



2021

SPECIALIST TRAINING CP COURSE PROSPECTUS

INTRODUCTION

BTEC courses focus on skills-based learning and are designed around themed units. Rather than testing everything together at the end, BTECs are tested throughout the course using assessments based on real-life scenarios. This practical approach allows BTEC students to develop and apply the knowledge and skills that employers are looking for and that means there are plenty of opportunities to learn, improve and succeed.

A BTEC is so much more than just a qualification – former BTEC students often say how they continue to apply what they learned on their BTEC course when they progress on to further study, or starting a job, and as they advance throughout their career.

BTEC Specialist/Professional qualifications are vocational qualifications, involving an element of practical training linked to a specific occupation and are designed to help you improve and develop relevant skills for a particular career path. A certified professional is a person who has gained a specific level of skill or competence in a particular field of work, which has been recognised by the award of formal credentials by a recognised professional organization.

Accredited qualifications are considered a mark of professional competency awarded by authorized professional bodies and learned societies. In the United Kingdom those choosing to work in the Private Security Industry must be licensed and therefore must be certified as being competent in the field of work for which a license to practice is required.

Accredited qualifications, also known as regulated qualifications, are recognised, and monitored by a regulatory body in order to ensure that they meet specific criteria and quality standards. In Great Britain, the requirements for the qualifications to be accredited are set out in the Regulatory arrangements for the Qualifications and Credit Framework and listed in the Register of Regulated Qualifications (OFQUAL).

The obvious advantage of accredited qualifications is that they provide students and stakeholders with a guarantee of quality of both the qualification programme and the awarding body that offers accredited qualifications. On the other hand, non-accredited qualifications are not unregulated and there is no guarantee that they meet appropriate standards meaning that there is no way to tell whether they are fit for their purpose, if they include relevant content, or if appropriate methodology for assessment is being used. Sometimes, however, the courses that are offered by non-recognised organisations may lead to a recognised qualification by way of Recognition of Prior Learning.

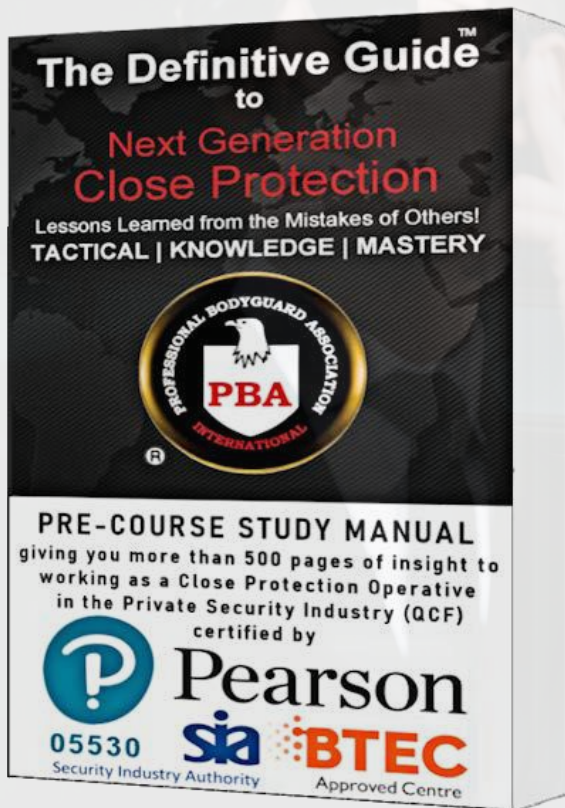
Recognition of prior learning, prior learning assessment, or prior learning assessment and recognition, describes a process used by regulatory bodies, adult learning centres, career development practitioners, military organizations, human resource professionals, employers, training institutions, colleges and universities around the world to evaluate skills and knowledge acquired outside the classroom for the purpose of recognizing competence against a given set of standards, competencies, or learning outcomes. RPL is practiced in many countries for a variety of purposes, for example an individual's standing in a profession, trades qualifications, academic achievement, recruitment, performance management, career, and succession planning.

The **Security Industry Authority** is the statutory organisation responsible for regulating the private security industry in the United Kingdom. Established as a non-departmental public body in 2003, the SIA reports to the Home Secretary under the terms of the Private Security Industry Act 2001. They developed a competency (skills) requirement as part of the licensing function where those applying for a front line SIA licence must prove that they are properly qualified to do their job based on the core competency specifications that meet the needs of the private security industry and are based on industry best practice.

The Professional Bodyguard Association is a recognised SIA Approved Training Provider of long standing, so you can be confident we have been extensively assessed in respect of quality and best practice for raising performance standards for both the consumer and the operator.

“Close Protection Operatives are far from the stereotyped image of a thug in a suit, they are intelligent adaptable professionals with drive and motivation”





The occupational requirements defined by the Professional Bodyguard Association have been devised based on best practice; each comprises a number of performance criteria which an individual should be able to demonstrate with efficacy to be considered competent in the sector.

Each standard has underpinning knowledge and understanding, although in the criterion there is not an immediate and direct relationship between an individual performance criterion and knowledge and/or understanding statement; the latter underpins the whole of the operational standard.

It should be noted that the approach to working may differ across the world and the occupational requirements are written to enable differences to be appreciated and to enable different terminology to be applied as appropriate. However, regardless of the proprietary context, at the heart of work is the "maintaining a safe environment" in which your Principal(s) can live and work whilst continually striving to reduce or minimise risk.

These are broken down into 4 distinct competency areas where knowledge and skills will be measured, and performance graded by professionally qualified Assessors who are responsible for preserving the integrity of the qualifications.

It is therefore incumbent on the Professional Bodyguard Association as an internationally approved training provider to ensure that the standards are met, and we take this onerous responsibility very seriously.

The mandatory competency areas are as follows:

- Working as a Close Protection Operative - minimum guided learning hours: 56
- Planning, Preparing and Supporting a CP Operation – minimum guided learning hours: 62
- Conflict Management within the Private Security Industry - minimum guided learning hours: 8
- First Person on Scene (*Prehospital Emergency Care*) - minimum guided learning hours: 37

An Overview of the Essential Skills required for providing Close Protection in the modern day.

The knowledge and skills required are developed through a combination of lectures, practical exercises and scenarios which rely on teamwork. The training peaks with an intensive final exercise that combines all the skills and knowledge obtained throughout the course.

Period 1: - Legislation, Communication & Conflict Management Skills in Close Protection.

The role of a CPO requires individuals to be fully conversant with the law and to understand the relationships between the CP industry and official agencies including non-official agencies such as hotel staff etc. This is achieved by classroom discussions, videos, and practical scenarios.

Period 2: - Threat and Risk Assessments including Operational Planning.

It is important for CPOs to be able to identify & quantify risks, and good planning & preparation is an essential part of the role. Practical exercises and classroom activities incorporate a large part of this module where you will actually plan and prepare for an operation leading to the final operational exercise to be assessed for competency.

Period 3: - Surveillance, Reconnaissance, Dealing with Incidents.

This module will introduce you to the concept of surveillance and counter surveillance including reconnaissance, all key to protecting clients given that most attacks include some form of surveillance by hostile entities. Preventative and proactive measures to detect surveillance are related to real life incidents. There must also be procedures for when things do not go as planned and this is where your First Response Emergency Care skills may be called upon.

Period 4: - Applied Techniques for Close Protection Operatives.

Most of the practical capabilities required by a CPO are covered in the final week such as embus /debus protocols, convoy driving and walking drills including thorough searching of people, venues and transport achieved by way of demonstrations, lectures, and practice exercises.