



Highfield Level 2 End-Point Assessment for ST1016 Professional Security Operative

End-Point Assessment Kit



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Pathway: Mobile Security Patrol Operative

Highfield Level 2 End-Point Assessment for ST1016 Professional Security Operative – Mobile Security Patrol Operative

EPA Kit

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Versions

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How to use this EPA Kit

Welcome to the Highfield End-Point Assessment Kit for the Professional Security Operative apprenticeship standard.

Highfield is an end-point assessment organisation that has been approved to offer and carry out end-point assessments for the Level 2 Professional Security Operative apprenticeship standard.

The EPA Kit is designed to outline all you need to know about the end-point assessments for this standard and will also provide an overview of the on-programme delivery requirements. In addition, advice and guidance for trainers on how to prepare apprentices for the end-point assessment is included. The approaches suggested are not the only way in which an apprentice may be prepared for their assessments, but trainers may find them helpful.

Highfield also offers the Highfield Professional Security Operative Apprenti-kit that is a comprehensive learning resource, which is designed to be used on-programme.

For more information, please go to the Highfield Products website. Please note that the use of this kit is not a prerequisite for apprentices undertaking the Professional Security Operative end-point assessment.

In this kit, you will find:

- an overview of the standard and any on-programme requirements
- a section focused on amplification
- guidance on how to prepare the apprentice for gateway
- detailed information on which part of the standard is assessed by which assessment method
- suggestions on how to prepare the apprentice for each part of the end-point assessment
- a section focused on the end-point assessment method where the assessment criteria are presented in a format suitable for carrying out 'mock' assessments

Introduction

Standard overview

A professional security operative protects people, assets, property and premises. They are an organisation's first line of defence against activities that threaten the security of the UK. They are on the front line and act as an ambassador for the security profession and the organisation in which they work. Employment can range from a small front of house security team to large scale nationwide organisations. Specific responsibilities will vary, but the knowledge, skills and behaviours needed by employees will be the same regardless of the role.

Key responsibilities are likely to include identifying the risk of the security of people, places, property and assets, identifying suspicious items, conducting regular and random searches and reporting and recording information following organisational procedure.

This standard offers 4 specialisations: operational security operative, cash and valuables in transit operative, mobile security patrol operative and security control room operative. This kit is centred on the mobile security patrol operative pathway. This is a role that specialises in conducting patrols around designated areas both on foot and in vehicles.

On completion, apprentices may choose to register as a member with the International Foundation for Protection Officers.

This apprenticeship also aligns with The Security Institute for 2 routes:

- an apprentice without prior experience in the sector can apply for membership at a non-professional grade.
- an apprentice with relevant work experience, along with industry related level 3 and above qualifications may meet the criteria for a professional membership grade.

On-programme requirements

Although learning, development and on-programme assessment is flexible, and the process is not prescribed, the following is the recommended baseline expectation for an apprentice to achieve full competence in line with the Professional Security Operative apprenticeship standard.

The on-programme assessment approach will be agreed between the training provider and employer. The assessment will give an ongoing indication of an apprentice's performance against the final outcomes defined in the standard. The training provider will need to prepare the apprentice for the end-point assessment, including preparation for the observation and professional discussion.

The training programme leading to end-point assessment should cover the breadth and depth of the standard using suggested on-programme assessment methods that integrate the knowledge, skills and behaviour components, and which ensure that the apprentice is sufficiently prepared to undertake the end-point assessment. Training, development and ongoing review activities should include:

- achievement of level 1 English and maths. If the apprentice began their apprenticeship training before their 19th birthday, they will still be subject to the mandatory requirement to study towards and achieve English and maths. The requirements for English and maths are optional for apprentices aged 19+ at the start of their apprenticeship training.
- completion of a portfolio through which the apprentice gathers evidence of their progress.
- completion of an Emergency First Aid at Work qualification.
- study days and training courses.
- mentoring/buddy support.
- regular performance reviews undertaken by the employer.
- structured one-to-one reviews of their progress with their employer and/or training provider.

Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the EPA

Assessments must be carried out in accordance with the published assessment plan and all work submitted must be the apprentice's own. AI tools must not be used to generate evidence in its entirety or to replace the apprentice's own judgement, performance or competence. Any use of AI must be transparent, limited and properly referenced.

Where AI has been used by the apprentice as part of normal work activity (for example, drafting a document, worksheet or PowerPoint) this may form part of the portfolio provided that:

The apprentice has materially authored, verified and taken responsibility for the content:

- AI use is clearly declared and referenced within the work (include tool name, purpose and how outputs were verified)
- Source prompts, system settings and the portions influenced by AI are retained and available for review
- AI outputs must not substitute for authentic demonstration of competence against the standard

If an AI tool is used at any stage of an assessment method (for example, to prepare a presentation outline or to organise notes), its use must be fully referenced in the submission or assessor records, and must not compromise authenticity, validity or security. Assessors must be satisfied that decisions remain rooted in the apprentice's knowledge, skills and behaviours, and in direct evidence gathered through observation, questioning and professional discussion.

AI tools must not be used to produce assessment evidence end-to-end, to fabricate logs/records or to simulate performance.

Additional, relevant on-programme qualification

There is 1 mandatory qualification apprentices must complete for this standard. This is Emergency First Aid at Work. Apprentices will need to achieve a one-day Emergency First Aid at Work qualification that is regulated by Ofqual or conforms to Health and Safety Executive (HSE) guidelines.

Readiness for end-point assessment

For an apprentice to be ready for the end-point assessments:

- the apprentice must have achieved level **1** English and maths. The requirements for English and maths are mandatory for all apprentices aged between 16-18 at the start of their apprenticeship training. The requirements for English and maths are optional for apprentices aged 19+ at the start of their apprenticeship training.
- the apprentice must have passed the Emergency First Aid at Work qualification.
- the apprentice must have gathered a portfolio of evidence against the required elements to be put forward to be used as the basis for the professional discussion.
- the apprentice must have gathered their organisation's policies and procedures as requested by Highfield. For guidance, a list of examples has been provided below.
 - Equality, diversity and inclusion
 - Dealing with prohibited items
 - Completing documentation and reports
 - Completing welfare checks
 - Reporting of incidents and errors
- this list is not definitive. The policies and procedures may already be included as part of the portfolio of evidence.
- the line manager (employer) must be confident that the apprentice has developed all the knowledge, skills and behaviours defined in the apprenticeship standard and that the apprentice is competent in performing their role. To ensure this, the apprentice must attend a formal meeting with their employer to complete the **Gateway Readiness Report**.
- the apprentice and the employer should then engage with Highfield to agree a plan and schedule for each assessment activity to ensure all components can be completed within a **mandated** end-assessment window. Further information about the gateway process is covered later in this kit.

If you have any queries regarding the gateway requirements, please contact your EPA Customer Engagement Manager at Highfield Assessment.

Portfolio of evidence requirements

The apprentice must compile a portfolio of evidence during their time on-programme that is mapped against the knowledge, skills and behaviours assessed in the professional discussion.

Evidence sources for the portfolio may include:

- workplace documentation and records
- workplace policies and procedures
- witness statements
- annotated photographs
- audio recordings
- video clips with a maximum total duration 15 minutes and where the apprentice must be in view and identifiable

This is not a definitive list and other evidence sources are possible. The portfolio should not include reflective accounts or any methods of self-assessment. Any employer contributions should focus on direct observations of performance rather than opinions.

The portfolio of evidence will typically contain **10 discrete pieces of evidence**. Evidence may be used to demonstrate more than 1 knowledge, skill or behaviour.

The portfolio must be accompanied by a **portfolio matrix**. This can be downloaded from our website. The portfolio matrix must be fully completed, including a declaration by the employer and the apprentice to confirm that the portfolio is valid and attributable to the apprentice.

The portfolio of evidence must be submitted to Highfield at gateway. It is not directly assessed but underpins the professional discussion. The assessor will review the portfolio in preparation for the assessment. Feedback on the content of the portfolio will not be provided.

Order of end-point assessments

There is no stipulated order of assessment methods and the result of one assessment method does not need to be known before starting the next. This will be discussed with the apprentice, training provider and/or employer with our scheduling team when scheduling the assessments to ensure that the learner is provided with the best opportunity to attempt the assessment.

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The Highfield approach

This section describes the approach Highfield has adopted in the development of this end-point assessment in terms of its interpretation of the requirements of the end-point assessment plan and other relevant documents.

Specific considerations

Highfield's approach does not deviate from the assessment plan.

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Gateway

How to prepare for gateway

After apprentices have completed their on-programme learning, they should be ready to pass through 'gateway' to their end-point assessment.

Gateway is a meeting that should be arranged between the apprentice, their employer and training provider to determine that the apprentice is ready to undertake their end-point assessment. The apprentice should prepare for this meeting by bringing along work-based evidence, including:

- customer feedback
- recordings
- manager statements
- witness statements

As well as evidence from others, such as:

- mid and end-of-year performance reviews
- feedback to show how they have met the apprenticeship standards while on-programme

In advance of gateway, apprentices will need to have completed the following. The requirements for English and maths listed below are mandatory for all apprentices aged between 16-18 at the start of their apprenticeship training. The requirements for English and maths listed below are optional for apprentices aged 19+ at the start of their apprenticeship training.

- Achieved Level 1 English
- Achieved Level 1 maths
- Compiled a portfolio of evidence
- Submitted any policies and procedures requested by Highfield
- Passed Emergency First Aid at Work qualification

Therefore, apprentices should be advised by employers and providers to gather this evidence and undertake these qualifications during their on-programme training. It is recommended that employers and providers complete regular checks and reviews of this evidence to ensure the apprentice is progressing and achieving the standards before the formal gateway meeting is arranged.

The gateway meeting

The gateway meeting should be attended by the apprentice and a representative from the employer and training provider.

The **Gateway Readiness Report** should be used to log the outcomes of the meeting and agreed by all 3 parties. This report is available to download from the Highfield Assessment website.

The report should then be submitted to Highfield. If you require any support completing the **Gateway Readiness Report**, please contact your EPA Customer Engagement Manager at Highfield Assessment.

Reasonable adjustments

Highfield Assessment has measures in place for apprentices who require additional support. Please refer to the Highfield Assessment Reasonable Adjustments policy for further information/guidance.

ID requirements

Highfield Assessment will complete an identification check before starting any assessment and will accept the following as proof of an apprentice's identity:

- a valid passport (any nationality)
- a signed UK photocard driving licence
- a valid warrant card issued by HM forces or the police
- another photographic ID card, such as an employee ID card or travel card

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The Professional Security Operative apprenticeship standard

Below are the knowledge, skills and behaviours (KSBs) from the standard and related assessment criteria from the assessment plan. On-programme learning will be based upon the KSBs and the associated assessment criteria are used to assess and grade the apprentice within each assessment method.

Knowledge test
Knowledge and skills
Legislation, regulation, and procedures
K11 Security industry regulators and associations and the role they play
K16 Principles of equality, diversity, and inclusion and the impact on the organisation
K20 Check calls and welfare check procedures for lone workers
Communication and customer service
K23 Working securely online (including password management) and recognising suspicious communication such as email, websites, social media, pop-ups
Security incident response
K18 How to identify suspicious items and activities, and the principles of HOT and the 4C's
K19 Why items are prohibited and how to identify them
K22 Prohibited articles relevant to assignment instructions and how to deal with them
Security operations
K13 The principles, processes, and technology for controlling access into an area
Security technology and equipment
K21 The importance of operating body worn cameras in the appropriate setting and according to organisational requirements

K27 Methods to mitigate gaps in physical security measures using monitoring equipment
Mobile security patrol operative
K46 Responsibility for reporting vehicle defects and understand their personal liability for mobile security
K48 Tracking systems and cameras in a mobile patrol vehicle
K49 Mobile patrol vehicle's maximum pay load weight
K50 Legal parking and speed limit rules for specially adapted mobile patrol vehicles
Skill
Security operations
S16 Identify the component parts of explosive and incendiary items , firearms, and other prohibited items
Amplification and guidance
• Security industry regulators and the role they play: ○ The main regulator in the security industry is the Security Industry Authority (SIA), they: ▪ regulate compulsory licensing of individuals who undertake designated activities ▪ manage a voluntary approved contractor scheme, which measures private security service suppliers ▪ are regulated by the Home Office ○ British Security Industry Association (BSIA): ▪ the trade association for the professional security industry in the UK ○ The Security Institute: ▪ a UK-based professional body for security professionals ▪ membership of the institute is open to security professionals and those interested in security • Principles of equality, diversity, and inclusion may include: ○ Equality legislation defines 9 protected characteristics: ▪ age ▪ sex

- religion or belief
 - pregnancy and maternity
 - marriage and civil partnership
 - disability
 - race
 - sexual orientation
 - gender reassignment
- Organisations must ensure that they are compliant with equality laws when employing individuals and ensure that they do not directly or indirectly discriminate
- Equality in an organisation means ensuring that everyone has the same opportunities
- Diversity in an organisation brings a broad range of ideas, skills and qualities
- 'Legitimate aim' is the genuine non-objective reason behind the discrimination such as a security officer refusing someone who is under the age of 18 entry into a nightclub
- Everything is determined by the Human Rights Act. There are 3 main categories that are used to categorise the articles that the act covers:
 - absolute (cannot take the right away)
 - limited (can be limited in specific circumstances)
 - qualified (can be balanced against the rights of the public or public safety)
- **Check calls:**
 - check calls are done to ensure that a staff member who is working alone is safe and well at that given time
 - they will be carried out if determined to be a requirement under a risk assessment
 - if a lone worker does not answer the check call a colleague should be sent to check their welfare
 - the recommended time between check calls is an hour
- **Welfare check procedures** may include:
 - Asking staff to contact a control room every hour
 - Control room contacting staff members every hour
 - Automated messaging systems to declare they are alive and well with response activations if not completed

- GPS tracker systems that can be monitored in real time
- Internet technology which allows staff to 'drop pins'
- 24/7 outsourced control room which can answer SOS button activations
- Site visits by mobile supervisors

- **Lone workers:**
 - staff members who work by themselves without close or direct supervision
 - employers should assess the risk of lone working within their organisation, and then implement measures to keep staff safe, such as a check call procedure

- **Working securely online:**
 - it is important to take steps to keep data, information and staff safe while using the internet and social media sites.
 - actions to encourage this include:
 - using two-factor authentication to add extra security to online accounts
 - ensuring that software is kept up to date and security updates are installed regularly to minimise security vulnerabilities
 - using password managers and strong password management practices
 - backing up data to external or cloud-based storage in case devices are lost, stolen or damaged so that the data can be restored
 - never posting about the organisation an operative works for on their personal social media
 - complying with the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)

- **Recognise suspicious communication by:**
 - being wary of unsolicited emails, text messages and pop ups
 - checking the validity of email addresses
 - checking the sender of the information
 - being aware of phishing attempts

- **HOT and the 4Cs:**

- the risk of terrorism in the UK is set by the National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NaCTSO), and our internal risk assessment should take this into account
- the 4Cs principle is where security officers should start:
 - Confirm:
 - must first confirm that the unattended item is in fact suspicious. We can do this by initially asking a member of the public who the item belongs to. If the item remains unclaimed, then we can initiate the HOT protocol.
 - HOT:
 - hidden - has someone deliberately tried to conceal it from view?
 - obviously suspicious - does its appearance seem odd or out of the ordinary? Is it showing wires, batteries or liquids?
 - typical - is it typical for the location? For example, a large rucksack would be expected at an outdoor festival but would be out of place at an indoor concert venue.
 - Usually, you will be able to use your judgement to define whether the item is HOT. If you believe that it is HOT, then you can move to the remaining 'C's.
 - Clear:
 - clear the area. Do not touch the item. Take charge and move people away to a safe distance. Even for a small item such as a briefcase move at least 100m away from the item starting from the centre and moving out. Keep yourself and other people out of line of sight of the item.
 - hide behind something such as a hardened cover and keep away from glass such as windows and skylights
 - cordon off the area.
 - Communicate:
 - inform supervisors or management team and follow the escalation procedure. However, radios should not be used within 15 metres of the item. It may also be your responsibility to call the emergency services.
 - Control:
 - control the area by ensuring no one gets close to the item. This can be done by placing hazard warning tape around the item at the appropriate distance. Reasonable force can be used to keep people safe, although strict conflict management principles should be followed and hands on should be a last resort.
 - try to keep eyewitnesses on hand so they can tell the police what they saw.

- The reason **why items are prohibited** is usually related to the following:
 - safety and public interest, such as glass bottles may be prohibited in a venue because of the safety risk they pose
 - the integrity and operational success of the business
 - the venue does not want the item on their premises
 - the item is not allowed but is not illegal, such as fireworks and alcohol

- **How to identify** prohibited items:
 - when carrying out searches at a venue, certain items will be prohibited which means that the person will not be allowed to enter while in possession of them

- **Prohibited articles** can be split into many categories. These can include:
 - controlled substances:
 - identified by their look and the circumstances
 - these are illegal items and illicit drugs such as Class A, B and C substances
 - weapons made for causing injury:
 - these are items that are made for causing injury such as knives, daggers and batons
 - items that go against the Prevention of Crime Act 1953 and the Criminal Justice Act 1988
 - adapted or intended weapons:
 - these are items which are either intended to cause harm or adapted to cause harm
 - examples include baseball bats, screwdrivers, pens, car keys, bottles, chairs and tables
 - a venue may consider other items that are not otherwise illegal prohibited in their venue:
 - these are not illegal items, but the site or event has determined them as prohibited
 - examples include alcohol, umbrellas, food, phones, cameras, bags over a certain size, hats and jackets

- **How to deal with them** depends on the circumstance and type of prohibited item but some options may include:

- the item would be surrendered by the customer and then confiscated according to the confiscation procedure. The customer may be allowed to enter or remain.
 - in certain circumstances the customer could choose not to surrender the item, and simply exit the situation.
 - the item could be surrendered and confiscated, and the person could be asked to remain, be detained or arrested.
 - security staff have no legal or statutory right to search someone without permission, under no circumstances can a person forcibly be searched, and depending on their locality (Scotland, England, Northern Ireland or Wales) there may be different arrest powers for possession of drugs and weapons, and this should always be done in line with their employer's arrest policy and procedure.
 - in any of these scenarios the security officer should follow their reporting and escalation procedures.
 - prohibited items that have been abandoned should be secured by the operative and reported.
 - suspicious items or substances should be reported to the relevant person.
- **The principles, processes for controlling access into an area:**
 - access control is the process of determining and enforcing who has access to buildings, grounds, equipment, and sensitive areas
 - the main principle of access control is that only authorised individuals can enter certain restricted areas
 - access control goes beyond securing the premises from criminals, it also prevents employees from entering restricted areas such as those containing sensitive chemicals, equipment or data
- **Technology for controlling access into an area:**
 - access control systems are used to control access to areas, therefore, protecting people, assets, and the site itself
 - card readers are used to scan information from user credentials to grant access to individuals
 - an advantage of having electronic forms of individual access is that they can immediately be disabled
 - access control systems consist of 2 main components: hardware and software
 - Hardware includes the physical components such as access cards, controllers and readers
 - Software allows credentials to be assigned to people so that they have the correct access to specified areas
 - access control heavily relies on techniques like authentication and authorisation, which allow organisations to explicitly verify both that users are who they say they are and that these users are granted the appropriate level of access based on context such as device, location and role

- **Body worn cameras** are used to record interactions between operatives and the public, and can be an effective tool for improving safety, accountability for all involved
- **Organisational requirements:**
 - it is crucial that cameras are used in a way that is consistent with the law and organisational policies
 - body worn cameras must be clearly visible when in use
 - cameras must only be used when necessary and the organisation states
 - they must be used in a way that is respectful of the privacy and dignity of the people being recorded
 - the camera does not replace the need to complete documentation such as incident reports
 - according to the United Kingdom College of Policing, the use of body-worn cameras should be clearly advertised, and the cameras should be used with reasonable discretion
 - the wearer does not require a CCTV operator licence, but the images must be downloaded by an authorised person
 - images must be stored securely on an approved system, and the principles of the Data Protection Act apply:
 - storage limitation
 - accuracy
 - data minimisation
 - purpose limitation
 - processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner
 - security, integrity and confidentiality
 - the owner (business) of the camera must have approval with the Information Commissioners Office (ICO) to use this equipment, and the storage system and length of storage is stated on the ICO approval
- **Physical security measures** are crucial to protect people, property, and assets from harm and damage. Traditional physical security measures include locks, gates and security guards. Gaps in physical security measures can be mitigated by:
 - implementing key card access control systems
 - installing security cameras in key areas
 - adding motion detectors to the inside of properties
 - physically seeking identification from individuals

- **Monitoring equipment** can be used to mitigate gaps in physical security measures. This may include:
 - access control systems:
 - used to limit access to authorised individuals and resources
 - can be used to restrict access to sensitive areas of a facility and monitor behaviours and movements
 - motion detectors:
 - used to detect movement in a facility
 - they can be used to trigger alarms or alert security personnel when unauthorised movement is detected
 - they can also be used in conjunction with other monitoring equipment such as video surveillance and temperature sensors
 - video surveillance:
 - an effective way to monitor and record activities in a facility
 - it can be used to detect and deter criminal activity, monitor employee behaviour, and identify potential security breaches
 - it can also be used in conjunction with other monitoring equipment such as motion detectors and temperature sensors
 - temperature or heat sensors:
 - used to monitor the temperature in a facility
 - they can be used to detect fires, overheating equipment and other potential hazards
 - it can also be used in conjunction with other monitoring equipment, such as video surveillance and motion detectors
 - alarm systems:
 - used to alert security personnel when a security breach is detected
 - they can be used to detect unauthorised entry, motion or temperature changes
 - they can be used in conjunction with other monitoring equipment, such as video surveillance and motion detector

- **Responsibility for reporting vehicle defects:**
 - daily vehicle checks prior to use are a standard requirement of assignment instructions – this may include a specific form that must be completed such as a vehicle handover form, or it may be recorded in a different format
 - these safety checks will typically include checking the vehicle's lights, fluid levels, tyre pressure, brakes and windscreen wipers
 - it is imperative that a vehicle is safe and legal prior to being driven by the operative
 - any defects must be reported immediately to the appropriate person before the vehicle is used
 - dependent upon the defect, the vehicle may not be safe to drive, and an alternative vehicle may need to be sourced until the repair has been completed

- Operatives should **understand their personal liability**:
 - it is the legal responsibility and, therefore, liability of the driver to ensure the vehicle is safe and legal prior to use.
 - the driver is also personally responsible for speeding or parking tickets or any other infringements that they may commit while driving a company vehicle.
 - the driver is responsible for the full handover and takeover and will sign for all equipment within the vehicle.
 - they must know who to report the defect to and the process of reporting. The driver is responsible for following these instructions that are held in assignment instructions.

- **Tracking systems** are now fitted in many company vehicles. This is to ensure the safety of the driver and any passengers should contact be lost with the vehicle.

- **Cameras in a mobile patrol vehicle**:
 - cameras, such as dash cameras may be fitted in vehicles to record any incidents.
 - operatives may also wear body worn cameras that record audio and visuals, and these are used when approaching any individuals who may be on a site without permission.
 - mobile patrol vehicles may also be mobile CCTV vehicles that are deployed to record an activity or event. These vehicles must display the relevant signage to show that they are acting in this role.
 - in all cases of camera usage, the operative must be trained on how to use the equipment, and, in some cases, they may require an SIA public surveillance licence in addition to their security licence.

- **Maximum payload weight**:
 - a vehicles maximum payload weight is the maximum carrying weight, this includes any cargo, equipment and passengers.
 - the maximum payload weight can be identified by consulting with control.
 - all vehicles have a maximum payload weight. It is important that the operative is aware of the maximum payload weight and ensures that this weight is not exceeded.

- exceeding the maximum weight can lead to structural failure or overturning. On a public road, this may also lead to a criminal offence.
- the organisation is responsible for providing all vehicle specifics to drivers when conducting training prior to driving the vehicles.
- to ensure even weight distribution items can be loaded over the full length of the vehicle.
- if an operative suspects that they are close to exceeding a vehicle's maximum payload weight they should stop the journey and contact control immediately.

- **Legal parking and speed limit rules:**

- legal parking and abiding by a speed limit are the personal responsibility of the driver.
- some vehicles may have a lower speed limit than the stated legal limit. This may have been imposed due to insurance requirements or safety concerns.
- it is vital that the driver is aware of this and abides by any stated limits, such as the speed limit on single carriageways in the UK for a 3.5 tonne, specially adapted mobile patrol vehicle is 50 mph.
- if a vehicle receives a speeding ticket or parking fine the driver is responsible.
- compliance with parking regulations should be prioritised over close parking.
- when parking for mobile patrol duties, vehicles should be positioned as closely as possible to the site to maintain a line of sight of the area.

- **Identifying prohibited items:**

- it is vital that a security officer can recognise what is 'normal' and what is not in their place of work - this will help them to identify what is abnormal and therefore may be suspicious
- security officers should use the HOT protocol (hidden, obviously suspicious, typical)
- if in any doubt the security officer should contact their supervisor and seek further guidance
- if a security officer finds an item or substance to be suspicious to them, they must trust their instincts and report it immediately to the relevant person within their organisation
- assignment instructions will advise of any items which are prohibited on the site and the procedures to be followed, should they be found or declared

- **Explosive and incendiary items:**

- Improvised explosive devices (IED) can be made from many different materials and substances, therefore, there is no fail-safe guide to be able to identify all components of an IED or firearm
- IEDs are created using everyday items and substances
- Recognised items that are often used in explosive items include, wire, a trigger, a power source, an explosive charge and an initiating mechanism
- Gasoline and fuses are commonly associated with incendiary items
- When identifying the components of firearms, operatives will typically look for cartridge cases

Communication and customer service		
Knowledge	Skills	Behaviours
K12 The importance of communications and its impact on customer service, the organisation (including subversive activity) and its stakeholders K14 Methods to identify the needs of others and communication strategies for different situations K15 How to use communication methods and technology systems to enable appropriate work and statutory information to be recorded or transmitted (for example, technology and methods for handover)	S7 Deliver customer service to all stakeholders, responding to the needs of the individuals S10 Use digital communication applications and information management systems to communicate, learn, share, and record information S12 Use verbal and non-verbal communication skills (for example the ‘Power of Hello’) when interacting with individuals	B2 Be professional, calm and positive role model to others in attitude to work B4 Respectful to colleagues and stakeholders always B5 Act reliably and responsibly B6 Committed to continued professional development (CPD) to maintain and enhance competence and share learning with others B8 Build appropriate working relationships and respect boundaries. Be co-operative and flexible

	S13 Use an appropriate tone of voice in all communications that reflect the organisations or client's values S15 Defuse potential conflict situations	
Observation with questions		
To pass, the following must be evidenced.		
CC1 Communicates respectfully with stakeholders using verbal and non-verbal means to establish a rapport and deliver customer service (K12, K14, S7, S12, B4) CC2 Acts responsibly to diffuse potential conflict situations by communicating in a calm and professional manner with others in a way that reflects the organisation's values (S13, S15, B2, B5)		
To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced		
CC3 Adapts their language and behaviour, in a calm and professional manner, in response to individual needs to exceed stakeholder expectations (K12, K14, S7, S12, B2)		
Professional discussion		
To pass, the following must be evidenced.		
CC4 Explains how they use digital communication systems to record and share information for statutory and security purposes, in line with legislation and organisational procedure (K15, S10) CC5 Describes how they demonstrate a commitment to CPD, how they share this learning with others in a cooperative manner and how this can benefit the organisation (B6, B8)		
To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced		
CC6 Evaluates the importance of following guidance and procedures in the use of digital communication applications and information management systems and the possible impact on the individual, and organisation, if these are not followed (K15, S10)		

Amplification and guidance

- **The importance of communication:**
 - it is important to tailor and adapt communication styles to each customer, such as:
 - younger customers tend to favour digital channels like text and social media
 - older customers often still prefer phone conversations and emails
 - some individuals prefer short and direct communication while others want more detail and conversation
 - poor communication can lead to bad customer service and health and safety issues

- **Its impact on the organisation:**
 - by developing effective communication strategies, organisations can ensure that they meet the needs of their stakeholders, customers and staff. This can:
 - encourage repeat business
 - create returning custom
 - create new business
 - encourage a buy in from staff
 - organisations should empower employees to handle enquiries in a thoughtful and empowered way, using soft skills and emotional intelligence
 - the needs and expectations of the customer should be balanced with the organisation's values and goals

- **Identify the needs of others by:**
 - choosing the correct means of communication, leading to better customer relationships
 - understanding the receiver's style and preference
 - listening actively, being empathic and being mindful of tone and body language

- **Communication strategies and skills include:**
 - verbal:

- information is exchanged using words spoken out loud
- written:
 - information is wrote down on paper or typed out using technology
 - when using this method tone of writing and selection of words is crucial to ensure the reader gets the information right
- non-verbal:
 - information is transferred through gestures, posture, tone of voice, and eye contact
- visual:
 - information is displayed through signs, drawings, illustrations and pictures
 - this method is often used to support both verbal and written communication to make information more understandable
- **Communication methods and technology systems:**
 - methods to record, communicate and share information between colleagues and stakeholders:
 - emails
 - reports
 - daily occurrence books
 - notebooks
 - methods to share information immediately:
 - radios
 - face-to-face
 - telephone
 - loudspeakers
 - communication should be accurate, brief and clear
 - when information is recorded the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) should be adhered to
- **Deliver customer service by:**
 - being responsive to concerns and requirements
 - being proactive and empathetic
 - listening actively, recognising the needs of the customer and their concerns

- understanding the customer's perspective and providing a solution
- treating customers with dignity and respect even if they are angry or upset - by doing this, the situation can be diffused and potentially prevent further escalation
- **Responding to the needs of the individuals by:**
 - being responsive, promptly responding to your customer's complaints, queries, questions and feedback
 - having a thorough understanding of the products and services offered so the correct information, advice or guidance can be given to customers
 - providing a personalised service by relating to the specifics of the customer's situation and avoiding generic responses
- **Digital communication applications** are used to exchange information, messages and ideas using digital technologies and platforms. Some of these include:
 - text messages
 - emails
 - internet messaging systems
- these applications can make information more accessible to staff working in remote areas or lone workers
- **Sharing and recording information:**
 - when using applications to record information the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) must be adhered to
 - all information that is recorded must be correct, comply with legislation and provide a clear audit trail of an incident
- **The 'Power of Hello':**
 - it is a technique used when initially approaching a customer.
 - By speaking to someone, it gives an opportunity not only to demonstrate good customer service but to show that we are attentive, and observant of the customer's/visitor's needs.

- this can also demonstrate to those with bad/criminal intentions that they have been observed and can alter their behaviour. It may make them feel wary and vulnerable, making them less likely to continue with malicious plans at the location.
- **Use an appropriate tone of voice:**
 - people often pay more attention to tone and body language than the words that are said
 - when communicating with clients or customers, it is important to use a tone of voice that is respectful and professional
 - avoid emotionally charged language, being calm and thoughtful influences the customer to do the same
 - mastering tone with customers is an ongoing journey that requires self-awareness, empathy and alignment with company values
- **Defuse potential conflict situations:**
 - people often become frustrated if they feel something is not going their way. This may be because they do not understand one of the rules or the reasons for it and may not wish to accept a decision that has been made. Steps to take to diffuse conflict may include:
 - listening actively:
 - give the customer full attention and focus, don't interrupt or jump to conclusions.
 - showing empathy:
 - let them know that their frustrations have been recognised and that they will be resolved together.
 - owning the situation:
 - take responsibility of the issue, regardless of where fault lies.
 - finding the root cause:
 - ask thoughtful questions to understand all the underlying factors that are causing the customers dissatisfaction.
 - presenting solutions:
 - offer options, alternatives and solutions focused on resolution. Set appropriate expectations.
 - thanking the customer:
 - however the interaction concludes, thank the customer for their time and feedback.
- **Be professional, calm and a positive role model by:**
 - maintaining a positive attitude in the workplace

- encouraging optimism and implementing ideas that contribute to a positive environment
- using and promoting encouraging language
- being respectful and courteous to colleagues and customers
- demonstrating accountability

- **Be respectful to colleagues and stakeholders by:**
 - treating co-workers and leaders courteously and fairly
 - valuing their beliefs, contributions and ideas
 - respecting everyone in the workplace, no matter their role
 - behaving in this way prevents conflict, fosters a positive culture and enables cooperation

- **Act reliably and responsibly by:**
 - being punctual and ready to work with the correct mindset
 - completing tasks on time
 - following the organisation's policies and upholding its values
 - following legislation and regulations to prevent harm to others and self
 - promoting security, safety and service
 - behaving in this way builds trust among the public, encourages respect and promotes professionalism

- **Being committed to continued professional development (CPD):**
 - Shows a commitment to ongoing learning and development of skills and understanding
 - Refreshes and updates knowledge in line with current legislation and regulation
 - This can be done by:
 - completing courses
 - watching others in the profession
 - attending workshops and lectures
 - sharing and discussing this learning with others to encourage development in the workplace

- CPD fosters:
 - up-to-date knowledge
 - enhanced skill sets
 - advanced career prospects
 - alignment with industry standards
- **Build appropriate working relationships** by:
 - being cooperative and flexible
 - being respectful, honest and transparent
 - listening actively and communicating effectively
- **Respect boundaries** by:
 - understanding what is appropriate in a situation
 - avoiding behaviour that could be perceived as inappropriate or unprofessional
 - adapting to circumstances

Security operations		
Knowledge	Skills	Behaviours
K3 Impact of reputational damage for the individual, organisation, and security industry	S1 Follow assignment instructions relevant to operational duties	B1 Be vigilant , always paying close attention to detail

K9 The movements and behaviours of people K10 Awareness of working environment and areas K24 Negative impact of allowing certain behaviours, items or objects into certain areas and the reputational damage they may cause K25 The unique threats and risks across a wide range of sites or locations K26 Dynamic Risk Assessments for visits to a site or location	S6 Challenge suspicious activities on or around the site and apply SCaN principles (see, check, and notify) S8 Navigate a site plan or map of their working environment and areas S9 Carry out observation of designated areas, report and record any irregularities mitigating security and safety threats S11 Use personal protection equipment (PPE) correctly S14 Contribute to review and improve the daily operating processes and procedures S17 Carry out dynamic risk assessments at sites or locations	B7 Follow employer's or client's code of conduct relating to behaviour, appearance and conduct
Observation with questions		
To pass, the following must be evidenced		
SO1 Navigates a site plan and assesses risk at the site or location by carrying out an observation of the designated area, and reporting and recording any irregularities to the site risk assessment (K26, S8, S9, S17) SO2 Follows the assignment instructions and the clients or employers code of conduct and policies for behaviour, appearance, and the use of PPE (S1, S11, B7) SO3 Identifies and challenges suspicious activity across sites and locations, in line with SCaN principles, by being vigilant and aware of the area, and the movements and behaviours of people (K9, K10, K25, S6, B1)		

<i>To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced</i>
SO4 Uses their knowledge of the site and usual movement and behaviour of people to recognise and check anomalies, showing awareness of the possible implications of these, reporting in line with procedures (K25, K26, S17, B1)
Professional discussion
To pass, the following must be evidenced
SO5 Explains how they contribute to the review and improvement of processes and procedures to support organisational improvement and how these reviews minimise the risk of reputational damage by improving the removal of certain items, objects or behaviours in particular areas (K24, S14)
SO6 Explains how allowing some behaviours or items in certain areas can have a negative impact on the organisations reputation, why this is important, and how they contribute to improving processes and procedures (K3, K24, S14)
<i>To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced</i>
<i>No distinction criteria</i>
Amplification and guidance
• The impact of reputational damage on individuals may include: ○ a loss of trust, credibility and respect from peers and colleagues ○ a significant impact on the individual's personal and professional life due to a loss of income and future employment ○ short or long-term reputational damage depending on the severity • The impact of reputational damage on organisations may include: ○ a loss of business, as clients may lose confidence in the ability of the security provider to protect them and their assets ○ a loss of credibility, trust and revenue ○ short or long-term reputational damage depending on the severity

- The **movements and behaviours** of individuals should be monitored as:
 - behavioural detection can be used as a first line defence in countering threats
 - recognising movement patterns can help in early detection of anti-social behaviour
 - these are key in identifying threats at the earliest opportunity

- Having an **awareness of the working environment**:
 - having a comprehensive understanding of the area of work will help to identify potential threats
 - it is crucial to check all areas of the environment for any damage and security breaches
 - by assessing employees' awareness, organisations can adapt their policies and training programmes to accommodate to the constantly changing threat landscape
 - being aware of 'what looks right' will help employees when completing patrols, lock-up checks and movement around the site

- The **negative impacts** may include:
 - feeling a lack of safety by those working or using the area socially
 - a negative perception of the area
 - people avoiding the area
 - the level of impact may depend on the behaviour or item, for example, someone bringing a weapon into the area, or demonstrating loud, aggressive behaviour towards the occupants
 - a loss of trust if service users see unruly, illegal, or dangerous behaviour go unchallenged

- **The unique threats and risks**:
 - each location, site and workplace bring their own unique risks, depending upon the sector that the business sits, will determine the types of threats and risks, but these typically include:
 - threats - burglary, theft, criminal damage, terrorist attacks, industrial espionage, physical or verbal assaults
 - risks - lone working, mental health of employees and general health and safety risks such as slips, trips and falls

- A **dynamic risk assessment** is a continuous safety practice that allows officers to quickly identify and analyse risks and hazards, on the spot and remove them if possible. They:
 - are completed with the information gained at the time so decisions are made in real time and done 'on the spot'
 - are usually carried out by workers as a situation, job, or location changes to be able to identify risks that were not covered in the formal risk assessment
 - should complement and fill in any gaps that could not be predicted when completing a standard risk assessment
 - do not replace formal risk assessments that are prepared in advance

- **Following assignment instructions:**
 - it is crucial to read and understand the assignment instructions for the role
 - the assignment instructions will have a list of duties and potentially a timescale
 - ensure that all duties are carried out as described and any incidents, issues or alarms are recorded and reported in the correct way

- **SCaN:**
 - See, check and notify (SCaN) aims to help organisations maximise safety and security using their existing resources
 - This principle empowers staff to correctly identify suspicious activity and what to do when they encounter it
 - It helps to ensure that individuals or groups seeking to cause an organisation harm are unable to get the information they need to plan their actions
 - It can also help to disrupt threats that may originate from inside an organisation
 - See – recognise what is normal and what is not, and to be vigilant of suspicious behaviour
 - Check – use the 'power of hello' and friendly conversation to find out if the activity is suspicious or not
 - Notify – know how and when to report suspicious activity, and what to do if it is reported to them by another individual

- **Navigate a site plan or map** by being able to:
 - demonstrate an understanding of the layout of the site and use a map to plan a route to another area, or to demonstrate to a site visitor the route they need to take

- find and plan a route to a destination requested by a third party
- consider any accessibility issues
- **Carry out observation of designated areas:**
 - officers will be expected to conduct regular and random searches
 - monitoring the assigned areas to act as a deterrent, identify hostile reconnaissance, identify suspicious items, people, or vehicles, and respond to alarms, incidents, and emergencies
- **Report and record any irregularities:**
 - any irregularities or breaches to security must be reported following site instructions
 - officers must be able to demonstrate the procedure to do this and have knowledge of the reporting process to be completed
- **Personal protection equipment (PPE)** is dependent upon the site requirement, but the following may be issued:
 - waterproof clothing
 - high-visibility clothing
 - headwear
 - gloves (needle/slash resistant)
 - rubber gloves
 - face-shields
 - stab-resistant vests
 - ear defenders
 - eye protection
 - safety footwear
 - these should all be worn correctly, stored appropriately and checked prior to use
- **Contribute to review and improve processes and procedures:**

- if staff have an idea which would improve practices or support the service delivery, then they should put this forward to their manager
- managers should also speak to staff and gain an insight into their role and encourage suggestions for improvement

- **Carry out dynamic risk assessments:**
 - dynamic risk assessments follow the formal risk assessment steps
 - if an officer recognises a risk, they need to ensure that the correct procedures are followed to ensure a safe working environment

- **Be vigilant and pay close attention to detail by:**
 - not falling into a state of unconscious incompetence
 - carrying out duties in line with security procedures and reporting any breaches

- **Follow employer's or client's code of conduct by:**
 - wearing the correct attire – uniform should be clean and worn in the correct manner with no additions or substitutions
 - adhering to and promoting the employer's/client's values and beliefs
 - behaving in a professional and courteous manner
 - promoting safety, security and service

Security technology and equipment	
Knowledge	Skills
K4 The security systems, applications, technology, and equipment used, how to identify faults or errors and the remedial action to take	S3 Use security systems, applications and software, technology and equipment in line with organisational and operational requirements

Observation with questions
To pass, the following must be evidenced
ST1 In line with organisational procedures, uses security systems, applications, and technology to support security operations, and identifies faults with equipment taking remedial action where necessary (K4, S3)
<i>To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced</i>
<i>No distinction criteria</i>
Amplification and guidance
• Security systems, applications, technology, and equipment: ○ on commencing duty, staff should run through checks of the systems to ensure that they are working correctly ○ systems should be routinely checked to ensure that they are working and operating as required – for some systems this is carried out by the manufacture of their representatives ○ maintenance should be documented and carried out on a regular basis • How to identify faults or errors: ○ any faults or issues should be reported following the on-site procedure ○ staff may be alerted to faults in the system by alarms, either visual or audio ○ appropriate actions to take may include: ▪ identifying the problem – where it is and what it is, depending on the system the staff will be alerted, and a check of the system should be made to confirm the fault ▪ depending on the system, there may be a back-up power facility process, and staff should be aware of this and how to implement, if not automatically done ▪ contacting engineers and making a fault report ▪ making an entry into the operator log, this will demonstrate if there is a pattern to the faults, which could highlight nefarious activity ▪ if access control fails manually managing entry – keeping a written record of any people or vehicles that enter or leave the site

- **Use security systems in line with organisational and operational requirements by:**
 - logging all system access and data queries conducted during shifts to maintain auditable logs
 - using communication, monitoring and recording equipment solely for legitimate public safety purposes
 - supporting IT teams in scheduled security platform maintenance by reporting issues and seeking updates on known issues
 - keeping up to date with best practices and legislative changes
 - only using equipment per training guidelines and assignment instructions – this includes adhering to access control policies regarding authorised access

Legislation, regulation, and procedures – mobile security patrol operative pathway

Skills

S31 Carry out vehicle safety checks and basic maintenance on mobile security vehicles

S32 Read maps to find locations for mobile security response and **re-route** in case of traffic or diversions (paper map and/or sat nav technology)

S33 Use communications and mapping equipment when operating a mobile security vehicle

Observation with questions

To pass, the following must be evidenced

LP1 Completes basic maintenance and vehicle checks on mobile security vehicles, before identifying locations on maps, and routes to destinations using mapping equipment in the vehicle in line with legislation and manufacturer instructions (S31, S32, S33)

To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced

No distinction criteria

Amplification and guidance

- **Carry out vehicle safety checks:**
 - company vehicles are usually 'signed out' by the driver and the daily check sheet is completed prior to driving the vehicle
 - the checklist will include that the driver has checked all lights, windscreen washers and wipers, tyre pressure, fluid levels as appropriate and the battery charge if the vehicle is electric
 - all defects must be recorded, and the vehicle should not be used if there are any faults
 - any scratches and dints should also be recorded so that the current driver cannot be held responsible for any damage that they did not incur

- **Carry out basic maintenance**
 - Company vehicles will be serviced regularly - this may be based on mileage or a certain amount of time
 - It is important that mobile security operatives know when a vehicle should be booked for maintenance, and they should ensure that the vehicle is not used past this time without basic maintenance being carried out

- **Read maps to find locations and re-route** using:
 - satnav technology
 - a majority of company vehicles are fitted with satellite navigation (satnav) technology.
 - it is best practice to review the chosen route of the satnav prior to starting a journey.
 - a foreseeable problem is that a local road has recently been closed or had access restricted for road works. The satnav may not be aware of the road works and may direct you into heavy traffic or along a lengthy diversion.
 - satnav technology is dependent upon an effective internet signal. They can prove to be too slow, or even ineffective, in areas with high buildings or poor internet signal.
 - paper maps
 - it is best practice to carry an alternative method of planning routes. Paper map books are still available as a guaranteed backup. A more regular backup method is to carry another device that has a different internet provider. This usually ensures that at least one device has signal and can provide an accurate route to your destination.

- a route plan can also be completed with a list of locations on in case the satnav fails.

- **Communications and mapping equipment** may include:

- radios
- satellite navigation technology
- mobile phones
- personal digital assistants (PDAs)
- the use of all company communication equipment will be detailed in the assignment instructions
- organisational procedures may vary regarding the use of hands-free audio equipment and Bluetooth devices - this may include the positioning of satnav equipment
- drivers must follow the highway code and be in a safe static location when operating the equipment

Security patrol, access, and searching – mobile security patrol operative pathway

Knowledge	Skills
K44 The purpose and requirements of searching people, premises, vehicles or items for mobile security K45 Different search methodologies, techniques, and patterns and why a search methodology may change for mobile security	S28 Carry out various searches (for example, of areas, people, vehicles or items) in a mobile security capacity S29 Patrol assigned areas for mobile security to control access, detect and respond to unwanted activities, communicate, and report findings

Observation with questions
To pass, the following must be evidenced
SP1 Applies a range of searching techniques, and adapts their searching methodology where necessary, in line with organisational procedures (K44, K45, S28) SP2 In line with organisational procedure, conducts patrols of assigned areas to control access to the area, responding to unwanted activities. Communicates report findings following patrols, in line with operational instructions (S29)
To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced
<i>No distinction criteria</i>
Amplification and guidance
• The purpose of searching people, premises, vehicles or items: ○ people: ▪ to ensure that prohibited items are not brought into the workplace at the point of access ▪ to ensure that company property is not being removed at the point of exit ○ premises: ▪ to ensure the safety and security of internal and external areas ○ vehicles: ▪ to ensure that any occupants are safe if located in an unusual location ▪ to ensure that the assignment instructions are being adhered to regarding the entrance and exit of goods, equipment and stock ○ items: ▪ this may include the search of individual's personal belongings, such as bags, to ensure that they don't contain banned equipment, like protest equipment and bladed weapons • Different search methodologies include: ○ general – everyone is searched ○ random – a variable selection of individuals or vehicles, such as every fifth person

- specific – a targeted search based upon information received
- **Different search techniques** include:
 - search by hand:
 - this is often referred to as a 'pat-down' on a person or the manual searching of personal belongings and vehicles
 - scanners:
 - the level of technology deployed can range from a handheld scanner to archways that individuals walk through or conveyor systems that scan or X-ray an item
 - camera scanning technology that provides non-intrusive scans of people can also be used
 - scanners are also available for vehicles, ranging from cars to large goods vehicles
 - searches of CCTV cameras can also be conducted
- **Search methodology may change for mobile security operatives** as deployment often varies during shifts. For example, officers may be deployed to assist other colleagues during busy periods, such as the shift changes of site employees, or they may be carrying out searches and internal or external planned patrols of premises.
- **Carrying out searches of areas:**
 - perimeter fencing and the exterior of a building may be required to be visually searched either on foot or from within a vehicle
 - the primary function of this search is to detect any breaches of exterior fencing or any attempts to gain unauthorised access to premises
- **Carrying out searches of people:**
 - the person being searched should choose which gender operative they are searched by.
 - a witness, or at least a recording device, must be able to record the search to protect the operative from any malicious allegations. This is also likely to deter any attempts of physical violence.
 - an individual who refuses a search will be requested to leave the site. If the individual refuses to leave, the operative must follow their assignment instruction as to what action to take next.

- **Carrying out searches of vehicles:**

- operatives may be asked to search abandoned vehicles.
- it is important that the vehicle is confirmed as empty prior to any entrance points being attempted to be opened.
- if the vehicle is unlocked and a suspected vulnerable person is inside, the operative should attempt to persuade the individual to open a window or access point.
- if the vehicle is suspicious from a terrorism perspective, the information regarding the vehicle should be relayed to the organisation's control and guidance should be sought from management. If no management is available, then guidance should be sought from the police.

- **Carrying out searches of items:**

- operatives may encounter items that have been left by other employees or unauthorised individuals
- operatives should be wary of any unattended items as these items may be stolen, hazardous to health or, in the worst-case scenario, explosive
- the operative should liaise with any CCTV operators to try and discover who left the item and its contents prior to taking any action other than monitoring from a safe distance.
- further actions will be guided by control, management or an emergency service

- **Patrol assigned areas:**

- patrols may be random or at specific times.
- they may be at shift changes and other busy movement periods as these are common activities that will require additional monitoring.
- times of locking or unlocking premises are also a common duty for operatives:
 - locking the premises:
 - ensure that all unnecessary electrical equipment has been turned off and internal doors and windows are closed.
 - once the premises are secure, the number of external patrols will be determined by the assignment instructions.
 - any detected unauthorised entry post locking down the premises must be reported to control.
 - unlocking the premises:
 - requires a visual inspection to ensure that no unauthorised access has been gained.
 - the operative should visually check that doors and windows have not been forced prior to unlocking the premises.

- signs of unauthorised entry should be reported to the organisation’s control centre prior to entry.
 - control will instruct when entry should be made with the assistance of CCTV, a colleague or the police.
 - a specific patrol may be instigated by an alarm activation so an exterior patrol should be carried out to determine if the activation is accurate or a false alarm. A mobile security operative must communicate with the control room staff to ensure their safety at all times.
-
- **Unwanted activities** may include drug users or antisocial behaviour, such as graffiti, occurring on a site. All unexpected/unwanted activities must be reported to control, and guidance received as to what actions to take.
-
- In all cases, the operative must **report** their **findings**. This will be in the daily occurrence log or similar documentation

Legislation, regulation, and procedures		
Knowledge	Skills	Behaviours
K1 Relevant industry and operative specific regulations, legislation, guidance, and procedures (for example assignment instructions, SOPs, EOPs) K2 The importance of following legislation, monitoring risk, compliance, control, and the completion of legal documentation K5 Organisational structure, vision, values, and business needs	S2 Carry out work in compliance with all regulations, guidance, legislation and organisational policies and procedures S5 Complete and maintain accurate documentation or reports to meet current legislation, guidance, or organisational requirements	B3 Solution-focused displaying problem solving attributes B9 Act honestly and with integrity

K6 Own role within the team, the team's role within the organisation and how it contributes to achieving organisational objectives K17 The channels to communicate ideas for improvement K28 Internal and external factors that can affect systems/equipment performance		
Professional discussion		
To pass, the following must be evidenced		
LR1 Describes how they apply industry regulation, legislation, guidance, and procedures in their role, acting with honesty and integrity, when monitoring risk and completing security documentation (K1, K2, S2, S5, B9) LR2 Explains how their role within the team, and their teams role within the organisation contributes to achieving the organisation's objectives, vision and values (K5, K6) LR3 Describes the range of internal and external factors that can affect performance of security systems and equipment, and how they have demonstrated a solutions focused approach in communicating ideas for improvement within the organisation (K17, K28, B3)		
<i>To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced</i>		
LR4 <i>Analyses the potential impact of not following industry regulation, legislation, guidance, and procedures on security outcomes, including when monitoring risk and completing security documentation (K1, K2, S2, S5)</i>		
Amplification and guidance		
• Specific regulations and legislation: ○ security officers must have a good understanding of the relevant legislation which effects their role, including: ▪ The Private Security Industry Act 2001		

- The Human Rights Act 1998
- The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
- Equality legislation
- The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981
- The Licensing Act 2003
- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

- **Guidance:**

- security officers should also discuss with their employer what they are being asked to carry out as part of their role. This includes being issued with:
 - assignment instructions
 - risk assessments

- **Procedures:**

- arrest
- searching
- crowd control
- confiscation policy
- patrol procedure
- dealing with electric systems
- fire evacuation
- counter terrorism awareness

- **The importance of following legislation:**

- security officers should ensure that they follow any appropriate legislation which may be relevant to their place of work

- failure to do so could lead to criminal investigation and/or prosecution, or civil litigation
- also, a loss of individual or business reputation is likely

- **Monitoring risk:**

- security staff should always conduct a dynamic risk assessment to assess hazards and remove risks while completing a task. To do this they should:
 - stop the unsafe task
 - immediately report this verbally and in writing to their immediate line supervisor or manager
 - take part in the reporting and investigation process
 - always be fair and transparent

- **Organisational structure:**

- reporting structures are critical to the success of any business and all staff members should know who in their organisation they should be directly reporting to and who they can seek support from
- a typical business structure will include:
 - group directors, CEOs and managing directors
 - operational directors
 - operational managers
 - area managers
 - area supervisors
 - site supervisors
 - team leaders
 - officers

- **Vision, values:**

- security officers should be aware of and have a clear understanding of adhering to the vision of the company they are working for, and how that might specifically affect their daily role
- the values and needs of a company should be made available to security officers through the employee handbook and assignment instructions

- **Business needs:**
 - employers must balance the needs of staff members and the needs of the business at the same time, such as granting several staff members annual leave at the same time when the company has a contractual requirement to meet

- **Own role within the team:**
 - security officers should understand how they 'fit' into the team and the overall structure of the organisation, such as identifying individual strengths and weaknesses, recognising tasks they complete, and acknowledging how colleagues can be supported

- **Security team's role within the organisation:**
 - security teams are often made up of permanent staff who work together all year round
 - teams will be given a specific direction to work within the organisation's vision

- **Organisational objectives:**
 - within a company's vision there will be defining objectives - these will be a set of standards which the team must adhere to and actively work towards achieving
 - the following documentation may drive these standards:
 - assignment instructions
 - employee handbook
 - risk assessments

- company policies

- **Channels to communicate** include:

- Written reports
- Incident logs
- Emails
- Calls/texts
- Duty registers
- GPS tracking systems
- Health and safety incident reports

- **Improvement:**

- employers are responsible for assessing and improving any practice or procedures, therefore, it is crucial for employees to communicate any improvements they deem necessary, for example, reporting incidents

- **Internal factors** include:

- poorly trained staff
- staff unable to adhere to system and equipment operating procedures
- poorly implemented procedures
- hardware failure due to poor maintenance
- staffing and human resources issues

- **External factors** include:

- power outage

- cyber-attack
 - incidents such as a power cut or fire evacuation
 - overcrowding which leads to internet failure
 - criminal incident increase in area which causes a resource pull on CCTV systems and reporting
- **Work in compliance:**
 - officers must ensure that all work tasks are completed to standard and to the satisfaction of the employer and client
- **Regulations, guidance, legislation and organisational policies and procedures:**
 - an officer's work should comply with the following:
 - Health and Safety Regulations, for example, wearing the correct PPE, and using equipment correctly
 - General Data Protection Regulation – following data and security policies to prevent data breaches
 - Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 – responding correctly to medical issues, threats to life and knowing how to deliver first aid
 - The SIA Code of Conduct – all SIA holders must adhere to this, as breaching the code can result in a loss of licence
- **Documentation or reports:**
 - should be completed to comply with the General Data Protection Regulation, which includes keeping personal information secure and confidential
 - evidence and audit trails should be sound
 - officers should have clarity on how information is passed from one party to another
- **Organisational requirements:**
 - all paperwork should be accurate and clear

- **To display problem solving attributes** security officers are expected to behave in the following way:
 - positive communication on approaching the customer
 - assertive non-verbal and verbal communication
 - greet the customer
 - actively listen to the problem
 - maintain a calm and confident manner
 - provide options and offer potential solutions to the issue
 - build rapport
 - use de-escalation techniques

- **Act honestly by:**
 - a security officer should act honestly at all times by doing the following:
 - not accepting bribes
 - being transparent with the customers and the client
 - not making false promises

Security incident response	
Knowledge	Skills
K7 Methods for identifying weapons (for examples explosive and incendiary items, firearms, bladed weapon) and other prohibited items that can cause security risks K8 Emergency procedures, incidents and disruptions that may occur in a security environment and the appropriate action or reporting process to take in the event of an incident	S4 Take action in the event of an incident, disruption, alarm activation or emergency , liaising with relevant people, escalating when necessary and recording actions and outcomes to meet guidance or organisational requirements

Professional discussion
To pass, the following must be evidenced.
SI1 Describes the methods for identifying weapons and other prohibited items, and how to apply these methods in line with organisation procedure (K7) SI2 Explains how they apply organisational procedures in the event of an incident or emergency, the actions they take in response and how they ensure the relevant people are engaged (K8, S4)
To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced
SI3 Justifies their response to an incident or emergency, and how they ensured public safety in rapidly changing circumstances (K8, S4)
Amplification and guidance
• Identifying weapons: ○ searches can be conducted on site which will act as a means of identifying items - these may be either illegal, or prohibited under the admissions policy of the venue ○ depending on the specific site assignment instructions and risk assessment, a number of methods can be employed to identify these • Methods include: ○ self - searching - a softer approach which ensures compliance with a search standard, but also works to help disprove any possible allegation which may be placed against the staff member. ○ bag searches - it is best practice to ask customers to empty the contents of their bag onto a table. This combines the self-search with a bag search. Staff should be very careful when dealing with people's possessions and should not place their hands into someone else's bag. ○ pat down searches - this is the only element of a search where a staff member would be required to put their hands on a customer. This should be done systematically, usually from head to toe, and should not differ from person to person. ○ advanced search methods – usually involve a piece of equipment or a secondary resource, such as: ▪ Handheld metal detectors - the use of a 'wand' to detect metal ▪ X Ray scanners – used for detecting particular compounds, for instance, organics, electric or metal

- Archway metal detectors - a 'walk through' scanner which picks up on various compounds including metal and organic material
- Additional resources such as a canine unit to search for explosives and incendiary materials
- **Emergency types:**
 - incidents which occur on a site can vary widely, depending on the risk presented at that specific and particular event or site, and the possible impact factors which may affect behaviour
 - emergencies, incidents and disruptions can be classed as:
 - emergency, urgent or non-urgent
 - crime or non-crime
 - for example, there could be a fire on site which is big enough to cause major disruption - this fire could also be classed as a crime if arson is suspected
- **Incidents and disruptions include:**
 - fire
 - power cut
 - flood
 - chemical spillage
 - terror incident
 - fight
 - gas leak
- The **reporting process** to follow, depending on the circumstance but it typically involves:
 - preserving the scene and ensuring no one tampers with evidence
 - contacting the emergency services that are appropriate to the risk
 - informing your supervisor or line manager
 - taking action to prevent further harm
 - liaising with the in-house response teams, and adhering to the possible escalation procedures

- dealing with the public, and ensuring smooth flow of pedestrians and possible members of the public
- Take action in the event of an **incident** by:
 - assess its position within the law hierarchy, for instance, is it a crime or a civil matter?
 - if it is a crime, is it common law or statutory?
 - if non-crime, what is the specific site procedures for dealing with this? For example, a fire evacuation.
 - security officers should get a clear understanding of the incident management plan before beginning shift - this could be via e-learning, toolbox talks or onsite briefing.
- Take action in the event of a **disruption** by:
 - immediate assessment of the disruption should take place to determine the following:
 - who is at risk?
 - is there any risk to life?
 - is a crime taking place? If so, what power of arrest do we have?
 - is there a serious disruption to the operations of the venue?
 - is there a requirement to call the emergency services?
 - do we need police support, or do we have our own internal response team who can assist?
- Take action in the event of an **alarm activation or emergency** by:
 - security officers should be expertly familiar with the procedure of how to respond to the activation.
 - fire regulations now dictate that certain criteria should be met, such as the number of individuals who attend the fire panel. There may be a requirement for security staff to attend the fire panel with management and attempt to locate and confirm the fire is genuine. There are also regional procedures too. For example, in Scotland, fire services will not attend unless you are confirming a real fire.
- **Take action** by doing the following (these are paramount):
 - act to preserve life, where it is safe to do so

- liaise with supervisors and management on the smooth running of operations
- preserve evidence
- control the area
- complete the incident reports fully and accurately

Vehicles – mobile security patrol operative pathway

Knowledge

K47 The process and procedures to take if involved in a road traffic accident in a mobile patrol vehicle

K51 Impact of reputational damage for the organisation and security industry **caused by** careless, unsympathetic, reckless, or **unsafe driving techniques** when operating a mobile patrol vehicle

K52 Methods to find alternative routes of work areas for mobile security using road maps

K53 Route planning around electric vehicle charging (EVC) points for mobile security

Professional discussion

To pass, the following must be evidenced

VE1 Explains the process and procedures to take if involved in a road traffic accident, in line with organisational procedure, and the importance of driving safely and responsibly to protect the public and the organisational reputation (K47, K51)

VE2 Describes how they calculate the shortest and safest route to the collection point, taking account of electric vehicle charging points if required, and how they adapt to find alternative routes when required (K52, K53)

<i>To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced</i>
<i>No distinction criteria</i>
Amplification and guidance
• The process and procedures to take if involved in a road traffic accident: ○ operatives must follow the organisation's assignment instructions – this will usually involve immediately contacting the organisation's control when an incident occurs ○ the driver would usually be expected to acquire the details of any other parties involved, such as name, contact details, registration and, preferably, insurance details ○ the driver will be responsible for providing a full statement and attending any investigation meetings that will suggest corrective and preventative actions in the future ○ the person responsible for reporting the incident to the insurance company may vary within organisations, but that individual must be presented with a full account of the incident, including any admissions of responsibility • Impact of reputational damage for the organisation caused by unsafe driving techniques: ○ company vehicles are often used as a part of the organisation's marketing plan and are clearly identifiable, therefore, safe driving techniques are crucial ○ good driving practices assist in the promotion of a good image for the organisation, therefore, careless, unsympathetic, reckless or unsafe driving techniques may lead to: ▪ complaints ▪ bad social media posts ▪ a loss of clients that do not wish to be associated with bad practises • Methods to find alternative routes: ○ satellite navigation technology is a very useful tool until it is affected by an unexpected road closure or the loss of an internet connection. These should be securely fixed to the vehicle and not on the driver's lap.

- it is important that, when driving in an unfamiliar area, the driver has familiarised themselves with the approximate route and possible alternatives should a road become unavailable.
- control may be able to assist with updates on road closures and possible diversions.

- **Route planning around electric vehicle charging (EVC) points:**
 - charging points vary from rapid to trickle charging
 - the location of and the duration required to charge can be researched prior to commencing a journey, and routes can then be planned to ensure that an effective, safe and timely journey can be carried out
 - it is important that the driver has knowledge of the range of the vehicle and how long it will need to be on charge before it is fully charged

Security incident response – mobile security patrol operative pathway

Skills

S30 Deploy correct type of barrier in a mobile security context safely

Professional discussion

To pass, the following must be evidenced.

SR1 Describes incidents that have required a barrier to be deployed, how they determined the correct type of barrier and how they ensured it was deployed correctly and in line with organisational procedures (S30)

To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced

No distinction criteria

Amplification and guidance

- **Deploying the correct type of barrier:**
 - operatives may respond to incidents that require the restriction of access from other individuals, such as:
 - First aid incidents when areas may be cordoned off to protect the dignity of the individual and the safety of the first aid/medical personnel.
 - other health and safety-related incidents, such as a water leak, flood or a hole developing in an area.
 - areas may be cordoned off by using the vehicle as a barrier or by using mobile barriers carried within the vehicle.
 - operatives may also be responsible for the deployment and monitoring of queuing systems. This may be due to specific events, sales, book signings or other activities that attract significant numbers of people.
 - the type of barriers required will be specified in the assignment instructions and training will be taken on how to correctly deploy and monitor the barrier.

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Assessment summary

The end-point assessment for the Professional Security Operative apprenticeship standard is made up of **3** components:

1. A knowledge test consisting of **40** multiple-choice questions of **60-minute** duration
2. A **90-minute (+10%)** observation followed by **30-minutes (+10%)** of questioning, which will include a minimum of **5 questions**
3. A **60-minute (+10%)** professional discussion underpinned by a portfolio of evidence, of at least **8 questions**

As an employer/training provider, you should agree a plan and schedule with the apprentice to ensure all assessment components can be completed effectively.

Each component of the end-point assessment will be assessed against the appropriate criteria laid out in this kit, which will be used to determine a grade for each individual. The grade will be determined using the combined grades.

Knowledge test

All assessment methods are weighted equally. Total marks available are 40.

- To achieve a **pass**, apprentices will score at least 28 out of 40
- To achieve a **distinction**, apprentices will score 36 and above
- **Unsuccessful** apprentices will have scored 27 or below

The test may be delivered online or be paper-based and should be in a 'controlled' environment.

Observation with questions

Apprentices will be marked against the pass and distinction criteria outlined in this kit.

- To achieve a **pass**, apprentices must achieve **all** of the pass criteria
- To achieve a **distinction**, apprentices must achieve **all** of the pass criteria and **all** of the distinction criteria
- **Unsuccessful** apprentices will have **not** achieved all of the pass criteria

The observation with questions must take place in the apprentice's normal place of work for, example, their employer's premises or a customer's premises.

Professional discussion

Apprentices will be marked against the pass and distinction criteria outlined in this kit.

- To achieve a **pass**, apprentices must achieve **all** of the pass criteria
- To achieve a **distinction**, apprentices must achieve **all** of the pass criteria and **all** of the distinction criteria
- **Unsuccessful** apprentices will have **not** achieved all of the pass criteria

The professional discussion may be conducted using technology such as video link, as long as fair assessment conditions can be maintained.

Grading

Grades from individual assessment methods must be combined to determine the overall EPA grade. The apprenticeship includes pass, merit and distinction overall grades.

To achieve a **pass**, the apprentice must achieve a pass in all the assessments.

To achieve a **merit**, the apprentice must achieve a distinction in 2 assessments.

To achieve a **distinction**, the apprentice must achieve a distinction in all the assessments.

The overall grade for the apprentice is determined using the table below:

Knowledge test	Observation with questions	Professional discussion	Overall grading
Fail	Any grade	Any grade	Fail
Any grade	Fail	Any grade	Fail
Any grade	Any grade	Fail	Fail
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Distinction	Pass	Pass	Pass
Pass	Distinction	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Distinction	Pass
Pass	Distinction	Distinction	Merit
Distinction	Distinction	Pass	Merit
Distinction	Pass	Distinction	Merit
Distinction	Distinction	Distinction	Distinction

Retake and resit information

If an apprentice fails an end-point assessment method, it is the employer, provider and apprentice's decision whether to attempt a resit or retake. If a resit is chosen, please call the Highfield scheduling team to arrange the resit. If a retake is chosen, the apprentice will require a period of further learning and will need to complete a retake checklist. Once this is completed, please call the Highfield scheduling team to arrange the retake.

A resit is typically taken within **3 months** of the EPA outcome, and a retake is dependent on how much retraining is required but it is typically taken within **4 months** of the EPA outcome.

Failed assessment methods must be resat or retaken within a **6-month** period from the EPA outcome, otherwise the entire EPA will need to be resat or retaken.

Resits and retakes are **not** offered to an apprentice wishing to move from a pass to a higher grade.

The apprentice will get a maximum EPA grade of pass for a resit or retake, unless there are exceptional circumstances that are beyond the control of the apprentice as determined by Highfield.

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Assessing the knowledge test

The knowledge test will consist of **40** multiple-choice questions and last **60 minutes**. The pass mark is **28** out of **40** and the distinction mark is **36** out of **40**.

The test will consist of:

- **30** core questions
- **10** mobile security patrol operative pathway questions

The apprentice will have **at least 5 days'** notice of the date and time of the test.

The knowledge test may be delivered online or be paper-based and should be taken in a controlled and invigilated environment. The test is closed book which means that the apprentice cannot refer to reference books or materials.

Before the assessment

The employer/training provider should:

- brief the apprentice on the areas that will be assessed by the knowledge test.
- in readiness for end-point assessment, set the apprentice a mock knowledge test. A test is available to download from the Highfield Assessment website. The mock tests are available as paper-based tests and also on the mock e-assessment system.

Knowledge test KSB's

Knowledge test

- K11** Security industry regulators and associations and the role they play
- K13** The principles, processes, and technology for controlling access into an area
- K16** Principles of equality, diversity, and inclusion and the impact on the organisation
- K18** How to identify suspicious items and activities, and the principles of HOT and the 4C's
- K19** Why items are prohibited and how to identify them
- K20** Check calls and welfare check procedures for lone workers
- K21** The importance of operating body worn cameras in the appropriate setting and according to organisational requirements
- K22** Prohibited articles relevant to assignment instructions and how to deal with them
- K23** Working securely online (including password management) and recognising suspicious communication such as email, websites, social media, pop-ups
- K27** Methods to mitigate gaps in physical security measures using monitoring equipment
- K46** Responsibility for reporting vehicle defects and understand their personal liability for mobile security
- K48** Tracking systems and cameras in a mobile patrol vehicle
- K49** Mobile patrol vehicle's maximum payload weight
- K50** Legal parking and speed limit rules for specially adapted mobile patrol vehicles
- S16** Identify the component parts of explosive and incendiary items, firearms, and other prohibited items

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Assessing the observation with questions

The assessor will observe the apprentice in their workplace completing their day-to-day duties under normal working conditions and ask questions. Simulation is not allowed. The assessor will only observe 1 apprentice at a time.

The apprentice will have **2 weeks'** notice of the observation with questions.

The observation with questions will last a total of **2 hours**, with **90 minutes** for the observation followed by **30 minutes** allocated for questions. The assessor can increase the time by up to **10%** to allow the apprentice to complete a task or respond to a question.

The observation with questions may be split into discrete sections held on the same working day, which is to accommodate for breaks and moving between locations. Breaks will not count towards the total assessment time.

The assessor will explain to the apprentice the format and timescales of the observation with questions before it starts. This briefing will not be included in the assessment time.

The observation with questions must take place in the apprentice's normal place of work for, example, their employer's premises or a customer's premises. The equipment and resources needed for the observation must be provided by the employer and in safe working condition.

The following activities must be observed during the observation:

- communicating with stakeholders
- using various equipment while carrying out their duties
- following instructions for security operations
- following procedures in the event of an incident
- completing appropriate documentation
- searching
- vehicle checks and operation
- dynamic risk assessment

Questions will be asked after the observation to assess the apprentice's breadth and depth of competence against the grading criteria. As only naturally occurring work will be observed, the criteria that the apprentice did not have chance to demonstrate will be assessed through questioning. The assessor will ask a minimum of **5 questions**, with follow-up questions where required.

The observation with questions is marked against the pass and distinction criteria included in the following pages.

- To achieve a **pass**, apprentices must achieve **all** of the pass criteria
- To achieve a **distinction**, apprentices must achieve **all** of the pass criteria and **all** of the distinction criteria
- **Unsuccessful** apprentices will have **not** achieved all of the pass criteria

Before the assessment

Employers/training providers should:

- ensure the apprentice knows the date, time and location of the assessment
- ensure the apprentice knows which professional security operative criteria will be assessed (outlined on the following pages)
- encourage the apprentice to reflect on their experience and learning on-programme to understand what is required to meet the standard and identify real-life examples
- be prepared to provide clarification to the apprentice, and signpost them to relevant parts of their on-programme experience as preparation for this assessment

Observation with questions mock assessment

It is the employer/training provider's responsibility to prepare apprentices for their end-point assessment. Highfield recommends that the apprentice experiences a mock observation with questions in advance of the end-point assessment with the training provider/employer giving feedback on any areas for improvement.

In designing a mock assessment, the employer/training provider should include the following elements in its planning:

- the mock interview should take place in a suitable location.
- a **2-hour** time slot should be available for the observation with questions, if it is intended to be a complete mock observation with questions covering all relevant standards (outlined in the following pages). However, this time may be split up to allow for progressive learning.
- consider a video or audio recording of the mock observation with questions and allow it to be available to other apprentices, especially if it is not practicable for the employer/training provider to carry out a separate mock observation with questions with each apprentice.

- ensure that the apprentice's performance is assessed by a competent trainer/assessor, and that feedback is shared with the apprentice to complete the learning experience. Mock assessment sheets are available to download from the Highfield Assessment website and may be used for this purpose.
- use a minimum of **5 structured 'open' questions** that do not lead the apprentice but allows them to give examples for how they have met each area in the standard. For example:
 - communicating with stakeholders
 - Describe a time you have effectively communicated with a stakeholder.
 - using various equipment while carrying out their duties
 - Outline the equipment you would use on a daily basis and how you would do this safely.
 - following instructions for security operations
 - Explain a time when you have successfully followed instructions for a security operation.
 - following procedures in the event of an incident
 - Explain the procedures you would follow in the event of an incident.
 - completing appropriate documentation
 - Give an example of documentation that has to be completed and what this entails.
 - searching
 - When conducting searches, what type of items are you looking for?
 - vehicles checks and operation
 - What is crucial to examine when carrying out a vehicle check?
 - dynamic risk assessment
 - Describe a time you have carried out a dynamic risk assessment and what steps were involved in this.

Observation with questions criteria

Throughout the **2-hour** observation with questions, the assessor will review the apprentice's competence in the criteria outlined below.

Apprentices should prepare for the observation with questions by considering how the criteria can be met.

Communication and customer service
To pass, the following must be evidenced.
CC1 Communicates respectfully with stakeholders using verbal and non-verbal means to establish a rapport and deliver customer service. (K12, K14, S7, S12, B4)
CC2 Acts responsibly to diffuse potential conflict situations by communicating in a calm and professional manner with others in a way that reflects the organisation's values. (S13, S15, B2, B5)
To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced.
CC3 <i>Adapts their language and behaviour, in a calm and professional manner, in response to individual needs to exceed stakeholder expectations.</i> (K12, K14, S7, S12, B2)

Security operations
To pass, the following must be evidenced.
SO1 Navigates a site plan and assesses risk at the site or location by carrying out an observation of the designated area and reporting and recording any irregularities to the site risk assessment. (K26, S8, S9, S17)
SO2 Follows the assignment instructions and the clients or employers code of conduct and policies for behaviour, appearance, and the use of PPE. (S1, S11, B7)
SO3 Identifies and challenges suspicious activity across sites and locations, in line with SCan principles, by being vigilant and aware of the area, and the movements and behaviours of people. (K9, K10, K25, S6, B1)
To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced.
SO4 <i>Uses their knowledge of the site and usual movement and behaviour of people to recognise and check anomalies, showing awareness of the possible implications of these, reporting in line with procedures.</i> (K25, K26, S17, B1)

Security technology and equipment
To pass, the following must be evidenced.
ST1 In line with organisational procedures, uses security systems, applications, and technology to support security operations, and identifies faults with equipment taking remedial action where necessary. (K4, S3)
To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced.
<i>No distinction criteria.</i>

Legislation, regulation, and procedures – mobile security patrol operative pathway
To pass, the following must be evidenced.
LP1 Completes basic maintenance and vehicle checks on mobile security vehicles, before identifying locations on maps, and routes to destinations using mapping equipment in the vehicle in line with legislation and manufacturer instructions. (S31, S32, S33)
To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced.
<i>No distinction criteria.</i>

Security patrol, access, and searching – mobile security patrol operative pathway
To pass, the following must be evidenced.
SP1 Applies a range of searching techniques, and adapts their searching methodology where necessary, in line with organisational procedures. (K44, K45, S28)
SP2 In line with organisational procedure, conducts patrols of assigned areas to control access to the area, responding to unwanted activities. Communicates report findings following patrols, in line with operational instructions. (S29)
To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced.
<i>No distinction criteria.</i>

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Assessing the professional discussion

The professional discussion will be a formal two-way conversation between the apprentice and assessor. It will give the apprentice the opportunity to make detailed and proactive contributions to affirm their competency against the criteria.

The apprentice must have access to their portfolio of evidence during the professional discussion. The apprentice can refer to and illustrate their answers with evidence from their portfolio of evidence (the portfolio of evidence is not directly assessed).

The professional discussion must take place in a suitable venue, for example, a quiet room, free from distractions and influence. It can be conducted by video conferencing.

The apprentice will have **2 weeks'** notice of the professional discussion.

The professional discussion must last for **60 minutes**. The assessor can increase the time by **10%** to allow the apprentice to respond to a question if necessary.

The assessor will ask a minimum of **8 questions**. Follow-up questions will be asked where clarification is required.

Employers will be allowed to be present during the assessment, however, in the interests of standardisation, they will **not** be permitted to ask questions or contribute to the assessment process. They may assist by allowing support in contextualising or using terminology that the apprentice better understands.

The professional discussion is marked against the pass and distinction criteria included in the following pages.

- To achieve a **pass**, apprentices must achieve **all** of the pass criteria
- To achieve a **distinction**, apprentices must achieve **all** of the pass criteria and **all** of the distinction criteria
- **Unsuccessful** apprentices will have **not** achieved all of the pass criteria

Before the assessment

Employers/training providers should:

- ensure the apprentice knows the date, time and location of the assessment
- ensure the apprentice knows which professional security operative criteria will be assessed (outlined on the following pages)
- encourage the apprentice to reflect on their experience and learning on-programme to understand what is required to meet the standard and identify real-life examples

- be prepared to provide clarification to the apprentice, and signpost them to relevant parts of their on-programme experience as preparation for this assessment

Professional discussion mock assessment

It is the employer/training provider's responsibility to prepare apprentices for their end-point assessment. Highfield recommends that the apprentice experiences a mock professional discussion in preparation for the real thing. The most appropriate form of mock professional discussion will depend on the apprentice's setting and the resources available at the time.

In designing a mock assessment, the employer/training provider should include the following elements in its planning:

- the mock professional discussion should take place in a suitable location.
- a **60-minute** time slot should be available to complete the professional discussion, if it is intended to be a complete professional discussion covering all relevant standards. However, this time may be split up to allow for progressive learning.
- consider a video or audio recording of the mock professional discussion and allow it to be available to other apprentices, especially if it is not practicable for the employer/training provider to carry out a separate mock assessment with each apprentice.
- ensure that the apprentice's performance is assessed by a competent trainer/assessor, and that feedback is shared with the apprentice to complete the learning experience. Mock assessment sheets are available to download from the Highfield Assessment website and may be used for this purpose.
- use a minimum of **8 structured 'open' questions** that do not lead the apprentice but allows them to express their knowledge and experience in a calm and comfortable manner. For example:
 - describe how your role in the team contributes to the organisation meeting its objectives.
 - explain the impact of an organisation not following industry regulations.
 - explain which digital communication systems you use to share information.
 - describe a time that you have ensure public safety in a rapidly changing environment.
 - outline the methods you use for identifying prohibited items.
 - explain the ways you contribute to the improvement of processes to minimise security breaches.

- describe the process that would be followed if you were in a road traffic incident
- outline how you would ensure that a barrier was deployed correctly

Professional discussion criteria

Throughout the **60-minute** professional discussion, the assessor will review the apprentice's competence in the criteria outlined below.

Apprentices should prepare for the professional discussion by considering how the criteria can be met.

Legislation, regulation, and procedures
To pass, the following must be evidenced.
LR1 Describes how they apply industry regulation, legislation, guidance, and procedures in their role, acting with honesty and integrity, when monitoring risk and completing security documentation. (K1, K2, S2, S5, B9)
LR2 Explains how their role within the team, and their teams role within the organisation contributes to achieving the organisation's objectives, vision and values. (K5, K6)
LR3 Describes the range of internal and external factors that can affect performance of security systems and equipment, and how they have demonstrated a solution focused approach in communicating ideas for improvement within the organisation. (K17, K28, B3)
To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced.
LR4 <i>Analyses the potential impact of not following industry regulation, legislation, guidance, and procedures on security outcomes, including when monitoring risk and completing security documentation. (K1, K2, S2, S5)</i>

Communication and customer service
To pass, the following must be evidenced.
CC4 Explains how they use digital communication systems to record and share information for statutory and security purposes, in line with legislation and organisational procedure. (K15, S10)
CC5 Describes how they demonstrate a commitment to CPD, how they share this learning with others in a cooperative manner and how this can benefit the organisation. (B6, B8)
To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced.
CC6 <i>Evaluates the importance of following guidance and procedures in the use of digital communication applications and information management systems and the possible impact on the individual, and organisation, if these are not followed. (K15, S10)</i>

Security incident response
To pass, the following must be evidenced.
SI1 Describes the methods for identifying weapons and other prohibited items, and how to apply these methods in line with organisation procedure. (K7) SI2 Explains how they apply organisational procedures in the event of an incident or emergency, the actions they take in response and how they ensure the relevant people are engaged. (K8, S4)
To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced.
SI3 Justifies their response to an incident or emergency, and how they ensured public safety in rapidly changing circumstances. (K8, S4)

Security operations
To pass, the following must be evidenced.
SO5 Explains how they contribute to the review and improvement of processes and procedures to support organisational improvement and how these reviews minimise the risk of reputational damage by improving the removal of certain items, objects or behaviours in particular areas. (K24, S14) SO6 Explains how allowing some behaviours or items in certain areas can have a negative impact on the organisations reputation, why this is important, and how they contribute to improving processes and procedures. (K3, K24, S14)
To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced.
<i>No distinction criteria.</i>

Vehicles – mobile security patrol operative pathway
To pass, the following must be evidenced.
VE1 Explains the process and procedures to take if involved in a road traffic accident, in line with organisational procedure, and the importance of driving safely and responsibly to protect the public and the organisational reputation. (K47, K51) VE2 Describes how they calculate the shortest and safest route to the collection point, taking account of electric vehicle charging points if required, and how they adapt to find alternative routes when required. (K52, K53)
To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced.
<i>No distinction criteria.</i>

Security incident response – mobile security patrol operative pathway
To pass, the following must be evidenced.
SR1 Describes incidents that have required a barrier to be deployed, how they determined the correct type of barrier and how they ensured it was deployed correctly and in line with organisational procedures. (S30)
<i>To gain a distinction, the following must be evidenced.</i>
<i>No distinction criteria.</i>

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