

Level 2 Certificate in the Principles of Live Quarry Shooting (0411-02)



www.nptc.org.uk

Qualification handbook

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Publications and enquiries

Publications for this qualification are available from City & Guilds NPTC website www.nptc.org.uk under the 'Qualifications' tab and then click on 'Environmental conservation and gamekeeping'.

Information about the qualification is available from
Information
City & Guilds NPTC
National Agricultural Centre
Stoneleigh
Warwickshire CV8 2LG
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0) 24 7685 7300
Fax: +44 (0) 24 7669 6128

General information about City & Guilds NPTC may be obtained from Enquiries at the above address or

Email: information@nptc.org.uk

www.nptc.org.uk or www.cityandguilds.com

Equal opportunities

NPTC wholeheartedly supports the principle of equal opportunities in employment, subcontracting and delivery of assessment services. We oppose all forms of unlawful or unfair discrimination on the grounds of colour, race, nationality, ethnic or national origin, religion or belief, sexual orientation, marital status or disability.

We believe that it is in NPTC's interests, and the interests of those who work for or in association with NPTC, to ensure that the human resources, talents and skills available throughout the community are considered when employment or work opportunities arise. To this end, within the framework of the law, we are committed, wherever practicable, to achieving and maintaining a workforce which broadly reflects the local community in which we operate. Every step will be taken to ensure that individuals are treated equally and fairly and that decisions on recruitment, selection, training, promotion and career management are based solely on objective and job related criteria.

Similarly, we will strive to ensure that all candidates have equal access to assessment and that they are protected against unfair or unlawful discrimination, unnecessary barriers to assessment or harassment during assessment.

For a copy of our Equal Opportunities Policy please contact your assessment centre or NPTC at the above address.

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1 Giltspur Street, London EC1A 9DD
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NPTC Level 2 Certificate in the Principles of Live Quarry Shooting (0411-02)

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Introduction

This qualification is aimed at candidates who wish to develop a basic understanding of traditional country shooting, game and wildlife identification, and the use of Gundogs. It is suitable for people who may:

- have no previous experience of shooting
- be required to have an understanding of shooting as part of their employment
- be considering taking up shooting as a pastime
- be interested in game conservation or habitat management
- be considering taking up related activities such as working a Gundog
- be seeking a career in land management

Aims

To provide an accredited qualification that is available to anybody wishing to develop an understanding of traditional country shooting.

Objectives

The qualification is designed to ensure that people have a basic understanding of shooting and its related activities as a countryside sport. It covers different shotgun types and uses, suitable ammunition and effective ranges of shotguns. It also covers the care and maintenance of shotguns to ensure safe and efficient operation. The underpinning knowledge requirements of this qualification ensure that people develop an overall knowledge of the principles of game and rough shooting, bird and animal identification, use of Gundogs, habitat conservation, pest and predator issues, and law and conduct in all country shooting scenarios. Many of the principles are covered in the Code of Good Shooting Practice and the Game Shoots Assurance Scheme. Copies and information can be obtained from all recognised shooting associations.

General Information

This qualification is suitable for people aged 16 years and above. It is accredited by the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority (QCA) at level 2 and is therefore eligible for public funding.

The QCA reference number is 500/5037/0.

For information about all land-based qualifications offered by NPTC, please refer to the website www.nptc.org.uk or contact information@nptc.org.uk.

Other Vocationally Related Qualifications (VRQs) are available in a range of vocational areas, please contact Customer Services Enquiry unit at City & Guilds for further information.

Qualification Structure

For the Level 2 Certificate in the Principles of Live Quarry Shooting, there are **six** mandatory units

Unit 001: An introduction to the shotgun

Unit 002: Law and behaviour when live quarry shooting

Unit 003: Game and rough shooting

Unit 004: Wildfowling

Unit 005: Shoot Management

Unit 006: The role of gundogs

Training

Attendance at a course of instruction is not a pre-requisite for an application for an assessment but potential candidates are strongly advised that they are up to the standards that will be expected of them when they are assessed.

Course Design

Centres may deliver the units in any order they wish, but it is recommended that delivery is concurrent. It is expected that centres will teach and assess the practical elements of units 001 and 002 together. They may introduce other topics as part of the training programme that will not be assessed through the qualification, e.g. to meet local needs or allow access onto the programme for learners with a wider spread of prior knowledge.

It is recommended that centres cover the following in the delivery of the course, where appropriate:

- Health and safety considerations
- Key skills (such as Communication, Application of number, Information technology, Working with others, Improving own learning and performance, Problem solving).
- Environmental education and related European issues
- Moral, ethical, social, spiritual and cultural issues

It is recommended that **36 guided learning hours** should be allocated for this qualification. This may be on a full-time or part-time basis.

Centres will need to make an initial assessment of each candidate and decide on the most appropriate level of support.

Assessment

To achieve the qualification, candidates must complete the following:

- A single GOLTA test assessing the knowledge and understanding of **units 001-006**. The test includes 50 questions and candidates must achieve a minimum 70% correct answers in order to pass the test. (**Component 201**- The Principles of Live Quarry Shooting Multiple choice test.)
- A practical assessment assessed by practical observation and some supported related underpinning knowledge questions to confirm understanding. Externally set marking criteria is provided in the qualification handbook. (**Component 202**).

The qualification is awarded as PASS only.

Quality Assurance

Quality assurance includes initial centre approval, qualification approval, the centre's own procedures for monitoring quality and NPTC's ongoing monitoring by an External Verifier. Details of NPTC's criteria and procedures, including roles of centre staff and External Verifiers can be found in *Providing NPTC Qualifications - A Guide to Centre and Qualification Approval*. See www.nptc.org.uk.

For candidates with particular requirements, centres should refer to NPTC's policy document *The Application of Reasonable Adjustments and Special Consideration in Vocational Qualifications*, which is available from www.nptc.org.uk.

Multiple choice test (Component 201)

Component 201 is assessed by a single multiple choice test assessing the knowledge and understanding of **units 001-006**. The test includes 50 questions and candidates must achieve a minimum 70% correct answers in order to pass the test, i.e. at least 35 questions answered correctly. See test specification below.

Test specification

Component title: The Principles of Live Quarry Shooting Multiple Choice Test 0411-02-201		
Test duration: 1 ½ hours		Total number of questions: 50
Unit	Unit and Outcome	Number of questions per test
001	An introduction to the shotgun <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate knowledge of the features of a shotgun and cartridges 2. Demonstrate knowledge of cleaning shotguns and the issues and hazards associated with guns in the home and when transporting guns 3. Handle and load a shotgun correctly. 	3 3 N/A-Practical
002	Law and behaviour when live quarry shooting <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The law relating to the possession of shotguns 2. The legal requirements for shooting 3. Conduct and behaviour in the field when live quarry shooting 	3 5 2
003	Game and rough shooting <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rough shooting and formal driven shooting 2. Principles when shooting from a hide and the purpose of using decoys 3. The principles of formal driven game shooting 	4 4 4
004	Wildfowling <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Principles and legal requirements of wildfowling 2. Shooting on the Foreshore 	4 4
005	Shoot Management <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Habitat conservation 2. Predator control 3. Game rearing and releasing 	2 4 4
006	The role of gundogs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Types and uses of gundogs 2. Feeding and caring for the gundog 	2 2
	Total	50

On Line Assessment Requirements

The 0411-201 assessment is available only on-line through the City & Guilds GOLA system.

Each test will comprise of multiple choice items in accordance with the test specifications provided. The entire test will be conducted via the candidate's VDU. All data relating to the assessment will be held by City & Guilds with results and performance feedback being delivered back to the approved centre.

City & Guilds will continue to apply its rigorous quality control procedures to the production, editing, marking, moderating and revision of all questions whilst at the same time applying a robust security system to prevent assessments being accessed or drawn down by unauthorised persons or for purposes beyond those authorised.

GOLA Registration

Centres are required to register as a GOLA centre before any tests can be scheduled. The form for this is available from the website **www.cityandguilds.com/gola**

A centre only needs to register once for GOLA

Further information

There is a GOLA helpline number - centre enquiries and technical enquiries about GOLA can be directed to this number **0845 241 0070**.

Centres can also e-mail: **gola@cityandguilds.com**

The following leaflets are available:

A centre's guide to global on-line assessment

A centre's guide to technical requirements for global on-line assessment

A centre's guide to administering global on-line assessment

A learner's guide to global on-line assessment.

Centres looking for general information about GOLA or copies of the GOLA leaflets are advised to use the website www.cityandguilds.com/gola

Full details on the procedures for all NPTC qualifications registered and certificated through City & Guilds can be found in the *City & Guilds On-line Catalogue*.

Practical assessment (Component 202)

Units 001 and 002 will be assessed by practical observation, as well as a multiple choice test. Assessment centres will be responsible for providing an assessor and arranging the practical assessment on behalf of a candidate. Assessment may only be carried out by assessors who are approved by NPTC for this qualification. Assessor approval will take place when a centre applies for qualification approval. Centres will be asked to provide CVs and evidence that the assessor they appoint meets the assessor requirements listed below. This procedure will normally be carried out when centres apply for qualification approval but if an additional assessor needs to be nominated at a later date, centres may forward a CV and evidence to the verification office at NPTC verification@nptc.org.uk.

The practical assessment will be marked against the criteria listed on the assessment marking sheet. This can be found on page 57 of the qualification handbook.

Assessment Strategy for practical assessment (Component 202)

The roles of assessors and internal verifiers/qualification co-ordinator's are specified in *Providing NPTC Qualifications - A Guide to Centre and Qualification Approval*. Specific competencies required for this qualification are set out below.

Assessors should be occupationally competent and have significant and current experience of traditional country shooting, either on an employed basis or as a pass-time. They should have had formal training in assessment, which may be A1, D32/33 or other training that allows the assessor to demonstrate competence in the practice of assessment. This training may be carried out in-house or with an external agency. It would be envisaged that the training would encompass, but not be limited to:

- Assessment planning
- Methods of assessment
- Feedback
- Recording of evidence.

Internal verifiers/qualification coordinators must be occupationally competent, either qualified to at least level 3 or have significant and current experience of working in the industry at a supervisory level. They should have had formal training in assessment, as above and have experience of internal verification of NVQ's, or training in the quality assurance systems required by the awarding body.

The external verifier will judge that assessors and internal verifiers meet the above criteria during the qualification approval process or subsequent update.

Appeals and Equal Opportunities

Centres must have their own auditable, appeals procedure. If a candidate is not satisfied with the examination conditions or a candidate feels that the opportunity for examination is being denied, the Centre Manager should, in the first instance, address the problem. If, however, the problem cannot be resolved, NPTC will arbitrate and an external verifier may be approached to offer independent advice. All appeals must be clearly documented by the Centre Manager and made available to the external verifier or NPTC if advice is required.

Should occasions arise when centres are not satisfied with any aspect of the external verification process, they should contact Verification Services at NPTC.

Access to the qualification is open to all, irrespective of gender, race, creed, age or special needs. The Centre Manager should ensure that no candidate is subjected to unfair discrimination on any grounds in relation to access to assessment and to the fairness of the assessment. The regulators require NPTC to monitor centres to check whether equal opportunities policies are being adhered to.

Centre and Qualification approval

Assessment for this qualification can only be carried out by Approved Assessment Centres. Centres wishing to offer NPTC qualifications must first gain approval.

New centres must apply for centre and qualification approval. Existing City & Guilds NPTC centres will need to get specific qualification approval to run this qualification. Centres should note that centre or qualification approval for this qualification is via NPTC. To apply for qualification approval, centres should contact verification@nptc.org.uk and complete form NPTC QAP.

Full details of the process for both centre and qualification approval are given in *Providing NPTC qualifications – a guide to centre and qualification approval* which is available from www.nptc.org.uk. Click on 'About us', and then 'Providing NPTC qualifications'.

City & Guilds NPTC reserve the right to suspend an approved centre, or withdraw their approval from an approved centre to conduct a particular NPTC or City & Guilds qualification, for reasons of debt, malpractice or for any reason that may be detrimental to the maintenance of authentic, reliable and valid qualifications or that may prejudice the name of NPTC or City & Guilds.

Resources and staffing requirements for Centre/ qualification approval

Centres are required to have:

- An assessor(s) whom meets the criteria outlined on page 9 of the qualification handbook
- On-line assessment requirements outlined on page 8 of the qualification handbook
- Copy of the Code of Good Shooting Practice
- Brochure describing the Shoot Assurance Scheme
- Gun Slip
- Over-and-Under or Side-by-side shotgun
- Semi-automatic shotgun
- Snap caps (dummy cartridges)
- Samples of cartridges
- Cartridge box label
- Obstacle such as stile or fence to demonstrate safe crossing with a shotgun
- Quarry ID booklet
- Decoys and tape measure for range judging
- Example of Shotgun Licence
- Example of Game Licence
- PPE
- Cleaning equipment: cleaning rod, jag, bronze/bristle brush, mop, gun oil and solvent.

Operating Procedures – General Requirements

All Centres offering the qualification will have to meet the full requirements for the assessment procedures as detailed in this Handbook.

This includes the provision of:

- a) appropriately qualified staff to invigilate the examination and carry out assessments
- b) facilities for practical assessments and examinations to be undertaken at appropriate times under conditions required by NPTC.

Invigilation

Centres will be expected to provide invigilators for the examination procedures. The invigilator will be responsible for the conduct and integrity of the examination. The person(s) undertaking this role will need to:

- a) be familiar with the content of the NPTC/City & Guilds Conduct of examinations document – JCQ Instructions for conducting examinations.
- b) accurately observe the time allotted for the examination
- c) read out the 'rules to candidates' prior to commencement of the examination
- d) ensure compliance with all other regulations relating to the examination.

Invigilators ideally will not be involved in training the candidates. However, where this is unavoidable, the trainer will not be allowed to be the only invigilator involved for that examination.

Registration and Certification

For the award of a certificate, candidates must successfully complete the on-line GOLA test and the practical assessment. (Components 201 and 202).

Assessment Components		Units covered in assessment components
Component 201	Multiple choice test (GOLA) - The Principles of Live Quarry Shooting	GOLA test covering knowledge requirements for units 001 – 006.
Component 202	Practical assessment - The Principles of Live Quarry Shooting	Practical observation assessment covering the practical requirements for part of unit 001 and 002.

- Candidates must be registered at the beginning of their course. Centres should submit registrations using Walled Garden or Form S (Registration), under scheme/complex no 0411-02.
- On-line GOLA tests are available on demand following registration. Schedules for on-line tests are made directly on the GOLA system (not Form S). Candidates must be date scheduled for the on-line tests via the GOLA system. This must be done at least 48 hours before candidates sit the on-line tests.
- When practical assessments have been successfully completed (component 202), candidate results should be submitted on the Walled Garden or Form S (Results submission)
- Candidates are required to achieve both components of the qualification before a certificate will be issued (201 and 202).
- The qualification is awarded as PASS only.

Mapping of Level 2 Certificate in the Principles of Live Quarry Shooting to National Occupational Standards

NPTC Level 2 Certificate in the Principles of Live Quarry Shooting		Game and Wildlife Management National Occupational Standards (January 2005)			
Unit	Title	Unit No.	Element No.	Performance Criteria	Knowledge and Understanding
001	An introduction to the shotgun	CU3	CU3.1	1	a,b,f,g,m
002	Law and behaviour when live quarry shooting	CU47	Cu47.2	1	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,m,n
			Cu47.2	2	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,m,n
			Cu47.2	3	c,d,e
			Cu47.2	4	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,m,n
		Ga1	Ga1.2	1,4,6,9	d,e,h,i,j
		CU3	CU3.2	1	a,f
			CU3.2	2	a
			CU3.2	5	a,f
			CU3.2	4	a,b,e,h,j
		003	Game and rough shooting	CU47	Cu47.2
Cu47.2	2				a,b,c,d,e,f,g,m,n
Cu47.2	3				c,d,e
Cu47.2	4				a,b,c,d,e,f,g,m,n
Ga1	Ga1.2			1	d,e,h,i,j
CU3	CU3.2			1	a,f
	CU3.2			2	a
	CU3.2			4	a,b,e,h
	CU3.2			5	a,f
004	Wildfowling			CU3	CU3.1
		CU3.2	2		A,b,e,g,h,j

004	Wildfowling continued...	Ga12	Ga12.1	4	a,b,e,f,g
			GA12.2	2	a,b,c,h,i,k
			GA12.2	3	c
005	Shoot management	Ga1	Ga1.1	1	g,j
		GA19	Ga19.1	1	a,b,c,d,f,h
		Cu47	Cu47.1	2	a,b,d,f,g
		Cu46	Cu46.1	2	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h
		Ga11	Ga11.1	1	a,b,c,d,h,j
006	The role of gundogs	Cu41	Cu41.2	1,2,3,4,5,6	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i
		CU41	Cu41.1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j

Key Skills and Other Issues Mapping – Level 2 Certificate in the Principles of Live Quarry Shooting

Unit		Key Skills						Other Issues						
		Communication	Application of Number	Information Technology	Improve Own Learning	Problem Solving	Working with Others	Spiritual	Moral	Ethical	Social & Cultural	Environmental	Health & Safety	European
001	An introduction to the shotgun	Cu3.1	Cu3.1		CU3.1	Cu3.1	Cu3.1		x		x	x	x	
002	Law and behaviour when live quarry shooting	Ga1.2 Cu3.2	CU47.2		Ga1.2 CU47.2	Ga1.2 CU47.2	Ga1.2 CU47.2 Cu3.2		x		x	x	x	
003	Game and rough shooting	Cu47.2 Ga1.2 Cu3.2	Cu47.2		Cu47.2 Ga1.2 Cu3.2	Cu47.2 Cu3.2	Cu47.2 Ga1.2 Cu3.2			x	x	x	x	
004	Wildfowling	Cu3.1 Cu3.2 Ga12.1 Ga12.2	Ga12.1		Cu3 Ga12	Cu3 Ga12					x	x	x	
005	Shoot management		Ga1.1 Ga19.1			Ga1.1 Ga11.1	Ga1.1 Ga11.1 Ga19.1 Cu46.1		x	x	x	x	x	
006	The role of gundogs	Cu46.1	Cu46.2		Cu46	Cu46	Cu46		x	x	x	x	x	

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Unit 001 An introduction to the shotgun

Rationale

The aim of this unit is to provide candidates with an introduction to the features of a shotgun and suitable ammunition. It also covers cleaning a shotgun and the issues and hazards associated with keeping guns in the home and transporting them. The practical element of this unit covers how to handle and load a shotgun correctly.

Learning outcomes

There are three outcomes for this unit. The candidate will be able to:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of the features of a shotgun and cartridges.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of cleaning shotguns and the issues and hazards associated with guns in the home and when transporting guns.
3. Handle and load a shotgun correctly.

Assessment

This unit is assessed by practical observation and multiple choice questioning. Outcome 3 is assessed by practical assessment and this outcome is listed as component 202 on the catalogue. The assessment marking sheet for the practical assessment can be found on page 57 of the handbook.

Outcome 1: Demonstrate knowledge of the features of a shotgun and cartridges

Underpinning Knowledge

The candidate will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

1. The legal definition of a shotgun:
 - Smooth bore gun
 - Barrel not less than 24 inches
 - Bore of 2 inches or less
 - No magazine or a non-detachable magazine which cannot hold more than 2 cartridges

2. Checking a shotgun before use and the important things to check for to include:
 - a) Trigger pulls- not too light to be felt by a cold finger

 - b) Dents- restriction in barrel may result in excess pressure

 - c) Bulges
 - metal stretched and weakened
 - rust/corrosion- pitting/black marks

 - d) Ribs
 - hidden rusting – weakens barrel

 - e) Stock
 - damage or cracks – movement between stock and the action

 - f) Movement between action and barrels
 - Off the face 'headache'
 - Escape of pressure
 - Progressive worsening

3. How often a shotgun should be checked
 - Gun must be checked regularly and serviced by a gunsmith at least once a year

4. The following and their importance to include:
 - Chamber length/ cartridges and their non-compatibility
 - Choke
 - Pattern of shot

5. The features of the shotgun to include:

- a) Cartridges must be compatible to the chamber length.
 - Dangers if cartridges are longer than the chamber: Gun working at a higher pressure than designed to do which could cause premature failure of the gun causing serious injury to the shooter.
- b) Choke – a slight constriction at the end of the barrel which reduces the spread of the shot.
- c) Pattern of shot- the density and distribution of shot.

6. Cartridge features to include:

- a) Shot type:
 - Traditionally lead has been used. However, other materials have now been developed which are not made from lead.
- b) Load of shot-(total weight of shot in the cartridge)
 - Generally the bigger the quarry, the bigger the load required.
- c) Size of shot (diameter of the shot (in mm)) and reasons for different sizes:
 - (Larger shot: more striking energy, less dense pattern).
 - (Small shot: dense pattern but less energy).
- d) Wad- plastic or fibre. Fibre is biodegradable.

Outcome 2: Demonstrate knowledge of cleaning shotguns and the issues and hazards associated with guns in the home and when transporting guns

Underpinning Knowledge

1. Reasons for cleaning the shotgun:
 - Ensure it remains in a safe condition
 - Maintain value
 - Reduce risk of mechanical malfunction
2. When a shotgun should be cleaned
 - After each use
3. Equipment required to clean a shotgun
 - Cleaning rod
 - Plastic or phosphor bronze jag
 - Tissue or kitchen paper
 - Gun oil or aerosol
 - Phosphor bronze brush
 - Lambswool mop
4. The issues and hazards associated with guns in the home
 - a) Never load a gun indoors- no reason to and it is dangerous
 - b) Storage of guns
 - The law requires guns that are not in use to be stored securely- so far as is reasonably practicable- so as to prevent access by unauthorized persons. For most people this will be achieved by a gun cabinet but other devices- cables and clamps are acceptable. Security of keys is essential.
 - c) Storage of cartridges:
 - Secure against casual access
 - Away from extremes of temperature and humidity
 - d) Children
 - Never leave guns and cartridges where children have access to them.
 - Introduce supervised gun handling at an appropriate age.
5. Safety issues when transporting guns to include:
 - Always put shotgun in a case/cover/slip to transport.
 - Must be unloaded first
 - Remove covers, oil it, before placing in cabinet to reduce condensation and rusting
 - Keep out of sight and lock vehicle
 - If leaving gun in locked vehicle, remove a component part if possible and take with you.

Outcome 3: Handle and load a shotgun correctly

Practical assessment

The candidate will be able to:

Assessment Activity		Assessment Criteria
1	Identify parts of a shotgun	Identify the parts of a shotgun to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - barrels - rib - top lever/underlever - trigger(s) - extractor - stock - fore-end - safety catch - chamber - firing pin - choke
2	Handle a shotgun	First things to do when handling a shotgun: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open its action - Check gun is unloaded Shotgun should be passed from one person to another: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - open - empty (no cartridge in the breech) - stock first (This shows that it is unloaded)
3	Show where and what information can be found on a gun	Information you need to know about the gun you are using to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manufacturer and model - Serial number - Chamber length - Bore/ gauge - Proof marks

Continued...

4	Demonstrate knowledge of the safety catch	<p>Candidate to explain purpose of the safety catch:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mechanical device which prevents the trigger from being pulled - does not prevent the gun from discharging - catch should be released as the gun is raised to the shoulder <p>Explain the difference between safety catches that come on automatically when the gun is opened, and those that require manual operation.</p>
5	Loading the shotgun and preparing to shoot (Simulation using snap caps)	<p>Loading the gun and preparing to shoot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check barrels are clear by looking up them - Do not mix cartridges of different bores in your pocket or in your bag(safety dictates you should never carry cartridges of different bore) - Place the cartridges in the gun when you are ready to start shooting - Close the gun keeping finger off the trigger and muzzles pointing at the ground
6	Explain the misfire and unusual noise/recall procedure	<p>Misfire procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - point barrels in a safe direction - wait 30 seconds before opening - keep face away from breech <p>Unusual noise procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check barrels are clear before reloading - Check the barrels are not cracked

Unit 002 Law and behaviour when live quarry shooting

Rationale

The aim of this unit is to provide candidates with an introduction to the law in relation to the possession of a shotgun and the legal requirements for shooting birds and animals. It also covers conduct and behaviour when live quarry shooting. The practical element of this unit covers how to carry a gun not in use, the procedure to take when crossing obstacles alone and in company when carrying a gun, and effective shooting ranges.

Learning Outcomes

There are three outcomes for this unit. The candidate will be able to know and understand:

1. The law relating to the possession of shotguns.
2. The legal requirements for shooting birds and animals.
3. Conduct and behaviour when live quarry shooting.

Assessment

This unit is assessed by practical observation and multiple choice questioning. Part of outcome 3 is assessed by practical assessment and this outcome is listed as component 202 on the catalogue. The assessment marking sheet for the practical assessment can be found on page 57 of the handbook.

Outcome 1: The law in relation to the possession of a shotgun

Underpinning Knowledge

The candidate will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

1. The requirements for the possession of a shotgun:
 - Shotgun certificate issued by the Chief Officer of police for area where holder is resident.
 - Although **not law** it is advised that your shotgun certificate is carried (in a protective cover).
2. Exemptions from requiring a shotgun certificate include:
 - A person holding or carrying a gun for someone else.
 - A Person using an occupier's gun on their land in their presence.
 - At a police approved clay ground.
 - Where a visitor's permit has been issued.
3. The law related to shooting in relation to age.
 - a) Over 17
 - Holders of a shotgun certificate may purchase a shotgun and ammunition.
 - b) 15-17
 - Holders of a shotgun certificate may use a shotgun unsupervised. May be given or lent a gun and ammunition but not purchase them.
 - c) Under 15
 - Can only be in possession of a shotgun under the supervision of a person aged 21 or over, even if they hold a shotgun certificate.
 - May not be given a gun or ammunition as a gift.
 - d) Minimum age
 - No minimum age for holding a certificate. Counter-signatory must have known the person for 2 years.
4. Grant of a certificate:
 - Anyone sentenced to 3 years or more in prison or detention is prohibited for life.
 - Anyone sentenced to 3 months- 3 years is prohibited for 5 years.
5. Definition of the following terms:
 - a) Authorised person:
 - The owner or occupier of the land or the person holding the shooting rights, or a person authorised by them to shoot over their land.

Continued...

b) Possessing guns in public places

- It is an offence without lawful authority or reasonable excuse to have a loaded gun in a public place or to trespass in a building or on land with a firearm.

Outcome 2: The legal requirements for shooting birds and animals

Underpinning Knowledge

The candidate will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

1. Existing Acts and amendments that are most relevant whilst live quarry shooting, for example:
 - Game Acts.
 - Ground Game Act 1880.
 - Wildlife and Countryside Act including general licences 1981.
 - Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.
 - Firearms Acts 1967-1997.
2. Species that may be killed or taken outside the close season in relation to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (England, Wales and Scotland) and Wildlife Order Northern Ireland 1985:
 - Woodcock
 - Coot
 - Tufted duck
 - Gadwall
 - Goldeneye
 - Canada goose
 - Pochard
 - Common snipe
 - Wigeon
 - Pink footed goose
 - White fronted goose (England and Wales only)
 - Mallard
 - Moorhen
 - Pintail
 - Golden plover
 - Shoveler
 - Teal
 - Curlew (Northern Ireland)
 - Jack snipe (Northern Ireland)
 - Scaup (Northern Ireland)

3. 'Pest' bird species which may be killed or taken at any time by authorised persons in relation to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (England, Wales and Scotland) and Wildlife Order Northern Ireland 1985 and their identification. General Licences are issued by devolved governments in the 4 respective countries.
 - Crow
 - Magpie
 - Jackdaw
 - Jay
 - Rook
 - Wood pigeon
 - Feral pigeon
 - Collared dove
 - Great black-backed gull
 - Lesser black-backed gull
 - Herring gull
 - Canada goose (England Only)
 - House Sparrow (Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales only)
 - Starling (Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales only)

4. 'Game' under the Game Acts.
 - Pheasant
 - Grey partridge
 - Red partridge
 - Red grouse
 - Blackgame
 - Ptarmigan
 - Hare
 - Common snipe
 - Rabbits

5. Shooting seasons:
 - Specific dates between which you can legally shoot game and wildfowl depending on its species. i.e. Its open season.

6. The requirements for holding a game licence in Scotland only
 - Required to take or pursue game species as well as snipe and woodcock

Outcome 3: Conduct and behaviour when live quarry shooting

Underpinning Knowledge

The candidate will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

1. Good conduct whilst live quarry shooting:
 - Good manners.
 - Normal custom.
 - Sportsmanship.
 - Adequate public liability insurance.
2. Additional requirements of conduct whilst live quarry shooting:
 - a) Safety
 - Safety to self and others.
 - Range of shot and shot 'fallout'.
 - Members of the public are frightened by guns.
 - One accident gives a bad image to shooting.
 - Casual attitudes to safety spoil other shooters enjoyment.
 - b) Respect for the quarry
 - Do not shoot at quarry that is out of effective range.
 - Do not be greedy.
 - Do not shoot at game that is too close because it will be inedible (damaged).
 - Shoot at individuals, not groups of quarry.
 - Use a trained dog to retrieve dead and wounded game.
 - Watch shot quarry, particularly wounded birds.
 - Dispatch wounded quarry quickly and humanely.
 - Treat dead game carefully and with respect, and hang it up to cool quickly.
 - Game is food and should be treated accordingly.
 - Make sure it is consumed and not wasted.
 - c) Respect for the countryside and other peoples interests
 - Get proper permission and inform the farmer or landowner when you intend to shoot.
 - Know the boundaries of your shoot.
 - Park vehicles sensibly and considerately.
 - Do not damage crops and hedges.
 - Do not damage gates, walls and fences.
 - Do not shoot near buildings.
 - Do not disturb livestock and keep dogs under control.
 - Avoid unnecessary displays of shooting or dead game near the general public.

Continued...

- Be aware of the general public and that they may not understand shooting principles.
 - Be courteous to other countryside users when out shooting.
- d) Maintaining the image of the sport
- Dress practically to be warm, dry and inconspicuous.
 - Dress to suit the occasion.
 - Concentrate on being safe and be on the right side of the law.
 - Do not be afraid to condemn behaviour you know to be wrong.

Outcome 3: Conduct and behaviour when live quarry shooting

Practical assessment

The candidate will be able to:

Assessment Activity		Assessment Criteria
1	Carry a gun not in use	<p>Procedure to take when carrying a gun not in use (in a slip)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unloaded - muzzle pointing down <p>Carrying a gun not in use (not in a slip)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gun open - unloaded - over the forearm <p>Semi Autos must be carried breech open and flagged pointing vertically up</p> <p>Safe removal from slip</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - open gun before barrels emerge from slip - semi automatics to be removed with action open or flagged.
2	Cross obstacles alone	<p>Procedure to take when crossing obstacles alone when carrying a gun:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Always unload - Lay or prop gun through or over obstacle safely away from the crossing point. - Cross the obstacle. - Reload if safe, checking for blockage/damage.

Continued...

3	Cross obstacles in company	<p>Procedure to take when crossing obstacles in company when carrying guns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Always unload guns. - Pass guns stock first, unloaded and broken. - Take both guns stock first, over or through the obstacle. - Do not knock barrels. - Other person crosses. - Hand back gun stock first. - Re-load if safe to do so and check for blockage/damage.
4	Demonstrate knowledge of the safe arcs of fire and range judging	<p>Definition of safe arcs of fire:</p> <p>Safe area to shoot taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - other people - topography of the ground - fallout of the shot beyond the target (No6 shot can travel 300m) If you use larger(5) upwards the distance increases - risk of ricochets <p>Recognise when decoys are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - out of range (over 60 metres away) - in range (less than 40 metres away) - too close (10 metres away, or less)

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Unit 003 Game and Rough Shooting

Rationale

The aim of this unit is to provide candidates with a basic understanding of the methods and appropriate procedures for both informal rough shooting and formal driven game shooting. It covers the principles of shooting from a hide and the purpose of using decoys, and a typical days shooting on a formal driven game shoot.

Learning Outcomes

There are three outcomes for this unit. The candidate will be able to know and understand:

1. Rough shooting and formal driven shooting.
2. The principles when shooting from a hide and the purpose of using decoys.
3. The principles of formal driven game shooting.

Assessment

The outcomes for this unit will be assessed by completion of the multiple choice question paper assessing underpinning knowledge. (Component 201)

Outcome 1: Rough shooting and formal driven shooting

Underpinning Knowledge

The candidate will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

1. The term 'rough shooting'
 - All types of live quarry shooting other than wildfowling and formal driven game shooting.
 - Frequently takes place in areas of cover. i.e. Woods, hedgerows, stubble fields, root crops.
 - The quarry is flushed (usually with dogs) and then shot.
2. The term 'formal driven shooting'
 - More organised shooting where game birds are driven by beaters over waiting guns.
3. Quarry by habitat and identification
 - a) Woodland
 - Pheasant
 - Woodpigeon
 - Woodcock
 - Rabbit
 - Corvids
 - Grey squirrel
 - French partridge
 - Hare
 - b) Arable-stubble fields, roots and hedgerows
 - Pheasant
 - Grey and French Partridge
 - Rabbit
 - Hare
 - Corvids
 - Woodpigeon
 - Common Snipe
 - Mallard
 - c) Moorlands
 - Grouse
 - Blackcock
 - Common Snipe
 - Golden Plover
 - Ptarmigan (high mountains)

- d) Inland waters
- Mallard
 - Teal
 - Canada goose
 - Tufted duck
 - Pochard
 - Wigeon
 - Greylag
 - Pink foot

Outcome 2: Principles when shooting from a hide and the purpose of using decoys

Underpinning Knowledge

The candidate will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

1. Reasons and principles when shooting from a hide:
 - Provides camouflage.
 - Permanent or temporary.
 - Must be under a flight line or near a known feeding area.
 - Do not over shoot flight ponds.
2. The purpose of decoys:
 - Present a natural picture and attract quarry using artificial representation of quarry.
 - Eg. Woodpigeons feeding on crops.
 - Ducks on a pond or flooded stubble fields.
 - Goose decoys on daytime feeding areas.
3. Safety awareness in a hide:
 - Do not become casual if alone.
 - Take extra precautions if sharing a hide.
 - Recommended for 1 person only.
 - Always unload when setting the gun down.
 - Check barrels for obstruction regularly.
 - Leave room to manoeuvre the gun safely.
 - Never tie a dog to your seat or yourself.
 - When you have finished shooting, leave the area undisturbed and take home litter.
4. Flighting and roost shooting:
 - Quarry birds moving on regular flight line or coming into roost.
 - Woodpigeon coming into woods to roost.
 - Crows and magpies coming into roost.
 - Duck and geese moving to and from roost or feeding areas morning and night.
 - The effects of time of day, wind and weather.
5. When to stop shooting:
 - When pheasants begin to roost.
 - On a flight pond whilst birds are still arriving .

Outcome 3: The principles of formal driven game shooting

Underpinning Knowledge

The candidate will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

1. The principles of a formal driven game shoot:
 - a) On the day:
 - Arrive in good time.
 - Appropriately dressed.
 - Introduce yourself.
 - Listen to safety briefing/rules of the shoot.
 - Understand the signals to stop and start shooting.
 - Understand where to stand and where to go for each drive from your hosts' briefing.
 - b) Before the drive starts:
 - Go to your peg quickly and quietly.
 - Do not load before the agreed signal to start shooting.
 - Check the position of other guns.
 - Check the position of any stops or pickers up.
 - Do not move from your peg unless invited to do so.
 - c) During the drive:
 - Leave the safety catch on until just before taking the shot.
 - Do not shoot a birds that are too close.
 - Avoid shooting at birds that are out of maximum effective range to avoid injuring them.
 - Note where injured and shot birds fall and be sure that they are picked up.
 - Do not swing through the line- take the gun from the shoulder to turn.
 - Quietly inform the host of any dangerous shooting.
 - Do not shoot your neighbours birds.
 - Do not be greedy.
 - d) At the end of the day:
 - Thank the keeper, beaters and pickers up.
 - Thank your host.
 - Collect your equipment.
 - Look after any game given to you.
 - See to your dog before cleaning your gun.
2. Common game shooting terms to include:
 - Beater
 - Butt
 - Walking gun
 - Picker up
 - Cocks only

Continued...

- Various
- Bag
- Brace
- Stop
- Runner
- Mark
- Covey
- Double gunning
- Loader
- Over/forward
- Covert
- Syndicate
- Ground game

Unit 004 Wildfowling

Rationale

The aim of this unit is to provide candidates with knowledge and an understanding of the principles and legal requirements for the traditional sport of wildfowling on the foreshore. This includes information such as shooting seasons, planning a days shooting and the equipment required.

Learning Outcomes

There are two outcomes for this unit. The candidate will be able to know and understand:

1. The principles and legal requirements of wildfowling.
2. Shooting on the Foreshore.

Assessment

The outcomes for this unit will be assessed by completion of the multiple choice question paper assessing underpinning knowledge. (Component 201)

Outcome 1: The principles and legal requirements of wildfowling

Underpinning Knowledge

The candidate will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

1. The term 'wildfowling'
 - The sport of shooting duck, geese and waders on the coast, specifically on the foreshore
2. Definition of a foreshore:
 - An area of the coast between high and low tide.
 - In England, Wales and Northern Ireland- the part of the shore which is more often than not covered by the flow and ebb of the ordinary tides midway between the spring and neap tides.
 - Scotland- the area between high and low water marks of ordinary spring tides.

Control of the foreshore in England and Wales is owned by the crown with some being privately owned. The majority is leased to clubs or to statutory conservation agencies, Natural England, Countryside Council for Wales. The Environmental and Heritage Service NI

3. Wildfowling shooting seasons- open seasons:
 - a) Duck and geese
 - Inland- September 1st to January 31st.
 - Foreshore – September 1st to February 20th.
 - b) Waders:
(Inland and foreshore)
 - Snipe- August 12th to January 31st.
 - Golden Plover- September 1st to January 31st
 - Coot and Moorhen- September 1st to January 31st.
4. Sunday Wildfowling:
 - Some counties have bylaws prohibiting Sunday Wildfowling.
 - In Scotland, the shooting of Wildfowl anywhere on Sundays or Christmas day is illegal.
5. Consequences of severe weather and its impact on shooting
 - After a prolonged period of severe weather, a temporary ban on wildfowl shooting may be imposed.
 - This is in consultation with BASC.

6. Type of guns and cartridges to use on the foreshore:
- Traditionally 10, 8, and 4 bore guns were used on the foreshore.
 - Today many use a standard 12 bore gun.
 - Ducks and geese are strong well feathered birds and a larger shot size is required for consistent clean kills.
 - Very heavy loads may not pattern well.
 - Legal restrictions in the use of lead shot

Outcome 2: Shooting on the Foreshore

Underpinning Knowledge

The candidate will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

1. The equipment to be used on the foreshore.
 - The foreshore can be a cold and inhospitable place and the equipment needed is:
 - Warm and waterproof clothing.
 - Thigh or chest waders.
 - Hat.
 - Tide-table, compass and wrist watch.
 - Torch.
 - Wading pole.
 - Pull through or cleaning rod.
 - Food and warm drink.
 - Shotgun certificates and permits.
 - Binoculars.
 - Bag.
 - Dog.
2. Wildfowl and its movements:
 - Generally Migrants.
 - Movements are controlled by daylight, tides and feeding patterns.
 - Duck- rest during the day and fly to feed at dusk.
 - Geese- feed during the day and fly to rest areas at dusk.
 - Movements vary around morning and evening flight, moonlight, tides and weather.
3. Planning and conduct on the foreshore:
 - a) Planning:
 - Safety first.
 - Become familiar with area in daylight.
 - Consult people who know the area.
 - Check local restrictions, access routes and bylaws.
 - Tell somebody where you are going and expected time of return.
 - Check tide times and weather forecast.
 - b) Gun safety:
 - All safe gun handling rules apply even when apparently alone.
 - Beware particularly of mud blockage and the risk of burst barrels.
 - Maintain your gun carefully because salt water causes rapid corrosion and sand can scratch finish and clog actions.

c) Dangers:

- Coastal wildfowling has its special dangers of wind, tide, floods and currents.
- A strong onshore wind and/or low pressure can raise the expected tide height dramatically.
- Creeks can fill unexpectedly cutting off retreat.

d) Foreshore etiquette:

- Arrive quietly and in plenty of time, and hide yourself well.
- Do not disturb local residents or other fowlers.
- Do not position yourself too close to others.
- Take care of shot quarry and carry it off the foreshore in your bag.

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Unit 005 Shoot Management

Rationale

The aim of this unit is to provide candidates with the knowledge and an understanding of habitat and game management for shooting and conservation purposes. This includes predator control and basic routines for game rearing and releasing birds.

Learning Outcomes

There are three outcomes for this unit. The candidate will be able to know and understand:

1. Habitat conservation.
2. Predator control.
3. Game rearing and releasing.

Assessment

The outcomes for this unit will be assessed by completion of the multiple choice question paper assessing underpinning knowledge. (Component 201)

Outcome 1: Habitat conservation

Underpinning Knowledge

The candidate will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

1. The term 'conservation':
 - Wise use through management but not total protection.
2. Habitat:
 - a) Lowground
 - Most land has been more or less affected by farming practice.
 - Even the most intensive farms have areas with scope for game management.
 - b) Woodland
 - Deciduous or mixed woodland edge with a shrub layer is preferable.
 - Provides light, shelter, cover and food at ground level.
 - Coppice, wide rides and 'skylights' create 'edge' within woodland.
 - c) Hedgerows
 - As with woodland, cover at ground level is important.
 - Provides nesting sites and a variety of plants to produce insect food.
 - Spraying should be controlled in hedge bottoms and on headlands.
 - d) Odd Corner
 - Most farmland has many small areas that can be developed into woodland edge type habitat.
 - e) Ponds and wet areas
 - Active management for ducks and waders relates habitat for much other wildlife.
 - Food, shelter and space plus peace and quiet are vital.
 - A variety of plant species and water depths are required.
 - f) Cover crops
 - Many and various eg kale, maize, artichokes etc.
 - They principally provide shelter.
 - Some have limited food value but regular food must be provided.
 - Depending on the individual shoot, small well distributed strips are better than large blocks.
 - g) Uplands (Grouse Moors)
 - Heather moorland is a unique and valuable wildlife habitat.
 - Lack of management and overgrazing by sheep is the biggest threat.
 - Regular controlled burning is vital to produce a range of heather growth.
 - Young shoots for grouse food.
 - Longer denser cover for nesting.

h) Coastal marshes and mudflats

- Very valuable habitat under threat from drainage, pollution and human disturbance, part from coastal defense schemes.
- Shooting is controlled.
- Refuges and breeding areas are set up.
- Marshes are properly grazed or mown.
- Water 'flashes' are created.

Outcome 2: Predator control

Underpinning Knowledge

The candidate will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

1. Avian predators
 - Seven avian predators that are a danger to breeding game birds and wildfowl.
In order of threat:
 - Carrion crow and magpie (worst).
 - Rook, jay and jackdaw.
 - Great and Lesser blackback gull- can be a problem in coastal and upland areas.
2. Avian predator control methods
 - Guns and cage traps only.
 - No spring traps, poisons or artificial light.
 - The Larsen Trap is most effective for territorial corvids (crows and magpies).
3. Animal predators not protected by schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 or other legislation can be killed or taken by certain methods only.
 - Fox
 - Cat (feral)
 - Rat
 - Mink
 - Stoat
 - Weasel
4. Methods of control- Animals
 - Shooting
 - Trapping- approved spring traps in tunnels or cage traps
 - Snaring
 - Poison- rats only with approved products
 - Approved fumigates- rats and rabbits only (approved operators only)

Outcome 3: Game rearing and releasing

Underpinning Knowledge

The candidate will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

1. The basic principles of game rearing and releasing
 - Game stocks can be supplemented with reared birds. However, the following rules apply:
 - No birds to be released after the start of the shooting season and shoot only adult birds fully adapted to the wild.
 - No catching up for re-release that season.
 - No more released than can be sustained without damage to the environment or health of the birds.

2. The basic routine for game rearing and releasing
 - Wild birds caught up towards the end of the shooting season.
 - 6 or 7 hens to 1 cock.
 - Partridges in pairs.
 - Penned and well fed, they lay in the spring.
 - Eggs are collected and are incubated and hatched artificially or under broody hens.
 - The chicks are reared to 6 or 7 week old poults and carefully released into appropriate habitat.
 - Many smaller shoots simply buy in poults for release.

3. The use of release pens
 - Intended to keep predators out. E.g. foxes, but allow gradual spread of young birds.
 - Pens should be large enough (approximately 1 metre perimeter per bird) and contain a good habitat mix.
 - Birds released centrally will spread out into specific coverts and game crops where they can be driven 'home'.

4. Supplementary feeding
 - Particularly important in winter.
 - Must be regular (there every day).
 - Prevents birds from straying.
 - a) Pheasants and partridges
 - Good quality wheat or maize is best.
 - Hand fed once or twice per day or plenty of hoppers.
 - Must be enough for all.
 - 1 hopper per 10-15 birds on the ground.

- b) Duck flight ponds
 - Barley preferred, poorer quality or old potatoes are fine for ducks.
 - A regular amount in the shallows that is cleared each day is best.
 - Heaps of corn or potatoes can attract rats.

- c) Released duck
 - Great care must be taken not to make released duck tame by regular hand feeding.

Unit 006 The Role of Gundogs

Rationale

The aim of this unit is to provide candidates with the knowledge and an understanding of different types of gundogs and their uses. It also covers feeding and caring for a gundog, and basic information concerning gundog etiquette in the shooting field.

Learning Outcomes

There are two outcomes for this unit. The candidate will be able to know and understand the:

1. Types and uses of gundogs.
2. Feeding and caring for the gundog.

Assessment

The outcomes for this unit will be assessed by completion of the multiple choice question paper assessing underpinning knowledge. (Component 201)

Outcome 1: Types and uses of gundogs

Underpinning Knowledge

The candidate will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

1. The role of the gundog
 - To find and retrieve dead game.
 - To find and retrieve wounded quarry.
 - To hunt up and flush game for the gun.

2. Main types of gundog
 - Retrievers.
 - Spaniels.
 - Pointers/Setters (or Bird dogs).
 - H.P.R. (Hunt, Point and Retrieve).

3. The types of retriever breeds and how to identify them
 - Labrador (Black, Yellow, or Chocolate).
 - Golden retriever.
 - Flat coat, curly coat and Chesapeake Bay retriever.
 - Irish Water spaniel.
 - b) Uses of a retriever
 - Best used for retrieving dead and wounded quarry to hand.
 - good wildfowling dogs.
 - used on driven game shoots by gun or picker up.

4. Types of spaniel breeds and how to identify them
 - English springer (E.S.S).
 - Cocker, Clumber, Welsh springer.
 - Sussex and Field spaniels.
 - b) Use of a spaniel
 - Best used for questing ie. Hunting and flushing.
 - Many also retrieve very well.
 - Happiest when rough shooting or beating.

5. Types of pointers and setters and how to identify them
 - English pointer.
 - English, Gordon, and Irish Setters.
 - b) Use of pointers and setters
 - Used on open ground to range widely find and 'point' game until told to flush.

6. Types of all purpose or hunt point retrieve (HPRs) and how to identify them
 - German shorthaired pointer (GSP).
 - German wirehaired pointer (GWP).
 - Visla, Weimaraner and Large Munsterlander.
- a) Use of all purpose or hunt point retrieve (HPRs)
 - Will find game, point, then flush and retrieve.
 - If well bred and trained they are the ideal rough shooters dog.
 - British strains are still being improved.
 - Often used by Deer stalkers.

Outcome 2: Feeding and caring for the gundog

Underpinning Knowledge

The candidate will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

1. Housing requirements
 - A warm dry kennel is preferable unless you have plenty of room indoors.
 - Dogs enjoy having their own living/feeding area.
2. Feeding
 - 'All in one' diets are common and generally very good.
 - Lack of exercise and over feeding will shorten a dogs life.
3. Training
 - Most well bred gundogs will 'work' with little prompting.
 - The crucial element of training is controlling when and where the dog works.
 - Common mistake is to do too much too soon.
4. Gundog etiquette in the field
 - There is nothing worse than an unruly dog when out shooting so use the shooting day for experience, not for training.
 - Use a lead unless you are totally confident of steadiness and always use one on the road.
 - Do not tie a dog to yourself.
 - Do not use a collar on a working dog.
 - Do not allow your dog to work on its own, pick another gun's game without permission, or take game from other dogs.
 - Do not take a whining or yapping dog to shoot with others.
 - Do not take a bitch in season shooting with other dogs.
 - Do not over tire it and look to its comfort before your own after shooting.

ASSESSMENT MARKING SHEET FOR COMPONENT 202

Level 2 Certificate in the Principles of Live Quarry Shooting Practical exam		
This assessment covers the practical elements of units 001 and 002.		
Assessor:		Candidate:
Centre:		Centre number:
The candidate is able to:	Y/N	Comments
Identify at least 8 the parts of a shotgun to include the safety catch		
Demonstrate the first things to do when handling a shotgun		
Pass a shotgun from one person to another safely		
Show where four pieces of information can be found on a gun. This must include chamber length and gauge		
Explain the purpose of the safety catch		
Explain the difference between a safety catch that comes on automatically when the gun is opened, and those that require manual operation		
Demonstrate loading a gun using snap caps		
Explain the misfire and unusual noise/recall procedure		
Demonstrate carrying a gun not in use (in a slip)		

Demonstrate carrying a gun not in use (not in a slip)		
Demonstrate the correct procedure when crossing obstacles alone when carrying a gun		
Demonstrate the correct procedure when crossing obstacles in company when carrying a gun		
Describe what is meant by 'safe arcs of fire'		
Additional comments:		

Result of assessment: (Pass or Not yet achieved)

Name & signature of Assessor:	Date:
Name & signature of Candidate:	Date:

Further information

Further information regarding centre/scheme approval or any aspect of assessment of our qualifications should be referred to NPTC, with the exception of registration and certification which is via the walled garden or City & Guilds regional office.

Region	Telephone	Facsimile
NPTC	024 7685 7300	024 7669 6128
City & Guilds Scotland	0131 226 1556	0131 226 1558
City & Guilds North East	0191 402 5100	0191 402 5101
City & Guilds North West	01925 897900	01925 897925
City & Guilds Yorkshire	0113 380 8500	0113 380 8525
City & Guilds Wales	02920 748600	02920 748625
City & Guilds West Midlands	0121 359 6667	0121 359 7734
City & Guilds East Midlands	01773 842900	01773 833030
City & Guilds South West	01823 722200	01823 444231
City & Guilds London and South East	020 7294 2820	020 7294 2419
City & Guilds Southern	020 7294 2724	020 7294 2412
City & Guilds East	01480 308300	01480 308325
City & Guilds Northern Ireland/ Ireland	028 9032 5689	028 9031 2917

Websites www.nptc.org.uk and www.city-and-guilds.co.uk

