Reports from candidates who are successful will not be considered further. Only unsuccessful candidates will have their reports considered.

The NPPF Reports and Disqualifications Panel cannot change a fail result into a pass. However, the panel may recommend the candidate's force or organisation to not take that examination attempt into account, and to allow the candidate to have an additional attempt at the examination where policy (for example, the number of retakes) would have otherwise prevented this from being an option.

9.3. Special considerations

The Selection and Assessment Unit Marking Panel, in consultation with the NPPF Debrief Panel, will consider applying special considerations to candidates affected by unscheduled incidents. Unscheduled incidents are defined as disruptions that are unforeseen and outside of the candidate's control that can be considered to have a direct and substantial impact on the candidate's result.

Issues relating to the content of the examination questions or the testing environment will be considered separately to special considerations.

The College of Policing will **not** apply special considerations under any circumstances for incidents relating to local connection issues that were independent to the national exams platform.

The force examinations officer can make applications for special considerations on behalf of a candidate or all candidates attending a specific test centre. The force examinations officer will be required to provide any corroborating evidence in relation to the application for special consideration. Applications for special consideration should be submitted in accordance with existing timescales for submission of reports (in the seven days following the examination). Applications received after this time will not be considered.

The NPPF Marking Panel also have the discretion to apply the special considerations policy in circumstances in which evidence has been brought to their attention – for example, by a force – that is likely to have had a direct and substantial impact on one or more candidates' results, but where an force examinations officer has not submitted a report on behalf of the candidate(s) concerned. If the NPPF Marking Panel determine, in conjunction with the NPPF Debrief Panel, that awarding special consideration is appropriate in a situation where the force have not directly raised the issue, the force examinations officer will be notified and asked to provide further information. If special considerations are deemed appropriate, this would be applied to all candidates affected by that specific issue.

The NPPF Debrief Panel cannot change a fail result into a pass. However, the Selection and Assessment Unit will apply special consideration if it is deemed to be appropriate by awarding an allowance of 1% of the total raw marks available within the examination to affected candidates. In some cases, this may make the difference between a pass and a fail for candidates. The Selection and Assessment Unit Marking Panel will conduct a thorough analysis of the candidates' results to ascertain the impact that the issue is likely to have had before the policy is considered. This will not be applied to candidates who submit reports of unscheduled incidents and will only be applied in very exceptional circumstances that are deemed significant, out of the candidate's control and likely to have had a substantial and prolonged impact on a candidate's performance during the examination. The decision of the NPPF Marking Panel, in conjunction with the NPPF Debrief Panel, is final. Once

results have been ratified and released, results will not be reviewed again under any circumstances.

9.4. Question queries

On occasion, the Selection and Assessment Unit may receive a query regarding the legal accuracy or fairness of a question included within the examination from a candidate. The examinations are subject to a rigorous design process. All items used within each administration of the NPPF examination go through a number of review stages to ensure that they meet the necessary psychometric criteria required to confirm they are fair for inclusion in the exam. This is to ensure that the item is legally accurate and a fair test of candidates' knowledge of the syllabus. This means that before any item is included in an exam, the Selection and Assessment Unit can be confident that it is suitable for use.

During the marking process, the Selection and Assessment Unit review any queries raised by candidates in relation to specific items, as well as any items that have not performed as expected, to ensure that updates to the questions have been made correctly and that the psychometric properties of the question are within the acceptable parameters. The item is also reviewed by the College of Policing's Legal Services team to provide a post-examination legal review. This is to determine if the item represents a fair test of the syllabus and is answerable from the Blackstone's Manuals. If no issues are identified, the item is deemed suitable to include in the marking process. As a result of the rigorous development process and the post-examination process, it is rare for any items at this stage to be identified as unsuitable for inclusion in the marking process. However, should this arise, steps are taken to ensure that this does not disadvantage any candidates (for example, providing all candidates with a mark for that question). Should this situation occur, all candidates will be informed of the steps taken via their force examinations officer.

9.5. Remarking examination papers

There is no provision for candidates to contest their result once results have been released, or to request to have their examination remarked. The Selection and Assessment Unit adopt a very rigorous and thorough marking process to ensure that all exams are accurately marked and checked. All extenuating circumstances and

unscheduled incidents reported in line with the guidelines above will be taken into account when marking. Once the results have been released, these are final. The Selection and Assessment Unit will not remark exams.

10. NPPF Reports and Disqualifications Panel

The NPPF Reports and Disqualification Panel, comprising a National Police Chiefs' Council nominated chief moderator, a representative from the College of Policing Workforce Transformation Unit, the Head of the College of Policing Selection and Assessment Unit, together with a member of the College of Policing Legal Services team will formally consider the reports based on unscheduled incidents and reported cases of irregularity or breaches of the rules.

The NPPF Reports and Disqualification Panel will consider any reports after the results have been notified. Once a decision has been reached, the College of Policing, on behalf of the Chair of the Panel, will notify the candidate within seven days.

The Panel cannot change a fail result into a pass. Once the scoring has taken place and has been signed off by the debrief panel, the results will stand. Any adjustments made to the scoring will render the results invalid and the marking team will not endorse an adjusted result.

Unsuccessful candidates who have previously submitted reports have claimed that an event or series of events has contributed to their result because they were unable to perform to their best. However, in behavioural terms, it is not possible to make assumptions about what candidates would and would not have done had those circumstances not arisen. Different circumstances have different effects on people, and it is not appropriate to attempt to predict what that effect may or may not have been.

Other examining bodies, such as universities, are usually willing to consider both marginal fail results and the possibility of converting such results to a pass. However, they have the benefit of other evidence to consider – such as coursework and portfolios – that may support a conversion to a pass for a candidate that has achieved a lower-than-expected result. Due to other evidence not being available, it is not possible to reconsider the marks awarded at the examination against any other information. Marginal fail results will therefore not be reassessed or awarded a pass mark. Rigorous marking procedures are used following the examinations.

10.1. Disqualification procedure

Any candidate found to be in breach of the rules will be liable to disqualification.

If a candidate's behaviour reduces the reliability of their examination scores, their result may be nullified by the marker notwithstanding any disqualification decision.

In cases of irregularity and misbehaviour, the Panel can:

- fail the candidate
- disqualify the candidate from the current attempt and bar them from further attempts for a period of several years
- refer the candidate to their chief officer

10.2. Right of appeal

Candidates have the right of appeal to the Chair of the NPPF Governance Board against the decision of the NPPF Reports and Disqualification Panel, where there are reasonable grounds for believing that the Panel did not act in compliance with its rules, or there is fresh evidence, not available at the time of the original report for further consideration.

Appeals must be made by email to the Chair of the NPPF Governance Board, care of the College of Policing NPPF Enquiries email address. Appeals must be countersigned by the candidate's line manager or above. The countersigned appeal must then be submitted by the candidate, and received by the Selection and Assessment Unit, within 21 days of the date of the letter in which the candidate is notified of the decision of the NPPF Reports and Disqualification Panel.

The Selection and Assessment Unit will forward the appeal to the Chair of the NPPF Governance Board. The Chair of the NPPF Governance Board will consider whether there are adequate grounds for appeal and will notify the Selection and Assessment Unit. The candidate and relevant force's examinations officer on behalf of the chief officer will be advised by the Selection and Assessment Unit in writing of the Chair of the NPPF Governance Board's decision. The Chair of the NPPF Governance Board cannot convert a fail into a pass but can vary or confirm the decision of the NPPF Reports and Disqualification Panel.

Appendix A: Blackstone's Police Manual Crime 2022

*Please note **all** areas of the Crime manual are applicable to **both** the Sergeants' and Inspectors' Examinations*

1.1 *Mens Rea* (State of Mind)

- 1.1.1 Introduction
- 1.1.2 Intent
- 1.1.3 Recklessness
- 1.1.4 Malice
- 1.1.5 Wilfully
- 1.1.6 Dishonestly
- 1.1.7 Knowing
- 1.1.8 Belief
- 1.1.9 Negligence
- 1.1.10 Strict Liability
- 1.1.11 Transferred *Mens Rea*

1.2 *Actus Reus* (Criminal Conduct)

- 1.2.1 Introduction
- 1.2.2 Voluntary Act
- 1.2.3 Automatism
- 1.2.4 Coincidence with *Mens Rea*
- 1.2.5 Omissions
- 1.2.6 Causal Link or Chain of Causation
- 1.2.7 Intervening Act
- 1.2.8 Principals and Accessories
- 1.2.9 Corporate Liability
- 1.2.10 Vicarious Liability

1.3 Incomplete Offences

- 1.3.1 Introduction
- 1.3.2 Encouraging or Assisting Crime
- 1.3.3 Conspiracy
- 1.3.4 Attempts
- 1.3.5 Impossibility

1.4 General Defences

- 1.4.1 Introduction
- 1.4.2 Inadvertence and Mistake
- 1.4.3 Duress
- 1.4.4 Duress of Circumstances
- 1.4.5 Defence of Self, Others or Property
- 1.4.6 Police Officers
- 1.4.7 Infancy

1.5 Homicide

- 1.5.1 Introduction
- 1.5.2 Murder
- 1.5.3 Voluntary Manslaughter and 'Special Defences'
- 1.5.4 Involuntary Manslaughter
- 1.5.5 Causing or Allowing a Child or Vulnerable Adult to Die or Suffer Serious Physical Harm
- 1.5.6 Encouraging or Assisting Suicide
- 1.5.7 Solicitation of Murder

1.6 Misuse of Drugs

- 1.6.1 Introduction
- 1.6.2 Classification
- 1.6.3 Possession
- 1.6.4 Supplying
- 1.6.5 Possession with Intent to Supply
- 1.6.6 Supply of Articles
- 1.6.7 Production of a Controlled Drug
- 1.6.8 Cultivation of Cannabis
- 1.6.9 General Defence under Section 28
- 1.6.10 Regulated Possession and Supply of Controlled Drugs
- 1.6.11 Occupiers, etc.
- 1.6.12 Community Protection Notices
- 1.6.13 Assisting or Inducing Offence Outside United Kingdom
- 1.6.14 Incitement
- 1.6.15 Importation of Controlled Drugs
- 1.6.16 Travel Restriction Orders
- 1.6.17 Police Powers
- 1.6.18 Psychoactive and Intoxicating Substances

1.7 Firearms and Gun Crime

- 1.7.1 Introduction
- 1.7.2 Definitions – Firearm, Ammunition and Imitation Firearm
- 1.7.3 Categories of Firearms and Related Offences
- 1.7.4 Section 1 Firearm
- 1.7.5 Shotguns
- 1.7.6 Restrictions on Transfer of Firearms
- 1.7.7 Imitation Firearm Offences
- 1.7.8 Prohibited Weapon
- 1.7.9 General Exemptions
- 1.7.10 Air Weapons
- 1.7.11 Criminal Use of Firearms
- 1.7.12 Further Firearms Offences
- 1.7.13 Police Powers
- 1.7.14 Possession or Acquisition of Firearms by Convicted Persons
- 1.7.15 Other Restrictions on Possession or Acquisition

1.8 Weapons

- 1.8.1 Introduction
- 1.8.2 Having Offensive Weapon in Public Place
- 1.8.3 Threatening with Offensive Weapon in Public
- 1.8.4 Having Bladed or Pointed Article in Public Place
- 1.8.5 Offences and Powers Relating to School Premises
- 1.8.6 Trespassing with Weapon of Offence
- 1.8.7 Manufacture and Sale of Weapons
- 1.8.8 Knives

1.9 Racial and Religiously Aggravated Offences

- 1.9.1 Introduction
- 1.9.2 Offences Covered by the Legislation
- 1.9.3 'Racially or Religiously Aggravated'

1.10 Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person

- 1.10.1 Introduction
- 1.10.2 Assault
- 1.10.3 Battery
- 1.10.4 Assault or Battery?
- 1.10.5 Consent
- 1.10.6 'Corporal' and 'Reasonable' Punishment
- 1.10.7 Assault Offences
- 1.10.8 Other Assault Offences
- 1.10.9 Threats to Kill
- 1.10.10 Torture
- 1.10.11 Poisoning
- 1.10.12 Throwing Corrosive Fluid on a Person

1.11 Offences Involving the Deprivation of Liberty

- 1.11.1 Introduction
- 1.11.2 False Imprisonment
- 1.11.3 Kidnapping
- 1.11.4 Hostage Taking
- 1.11.5 Slavery, Servitude and Forced or Compulsory Labour

1.12 Sexual Offences

- 1.12.1 Introduction
- 1.12.2 Anonymity
- 1.12.3 Rape
- 1.12.4 Assault
- 1.12.5 Causing Sexual Activity without Consent
- 1.12.6 Rape and Other Offences Against Children Under 13
- 1.12.7 Child Sex Offences
- 1.12.8 Abuse of Position of Trust
- 1.12.9 Familial Child Sex Offences
- 1.12.10 Offences Involving Photographs and Images of Children
- 1.12.11 Sexual Exploitation of Children
- 1.12.12 Possession of a Paedophile Manual
- 1.12.13 Offences Outside the United Kingdom
- 1.12.14 Sexual Offences Against People with a Mental Disorder
- 1.12.15 Offences Relating to Prostitution
- 1.12.16 Preparatory Offences
- 1.12.17 Sex with an Adult Relative
- 1.12.18 Other Sexual Offences
- 1.12.19 Possession of Extreme Pornographic Images
- 1.12.20 Disclosing Private Sexual Photographs/Films

1.13 Child Protection

- 1.13.1 Introduction
- 1.13.2 Child Abduction
- 1.13.3 Child Cruelty
- 1.13.4 Police Powers under the Children Act 1989

1.14 Theft and Related Offences

- 1.14.1 Introduction
- 1.14.2 Theft
- 1.14.3 Robbery
- 1.14.4 Blackmail
- 1.14.5 Burglary
- 1.14.6 Aggravated Burglary
- 1.14.7 Taking a Conveyance without Consent
- 1.14.8 Aggravated Vehicle-taking
- 1.14.9 Interfering with Vehicles
- 1.14.10 Going Equipped
- 1.14.11 Handling Stolen Goods
- 1.14.12 Retaining a Wrongful Credit
- 1.14.13 Making Off without Payment
- 1.14.14 Proceeds of Crime

1.15 Fraud

- 1.15.1 Introduction
- 1.15.2 Fraud
- 1.15.3 Gain and Loss
- 1.15.4 Fraud by False Representation
- 1.15.5 Fraud by Failing to Disclose
- 1.15.6 Fraud by Abuse of Position
- 1.15.7 Possession or Control of Articles for Use in Frauds
- 1.15.8 Making or Supplying Articles for Use in Frauds
- 1.15.9 Obtaining Services Dishonestly
- 1.15.10 False Accounting

1.16 Criminal Damage

- 1.16.1 Introduction
- 1.16.2 Simple Damage
- 1.16.3 Aggravated Damage
- 1.16.4 Arson
- 1.16.5 Threats to Destroy or Damage Property
- 1.16.6 Having Articles with Intent to Destroy or Damage Property
- 1.16.7 Contamination or Interference with Goods

Appendix B: Blackstone's Police Manual Evidence and Procedure 2022

* Please note that Section 2.4 - Youth Justice, Crime and Disorder will **not** be tested in either the Sergeants' or Inspectors' Examinations. The relevant information regarding these sections is now located within Section 4.7 of the 2022 General Police Duties Manual and will be examined within this section.

Please note **all** remaining areas of the Evidence and Procedure manual are applicable to **both** the Sergeants' and Inspectors' Examinations*

2.1 Instituting Criminal Proceedings

- 2.1.1 Introduction
- 2.1.2 Written Charge and Requisition
- 2.1.3 Service of the Summons or Requisition
- 2.1.4 Service Outside England and Wales
- 2.1.5 Issue of Warrants
- 2.1.6 Execution of Warrants

2.2 Release of Person Arrested

- 2.2.1 Introduction
- 2.2.2 Person Arrested Elsewhere than at a Police Station
- 2.2.3 Pre-charge Release of Person Arrested and Bail
- 2.2.4 Police Bail After Charge
- 2.2.5 Police Bail Restrictions
- 2.2.6 Grounds for Refusing Police Bail
- 2.2.7 Custody Officer: Granting Bail
- 2.2.8 Live Link Bail
- 2.2.9 Liability to Arrest for Absconding or Breaking Bail Conditions
- 2.2.10 Offence of Absconding by Person Released on Bail
- 2.2.11 Remands in Police Custody

2.3 Court Procedure and Witnesses

- 2.3.1 Introduction
- 2.3.2 Plea of Guilty by Post
- 2.3.3 Mode of Trial
- 2.3.4 Summary Trial
- 2.3.5 Trial on Indictment
- 2.3.6 Defendant's Non-appearance
- 2.3.7 Witnesses
- 2.3.8 Live Links for Witnesses
- 2.3.9 Special Measures

- 2.3.10 Refreshing Memory
- 2.3.11 Victims' of Crime Code of Practice
- 2.3.12 Oaths and Affirmations
- 2.3.13 Examination-in-Chief
- 2.3.14 Cross-examination

2.5 Exclusion of Admissible Evidence

- 2.5.1 Introduction
- 2.5.2 Confessions
- 2.5.3 Exclusion of Evidence Generally
- 2.5.4 Entrapment

2.6 Disclosure of Evidence

- 2.6.1 Introduction
- 2.6.2 Failure to Comply
- 2.6.3 Disclosing Initial Details of the Prosecution Case
- 2.6.4 Disclosure Code of Practice – 1 Introduction
- 2.6.5 Disclosure Code of Practice – 2 Definitions
- 2.6.6 Disclosure Code of Practice – 3 General Responsibilities
- 2.6.7 Disclosure Code of Practice – 4 Recording of Information
- 2.6.8 Disclosure Code of Practice – 5 Retention of Material
- 2.6.9 Disclosure Code of Practice – 6 Preparation of Material for Prosecutor
- 2.6.10 Disclosure Code of Practice – 7 Revelation of Material to Prosecutor
- 2.6.11 Disclosure Code of Practice – 8 Subsequent Action by Disclosure Officer
- 2.6.12 Disclosure Code of Practice – 9 Certification by Disclosure Officer

- 2.6.13 Disclosure Code of Practice – 10 Disclosure of Material to Accused

2.7 Detention and Treatment of Persons by Police Officers: PACE Code C

- 2.7.1 Introduction
- 2.7.2 Custody Officers
- 2.7.3 Designated Support Staff
- 2.7.4 Designated Police Stations
- 2.7.5 PACE Code of Practice for the Detention, Treatment and Questioning of Persons by Police Officers (Code C)
- Code C – 1 General
- 2.7.6 Code C – 2 Custody Records
- 2.7.7 Code C – 3 Initial Action
- 2.7.8 Code C – 4 Detainee's Property
- 2.7.9 Code C – 5 Right not to be Held Incommunicado
- 2.7.10 Code C – 6 Right to Legal Advice
- 2.7.11 Code C – 7 Citizens of Independent Commonwealth Countries or Foreign Nationals
- 2.7.12 Code C – 8 Conditions of Detention
- 2.7.13 Code C – 9 Care and Treatment of Detained Persons
- 2.7.14 Code C – 13 Interpreters
- 2.7.15 Code C – 14 Questioning – Special Restrictions
- 2.7.16 Code C – 15 Reviews and Extensions of Detention
- 2.7.17 Code C – 16 Charging Detained Persons
- 2.7.18 Code C – 17 Testing Persons for the Presence of Specified Class A Drugs
- 2.7.19 Code C – Annex A – Intimate and Strip Searches

<p>2.7.20 Code C – Annex B – Delay in Notifying Arrest or Allowing Access to Legal Advice</p> <p>2.7.21 Code C – Annex E – Summary of Provisions Relating to Vulnerable Persons</p> <p>2.7.23 Code C – Annex G – Fitness to be Interviewed</p> <p>2.7.24 Code C – Annex H – Detained Person: Observation List</p> <p>2.7.25 Code C – Annex K – X-rays and Ultrasound Scans</p> <p>2.7.26 Code C – Annex L – Establishing Gender of Persons for the Purpose of Searching and Certain Other Procedures</p> <p>2.7.27 Code C – Annex M – Documents and Records to be Translated</p> <p>2.7.28 Code C – Annex N – Live-link Interpretation (para. 13.12)</p>	<p>2.9 Interviews: PACE Codes C, E and F</p> <p>2.9.1 Introduction</p> <p>2.9.2 PACE Code of Practice for the Detention, Treatment and Questioning of Persons by Police Officers (Code C)</p> <p>Code C – 10 Cautions</p> <p>2.9.3 Code C – 11 Interviews – General</p> <p>2.9.4 Code C – 12 Interviews in Police Stations</p> <p>2.9.5 Code C – Annex C – Restriction on Drawing Adverse Inferences from Silence and Terms of the Caution when the Restriction Applies</p> <p>2.9.6 Code C – Annex D – Written Statements under Caution</p> <p>2.9.7 PACE Code of Practice on Audio Recording Interviews with Suspects (Code E)</p> <p>Code E – 1 General</p> <p>2.9.8 Code E – 2 Interviews and other matters to be audio recorded under this Code</p> <p>2.9.9 Code E – 3 Interview recording using <i>removable recording media</i> device</p> <p>2.9.10 Code E – 4 Interview recording using secure digital recording networking device</p> <p>2.9.11 Code E – Annex: Paragraph 2.4(C)(iii) – Four Indictable Offence Types for which the interviewer may Decide to make a written record of a Voluntary Interview elsewhere than at a Police Station when an Authorised Audio Recording Device cannot be used</p> <p>2.9.12 PACE Code of Practice on Visual Recording with Sound of Interviews with Suspects (Code F)</p> <p>Code F – 1 General</p> <p>2.9.13 Code F – 2 When interviews and matters to which Code F applies may be visually recorded with sound and provisions for their conduct and recording</p> <p>2.9.14 Interviews on Behalf of Scottish Forces and Vice Versa</p>	<p>Appendix 2.1: Summary of PACE Code of Practice for the Detention, Treatment and Questioning of Persons under s. 41 of, and sch. 8 to, the Terrorism Act 2000 (Code H)</p>
<p>2.8 Identification: PACE Code D</p> <p>2.8.1 Introduction</p> <p>2.8.2 PACE Code of Practice for the Identification of Persons by Police Officers (Code D)</p> <p>Code D – 1 Introduction</p> <p>2.8.3 Code D – 2 General</p> <p>2.8.4 Code D – 3 Identification by Witnesses</p> <p>2.8.5 Code D – 4 Identification by Fingerprints and Footwear Impressions</p> <p>2.8.6 Code D – 5 Examinations to Establish Identity and the Taking of Photographs</p> <p>2.8.7 Code D – 6 Identification by Body Samples and Impressions</p> <p>2.8.8 Code D – Annex A – Video Identification</p> <p>2.8.9 Code D – Annex B – Identification Parades</p> <p>2.8.10 Code D – Annex C – Group Identification</p> <p>2.8.11 Code D – Annex D – Confrontation by an Eye-witness</p> <p>2.8.12 Code D – Annex E – Showing Photographs to Eye-witnesses</p> <p>2.8.13 Code D – Annex F – Fingerprints, Samples and Footwear Impressions – Destruction and Speculative Searches</p> <p>2.8.14 Code D – Annex G – Requirement for a Person to Attend a Police Station for Fingerprints and Samples</p>		

Appendix C: Blackstone's Police Manual Road Policing 2022

*Please note **Chapters 3.9 (Driver Licensing) and 3.10 (Notices of Intended Prosecution)** of the Road Policing manual are tested in the Sergeants' Examination **only**. Inspectors' candidates will not be tested on these chapters. All other areas of the Road Policing manual are applicable to **both** the Sergeants and Inspectors' Examinations*

3.1 Definitions and Principles

- 3.1.1 Introduction
- 3.1.2 Key Definitions
- 3.1.3 Vehicle
- 3.1.4 Mechanically Propelled Vehicle
- 3.1.5 Motor Vehicle
- 3.1.6 Driver
- 3.1.7 Drive and Driving
- 3.1.8 Attempting to Drive
- 3.1.9 In Charge
- 3.1.10 Road
- 3.1.11 Public Place
- 3.1.12 Use, Cause or Permit
- 3.1.13 Defences in Relation to Road Policing Offences

3.2 Key Police Powers

- 3.2.1 Introduction
- 3.2.2 Power to Stop a Vehicle
- 3.2.3 Road Checks
- 3.2.4 Power to Require the Production of a Driving Licence
- 3.2.5 Power to Require Name and Address/Insurance/Test Certificate
- 3.2.6 Power to Seize Vehicles Driven without a Licence or Insurance
- 3.2.7 Duty to Give Information as to the Identity of the Driver

3.3 Offences Involving Standards of Driving

- 3.3.1 Introduction
- 3.3.2 Causing Death by Dangerous Driving
- 3.3.3 Causing Serious Injury by Dangerous Driving
- 3.3.4 Dangerous Driving
- 3.3.5 Causing Death by Careless Driving when under the Influence of Drink or Drugs
- 3.3.6 Causing Death by Careless, or Inconsiderate, Driving

- 3.3.7 Causing Death by Driving: Unlicensed, Disqualified or Uninsured Drivers
- 3.3.8 Careless and Inconsiderate Driving
- 3.3.9 The Highway Code

3.4 Reportable Accidents

- 3.4.1 Introduction
- 3.4.2 Duty of Driver
- 3.4.3 The Offences

3.5 Drink, Drugs and Driving

- 3.5.1 Introduction
- 3.5.2 Unfit through Drink or Drugs
- 3.5.3 Over Prescribed Limit
- 3.5.4 Preliminary Tests
- 3.5.5 Evidential Specimens
- 3.5.6 Hospital Procedure
- 3.5.7 Detention of Person Affected

3.6 Insurance

- 3.6.1 Introduction
- 3.6.2 Requirement for Insurance
- 3.6.3 Motor Insurers' Bureau

3.7 Legislation for the Protection of Road Users

- 3.7.1 Introduction
- 3.7.2 Seat Belts
- 3.7.3 Motor Cycle Helmets
- 3.7.4 Speeding and Speed Limits
- 3.7.5 Race or Trial of Speed between Vehicles on a Public Way
- 3.7.6 Causing Danger
- 3.7.7 Leaving Vehicles in Dangerous Positions
- 3.7.8 Tampering with and Getting on to Vehicles
- 3.7.9 Vehicles Used for Causing Harassment etc.
- 3.7.10 Smoking in Vehicles
- 3.7.11 Shining or Directing a Laser Beam Towards a Vehicle

3.8 Construction and Use

- 3.8.1 Introduction
- 3.8.2 The Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1986
- 3.8.3 Lights
- 3.8.4 Testing

3.9 Driver Licensing

- 3.9.1 Introduction
- 3.9.2 The Licence
- 3.9.3 Learner Drivers
- 3.9.4 Supervision of Learner Drivers
- 3.9.5 Instruction of Learner Drivers
- 3.9.6 Driving Tests
- 3.9.7 New Drivers
- 3.9.8 Classes and Categories of Vehicle Licensed
- 3.9.9 Minimum Ages
- 3.9.10 Driving Otherwise than in Accordance with Licence
- 3.9.11 Disqualification from Driving
- 3.9.12 Drivers from Other Countries
- 3.9.13 Physical Fitness and Disability
- 3.9.14 The Road Traffic (Driver Licensing and Information Systems) Act 1989

***Chapter 3.9 applicable to Sergeants' Examination only**

3.10 Notices of Intended Prosecution

- 3.10.1 Introduction
- 3.10.2 Relevant Offences
- 3.10.3 Exceptions
- 3.10.4 Proof

***Chapter 3.10 applicable to Sergeants' Examination only**

Appendix D: Blackstone's Police Manual General Police Duties 2022

*Please note **all** areas of the General Police Duties manual are applicable to **both** the Sergeants and Inspectors' Examinations*

4.1 Stop and Search

- 4.1.1 Introduction
- 4.1.2 PACE Code of Practice for the Exercise by Police Officers of Statutory Powers of Stop and Search; Police Officers and Police Staff of Requirements to Record Public Encounters (Code A)
- Code A – 1.0 General
- 4.1.3 Code A – 1 Principles governing stop and search
- 4.1.4 Code A – 2 Types of stop and search powers
- 4.1.5 Code A – 3 Conduct of searches
- 4.1.6 Code A – 4 Recording requirements
- 4.1.7 Code A – 5 Monitoring and supervising the use of stop and search powers

4.2 Entry, Search and Seizure

- 4.2.1 Introduction
- 4.2.2 PACE Code of Practice for Searches of Premises by Police Officers and the Seizure of Property found by Police Officers on Persons or Premises (Code B)
- Code B – 1 Introduction
- 4.2.3 Code B – 2 General
- 4.2.4 Code B – 3 Search warrants and production orders
- 4.2.5 Code B – 4 Entry without warrant – particular powers
- 4.2.6 Code B – 5 Search with consent
- 4.2.7 Code B – 6 Searching premises – general considerations
- 4.2.8 Code B – 7 Seizure and retention of property
- 4.2.9 Code B – 8 Action after searches
- 4.2.10 Code B – 9 Search registers
- 4.2.11 Code B – 10 Searches under Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011

4.3 Powers of Arrest

- 4.3.1 Introduction
- 4.3.2 Article 5 – The Right to Liberty and Security

4.3.3 Powers of Arrest - Common Points

- 4.3.4 PACE Code of Practice for the Statutory Power of Arrest by Police Officers (Code G)
- Code G – 1 Introduction
- 4.3.5 Code G – 2 Elements of Arrest under section 24 PACE
- 4.3.6 Code G – 3 Information to be given on Arrest
- 4.3.7 Code G – 4 Records of Arrest
- 4.3.8 Arrest without Warrant – Arrest by Others
- 4.3.9 Arrest without Warrant – Other Powers of Arrest
- 4.3.10 Arrest under Warrant
- 4.3.11 Voluntary Attendance at a Police Station
- 4.3.12 After Arrest

4.4 Protection of People Suffering from Mental Disorders

- 4.4.1 Introduction
- 4.4.2 Removal etc. of Mentally Disordered Persons Without a Warrant
- 4.4.3 Warrant to Search for and Remove Patients
- 4.4.4 Power to Retake Escaped Patients
- 4.4.5 Ambit of the Mental Health Act 1983
- 4.4.6 Mental Health Units (Use of Force): Police Body Cameras

4.5 Offences Relating to Land and Premises

- 4.5.1 Criminal Trespass
- 4.5.2 Aggravated Trespass
- 4.5.3 Trespassing for Purpose of Residence: Police Direction to Leave
- 4.5.4 Trespassing for Purpose of Residence with Vehicle(s) when Alternative Site Available: Police Direction to Leave
- 4.5.5 Squatting in a Residential Building
- 4.5.6 Nuisance on Educational Premises
- 4.5.7 Causing Nuisance or Disturbance on NHS Premises

4.6 Licensing and Offences Relating to Alcohol

- 4.6.1 Introduction
- 4.6.2 Licensable Activities
- 4.6.3 Licensing Objectives
- 4.6.4 The Licensing System
- 4.6.5 Power of Entry to Investigate Licensable Activities or Offences
- 4.6.6 Regulated Entertainment
- 4.6.7 Premises – Offences under the Licensing Act 2003
- 4.6.8 Drunk and Disorderly
- 4.6.9 Found Drunk
- 4.6.10 Children – Offences under the Licensing Act 2003
- 4.6.11 Children – Other Offences
- 4.6.12 Public Spaces Protection Order: Alcohol Prohibition
- 4.6.13 Orders to Close Premises in Area Experiencing Disorder
- 4.6.14 Closure Notices for Unlicensed Premises

4.7 Protecting Citizens and the Community: Injunctions, Orders and Police Powers

- 4.7.1 Introduction
- 4.7.2 Injunctions to Prevent Gang-related Violence and Drug Dealing Activity
- 4.7.3 Injunctions under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
- 4.7.4 Criminal Behaviour Orders
- 4.7.5 Dispersal Powers
- 4.7.6 Community Protection Notices
- 4.7.7 Closure of Premises Associated with Nuisance or Disorder
- 4.7.8 Orders Against Parents
- 4.7.9 Child Safety Orders
- 4.7.10 Removal of Truants and Excluded Pupils to Designated Premises, etc.

4.8 Processions and Assemblies

- 4.8.1 Introduction
- 4.8.2 Article 10 – Freedom of Expression

<p>4.8.3 Article 11 – Freedom of Assembly and Association</p> <p>4.8.4 Public Processions and Assemblies</p> <p>4.8.5 Public Meetings</p>	<p>Life, Home and Correspondence</p> <p>4.13.3 Access to Information Held by Public Authorities</p> <p>4.13.4 Duty to Share Information</p> <p>4.13.5 Offences under the Computer Misuse Act 1990</p> <p>4.13.6 The Data Protection Act 2018</p> <p>4.13.7 The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000</p> <p>4.13.8 Interception of Communications and Unlawfully Obtaining Communications Data</p>	<p>4.17 Complaints and Misconduct</p> <p>4.17.1 Introduction</p> <p>4.17.2 The Standards of Professional Behaviour</p> <p>4.17.3 The Role of the Police Friend</p> <p>4.17.4 Death or Serious Injury Matters</p> <p>4.17.5 Misconduct Procedures</p> <p>4.17.6 Misconduct Proceedings</p> <p>4.17.7 Right of Appeal</p> <p>4.17.8 Accelerated Misconduct Cases</p> <p>4.17.9 Appeals to the Police Appeals Tribunal</p>
<p>4.9 Public Order Offences</p> <p>4.9.1 Introduction</p> <p>4.9.2 Breach of the Peace</p> <p>4.9.3 Riot</p> <p>4.9.4 Violent Disorder</p> <p>4.9.5 Affray</p> <p>4.9.6 Fear or Provocation of Violence</p> <p>4.9.7 Intentional Harassment, Alarm or Distress</p> <p>4.9.8 Harassment, Alarm or Distress</p>	<p>4.14 Offences Against the Administration of Justice and Public Interest</p> <p>4.14.1 Introduction</p> <p>4.14.2 Perjury</p> <p>4.14.3 Offences Similar to Perjury</p> <p>4.14.4 Perverting the Course of Justice</p> <p>4.14.5 Considerations Affecting Witnesses, Jurors and Others</p> <p>4.14.6 Harming Witnesses</p> <p>4.14.7 Assisting Offenders</p> <p>4.14.8 Concealing Relevant Offences</p> <p>4.14.9 Miscellaneous Offences Relating to Offenders</p> <p>4.14.10 Wasting Police Time</p>	<p>4.18 Unsatisfactory Performance and Attendance</p> <p>4.18.1 Introduction</p> <p>4.18.2 Applicability</p> <p>4.18.3 Ongoing Performance Assessment and Review</p> <p>4.18.4 Sources of Information</p> <p>4.18.5 Informal Intervention before Formal Proceedings</p> <p>4.18.6 Performance Issues</p> <p>4.18.7 Attendance Issues</p> <p>4.18.8 Multiple Instances of Unsatisfactory Performance</p> <p>4.18.9 The First Stage</p> <p>4.18.10 The Second Stage</p> <p>4.18.11 The Third Stage</p> <p>4.18.12 Attendance at Each Stage of the Procedures and Ill-health</p> <p>4.18.13 The Use of Records under UPPs</p> <p>4.18.14 Misconduct, Performance and Attendance Issues for Seconded Officers</p> <p>4.18.15 Vicarious Liability of Chief Officers</p> <p>4.18.16 Other Regulations</p> <p>4.18.17 Offences</p> <p>4.18.18 Health and Safety</p>
<p>4.10 Sporting Events</p> <p>4.10.1 Introduction</p> <p>4.10.2 Designated and Regulated Football Matches</p> <p>4.10.3 The Football (Offences) Act 1991</p> <p>4.10.4 Banning Orders and Detention</p> <p>4.10.5 The Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol etc.) Act 1985</p> <p>4.10.6 Ticket Touts</p>	<p>4.15 Terrorism and Associated Offences</p> <p>4.15.1 Introduction</p> <p>4.15.2 Terrorism Defined</p> <p>4.15.3 Terrorism Act 2000: Financial Measures</p> <p>4.15.4 Terrorism Act 2000: Duty of Disclosure and Tipping Off</p> <p>4.15.5 Terrorism Act 2006: Offences</p> <p>4.15.6 Terrorism Act 2000: Police Powers</p> <p>4.15.7 Cordons</p> <p>4.15.8 Offences Involving Explosive Substances</p>	<p>Appendix 4.1: PACE Code of Practice for the Exercise by Police Officers of Statutory Powers of Stop and Search; Police Officers and Police Staff of Requirements to Record Public Encounters (Code A), Annexes A-</p>
<p>4.11 Hatred and Harassment Offences</p> <p>4.11.1 Introduction</p> <p>4.11.2 Offences Involving Racial, Religious or Sexual Orientation Hatred</p> <p>4.11.3 Harassment and Stalking</p> <p>4.11.4 The Harassment Offences</p> <p>4.11.5 Putting People in Fear of Violence</p> <p>4.11.6 The Stalking Offences</p> <p>4.11.7 Police Direction to Prevent Intimidation or Harassment</p>	<p>4.16 Equality</p> <p>4.16.1 Introduction</p> <p>4.16.2 Article 14 – Prohibition of Discrimination</p> <p>4.16.3 Protected Characteristics</p> <p>4.16.4 Discrimination</p> <p>4.16.5 Police Officers</p> <p>4.16.6 Employees and Applicants</p> <p>4.16.7 Liability for Discrimination in Employment</p> <p>4.16.8 Public Sector Equality Duty</p>	
<p>4.12 Offences Involving Communications</p> <p>4.12.1 Introduction</p> <p>4.12.2 Bomb Hoaxes</p> <p>4.12.3 Hoaxes Involving Noxious Substances or Things</p> <p>4.12.4 Misuse and Obstruction of Postal Services</p> <p>4.12.5 Malicious Communications</p> <p>4.12.6 Public Communications</p>		
<p>4.13 Offences and Powers Relating to Information</p> <p>4.13.1 Introduction</p> <p>4.13.2 Article 8 – Right to Respect for Private and Family</p>		

About the College

We're the professional body for the police service in England and Wales.

Working together with everyone in policing, we share the skills and knowledge officers and staff need to prevent crime and keep people safe.

We set the standards in policing to build and preserve public trust and we help those in policing develop the expertise needed to meet the demands of today and prepare for the challenges of the future.

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