

# DEVON AND CORNWALL CUB SCOUT POLICE BADGE

A badge for Cub Scouts within the counties of Devon and Cornwall

*Approved and in partnership with:  
Devon and Cornwall Constabulary  
Cornwall County Scout Council  
Devon County Scout Council*



**cubs** 

**A badge designed to promote good citizenship, enhance life skills and engage young people in positive work for their local communities**

## Concept

This page contains details of the 'Devon & Cornwall Cub Scout Police Badge'.

The badge was originally conceived and approved by Police Headquarters in April 1996, being reviewed in August 2006 and again in November 2013.

## Introduction

This Pack is designed to assist Cub Scouts to attain their Police Badge. The Police work in partnership with many people in the community to deal with crime and the fear of crime. Young people have an important role to play in this field, and involvement of the Cub Scout section of the Scout Association, can only go to assist the Police with their aims. The education of young people to become good citizens is important, and the attainment of the Police Badge will demonstrate an individual's commitment. Information in this pack will help young people use their energies and imagination in the creation of safer local communities. As part of the young people's education programme, Devon and Cornwall Police is pleased to have assisted with this initiative.

## Method of Wear

This Badge, and its requirements, have been approved by both the Cornwall Scout Council & Devon Scout Council.

Upon attainment of the requirements for this Badge, Cub Scouts may wear the badge on the bottom of their left sleeve, whilst in the Cub Scout Section. The badge is not transferable to the Scout Section. Badges are available through your local Badge Secretary, or through the Exeter or Plymouth (Blindman's Wood) Scout Shops.

## Badge Requirements

### Requirement 1

1). Visit to the Cub Pack, by a Police Officer, NBM (Neighbourhood Beat Manager), PCSO (Police Community Support Officer), YIO (Youth Intervention Officer) or Patrol Officer (Possibly a parent of a Cub Scout). Learn about their role, and what equipment they carry to assist them in their duties.

Information on this section

To make contact with one of your local Officers, you can

a). Dial the Central Switchboard on: 101 and ask for your local station, b) Access the internet, and find out who your local contact/Officer is, c).E-Mail them direct at [101@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk](mailto:101@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk), d).Write to the local Neighbourhood Beat Sergeant, e).Make contact via your local Parish Council.

Depending on commitments, Officers may be willing to attend your Cub Packs meeting place or arrange a suitable venue to meet with the Cub Scouts. All areas have Neighbourhood Beat Managers, who are Police Constables who are allocated the responsibility of looking after a particular Parish boundary. Police Community Support Officers, are employed by the Police Authority, and whilst they have limited powers, are a uniformed and integral part of the Police Structure. Parents who are

Police Officers, may be Patrol Officers or a member of a specialist department or team. Some parents may be volunteer Special Constables or Police Volunteers. These people may be willing to assist with your request, but may not be able to talk about the full aspects of their role, especially if they are deployed on non-uniformed roles.

## **Requirement 2**

### 2). Learn 999 Skills

Demonstrate the ability to make an Emergency call, and what services are available to assist. (This section can be undertaken in conjunction with the Home Safety Badge, Road Safety Badge, Emergency Aid Badge, Duke of Cornwall' or other Award Schemes). Understand that 101 is the national non-emergency number for advice from emergency services.

#### Information on this section

The attached work sheet can be used as part of this exercise. Discuss with the Cub Scouts the correct manner in which to make an Emergency Call. Explain why 999 is used in the United Kingdom, and why 112 is used throughout Europe. (Note: 911 is an Emergency Number used in the United States of America).

Explain the importance of giving your full name and address, a contact number, and the correct location of the incident. Explain the need to speak calmly and clearly, spelling unusual street names or locations. Explain that these calls do not cost any money, and therefore you do not have to have credit if using a mobile phone.

Understand the types of Emergency Cover which can assist in an Emergency situation: Ambulance, Cave Rescue, Fire, Coastguard, Mountain Rescue, Police, RNLI (Lifeboats) – Many areas now have combined volunteer Search & Rescue Teams.

This activity can be undertaken in conjunction with the requirements of other badges, such as the Home Safety Badge. Old telephones or mobiles could be used for the task.

## **Requirement 3**

### 3). Attain the Cub Scout Personal Safety Badge or Duke of Cornwall's Award.

This demonstrates that the individual understands the basic principles of 'lifeskills', using sensible approaches to situations, which may cause danger, alarm or injury. (Possibly attend a 'Lifeskills' Centre or local Junior 'Lifeskills' event).

#### Information on this section

The Cub Scout Personal Safety Badge, has vital elements which are shared in connection with schools Citizenship based programmes. It is extremely important that young people learn 'lifeskills' in relation to encountering dangerous situations, to enable them to deal with situations safely. It is therefore a requirement of the Police Badge, that Cub Scouts have to complete and be awarded their Personal Safety Badge prior to the completion of the Police Badge. By undertaking this Badge, the Police have assurance that the individual concerned, has a general awareness about safety issues.

Safety is something that is paramount to teach all young people, and Police Youth

Intervention Officers have a part to play in assisting schools with the delivery of Citizenship programmes within a school. Maybe you could get a local Quarry Worker, Forest Ranger, Beach Ranger or Warden into discuss danger issues within their field of work.

**Requirement 4** (Undertake Section 4a or 4b)

4a). Demonstrate use of your senses

By using sight, hearing and touch, show that you have the ability to retain information, which may be of use to emergency services in the event of an incident. Describe what you have seen, heard or witnessed about a situation.

Information on this section.

Police use a variety of types of resources to gain information and solve crimes. In the past Fingerprints have been the main source of evidence, but this has now moved on to DNA. Witness evidence is still a crucial element, and police value the individual evidence that a person can give in the form of a written statement.

Undertake two or more of the following: A)..Allow someone to walk into the room (parent, ADC, GSL etc), and after a short while leave; ask the Cub Scouts to describe what they were wearing. B).Undertake a 'Kims' Observation game, by uncovering items and then covering them, asking the Cub Scouts to write down what they have seen. C). Play a music recording (CD or similar) of recorded sounds, ie: Car Horn, tap dripping, kettle boiling etc, and ask the Cub Scouts to write down as many as possible. D). Place a set of keys under a chair; sit a blindfolded Cub Scout on the chair, and get others to approach the chair unheard/un-pointed and grab the keys. E). Get a selection of items, and place them under a sheet, get the Cub Scouts to feel the items and write down what they believe the items are.

4b). Understand what ICE stands for (In Case of Emergency)

Information on this Section

Undertake training with the Cub Scouts in respect of what ICE stands for.

Demonstrate the importance on making your main preferred emergency contact in your mobile phone an ICE number, by making a duplicate entry with the individual listed as ICE. Additional entries can be made as ICE1 or ICEmum etc. The emergency services will always check mobile phones for an ICE Number. Perhaps you can teach your family, friends or members of the public what ICE means.

**Requirement 5**

5). Learn Protective Behaviour techniques

Understand the use of 'Networks', and the meaning of 'Safe Place' and 'Feeling Safe', in relation to Protective Behaviours; to keep yourself safe from harm. (Possibly view the Police DVD/Video 'Think Safe –Keep Safe')

Information on this section

Previously the term 'Stranger Danger' was used to educate young people about the

dangers of being abducted or abused. For several years now, many agencies and Police Forces have moved away from this terminology. The reason behind this is that many children are abused by people they know. Therefore educating them to avoid anyone they don't know; could prevent them from telling someone about their problems. Whilst it is accepted that children should not get into anyone's car, or go with anyone they don't know; it is acceptable to approach a shop worker or person in uniform to get help. These people themselves may be unknown to the young person, but at times it can be the best way to safeguard their own safety.

'Networks' offer the best way to encourage young people to share problems or worries; working on the principles that 'a problem shared is a problem halved' and that someone is always willing to listen and act upon what they are told. Safe places can be a variety of locations, including: Libraries, Doctors Surgeries, Shops, Train Stations or School – places that offer a 'place of safety'. It can be a sensible decision, to plan a route between two locations, passing places where you know you can access for safety. The DVD/Video 'Think Safe-Keep Safe' is a modern, locally based educational package, made by the police to underline and empower young people in relation to safety issues. ADC's will have access to copies, or they could be sourced through your local Youth Intervention officer.

#### **Requirement 6**

6). Visit a Police Station or Complete a 'Police File' Scrapbook

Visit a local Police Station and view the custody cells, police vehicles and facilities used by police Or Create a 'Police File' using drawing clippings and articles from Newspapers, magazines or websites to create your own unique 'Police File'.

Information on this section

Most larger Police Stations have allow visits, depending on operational commitments and staff available. It is sometimes possible to visits at a time aligned to your normal Pack meeting time, however if you are willing to adapt your meeting times to meet that of staff available, visits can be arranged.

It is worth bearing in mind, that some smaller Police Stations, may not have so many facilities to view; and that some of the larger ones, may have areas which you will not be allowed to access due to regular usage. For example, several police stations do not have any cells, and at some of the larger ones you may not to be able to access the Custody cell area.

It is also possible to visit Police Headquarters a Middlemoor, Exeter. This may be possible due to where your Pack meets, or in connection with an Open Day or event at the Headquarters. It may be that your Pack is Camping or visiting some other attraction or location within the area, and can match this up with a visit. A 'Police File' can be made up of drawing, cuttings, articles or items in relation to policing. Various information is also available on the internet, and you may allow printed internet material to be included. A File cover in enclosed to photocopy in this pack.

You could also:

Conduct a survey of vehicles, Visit a Court Building or an old Gaol/Jail OR Find out about Crimestoppers or Neighbourhood Watch.

## **Community Police Cadets**

If your local area has a Community Police Cadet Unit, you could make contact with them and ask them to undertake a talk, visit or demonstration for you.

## **History of this badge**

The 'Devon and Cornwall Cub Scout Police Badge', was originally conceived in 1996 following the adaptation of programmes used in some other Counties throughout the Country. The Badge was brought about by Margaret Chapel of the 19th Exeter Scout Group, and based on one that was in existence in Avon. The badge requirements were adopted by the Devon and Cornwall Police; on 17/02/97, following work and recommendation by PC 3831 Martyn Rees, the then Youth Affairs Officer at Exeter.

In 2003, the Devon & Cornwall Police moved away from the 'Stranger Danger' package, moving on to the newer 'Protective Behaviours' package. This taught that 'it is every child's right to feel safe', a message that was endorsed by 'personal networks' and 'safe places' lesson materials. In recent years, the Force has developed new technology and has changed various aspects of Police working practises. Terminology, District/Divisional Structures and boundaries, modern approaches have all changed, in line with new laws and legislation. The biggest change also came in 2003, when the government rolled out its new 'Every Child Matters Strategy'. This meant, that it became extremely important to bring working practises and programmes in line with this legislation; and therefore the existing Police Badge requirements became extremely outdated.

When that badge was reviewed in 2006, the new badge requirements were designed to meet with all current guidelines in relation to the government's 'Every Child Matters Strategy'. They also meet with the Devon & Cornwall Police aims and objectives in relation to the delivery of material and support of youth projects, including 'lifeskills programmes'. The badge review conducted in April 2006, was by PC 3334 David Thompson one of the Devon & Cornwall Police Youth Intervention Officers. This new programme, brought the Police Badge up to date, making it relative to the spirit of Community relations.

In November 2013, an approach was made following an enquiry by the ACC Cub Scouts in Devon, the badge requirements were again reviewed by PC 3334 David Thompson, and slightly amended to meet with current terminology and the aims and objectives of Devon & Cornwall Police.