



Driving
Standards
Agency

Safe and Responsible Driving (Category D)TM

The National Driving Standard describes the skills, knowledge and understanding needed to be a safe and responsible driver of a category D vehicle.

Introducing the National Driving Standard (Category D)

The National Driving Standard (Category D) describes the skills, knowledge and understanding needed to be a safe and responsible driver of a category D vehicle. It assumes that any person wishing to drive vehicles in category D has demonstrated full competence against Roles 1-4 of the DSA National Driving Standard (Category B); they hold a current full category B driving licence.

It also assumes that they have demonstrated competence against Role 5 of the DSA National Driving Standard (Category B). This means they have the skills, knowledge and understanding needed to demonstrate that they have maintained and continued to improve their driving competence since they gained their category B driving licence.

The relevant content of the National Driving Standard (category B) is reproduced here for completeness and to avoid the need to refer to more than one standard.

The Standard is written to be compatible with existing National Occupational Standards (NOS). It will link the work of

- DSA, the standard setting organisation for safe and responsible driving
- People 1st, who set the Passenger Carrying Vehicle Driving NOS
- the providers of driving related vocational qualifications

If you are employed by a bus or coach operator, you should have received full training and briefing in all of the elements covered in this Standard. This document is aimed at all category D drivers and is intended as an overview document. It is not intended to replace any policies or procedures applied by your employer. If you are in any doubt about any of the elements covered, you should speak to your employer for further training or guidance.

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Scope

The content of this Standard applies to driving

- all types of vehicle¹ covered by category D (i.e. D1, D1+E, D, D+E – for definitions see <http://goo.gl/aVh1l>)
- manual and automatic vehicles
- on any class of road
- at any time
- in any weather conditions
- with any number of passengers (subject to legal requirements and the manufacturer's specification)
- with any load (subject to legal requirements and the manufacturer's specification)
- for private use and for professional purposes (subject to relevant legislation)

The Standard covers the requirements of the category D licence acquisition process.

¹ For the purposes of this Standard the term 'vehicle' is taken to refer to any vehicle or any combination of vehicle and trailer covered by category D and its sub and extended categories.

Role 1 Prepare vehicle and its occupants for a journey

Unit 1.1 Prepare occupants of vehicle for a journey

Element 1.1.1 Make sure you are fit to drive

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. assess whether your ability to drive safely and legally is affected or likely to be affected by the use of<ul style="list-style-type: none">• over-the-counter medicines• prescription medicines• illegal or controlled substances• alcohol2. assess whether your ability to drive safely and legally is affected by<ul style="list-style-type: none">• your emotional state• a short or long-term physical condition• tiredness3. seek support to make any changes necessary for you to drive safely and responsibly if you have a long-term physical condition4. assess whether drivers' hours regulations permit you to drive5. follow your organisation's procedures when you are legally unable to drive6. operate the tachograph correctly – when it is legally required for the service being performed	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. what the law says about driving while you have illegal or controlled substances or alcohol in your system2. how illegal or controlled substances or alcohol affect your ability to drive safely, and<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. that, regardless of any legal limits, the desirable level of alcohol to have in your system is zerob. how the strength of alcohol varies in different types of drinkc. what a 'unit' of alcohol is equivalent to in different types of drinkd. how the body processes drugs and alcohol and the rate at which they are removed from your systeme. that any alcohol may make you more likely to fall asleep even if the levels in your blood are below the legal limit3. how over-the-counter or prescription medicines can affect your ability to drive safely4. the risks linked to any combination of<ul style="list-style-type: none">• over-the-counter medicines• prescription medicines• illegal or controlled substances• alcohol5. that any remedy or medicine with instructions that state 'may cause drowsiness' is highly likely to cause drowsiness6. the range of possible solutions that exist to help those with long-term physical conditions drive safely and responsibly

<p>7. recognise if your normal sleep patterns have been disrupted, for example by having to care for children or when on night or rotating shifts, and be aware of where this may affect your driving ability</p> <p>8. manage your diet and fluid intake, taking shift patterns into account, to make sure you are fit to drive and to minimise tiredness</p> <p>9. manage your intake of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alcohol • medication, including herbal remedies <p>to make sure that you do not exceed legal limits or increase your chance of falling asleep while driving</p> <p>10. continuously monitor whether you are tired while driving and take appropriate action</p> <p>11. recognise the dangers of continuing to drive, such as returning home on completion of a shift, especially where you have reached the limits set by drivers' hours regulations</p>	<p>7. how being tired, before or during your journey, affects your ability to drive safely, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. how a poor seating position and bad posture can make you tired b. that a poor diet, or eating food at the wrong time, may make you more likely to fall asleep c. that there are times of the day when we are all likely to feel more sleepy <p>8. the principles of the drivers' hours legislation, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the responsibilities they place on you b. where to get further information or advice c. how to operate tachograph equipment d. that while employers who cause their employees to work and/or drive for so long that they become dangerously tired may be guilty of an offence, the driver still has a personal responsibility under the law <p>9. how emotional states such as anger, grief, sadness and joy can affect your ability to drive safely</p> <p>10. that being careless, thoughtless and/or reckless are frequent causes of crashes</p> <p>11. how a short-term injury, such as a sprained ankle, can affect your ability to drive safely</p> <p>12. that eyesight deteriorates and failure to recognise and respond to that deterioration may have an effect on your ability to drive safely and legally</p> <p>13. the need to have a sight test every two years as a minimum</p> <p>14. that if you need to wear glasses or contact lenses to meet the licence requirements you must wear them all the time when driving</p> <p>15. how different sorts of tinted and light-sensitive lenses or visors react in different driving conditions</p> <p>16. the effect that changes to your physical and mental abilities, particularly as you get older, can have on your ability to drive safely, such as slower reaction times and reduced muscle strength</p> <p>17. how to make other arrangements when your ability to drive safely or legally is impaired</p> <p>18. whether you need to have regular medicals or make medical declarations to keep your licence valid, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how often these need to take place • the need to arrange the medical in advance of the expiry date so you can continue to drive legally
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Role 1 Prepare vehicle and its occupants for a journey

Unit 1.1 Prepare occupants of vehicle for a journey

Element 1.1.2 Control the risks associated with carrying passengers, loads and animals

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. manage the effect passengers may have on your ability to drive safely2. enforce the regulations that apply to passengers and their behaviour, and make sure that you do not carry more passengers than the vehicle is designed for, or the law allows3. make sure of the safety and comfort of passengers at all times, and<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. carry out a security check, where appropriate, on boarding and at the end of the journeyb. apply the parking brake before they are allowed to board or alight from the vehiclec. make sure the doors are not opened when the vehicle is movingd. make sure that emergency doors are unlocked when the vehicle is in usee. minimise gaps from the kerb when stoppingf. provide reasonable help to disabled people, including wheelchair users, to board and alight, and correctly use any system or equipment that is fitted to the vehicle for this purposeg. comply with legal requirements for the use of seat beltsh. make sure that they are prepared for you to move offi. make sure that interior lights are turned on at night, or if it's gloomy during the day	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the effect that passengers may have on your ability to drive safely2. current legal requirements for the fitting and use of seatbelts3. how to deal with the effects of social pressure and distractions caused by passengers, and<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. that communicating with passengers while driving the vehicle is likely to distract your attention away from the roadb. that you must not use hand-held equipment such as a microphone while driving4. the regulations that apply to passengers and their behaviour, and<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. that passengers must be advised that where there are seatbelts fitted they must be wornb. that interior lights help passengers to move about safely, and that coaches may have special lighting for night usec. the passenger and vehicle documentation required if travelling abroad

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. allow for the effect that extra loads may have on the vehicle's handling characteristics 5. if loading or unloading luggage <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. use safe manual handling techniques when you are lifting loads, and make proper use of any equipment provided, making sure that you are suitably qualified b. distribute luggage loads safely and to minimise instability of the vehicle c. make sure that when loaded your vehicle will not exceed its maximum authorised mass and that the load can be carried within the vehicle's maximum permitted gross axle weights 6. respond to the correct use of the bell by passengers or a conductor 7. take payment, issue and/or check tickets safely and in line with your organisation's procedures 8. manage the security of luggage to make sure that the risk of theft or loss is minimised 9. watch out for and be aware of possible threats to your <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal safety • passengers' safety • load 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. how to adjust the vehicle and your driving behaviour to allow for extra weight and changed weight distribution, and <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. how to find the unladen weight of your vehicle b. how to calculate your vehicle's likely actual weight, taking into account the number of passengers, luggage and fuel c. that the carrying capacity of your vehicle is stated on a sign inside the vehicle, near the front d. what to consider when loading the vehicle and the best way to secure different loads e. the risks associated with loss of load and movement of load 6. how to reduce the risk of injury when lifting loads (e.g. passengers' luggage) 7. the bell codes and their meanings, if you are required to communicate with a conductor 8. your organisation's procedures for taking payment, issuing tickets and managing passengers' luggage 9. what to check for during a vehicle security check and where to find any applicable check lists
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Role 1 Prepare vehicle and its occupants for a journey

Unit 1. 2 Make sure the vehicle is roadworthy

Element 1.2.1 Make routine checks of vehicle roadworthiness²

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. check all fluid levels, including windscreen washer reservoir(s)2. check that the horn is working correctly3. check that all lights and reflectors are<ul style="list-style-type: none">• legal• clean• in good working order4. check electrical equipment and systems (such as tachograph, heating and air conditioning) are in good working order5. check there is no damage that would<ul style="list-style-type: none">• affect your ability to drive the vehicle safely• make the vehicle illegal• have an adverse effect on its environmental impact6. check that all tyres, including any spare, are<ul style="list-style-type: none">• correctly inflated• legally compliant7. check all controls³ are in good working order8. check windscreen, mirrors and other viewing devices are clear and adjusted to give the best view9. check registration plates are fitted, visible and legally compliant	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. which routine maintenance checks are your responsibility and, for those that are not your responsibility, how to check that they have been done2. that different vehicles may permit different levels of access to check and maintain fluid levels, check electric systems etc, and some checks or maintenance on some vehicles should only be carried out by qualified mechanics3. that the vehicle handbook (or company documentation) identifies which checks can be carried out by the owner or user and explains how and when to carry them out, either directly or using the vehicle's instrumentation4. that overfilling with engine oil can<ul style="list-style-type: none">• damage your engine• increase the amount of environmental pollution the vehicle createsand that using oil that is not to the manufacturer's specification<ul style="list-style-type: none">• can increase fuel consumption• may cause damage• could affect the vehicle warranty

² Where this unit is applied to those working for a commercial organisation, the organisation's procedures should provide clear guidance on the specific checks that are the driver's responsibility and those that are the responsibility of others. As the driver you should consider whether it would be illegal to drive the vehicle if anything that should by law be fitted to or carried in the vehicle isn't in place or in a serviceable condition. The need to complete a first use walk round vehicle check is covered in the next element.

³ This covers all controls that may be used, including the wide range of vehicle adaptations that may be made to enable a disabled driver to use the vehicle.

<p>10. make sure that checks are carried out by a competent person where you are unable to carry them out yourself</p> <p>11. categorise and report any vehicle defects and know what action to take, for example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove vehicle from service (safety-critical defects) • report defect and continue in service (non-safety-critical defects) 	<p>5. what fluids to add to the vehicle coolant system and the need to maintain the level of coolant additive</p> <p>6. the rules that apply to the fitting of different types of tyres</p> <p>7. how to check that tyres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. are correctly fitted and inflated b. meet legal requirements for tread depth, such as by checking tread-depth indicators c. are free from defects that would make them unsafe or illegal to use <p>8. that it is essential that wheel fixings are tightened to the torque set by the vehicle manufacturer, and how to make sure that this is done</p> <p>9. that tyres specially adapted for different weather conditions are available (such as winter tyres or all-season tyres)</p> <p>10. how to spot signs of abnormal tyre wear and the need to have the vehicle checked if abnormal wear is found</p> <p>11. that the windscreen and other windows should be clean and free from obstructions and that there are legal limits to the amount and location of damage to windscreens, beyond which they must be replaced</p> <p>12. that lights, indicators, reflectors and number plates must be clean at all times</p> <p>13. what electrical equipment to check</p> <p>14. what controls to check</p> <p>15. the legal requirement to dispose of or recycle oil, batteries and tyres correctly, where this is your responsibility</p>
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Role 1 Prepare vehicle and its occupants for a journey

Unit 1.2 Make sure the vehicle is roadworthy

Element 1.2.2 Check the vehicle is fit for the journey

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. familiarise yourself with the vehicle if it is the first time you have driven it2. conduct first use walk-round and pre-journey checks and configure the vehicle correctly3. categorise and report any vehicle defects and know what action to take, for example<ul style="list-style-type: none">• remove vehicle from service (safety critical defects)• report defect and continue in service (non safety critical defects)4. make changes to your driving position so that you<ul style="list-style-type: none">• are safely and comfortably seated• have good all-round visibility• have control of the vehicle• minimise tiredness5. check there is enough fuel of the right type6. check there is enough fuel additive of the right type, where applicable	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. what first use walk-round and pre-journey checks are needed and what adjustments to make2. the effect of filling a vehicle with the wrong sort of fuel3. how to check what sort of fuel your vehicle uses4. how to check whether your vehicle uses a fuel additive, which sort it uses and how to replenish it5. the operation of low-fuel, mpg or range indicators and how much fuel is left in the tank when low-fuel indicators operate6. that for service buses and scheduled coach services the correct route number and destination must be displayed on the vehicle and must be illuminated between sunset and sunrise7. that for temporary service bus routes a temporary sign should be displayed8. that all PCVs are required by law to carry a fire extinguisher

Role 1 Prepare vehicle and its occupants for a journey

Unit 1. 2 Make sure the vehicle is roadworthy

Element 1.2.3 Make sure vehicle documentation meets legal requirements

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. make sure your driving licence is valid for the category of vehicle being driven2. make sure the vehicle is registered and a valid tax disc and operator's licence disc are correctly displayed3. make sure you have valid insurance for the use you intend to make of the vehicle4. make sure that the vehicle has a current MOT certificate (where applicable)5. display red L plates (or if you wish, red D plates in Wales) if you are a provisional licence holder6. make sure that the correct documentation is in place even if you do not own the vehicle7. where your journey will take you into an area where different rules apply, make sure that you follow those rules8. make sure that you carry all documentation required by law	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. that you must<ul style="list-style-type: none">• have a valid driving licence for the vehicle you drive• meet any restrictions on your licence2. that learner drivers, holding a provisional licence, must be supervised by somebody who<ul style="list-style-type: none">• is at least 21 years old, and• has held a licence to drive the category of vehicle for at least three years3. that any vehicle driven by a learner must clearly display legally compliant, red L plates (or in Wales either red L or red D plates, or both)4. that L (D) plates should be removed when a vehicle is not being driven by a learner5. that the vehicle must be registered with the DVLA6. the law on the taxation of vehicles and the requirement to make a statutory declaration (SORN) if you take your vehicle off the road and stop taxing it for any period of time7. that you must notify the DVLA if you<ul style="list-style-type: none">• change your name or address• have or develop a medical condition that will affect your ability to drive• buy or sell a vehicle• make any substantive changes to your vehicle

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">8. that you must have a minimum of third party insurance covering you for the intended use of the vehicle, and what insurance companies require you to do to meet your obligations under that insurance9. that you must hold a valid MOT test certificate for the vehicle10. that, if required by an authorised person, you must be able to produce<ul style="list-style-type: none">• your driving licence• a valid insurance certificate• a current MOT certificateeither immediately or within seven days to a police station11. that if you borrow or rent a vehicle you still need to make sure that the correct documentation is in place12. that if you lend somebody your vehicle you still need to make sure that they have the correct documentation13. that if you drive outside Great Britain there may be different documentation rules, such as a need to have your documents with you at all times14. what documentation you are required to carry by law in the UK and abroad15. when a PCV must have a valid operator's licence
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Role 1 Prepare vehicle and its occupants for a journey

Unit 1.3 Plan a journey⁴

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. plan a suitable route taking into account<ul style="list-style-type: none">• road conditions• weather conditions• traffic• driving experience• the vehicle you are using2. work out the time required to complete your journey safely and legally, including rest breaks and refuelling stops3. consider other routes if your planned route is blocked4. plan your route taking into account the location of any height, width, length or weight or access restrictions that apply to the vehicle you are driving5. plan your route to take account of any road user charging schemes that apply to the vehicle you are driving6. plan your route to include rest break and overnight parking locations, where appropriate	<p>You must know and understand:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the principles of mapping, the technologies available for route planning and for monitoring road traffic conditions, and the limitations of these technologies2. the need to build in extra time to allow for unforeseen delays3. how congestion charges and road and bridge tolls may affect your choice of route4. how the risks involved in travelling on some routes can change at different times, such as<ul style="list-style-type: none">• heavier traffic at rush hour or in the holiday season• lower stability on exposed routes in windy conditions5. the link between your level of skill and experience and whether you should choose a particular route6. methods for following routes7. the height, width, length and weight of the vehicle you are driving (taking into account its likely load)8. how to find out the location of height, width, length and weight restricted routes and any access restrictions9. how to find out whether the vehicle is subject to any road user charging when entering restricted areas, such as the London low emission zone (LEZ)

⁴ Not applicable where the route is planned for you (e.g. service buses), although the ability to plan for adverse circumstances still applies.

Role 2 Guide and control the vehicle

Unit 2.1 Start, move off, stop and leave the vehicle safely and responsibly

Element 2.1.1 Start the vehicle

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. carry out pre-start checks on<ul style="list-style-type: none">• doors• parking brake• seat• steering• seatbelt• mirrors2. disengage anti-theft devices3. make sure the vehicle's transmission is disengaged4. plan the start-up to minimise excessive engine idling and the consequent waste of fuel5. consider the effect of starting the engine on other road users, particularly vulnerable road users such as passing cyclists, pedestrians or horse riders6. monitor vehicle instrumentation and gauges during engine start up7. respond correctly to information given by instrumentation and gauges during engine start up8. start the engine correctly9. switch lights on, if required	<p>You must know and understand:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. how to read and respond correctly to instrumentation such as<ul style="list-style-type: none">• gauges• indicators• warning lights• on-board diagnostic systems and other aids fitted to the vehicle to allow you to monitor its operation and performance2. that different vehicles may have different starting mechanisms, types of instrumentation and other aids, and that it is vital to use the vehicle handbook to find out how they work3. how to start the engine when it is cold4. the benefits of using anti-theft devices and how to apply and disengage them

Role 2 Guide and control the vehicle

Unit 2.1 Start, move off, stop and leave the vehicle safely and responsibly

Element 2.1.2 Move off safely and smoothly

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. carry out all-round visual checks, including blind spots, to make sure that it is safe to move off2. before moving off (for example from bus stops), make sure that all doors are closed and that all passengers are prepared for you to move off3. signal your intention to move off to other road users, where needed4. move off straight-ahead, on the level and on gradients, safely and smoothly, keeping control of the vehicle at all times5. move off at an angle from behind a parked vehicle or obstruction, safely and smoothly, keeping control of the vehicle at all times6. check that controls are operating correctly7. restart quickly and safely if the vehicle stalls	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the importance of carrying out all-round, effective observation of the road and other road users before moving off2. the importance and location of blind spots and how to carry out blind spot checks before moving away3. the importance of using a safe, systematic routine to help you to move off safely and smoothly4. the risks if passengers are not seated or standing safely when you move off5. the risk that passengers may try to enter or leave the vehicle when it is moving if the doors are open6. the importance of applying the footbrake before selecting drive on an automatic vehicle7. where applicable, the relevance of the 'biting point', that is the point at which the clutch plate and the flywheel come into firm contact and start to transmit drive8. the operation of the parking brake release mechanism9. the limitations of hill assist systems, where fitted10. the effects of 'dry steering', that is turning the wheels when the vehicle is not moving, on tyres etc.11. how to check controls, such as steering and brakes, are operating correctly

Role 2 Guide and control the vehicle

Unit 2.1 Start, move off, stop and leave the vehicle safely and responsibly

Element 2.1.3 Decelerate and bring the vehicle to a stop safely

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. use the accelerator and brakes correctly to regulate speed and bring the vehicle to a stop safely, taking passengers' comfort and safety into consideration2. stop the vehicle safely and under control in an emergency3. use the parking brake when stationary, where needed4. use braking systems safely and effectively5. use the vehicle's endurance braking system (retarder) when needed6. when stopping at bus stops, make sure that the doors are only opened when the vehicle is stationary	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. how to apply a safe, systematic approach when stopping2. the distance a vehicle requires to stop from different speeds and in different road and weather conditions3. that a vehicle's overall stopping distance consists of two parts<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. thinking distance - which is the distance travelled from the point where you decide to brake to the point where you start brakingb. braking distance - which is the distance travelled from the point where you start to brake to the point where you stop4. the importance of anticipation and judgement to allow for progressive use of the brakes5. how aids such as ABS can help in safe and effective braking6. that larger vehicles may need a greater distance to stop7. that harsh braking can pose a danger to passengers8. how air-brakes, which are used by most large vehicles, differ from hydraulic brakes9. that articulated vehicles may jack-knife or experience trailer swing under severe braking10. the principles of the various endurance braking systems (retarders) that may be fitted to large vehicles, for example<ul style="list-style-type: none">• electric• engine-driven• exhaust brakes

Role 2 Guide and control the vehicle

Unit 2.1 Start, move off, stop and leave the vehicle safely and responsibly

Element 2.1.4 Park the vehicle safely and responsibly

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. select a safe, legal and convenient place to stop and park and, once stationary, secure the vehicle on gradients, facing both up and down slope, as well as on the level2. apply the parking brake to hold the vehicle3. if needed, select a gear to hold the vehicle safely when parked4. switch the engine off5. make sure that vehicles fitted with automatic transmission are left with the lever, if fitted, in the Park position6. make sure lights are left on where required7. check for oncoming cyclists, pedestrians and other traffic before opening your door8. minimise the risk of falling when you are exiting the vehicle9. use best practice techniques to maximise the security of the vehicle and its load against theft or illegal access whenever you leave it, and check the security of the vehicle when you return	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. what factors to take into consideration when identifying a safe, secure, legal and convenient place to stop or park2. that vehicles with air suspension may move a considerable amount when parked or when started3. that you must switch off the headlights, fog lights if fitted and engine when parked4. the rules in the Highway Code that apply when leaving your vehicle on different roads and in different lighting and weather conditions5. how and when to set the position of the steering wheels of the vehicle to increase its security when parked on a gradient6. that when parking a vehicle with manual transmission on a gradient, selecting a gear will help to hold the vehicle if the parking brake should fail7. the possible outcomes of opening a door, particularly on the offside of the vehicle, when not safe to do so8. how to minimise the risk of falling from the vehicle9. methods for securing different types of vehicle against theft or illegal access10. when and where you should check your vehicle for any security breach

Role 2 Guide and control the vehicle

Unit 2.1 Start, move off, stop and leave the vehicle safely and responsibly

Element 2.1.5 Couple and uncouple a trailer and vehicle safely⁵

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. position the vehicle in relation to the trailer ready for coupling and uncoupling2. make sure that the trailer's brakes are applied prior to coupling and uncoupling3. make all the necessary connections when coupling the trailer4. test that coupling has been correctly achieved5. after coupling, make sure that vehicle and trailer systems work properly and the vehicle is safe to drive6. select a safe location for uncoupling the trailer7. disconnect all connections successfully when uncoupling, and stow the lines safely8. drive away from the trailer carefully and make sure the uncoupling has been achieved	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the importance of selecting a safe and suitable place for uncoupling2. the importance of making sure the vehicle is aligned to the trailer for coupling and uncoupling3. how to prepare the trailer before coupling4. how different types of coupling work5. when different connections have to be made6. how to connect or disconnect the different types of connection7. why it is important to check the trailer's brakes are applied8. the importance of testing that coupling has been achieved9. why it is important to stow the air lines and electrical connections safely

⁵ For drivers of category D+E or D1+E vehicle combinations.
Version 2.0
March 2013

Role 2 Guide and control the vehicle

Unit 2.2 Drive the vehicle safely and responsibly

Element 2.2.1 Monitor and respond to information from instrumentation, driving aids and the environment

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. monitor and respond correctly to gauges, warning lights and other aids when driving2. make effective use of mirrors and other aids to vision to identify and monitor other road users and hazards3. judge speed and distance correctly and effectively4. signal your intentions correctly to other road users within a safe, systematic routine5. use the vehicle's lights, indicators and horn correctly6. use the windows, wipers, demisters and climate and ventilation controls so that you can see clearly	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the purpose and meaning of dashboard warning lights2. the location of switches and controls and how to use them without being distracted or losing control of the vehicle while on the move3. when and how to use dipped headlights4. the rules that apply to the use of fog lights5. how different types of mirror can make other road users appear to be nearer or further away than they actually are6. how to identify and respond to changes in road surfaces and weather conditions

Role 2 Guide and control the vehicle

Unit 2.2 Drive the vehicle safely and responsibly

Element 2.2.2 Control the acceleration of the vehicle effectively

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. use the accelerator smoothly to achieve and maintain a suitable speed2. drive smoothly and in a controlled and progressive way to maximise the safety and comfort of passengers	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. that correct use of the accelerator will have positive effects on<ul style="list-style-type: none">• vehicle performance• safety• the environment2. the disadvantages of over-revving when moving away and while stationary3. how to operate cruise control systems safely, if fitted4. the importance of using a driving position that allows you to use the accelerator smoothly5. that sudden acceleration can cause danger or discomfort for passengers, particularly if they are standing or moving on the vehicle6. whether the vehicle you are driving is fitted with a speed limiting device, and if so, the effect that this will have on the control of the vehicle

Role 2 Guide and control the vehicle

Unit 2.2 Drive the vehicle safely and responsibly

Element 2.2.3 Use gears correctly

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. change gear smoothly and in good time2. select the most suitable gear for the speed of the vehicle, given road and traffic conditions3. coordinate the use of gears with braking and acceleration4. use an automatic or automated gear box effectively, when fitted	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. that different vehicles may have different numbers of gears and those gears may be configured differently2. the effect that unsuitable gear selection can have on<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the performance of the vehicle• the driver's ability to drive safely and responsibly• the environment3. the use of selective gear changing (sometimes known as block changing)4. the benefits of timely gear selection when ascending and descending gradients, particularly when loaded5. that coasting is particularly dangerous in vehicles fitted with air brakes as the engine-driven compressor won't replace air being exhausted as the brakes are applied6. the use of 'kick down' and 'lock up' when using an automatic vehicle7. how to use gears to assist safe parking8. the difference between automatic and automated gearboxes

Role 2 Guide and control the vehicle

Unit 2.2 Drive the vehicle safely and responsibly

Element 2.2.4 Steer the vehicle safely

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. steer the vehicle safely and responsibly in all road and traffic conditions, paying attention to weight, height, width, length and ground clearance restrictions2. hold and control the steering wheel to steer the vehicle accurately and safely3. continue to steer the vehicle safely and responsibly while operating other controls	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. how to keep safe control of the steering wheel2. the effect that the vehicle's turning circle has on steering the vehicle3. the dimensions of the vehicle and how they affect its handling4. the amount of space you need to turn, the way that your vehicle overhangs kerbs and verges and the potential impact of street furniture especially at bus stops5. where to find the dimensions of the vehicle, for example maximum authorised mass (MAM) or height

Role 2 Guide and control the vehicle

Unit 2.2 Drive the vehicle safely and responsibly

Element 2.2.5 Manoeuvre the vehicle

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. coordinate the operation of all controls to manoeuvre the vehicle safely and responsibly in<ul style="list-style-type: none">• all road and weather conditions• forward and reverse gear2. continue to make effective observations, including checks of blind spots, while manoeuvring3. position the vehicle correctly to carry out manoeuvres safely4. use a safe, systematic approach throughout, such as 'mirrors, signal, manoeuvre, position, speed, look' to maintain the safety of yourself and other road users5. make sure that if audible reversing warning systems are fitted they are used only when it is legal to do so6. use reversing camera systems or proximity sensors effectively, where fitted	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. how the use of safe, systematic routines will contribute to safe and responsible manoeuvring2. the blind spots for the vehicle and how to check them3. the correct procedure<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. for reversing into a side road on the leftb. for reversing into a side road on the rightc. to carry out a turn-in-the-road or U-turn manoeuvred. for carrying out any reverse parking exercise on and off road4. the rules about when and where you cannot make U-turns5. the effects of sudden or harsh use of the accelerator, brakes or steering whilst manoeuvring6. that different vehicles will react differently in a possible skid situation depending on their configuration (such as front-wheel or rear-wheel drive) and on the technologies fitted (such as ABS or ESP)7. why a skid may occur, how to avoid skids and how to correct them if they do occur8. how to allow for vulnerable road users when carrying out a manoeuvre9. the benefits of engine braking and when it should be used10. the risks linked to reversing a vehicle further than necessary11. how to work with a signaller when reversing, where applicable

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">12. the risks linked to 'coasting' (allowing the vehicle to move without having a gear selected, either with the clutch depressed or when in neutral)13. what clearances are necessary for the vehicle during different manoeuvres or activities14. how to identify a suitable place for manoeuvring15. the restrictions on the use of audible reversing warning systems, and that their use does not replace the need to practise good, all-round, effective observation16. that use of reversing aids, such as camera systems and proximity sensors, does not replace the need to practise good, all-round, effective observation
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Role 2 Guide and control the vehicle

Unit 2.3 Drive the vehicle while towing a trailer

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. make sure you have the correct licence to drive the intended combination of vehicle and trailer2. make sure that the trailer is suitable and legal for use on the road3. make sure that you are insured to drive the intended combination of vehicle and trailer4. make sure that your vehicle is capable of towing the intended trailer5. allow more time and brake earlier when slowing down or stopping6. allow sufficiently more distance and time to overtake safely7. make allowances for the extra length of the vehicle with the trailer particularly when turning or emerging at junctions8. reverse the vehicle with the trailer attached	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the driving licence regulations on towing trailers2. that not all insurance policies cover towing a trailer3. that most manufacturers make recommendation for the maximum size of trailer that can be safely towed by each type of vehicle, and for how they should be attached, and that these recommendations must be followed4. how to find the trailer's 'nose weight' and how to check that this does not exceed the limitations of the vehicle's tow bar5. that towing a trailer may increase the number of blind spots6. how and when to use aids to observation such as extra mirrors7. the speed limits when towing a trailer8. that vehicles towing trailers on motorways are not allowed in the outside lane where there are three or more lanes9. that towing a trailer will change the way a vehicle handles, and how to deal with those changes10. that it may be necessary to take up a different position on the road when dealing with junctions or roundabouts11. what 'snaking' is and how to correct it12. how to steer correctly when reversing a vehicle with a trailer attached13. the effect that towing a trailer may have on braking, the concept of brake fade and what to do when descending gradients to make sure you keep in control14. that you may have to check height or width restrictions on your route when you tow a trailer15. that rescue services may not include recovery of a trailer16. the benefits of carrying a spare wheel and any other equipment for the trailer

Role 3 Use the road in accordance with the Highway Code

Unit 3.1 Negotiate the road correctly

Element 3.1.1 Maintain a suitable position on the road

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. select and maintain a suitable position on the road2. change lanes safely and responsibly3. overtake other road users legally, safely and responsibly4. take into account the effect of the road camber on the position of the vehicle, particularly with regard to street furniture and other potential impact sources	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. how to select a suitable position on the road2. where you may not drive, for example on the pavement, hard shoulder or in cycle lanes3. what lane discipline is and why it is important4. that your position on the road may be affected by a range of factors including the weather, road and traffic conditions5. the importance of<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. scanning the road ahead for reasons to change your position, such as roadworksb. taking timely action to reposition yourself6. how to use a safe, systematic routine in time to change position safely and responsibly7. the dimensions of the vehicle and how they may affect its handling8. that on roads with a severe camber the top of a large vehicle can lean up to 250mm (around 10 inches)9. how the performance and handling of your vehicle will affect your ability to overtake safely and responsibly10. where you may and may not overtake

Role 3 Use the road in accordance with the Highway Code

Unit 3.1 Negotiate the road correctly

Element 3.1.2 Negotiate bends

Performance Standards

You must be able to

1. assess bends correctly on approach
2. select a safe position and speed to enter a bend
3. maintain safe speed and control throughout a bend
4. exit bends safely
5. take into account the effect of the road camber on the position of the vehicle so as to avoid street furniture and other potential impact sources

Knowledge & Understanding

You must know and understand

1. how to use various methods such as 'limit point analysis' to judge the severity of a bend
2. that when deciding on the line to take and the speed at which it is possible to negotiate a bend safely you should take into account factors such as
 - adverse camber
 - banking
 - uneven or slippery surfaces
 - weather conditions
 - visibility
 - road junctions
 - other road users
 - that different vehicles will perform and handle differently through bends
3. the dimensions of the vehicle and how they may affect its handling
4. that on roads with a severe camber the top of a large vehicle can lean up to 250mm (around 10 inches)
5. the importance of coordinating the use of gears, accelerator, brakes and steering to negotiate a bend safely and responsibly
6. how the use of a safe, systematic routine will support the safe negotiation of bends
7. the effect that loads and passengers may have on the handling of the vehicle through bends

Role 3 Use the road in accordance with the Highway Code

Unit 3.1 Negotiate the road correctly

Element 3.1.3 Negotiate all types of junctions, including roundabouts, and all types of crossings

Performance Standards

You must be able to

1. apply a safe, systematic routine to negotiate all types of junctions, roundabouts and crossings safely and responsibly
2. actively scan for more vulnerable road users at junctions, roundabouts and crossings – for example cyclists and motorcyclists
3. turn left and right and go ahead safely and responsibly
4. emerge safely and responsibly into streams of traffic
5. cross the path of traffic safely when turning right

Knowledge & Understanding

You must know and understand

1. the rules that apply to particular junctions and roundabouts, such as priority rules
2. how to turn left and right safely and responsibly
3. the issues that apply to turning right at crossroads
4. the rules that apply to
 - merging into a stream of traffic
 - crossing the path of an approaching stream of traffic
 - all types of pedestrian crossing
 - train and tram crossings
5. the meaning of warning lights used at pedestrian and train and tram crossings and how to respond correctly
6. how the use of a safe, systematic routine, including effective observations, will support the safe negotiation of junctions, roundabouts and crossings
7. the rules that apply to other road users, particularly drivers of other large vehicles or vulnerable road users such as cyclists and motorcyclists, and the position that they may select on the road as a result
8. the dimensions of the vehicle and how they may affect its handling

Role 3 Use the road in accordance with the Highway Code

Unit 3.1 Negotiate the road correctly

Element 3.1.4 Drive on motorways and dual carriageways

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. join a motorway or dual carriageway safely and responsibly from the left or the right2. leave a motorway or dual carriageway safely and responsibly to the left or the right3. drive in the most suitable lane4. allow for other road users joining or leaving the motorway or dual carriageway5. change lanes safely and responsibly	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. how to join a motorway or dual carriageway, safely and responsibly, from traffic light controlled or uncontrolled slip roads2. how to leave a motorway or dual carriageway safely and responsibly, including the need to position yourself well in advance to allow other road users enough time to react3. how the use of a safe, systematic routine will help you to join or leave a motorway or dual carriageway safely4. that you may not stop on a motorway except in an emergency5. when and for what purposes you are allowed to use the hard-shoulder6. that you must not pick up or set down anybody, or walk on a motorway, except in an emergency7. that you must not cross the central reservation, or drive against the traffic flow on a motorway or dual carriageway unless directed to do so by an authorised person or traffic signs8. the rules that apply when using a motorway or dual carriageway9. that some stretches of motorway may have local, active traffic management (or managed motorways) control systems installed, which will change speed limits or the direction of flow in particular lanes, and why it is vital to obey the instructions given by such systems10. the need to scan well ahead on the approach to junctions to make sure you are aware of<ul style="list-style-type: none">• other road users joining or leaving• queuing traffic11. the correct use of hazard warning lights12. the risks posed by drivers of left-hand-drive vehicles, in particular large goods vehicles

Role 3 Use the road in accordance with the Highway Code

Unit 3.2 Comply with signals, signs and road markings

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. respond correctly to all permanent and temporary traffic signals, signs and road markings2. respond correctly to signals given by authorised persons3. respond safely and responsibly to signals given by other road users	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the meaning of, and how to respond to<ul style="list-style-type: none">• mandatory traffic signs• warning signs• road markings2. the meaning of the particular signs that apply to the vehicle that you are driving (for example height, width and weight restrictions)3. how to work out the speed limit when you cannot see speed limit signs4. the speed limits on different classes of road for the vehicle (and trailer combination, where applicable) that you are driving5. the meaning of, and how to respond correctly to, signals given by<ul style="list-style-type: none">• police officers• crossing patrols• others authorised to control traffic6. who is authorised to control traffic7. signals that other road users are likely to use and how to respond safely and responsibly to them

Role 4 Drive safely and responsibly in the traffic system

Unit 4.1 Interact correctly with other road users

Element 4.1.1 Communicate intentions to other road users

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. use indicators and arm signals to signal intentions correctly2. support the use of any signals given by positioning the vehicle correctly and safely3. use horn and lights to communicate with other road users where necessary	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the arm signals shown in the Highway Code and when they may need to be given2. when and how to use indicators3. why you should make sure signals are given in good time and cancelled as soon as possible4. how to employ a safe, systematic routine to make the best use of signals5. when signals must be given and when it is acceptable not to use them6. the law on the use of the horn7. when the flashing of headlights may be used as a warning of approach or instead of the horn8. the risks linked to incorrect use of headlights or the horn as a signal9. how and when to use hazard warning lights10. how and when to use road positioning to confirm your intentions

Role 4 Drive safely and responsibly in the traffic system

Unit 4.1 Interact correctly with other road users

Element 4.1.2 Cooperate with other road users

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. be aware of and predict the likely actions of other road users2. give other road users enough time and space to perform manoeuvres3. monitor and manage your own reaction to other road users4. respond to emergency vehicles correctly5. make progress in the traffic stream and overtake with consideration for other road users6. manage the risk that other road users may not give you enough space to manoeuvre7. when using a bus lane be prepared for the end of the lane where other traffic may be changing position8. when using a bus lane exercise extra caution when undertaking slow-moving or stationary traffic	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. how to scan the road ahead to gather useful information2. the rules that apply to other road users, particularly drivers of other large vehicles or vulnerable road users such as cyclists and motorcyclists, and the position that they may select on the road as a result3. the importance of predicting the likely actions of other road users, with particular reference to vulnerable road users, such as cyclists, motorcyclists, children and the elderly4. that other road users may not appreciate that your vehicle needs more space to manoeuvre, particularly when cornering, at junctions and on roundabouts5. that, especially in slow moving traffic, other drivers or pedestrians may be surprised to see a vehicle moving at speed in a bus lane6. that large vehicles travelling at speed can create a vacuum effect and draw cyclists or pedestrians under the wheels of the vehicle7. the importance of always keeping a safe stopping distance between the vehicle and other road users8. how traffic and weather conditions may affect other road users, such as by reducing visibility, and how to allow for this9. how to act safely and responsibly when emergency vehicles are responding to incidents10. how to make safe progress in the traffic stream11. the rules that apply to overtaking on the left12. that driving without due care and attention and reasonable consideration for other road users is an offence

Role 4 Drive safely and responsibly in the traffic system

Unit 4.2 Minimise risk when driving

Element 4.2.1 Identify and respond to hazards

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. continually scan the driving space close to the vehicle and into the distance2. use visual clues to predict possible hazards and prepare for situations that may arise3. judge the significance of possible hazards and prioritise your responses4. respond to hazards safely5. keep focused when faced with distractions	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. methods you can use to scan your driving space effectively, both close to and into the distance2. what can affect your field of vision, such as parked vehicles, and how to allow for this3. how the construction of your vehicle may affect your field of vision, and how to overcome this4. what aquaplaning is and when it might happen5. factors that might cause you to skid, such as oil or gravel on the road6. how to read the road ahead and prepare for the unexpected7. which kinds of hazard to particularly look for in different environments, such as tractors on rural roads or deer on forest roads8. that many tunnels are equipped with radio transmitters so that drivers can tune in to be warned of any incidents, congestion or roadworks9. that if you come across congestion in a tunnel that causes you to stop you should leave at least a five metre gap between you and the vehicle in front10. when other road users are vulnerable and how to allow for them11. factors that can distract the driver (such as talking to passengers or using a satellite navigation system) and how to manage them so that you are aware of the driving space and possible hazards12. the law on the use of mobile phones whilst driving

Role 4 Drive safely and responsibly in the traffic system

Unit 4.2 Minimise risk when driving

Element 4.2.2 Drive Defensively

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. create and maintain a safe driving space2. scan and check your surroundings, especially blind spots3. position your vehicle to maximise visibility to other road users4. use dipped headlights when necessary during daylight hours5. manage your own physical and emotional state to make sure you can manage risks to your safety6. drive at such a speed that you can always stop safely in the distance you can see to be clear7. assess your own driving behaviour and identify areas needing work	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the importance of using a safe, systematic routine to make sure that you are always in control of your vehicle and travelling at the right speed, in the right gear and in the correct position on the road for the conditions2. the importance of keeping a safe separation distance in all weather and traffic conditions3. that the stopping distance for larger vehicles is often farther than that for cars and therefore a larger separation distance is required to keep a safe driving space4. how to assess your own ability to drive safely and responsibly against best practice

Role 4 Drive safely and responsibly in the traffic system

Unit 4.2 Minimise risk when driving

Element 4.2.3 Follow the principles of ecologically responsible driving (Eco-safe)

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. accelerate and decelerate smoothly and progressively and effectively use aids such as cruise control2. foresee the need to stop, and use timely and smooth deceleration to reduce fuel consumption and general vehicle wear and tear3. drive in the highest responsive gear to keep full control and avoid labouring the engine4. remove extra load from the vehicle when not needed5. turn off the engine when you are likely to be stationary for some time	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. what affects a vehicle's fuel consumption2. how effective scanning and planning can help you to use smooth acceleration or deceleration to keep momentum3. how fuel consumption is increased by<ul style="list-style-type: none">• extra loads• incorrectly inflated tyres• wind resistance, for example from carrying luggage on roof racks4. that selecting the most suitable gear will avoid engine labour and maximise the effects of engine braking5. the use of technologies to reduce exhaust pollution6. under which circumstances it is appropriate to turn off the engine when stationary, rather than leave it idling7. that you should never reduce safety to improve economy

Role 4 Drive safely and responsibly in the traffic system

Unit 4.3 Manage incidents effectively

Element 4.3.1 Take suitable action if your vehicle breaks down

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. stop, in a safe place if possible, and switch off the engine2. make sure passengers, animals and loads are managed safely3. where suitable, give warning to other road users4. seek appropriate help	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. where possible, how to keep control of the vehicle if it breaks down2. the law on using the hard-shoulder on motorways and the guidance on waiting for breakdown services3. how to identify your precise location on motorways, to allow breakdown services to reach you quickly4. that it is better to use an emergency roadside telephone rather than a mobile phone because it allows the operator to find your exact position5. how and when to use a warning triangle6. how and when to use hazard warning lights7. that if you have a tyre blow-out<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. it will make steering difficult, especially if it is the front wheelb. that if you carry on driving you risk further damage to the vehiclec. rear wheel tyre blow-outs will be more difficult to detect, especially on twin-wheeled or multi-axle vehicles8. your organisation's procedures for breakdown recovery and for arranging onward transport for your passengers9. the benefits of wearing protective clothing such as a high-visibility jacket or protective footwear and your organisation's instructions on this10. the various types of fire extinguisher and which fires they're intended to tackle11. that you should never put yourself in danger when tackling a fire

Role 4 Drive safely and responsibly in the traffic system

Unit 4.3 Manage incidents effectively

Element 4.3.2 Take suitable action when involved in, or witness to, a collision

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. where suitable, stop and park your vehicle in a safe place2. make sure passengers, animals and loads are managed safely3. make sure warning is given to other road users4. assess the incident scene and your safety5. note the condition of any casualties6. give clear and accurate information to emergency services7. give suitable help to others at the scene8. where possible, record information about what you saw or the scene as you found it, including taking photographs and drawing sketch plans9. comply with legal requirements accurately and in good time, if required	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the importance of making sure further injury and damage is not caused, by<ul style="list-style-type: none">• managing uninjured passengers, animals and passers-by• giving warning to other road users as quickly as possible2. how to contact the emergency services and the vital importance of giving them accurate information3. the importance of being able to give information about the condition of casualties to the ambulance service4. the benefits of gathering and recording information as soon as possible after the event5. the law that applies to<ul style="list-style-type: none">• stopping• providing your details• giving statements• producing documentsif you are involved in an incident which causes damage or injury to any other person, vehicle, animal or property6. the principles of first aid and the limits of your own first aid skills7. where the first aid kit is, if carried, how to access it and how and when to use it8. for which fires your fire extinguisher is suitable and how to use it9. that you should not open an engine housing wide to tackle a fire, as this will feed the fire10. that as a professional driver others may look to you for guidance in the event of an incident

Role 5 Review and adjust driving behaviour over lifetime

Unit 5.1 Learn from experience

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. demonstrate that you have continued to develop and update your driving skills since you took your driving test2. recognise when your ability to drive safely and responsibly is affected by factors such as<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. changes in your personal circumstances, such as changes in working patternsb. changes in your state of health and your physical abilities, through illness or age related deteriorationc. a break from drivingd. changing to an unfamiliar vehicle3. assess the seriousness of the factors identified and<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. change your driving behaviour to reduce the risksb. make plans for recovering or improving your driving ability4. seek professional help where needed5. advise DVLA Swansea if you have a physical or mental impairment	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. that you can learn from experience and continue to improve your ability to drive safely and responsibly all through your driving career2. how to assess your own ability to drive safely and responsibly against best practice3. how to assess and learn from others' driving behaviour4. how to use feedback from others to help you be clear about your own ability to drive safely and responsibly5. when to seek professional help6. the advantages of having regular driver development sessions with a competent instructor to keep up to date and remove bad habits7. the advantages of having an initial input from a competent instructor if you are returning to driving after a break or you change to an unfamiliar vehicle

Role 5 Review and adjust driving behaviour over lifetime

Unit 5.2 Keep up to date with changes

Performance Standards	Knowledge & Understanding
<p>You must be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. demonstrate that your understanding of the meaning of road signs and markings is current2. demonstrate that your understanding of the law on the use of a vehicle on public roads is current3. keep up to date with changes to vehicle technology especially if you change the vehicle you are using4. respond correctly to any changes in the documentation that is required to use a vehicle on the road5. take all steps needed to maintain your entitlement to a licence for the type of vehicle you are driving6. meet the requirements of Driver CPC legislation where it applies	<p>You must know and understand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. where to find information about changes to signs, markings and legislation, for example Highway Code updates, Government websites, Government publications and motoring organisation websites2. where to find information about changes to vehicle technologies, for example manufacturers' websites and trade magazines and websites3. where to find information about changes to registration, MOT, or taxation regulations, for example Government websites, Government publications and motoring organisation websites4. the Driver CPC legislation and how it applies to you