Level 3 Diploma in Professional Patisserie and Confectionery (7120-23/33)

September 2017 Version 2.7





Qualification at a glance

Subject area	Hospitality & Catering
City & Guilds number	7120
Age group approved	16-18, 19+
Entry requirements	Level 3
Assessment	Assignment, Practical
Fast track	Available
Support materials	Centre handbook
	Assignment guide
	Candidate logbook
Registration and certification	Consult the Walled Garden/Online Catalogue for last dates

Title and level	GLH	TQT	City & Guilds number	Accreditation number
Level 3 Certificate in General Patisserie and Confectionery	269	310	7120-23	601/3141/X
Level 3 Diploma in Professional Patisserie and Confectionery	384	530	7120-33	601/3140/8

Version and date	Change detail	Section
2.1 July 2014	Corrected unit aim in 321	Units
2.2 September 2014	Updated unit aims for 323 and 326	Units
2.3 September 2014	Corrected reference to unit 863	Assessment
2.4 October 2014	Corrected UAN and credit value for unit 321	Structure, Units
2.5 June 2015	Updated ranged for unit 327	Units
2.6 September 2016	Corrected UAN/credit values for units 320, 321, 322, 323 and 326	Units
2.7 September 2017	Added GLH and TQT details	Qualification at a glance and Introduction
	Removed QCF	

Unit 326,	
Appendix 1	
and 2	





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This document tells you what you need to do to deliver the qualifications:

Area	Description		
Who are the qualifications for?	It is for learners who work or want to work as patisserie chefs in the catering and hospitality sector		
What do the qualifications cover?	It allows candidates to learn, develop and practise the skills required for employment and/or career progression in the catering and hospitality sector		
What opportunities for progression are there?	They allow learners to progress into employment or to the following City & Guilds qualifications: Level 3 Advanced Professional Cookery (7100)		

Structure

To achieve the **7120-23 Level 3 Certificate in General Patisserie**, learners must achieve **31** credits from units 321 to 326.

Unit accreditation number	City & Guilds unit number	Unit title	Credit value	Unit Level
Mandatory				
H/506/1747	Unit 321	Produce dough and batter products	4	3
R/506/1730	Unit 322	Produce petits fours	6	3
L/506/1760	Unit 323	Produce paste products	4	3
K/506/1748	Unit 324	Produce hot, cold and frozen desserts	6	3
F/506/1738	Unit 325	Produce biscuits, cake and sponges	6	3
Y/506/1745	Unit 326	Produce display pieces and decorative items	5	3
	Unit 863	Practical assessment module		

Structure

To achieve the 7120-33 Level 3 Diploma in Professional Patisserie and Confectionery, learners must achieve 53 credits from the mandatory units.

Unit accreditation number	City & Guilds unit number	Unit title	Credit value	Unit Level
Mandatory				
K/502/3775	Unit 302	The principles of food safety supervision for catering	3	3
D/506/1746	Unit 320	Supervisory skills in the hospitality industry	8	3
H/506/1747	Unit 321	Produce dough and batter products	4	3
R/506/1730	Unit 322	Produce petits fours	6	3
L/506/1760	Unit 323	Produce paste products	4	3
K/506/1748	Unit 324	Produce hot, cold and frozen desserts	6	3
F/506/1738	Unit 325	Produce biscuits, cake and sponges	6	3
Y/506/1745	Unit 326	Produce display pieces and decorative items	5	3
Y/506/1728	Unit 327	Exploring gastronomy	11	3
	Unit 863	Practical assessment module		

Total Qualification Time

Total Qualification Time (TQT) is the total amount of time, in hours, expected to be spent by a Learner to achieve a qualification. It includes both guided learning hours (which are listed separately) and hours spent in preparation, study and assessment.

Title and level	GLH	ΤΩΤ	
Level 3 Certificate in General Patisserie and Confectionery	269	310	
Level 3 Diploma in Professional Patisserie and Confectionery	384	530	



2 Centre requirements

Approval

This section outlines the approval processes for Centres to offer this qualification and any resources that Centres will need in place to offer the qualifications including qualification-specific requirements for Centre staff.

Centres approved to offer the qualification Level 3 Patisserie and Confectionary (7120-03) can apply for a fast track approval for the new Level 3 Patisserie and Confectionery (7120-23 and 33).

Centres may offer the new qualification:

 providing there have been no changes to the way the qualifications are delivered, and

if they meet all of the approval criteria specified in the approval form guidance notes.

Resource requirements

Physical resources and site agreements

This qualification is aimed at candidates who will be entering the industry and so it is important that they gain their experience in an industrial kitchen. They should use appropriate equipment in terms of the size and scale which must be of industrial quality.

When being assessed, candidates will need to have sufficient space to work efficiently, hygienically and in a safe manner. Please note, if a candidate is working in an unsafe manner it is essential that the assessment is stopped immediately.

As a minimum, it is expected that centres seeking approval for this qualification have access to a well equipped industrial kitchen including

- cooking facilities to enable full access to the qualification for example ovens/ ranges, grills, griddles and deep fat fryers
- worktop space stainless steel workstations or tables
- washing facilities hand washing, food preparation and washing up
- refrigerator space
- small and large equipment it is recommended that centres review
 the range of equipment requirements against each unit within the
 qualification. It may be necessary to purchase additional
 equipment in order to offer the qualification.

It is possible that some centres may wish to place the candidate in a Realistic Working Environment (RWE) for practice. However, when being assessed it is important that the candidate has sufficient physical resources as described to allow equal and fair assessment of their skills to take place. Centres must be aware of industry requirements and prepare their candidates fully for employment.

Centre staffing

Staff delivering this qualification must be able to demonstrate that they meet the following occupational expertise requirements. They should:

- be technically competent in the areas for which they are delivering training
- be competent at a level above the level being assessed in the specific area they will be assessing. For specialist areas such as food safety, centres should refer to the guidance within the unit.
- have credible experience of providing training.

Centre staff may undertake more than one role, eg tutor and assessor or internal verifier, but must never internally verify their own assessments.

Assessors and Internal Quality Assurer

While the Assessor/Verifier (A/V) units are valued as qualifications for centre staff, they are not currently a requirement for the qualification.

It is expected that assessors delivering the qualifications have a qualification in the relevant subject area and recent experience of working in the catering and hospitality industry.

Continuing professional development (CPD)

Centres are expected to support their staff in ensuring that their knowledge remains current of the occupational area and of best practice in delivery, mentoring, training, assessment and verification, and that it takes account of any national or legislative developments.

Learner entry requirements

Candidates should not be entered for a qualification of the same type, content and level as that of a qualification they already hold.

There are no formal entry requirements for candidates undertaking this qualification. However, centres must ensure that candidates have the potential and opportunity to gain the qualification successfully.

Age restrictions

These qualifications are approved for learners 16 and over. There are no age limits attached to candidates undertaking the qualification unless this is a legal requirement of the process or the environment.

Candidates under the age of 18 are not allowed to use some types of food slicing equipment without supervision eg gravity fed slicing machines. It is essential that all candidates are made aware of the healthy and safety

issues whilst working in a kitchen environment and candidates should be always be supervised.

3 Delivering the qualification



Initial assessment and induction

An initial assessment of each learner should be made before the start of their programme to identify:

- if the learner has any specific training needs,
- support and guidance they may need when working towards their qualification.
- any units they have already completed, or credit they have accumulated which is relevant to the qualification.
- the appropriate type and level of qualification.

We recommend that centres provide an induction programme so the learner fully understands the requirements of the qualification, their responsibilities as a learner, and the responsibilities of the centre. This information can be recorded on a learning contract.

Support materials

The following resources are available for these qualifications:

Description	How to access	
Assessment Pack	www.cityandguilds.com	
Answer Pack	www.cityandguilds.com	



4 Assessment

Unit No.	Title	Assessment Method	Where to obtain assessment materials
302	The principles of food safety supervision for catering	City & Guilds short answer paper.	
320	Supervisory skills in the hospitality industry	The assignment covers the practical activities for all outcomes and will also sample underpinning knowledge to verify coverage of the unit. Externally set assessment, locally marked and	Assessment pack
		locally marked and externally verified.	
321	Produce dough and batter products	Individual practical tasks and a synoptic assessment.	
322	Produce petits fours	The above practical	
323	Produce paste products	assessments will cover all the activities in the outcomes, as well as sampling the underpinning knowledge to verify coverage of the units.	
324	Produce hot, cold and frozen desserts		
325	Produce biscuits, cake and sponges		
326	Produce display pieces and decorative items	These assessments are collectively certificated under unit number 7120-863	
		Externally set assessments, locally marked and externally verified.	

Unit No.	Title	Assessment Method	Where to obtain assessment materials
327	Exploring gastronomy	The assignment covers the practical activities for all outcomes and will also sample underpinning knowledge to verify coverage of the unit.	
		Externally set assessment, locally marked and externally verified.	

Time constraints

It is important to note that all assessments should be completed within a realistic time limit. Guidance on set time constraints for assessments is included within assignments (see Assessment pack). All assignments must be completed and assessed within the candidate's period of registration. Centres should advise candidates of any internal timescales for the completion and marking of individual assignments.

Assignments

The assignment tasks should be presented to candidates as required, and only when candidates are judged ready for assessment. Assessments are graded pass, merit or distinction and detailed marking and grading criteria are provided for each assignment. All assignments should be internally marked, graded, quality assured and a sample will be externally moderated.

Candidates who fail to complete a task may retake the task, but will only achieve a pass grade. The assignments are summative assessments and, other than to gain a pass, candidates may not retake tasks or assignments to improve grades. It is therefore essential that candidates only attempt the assignments when judged to be fully ready. Should assessors wish to prepare candidates for the assessments, they may devise their own assessments internally and provide feedback on these.

If a task needs to be repeated, assessors should allow seven days before repeating the task. If the failed task is built upon the results of a previous task, this may also need to be repeated.

Recognition of prior learning (RPL)

Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) recognises the contribution a person's previous experience could contribute to a qualification.

RPL is allowed and is also sector specific.

5 Units

Structure of units

These units each have the following:

- City & Guilds reference number
- unit accreditation number (UAN)
- title
- level
- credit value
- guided learning hours
- unit aim
- relationship to NOS, other qualifications and frameworks
- endorsement by a sector or other appropriate body
- information on assessment
- learning outcomes which are comprised of a number of assessment criteria
- notes for guidance.

Unit 302 The principles of food safety supervision for catering

UAN:	K/502/3775
Level:	3
Credit value:	3
GLH:	25
Relationship to NOS:	N/SVQ in Professional Cookery: 2GEN3
Endorsement by a sector or regulatory body:	This unit is endorsed by People1st SSC and the FSA.
Aim:	The aim of the unit is to ensure that candidates are trained in accordance with regulation (EC) no 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the council of 29 April 2004. These regulations require food businesses to develop and implement food safety management systems that are based on HACCP principles. The unit will ensure that supervisors or prospective supervisors receive training in food safety management and the development and implementation of food safety management procedures that is commensurate with their responsibilities.

Learning outcome

The learner will:

1. understand the role of the supervisor in ensuring compliance with food safety legislation

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

- 1.1 summarise the **importance** of **food safety management** procedures
- 1.2 explain the **responsibilities** of employers and employees in respect of food safety legislation and **procedures for compliance**
- 1.3 outline how the legislation is enforced.

Range	
Importance	

To ensure safe delivery, storage, preparation, cooking and service of food, compliance with legal requirements, to avoid causing harm, to avoid legal action from government agencies, to avoid civil action (both personal and against the business), to demonstrate due diligence

Food safety management procedures

HACCP (hazard analysis and critical control points): ranging of HACCP, identification monitoring and assessment of critical control points, implementation of HACCP, corrective action, verification, documentation, ongoing review

Monitoring and reporting procedures, pest control, swabbing, supervision, instruction and training, cleaning, waste disposal, maintenance of equipment and building infrastructure SFBB (Safer Food, Better Business)

Responsibilities

Employers – registering the food business (premises and vehicles), ensure appropriate licences are in place, requirement for at least one employer to be trained in HACCP, ensure training is provided commensurate with employees' level of responsibility, to ensure policies and procedures are in place for training, recruitment and day-to-day staffing levels, supervision, implementation of food safety management procedures, supply of appropriate sanitary accommodation, potable water supply, adequate washing facilities, equipment, materials and PPE (personal protective equipment), record keeping and accident reporting, compliance with EHOs (environmental health officers)/EHPs (environmental health practitioners), provide sufficient ventilation

Employees – to comply with the law, to follow instructions and comply with employer's processes/procedures, to attend instruction/training/supervision, good personal hygiene, reporting of illness, reporting of errors/omissions in employer processes/procedures (eg hand washing facilities, kitchen and cleaning equipment such as fridges, infrastructure faults, deliveries)

Procedures for compliance

Ranging and implementation of HACCP (7 principles of HACCP) Written documentation (eg on recruitment, instruction/supervision/training, guidance on working practices, reporting procedures)

Record keeping (eg temperature control, delivery records, sickness records, supplier records)

Ensure reputable suppliers are in place

How the legislation is enforced

Through the Food Safety Act 1990, the Food Safety (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland) Regulations 2006, enforcement visits (eg by EHOs/EHPs), enforcement notices (hygiene improvement notice, hygiene prohibition order, hygiene emergency prohibition notice), through the civil and criminal courts, in addition the employer enforces legislation through appropriate practices, procedures and training

Learning outcome

The learner will:

2. understand the application and monitoring of good hygiene practice

Practical skills

The learner can:

- 2.1 explain the importance of, and methods for, temperature control
- 2.2 explain procedures to control contamination and crosscontamination
- 2.3 justify the importance of high standards of personal hygiene
- 2.4 explain procedures for cleaning, disinfection and waste disposal
- 2.5 outline requirements relating to the design of food premises and equipment
- 2.6 describe the importance of, and methods for, pest control.

Range

Importance of temperature control

To prevent, or reduce to an acceptable level, bacterial multiplication; to prevent outbreaks of food poisoning; to meet due diligence criteria; EHO requirements; to keep food safe; to comply with legislation; to control wastage

Methods for temperature control

Temperature logs; use of fridges (under 8 C core), freezers (under -18 C) and serving cabinets, ovens, chiller cabinets, hot cupboards/bains marie (above 63 C), other methods of holding hot food for service (eg Norwegian flasks), thawing cabinets, blast chiller; in order to prevent optimum bacterial growth in food heat/chill food through danger zone as quickly as possible (5C-63C); calibrated, sanitized temperature probes, temperature management systems (computerised/automated systems); visual checks/control systems, manual control systems; food to be chilled below 8C within 90 minutes of cooking, eg by breaking down into smaller portions; cook chill; effective servicing contracts; use of appropriate vehicles for transporting food

Procedures to control contamination and cross-contamination

COSHH; effective cleaning procedures which are monitored and reviewed regularly; correct use of cleaning products; colour coding (eg of utensils, chopping boards, cleaning equipment); regular microbial swabbing of food preparation areas; clear separation between low and high risk areas; good visibility; pest control; work surfaces which are smooth, impervious, non-tainting, easily cleaned, no crevasses, resistant to corrosion, fit for purpose (eg for commercial use); equipment which is easy to take apart, in good state of repair, installed as to allow adequate cleaning of surrounding areas, easily cleaned, impervious, non-tainting, resistant to corrosion, fit for purpose; personal hygiene procedures (hand washing); correct use of protective clothing; visitors' policy; use of separate sinks for food/washing food

equipment/hand washing; use of sterilising sinks; correct storage of equipment; internal/external waste/food disposal procedures

Importance of high standards of personal hygiene

Prevention of the transmission of pathogenic bacteria (in particular staphylococcus aureus) /objectionable matter from an individual into the food chain, routes and vehicles to avoid cross-contamination; convalescent and healthy carriers; consideration to co-workers; tainting/spoilage of food

Procedures for cleaning, disinfection and waste disposal

Cleaning and disinfection – ensuring equipment is disconnected from power before cleaning; clean as you go, traditional stages of cleaning (pre-clean, main clean, rinse, disinfect, rinse, dry), 'clean, rinse, sanitise' method; double-sink washing up, pre-clean, main clean using detergent, second sink to disinfect using water above 82C; cleaning in place; consideration of procedures from delivery of food to service point; correct clearage of areas for cleaning (to avoid chemical contamination, over-spray); correct dilution of chemicals, correct equipment (single use cloths, colour coding); COSHH, lockable storage away from foods (restricted access), storage in original containers, dilution, mixing of chemicals, manufacturers' instructions, PPE, appropriate cleaning and disposal of chemical spillages, safety data sheets; use of mechanical equipment

Waste disposal – regular disposal, no over-night storage, use of bin bags, waste containers kept clean and in good condition, kept on hard surfaces, easy access for collection, clean as you go, separating food and general waste eg glass policy, external waste storage (covered waste container, impervious surface, away from direct sunlight/rain, kept clean and tidy to avoid odours and so as not to attract pests, availability of hoses), recyclables; waste collection of food waste (liquid food waste, oil, grease traps)

Requirements relating to the design

Food premises – designed to make good food hygiene practicable, relating to walls, floors, ceilings, windows, doors, lighting, design of waste areas, work flow (separation between high and low risk areas, good visibility), ventilation, design of building infrastructure/work areas (eg for pest control, storage, surfaces), washing facilities (hand washing basins, toilets), staff areas (changing, shower area as necessary), services (gas, electricity, water, drainage, sanitation)

Equipment — easy to take apart, in good state of repair, installed as to allow adequate cleaning of surrounding areas, easily cleaned, impervious, non-tainting, resistant to corrosion, fit for purpose (eg for commercial use), suitable work surfaces (eg smooth, no crevasses)

Importance of, and methods for, pest control

Pest – rodents, cockroaches, insects, stored products insects, domestic pets, birds, wild cats

Importance of – legislative requirements, to avoid contamination (pathogenic bacteria, spoilage bacteria), to avoid spread of disease, loss

of reputation and profit, to prevent drop in staff morale, to avoid damage, wastage of food

Methods for – written policy for pest control; engagement of a pest control contractor; path around food business buildings for ease of detection; traps, poisons, rodenticides, pesticides; netting, fly traps, electronic fly killers; clean as you go

Learning outcome

The learner will:

3. understand how to implement food safety management procedures

Practical skills

The learner can:

- 3.1 describe the importance to food safety of microbial, chemical, physical and allergenic hazards
- 3.2 describe methods and procedures for controlling food safety to include critical control points, critical limits and corrective actions
- 3.3 explain the requirements for monitoring and recording food safety procedures
- 3.4 describe methods for, and the importance of, evaluating food safety controls and procedures.

Range

Importance

Microbial – typical hazards FBIs and FPs (salmonella, campylobacter, e coli, e coli o157VTEC, etc), danger zone, vegetative reproduction, binary fission, bacterial growth line (lag, log, stationary, decline), common symptoms (diarrhoea, vomiting, stomach ache etc), bacterial cell makeup (endotoxins, exotoxins, entrotoxins, etc), four elements of growth (food, water, time, warmth), psychotrophic, mesophilic, thermophilic, Chemical – typical hazards (cleaning chemicals, veterinary residue, farming chemicals), overspray, common symptoms (eyes, nose, throat, skin irritation, sickness, vomiting)

Physical – typical hazards (broken machinery, packaging material, plants, string, pests and insects etc), common symptoms (choking, broken teeth, vomiting, etc)

Allergenic – typical hazards (nuts, flour, diary products, shellfish, wheat, fungi, etc), common symptoms (anaphylactic shock, asthma-like symptoms, difficulty in breathing, swollen lips etc)

Methods and procedures for controlling food safety

Delivery – correct vehicle (fit for purpose, temperature, cleanliness, personal hygiene of the driver)

Storage – correct storage conditions (temperature control, dry stores, COSHH), time limits on temperature control deliveries (food stored within15 minutes from delivery), FIFO, conditions of storage facilities (infrastructure, seals, shelving, maintenance, etc), drip and cross-contamination

Preparation – correct defrosting, food not prepared too far in advance, temperature control (before, during, after preparation), cross-contamination (vehicles and routes), over-handling, personal hygiene (hand-washing, PPE, jewellery, etc), see also CCPs

Cooking – correct temperatures, methods and time, physical inspections, use of appropriate equipment (probes and wipes), drip and cross-contamination, see also CCPs

Chilling – correct times, temperatures, methods, cross-contamination, equipment

Holding - correct times, temperatures, methods (cold and hot food holding), use of baine maries, equipment, correct disposal

Re-heating - correct times, temperatures, methods, equipment (probes and wipes)

Cleaning – in all the above: effective, monitored cleaning must be in place using correct chemicals and equipment for specific jobs

Critical Control Points, Critical Limits and Corrective Actions

CCPs – the point at which it is critical for an intervention to be taken by the food handler in order to maintain food safety

CLs – the maximum acceptable limits set by management within the HACCP analysis for the safe production of food

CAs – the actions that must be taken by the food handler where a CCP is identified to insure the safe production of food; these actions must form part of the management HCAAP plan and must be regularly reviewed and amended if required

Requirements

2006 Food Safety Regulations make it a legal requirement for records to be kept. Traceability of food (farm to fork), choice of suppliers (supplier audits), delivery records, HACCP (implement the seven steps of HACCP and record all necessary documentation), temperature control records (including storage, cooking, reheating and holding), staff (training, sickness, pre and post employment records), cleaning records and schedules, monitoring of cleaning records and schedules, recommended sample keeping, visitors' records/policy, pest control, maintenance records, waste management policy (including disposal of glass), ensure due diligence is maintained

Methods

Internal/external audits, management reviews, supervisory spot checks (including swabbing of equipment and food handlers), advisory visits by regulatory bodies, staff consultation, supervisors' handover book

Importance

The importance of regular reviews and monitoring of all food safety management systems and records is to ensure the continued safe storage, production and delivery of all foodstuffs. Records of review findings and corrective actions taken must also be recorded.

Learning outcome

The learner will:

4. understand the role of the supervisor in staff training

Practical skills

The learner can:

- 4.1 explain the requirements for induction and on-going training of staff
- 4.2 explain the importance of effective communication of food safety procedures.

Unit 302 The principles of food safety supervision for catering

Notes for guidance

The delivery of this unit should focus on current thinking with regards to food safety and the legal responsibilities of both the employer and employees in relation to food safety in the workplace. Candidates need to have a broad understanding of the requirements of the Food Safety Act 1990 and the Food Hygiene Regulations 2006.

In order to ensure that course content remains current it is essential that the qualification is delivered by subject specific tutors/trainers with up to date knowledge and who maintain continuous professional development (CPD).

It is recommended that tutors/trainers cover outcome three early in the course delivery in order to provide candidates with relevant background information relating directly to the workplace. This would make the remaining course content more structured for candidates.

The range statements are not an exhaustive list and the tutor/trainer should endeavour at all times to provide training related to the working practices and environments of the candidates. It would be beneficial throughout this qualification if tutors/ trainers provide examples from the catering industry as a whole as they will potentially have a mixed group of candidates covering a broad range of establishments from the industry.

Whilst this qualification is knowledge based, tutors should encourage candidates to reinforce their learning in the workplace. To underpin delivery it is strongly recommended that, wherever possible candidates who are not working in the industry are given access to real working practice in the catering and hospitality industry.

There are a variety of resources available to support delivery of this unit and it would be impossible to create a definitive list. Tutors should use those they feel most comfortable with, however in this fast moving industry it is imperative to ensure that the latest edition of any resource is utilised.

Unit 320 Supervisory skills in the hospitality industry

UAN:	D/506/1746
Level:	3
Credit value:	8
GLH:	38
Relationship to NOS:	N/SVQ in Professional Cookery: 3FPC6/10 N/SVQ in Hospitality Supervision and Leadership (NVQ): HSL30, HSL4.
Endorsement by a sector or regulatory body:	This unit is endorsed by People1st
Aim:	The aim of this unit is to enable the candidate to develop the necessary knowledge and understanding of how to supervise, lead and train in order to develop good teamwork in a professional kitchen. The unit is theoretically based and looks at developing an understanding of the range of tasks required in a supervisory role, the purpose of supervision and the characteristics of leadership.

Learning outcome

The learner will:

1. be able to apply and monitor good health and safety practices

Practical Skills

The learner can:

- 1.1 source support to meet health and safety legislative requirements
- 1.2 conduct self in the workplace to meet relevant health and safety requirements
- 1.3 carry out risk assessments
- 1.4 record relevant information
- 1.5 monitor health and safety policies and procedures
- 1.6 carry out staff training needs analysis to meet health and safety requirements
- 1.7 produce effective training materials.

Range

Requirements

Legislative (health and safety at work act, manual handling policy, good practice

Health and safety policies and procedures

On record keeping and reporting, due diligence, first aid, accident, RIDDOR, use of PPE, security, evacuation procedures

Learning outcome

The learner will:

2. know the health and safety requirements of a professional kitchen

Practical skills

The learner can:

- 2.1 identify the **requirements of health and safety legislation** in relation to the professional kitchen
- 2.2 explain how organisations ensure compliance with legislation
- 2.3 explain the **responsibilities of supervisors** in relation to health and safety
- 2.4 identify **sources** of support in meeting health and safety requirements
- 2.5 explain the importance of carrying out risk assessments
- 2.6 describe the **process** of carrying out a risk assessment
- 2.7 explain the purpose of recording and reporting procedures
- 2.8 identify **training requirements** common within the hospitality industry
- 2.9 explain different methods of training.

Range

Requirements of health and safety legislation

See HSE catering information leaflet

http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/cais11.pdf

Organisations ensure compliance

Through the production and application of organisational policies and practices, provision of training, delegation/sharing of levels of responsibility to managers, supervisors, employees

Responsibilities of supervisors

To identify training needs, carry out training (initial and on going), provide on the job observation and feedback, monitoring, recording and reporting, ensuring compliance with policies, ensuring compliance with current legislation, carry out risk assessments, understand and educate in the specific health and safety hazards, risks and preventative measures in the catering environment, ensure the health and welfare of staff

Sources

HSE, 'Safer food better business', environmental health practitioners, fire safety officers, equipment and product manufacturers, publications

Process

See www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg163.pdf

Purpose of recording and reporting procedures

To identify potential hazards, estimate risk, to support the design of policies and procedures, as preventative measures, as a measure of safety of the environment

Training requirements

Of self and team members, practical skills, communication skills, team working, workplace behaviour, legislative requirements (eg health and safety, food hygiene)

Different methods of training

Shadowing, coaching/demonstration, mentoring, CPD (eg seminars, reading, research, networking, stage/work experience), training courses, qualifications

Learning outcome

The learner will:

3. understand how to apply staff supervisory skills within a small team

Practical skills

The learner can:

- 3.1 describe the range of **supervisory tasks** within the hospitality industry
- 3.2 describe the purpose of supervision
- 3.3 describe characteristics of leadership
- 3.4 identify leadership styles suitable for different situations
- 3.5 describe the benefits of team development
- 3.6 identify the characteristics of a good team.

Range

Supervisory tasks

Planning, setting/communicating targets (quality/time) developing work schedules, monitoring quality of products, ensuring production/service meets time/customer requirements, monitoring behaviour, problem solving, team development, identifying training requirements (to the level of leading a small team or sub section of the kitchen, and would train people in the preparation of dishes and everyday tasks to meet the expectations of the head chef)

Purpose of supervision

Ensuring: everything gets done, customer requirements are met, targets are met, business runs efficiently, environment is safe,

environment/work is valued by employees, legislative requirements are met

Characteristics of leadership

Influencing in order to meet group goals, effective communicator, building trust (gaining/earning respect, listening, confidentiality, approachable), setting a good example, proactive in identifying and dealing with problems to prevent conflict/unrest

Leadership styles

Autocratic/authoritarian, democratic/participative, laissez-faire/delegative

Situations

Under tight time constraints/crisis management, during coaching/with staff with developing skills, with staff with highly developed skills, with different personalities

Team development

Maximising effectiveness of individuals and team, ensuring effective team work, contributing to the cost effectiveness of the business, improving self esteem/motivation of individuals and team

Characteristics of a good team

Clear, appropriate and open communication channels, mix of appropriate skills, clear understanding of individual and team goals/responsibilities, mutual support/trust/respect, appreciation of each other's skills, achieving goals, striving to improve as a team

Unit 320 Supervisory skills in the hospitality industry

Supporting information

Assessment

This unit will be assessed by:

• an assignment covering practical skills and underpinning knowledge.

Unit 321 Produce dough and batter products

UAN:	H/506/1747
Level:	3
Credit value:	4
GLH:	60
Endorsement by a sector or regulatory body:	This unit is endorsed by People1st
Aim:	This unit provides the opportunity for learners to develop their knowledge, understanding and skills to prepare, cook and finish dough and batter products for service.

Learning outcome

The learner will:

1. be able to produce dough and batter products

Practical Skills

The learner can:

- 1.1 perform operations in line with current **professional standards of practices**
- 1.2 produce dough and batter products to recipe specifications
 - using traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - using culinary science
 - using contemporary styles
- 1.3 carry out **quality checks** during production of dough and batter products
- 1.4 identify potential faults for a range of dough and batter products
- 1.5 correct products that do not meet quality requirements

Range

Professional standards of practices

Appearance, health and safety, working to set timescales adjusting as necessary

Dough products

Artisanal breads (sour doughs, specialist flours, extended ferments), Danish pastries, croissants, flatbreads, speciality doughs (walnut and sultana bread, salt doughs)

Fermented: enriched, foccacia, ciabatta, baguettes, Rye bread, pumpernickel, brioche, savarin, panetone, stollen, kügelhopf, bagel, blinis

Non-fermented: puri, paratha, chapatti, crumpets, waffles, tortillas, spretzle

Batter products

Savarins, babas, blinis

Recipe specification

Methodology, commodity specification (eg types of flour/gluten content, fresh or dried yeast), exact quantities, timings, presentation details, photograph, specialist equipment

Culinary science

Eg yeast feeding, bread improving, gluten, CO₂ fermentation, combination cooking (eg bagels)

Quality checks

Appearance, flavour, aroma, temperature, colour, consistency, freshness, texture, degree of cooking, proportions, precision

Learning outcome

The learner will:

2. understand how to produce dough and batter products

Practical skills

The learner can:

- 2.1 explain techniques for the production of dough and batter products, including
 - traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - · culinary science
 - contemporary styles
- 2.2 list appropriate flavour combinations
- 2.3 explain **considerations when balancing ingredients** in recipes for fermented dough and batter products
- 2.4 explain the effect of preparation and **cooking methods** on the end product

2.5 describe how to control time, temperature and environment to achieve desired outcome when producing dough and batter products

Range

Considerations when balancing ingredients

Insufficient yeast leading to small volume of bread, tough and close textured crumb, high crust colour. Insufficient salt or sugar leading to anaemic coloured crust, flat shape and loose/woolly textured crumb, proportion of liquid ingredients to dry

Effect of cooking methods

Maillard effect, soft crust (baking in dry heat), formation of crust (baking with steam injection), crispness (deep frying)

Learning outcome

The learner will:

3. be able to finish dough and batter products

Practical skills

The learner can:

- 3.1 finish dough and batter products
 - using traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - using culinary science
 - using contemporary styles
- 3.2 check the finished product meets dish requirements
- 3.3 present products to meet styles of service
- 3.4 store dough and batter products correctly.

Range

Finish

Finishing methods include Water icing, glazes (apricot, gum), syrups, steam, seeds, cheese, cracked wheat

Culinary science

Eg glazers, crystallisation, steam injection

skills and techniques

Decorating techniques - Piping, shaping and moulding, prep for tandoori bread types

Skills - Identify the degree of colour, presentation skills, clarity of flavour, correct aroma

Storage procedures

Temperature and humidity control, date, labelling, covered, position, stock rotation

Learning outcome

The learner will:

4. understand how to finish dough and batter products

Practical skills

The learner can:

- 4.1 identify **fillings**, glazes, creams and icings for dough and batter products
- 4.2 identify ingredients in paste products that may cause allergic reactions
- 4.3 calculate food costs for producing dough and batter products
- 4.4 **explain** how food costs and other factors affect profit when producing dough and batter products.

Range

Fillings

Chocolate, marzipan, fruit puree, pastry cream, lemon curd, nut pastes, conserves, fruits, crème chantilly, herbs, spices, vegetables

Explain

To include evaluation: measure and compare against quality standards.

Unit 321 Produce dough and batter products

Notes for guidance

It should be recognised that candidates working towards the Advanced Professional Cookery Qualification at Level 3 are likely to have completed a Level 2 Professional Cookery Qualification or have extensive experience in the industry.

By whatever path a candidate comes to be studying, it is important that they are aware of the level of commitment required to become a successful chef. It should be made clear that professional standards are essential and that demonstrating good practice and behavioural attitudes are vital for anyone looking for a career within the catering industry. Good attendance and punctuality should reflect the expectations of employers. Successful teamwork will depend on the efforts of each individual.

It will be apparent that many commodities are expensive and should they not be available within the learning environment additional practice must be obtained through the provision of work experience within the industry to broaden knowledge expertise and experience of the commodities methods and skills in the listed range.

This unit aims to combine basic techniques with flair and creativity and should demonstrate the candidate's ability to develop creative interpretations. The unit will require intensive development of skill so that the candidate can demonstrate the practical competences demand.

Techniques will be covered through the production of small decorative items. Candidates need not master all techniques, but should be exposed to all.

Practical work experience will be of benefit for candidates to demonstrate their abilities in a real life environment and build their confidence and pace. Work placements should be encouraged in local restaurants, cafes, pubs and hotels. Equally, guest speakers from local employers and visits to local restaurants, hotels and conferences should be encouraged to ensure teaching and learning is contemporary with industrial trends.

It is essential that the delivery of this unit is not solely designed to equip candidates to successfully complete the external assessment. The teaching must encompass wider learning opportunities demonstrating depth, coherence and highlighting valid conclusions.

Please note that these recommended websites are provided in good faith by City & Guilds. The Web addresses are correct at the time of print. However, Web sites change addresses and domain names change hands. Centres are strongly advised to check all listed websites before providing access to candidates. It is solely the centre's responsibility to undertake these checks. City & Guilds/HAB will accept no responsibility for candidates accessing inappropriate or offensive sites while researching these sites, either deliberately or accidentally.

CD ROMs

- Customer Service Skills CD-ROM, Gillespie, C., Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford, 2001
- Food and Beverage Management Mediabase CD-ROM, Gillespie, C., Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford, 2001
- R.E.P.E.R.E.S. Software for self-assessment of professional customer service skills CD-ROM, Eurochambres, Brussels, 2001
- Springteractive, Springboard UK

Videos

- Bacteria bites business (FSA)
- A clean sweep (Highfield)
- E-Coli 0157 (RSSL)
- Pests on the menu (CIEH)
- Food hygiene, the movie 1&2 (Highfield)
- HACCP (RSSL)

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- HACCP (RSSL)

Unit 322 Produce petits fours

UAN:	R/506/1730
Level:	3
Credit value:	6
GLH:	56
Relationship to NOS:	N/SVQ in Professional Cookery: 3FPC8/10 N/SVQ in Hospitality Supervision and Leadership (NVQ): HSL30, HSL4
Endorsement by a sector or regulatory body:	This unit is endorsed by People1st
Aim:	This unit provides the opportunity for learners to develop their knowledge, understanding and skills to prepare, cook and finish petits fours for service.

Learning outcome

The learner will:

1. be able to produce petits fours

Assessment criteria

The learner can:

- 1.1 perform operations in line with current professional practices
- 1.2 produce **petits fours**, including glacé, sec and confiserie variée, to recipe specifications
 - using traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - using culinary science
 - using contemporary styles
- 1.3 carry out quality checks during production of petits fours
- 1.4 identify potential faults for a range of petits fours
- 1.5 correct products that do not meet quality requirements

Range

Professional practices

Appearance, health and safety, working to set timescales adjusting as necessary

petit fours

Glacé: fruit desguises, fruit au caramel, fondant dips, Carolines au chocolat

Sec: macaroon, carre de vigne, Rothchilds, boules de neige, Florentines Confiserie variée: Turkish delight, fudge, nougat montelimar, dipped chocolate, moulded chocolates truffles

Recipe specifications

Methodology, commodity specification (eg gluten content of flour), exact quantities, timings, presentation details, photographs, specialist equipment

Techniques

Cooking sugar to the correct temperature, piping, precision cutting, colouring, addition of flavour, moulding, tempering chocolates, aeration

Culinary science

e.g. fat: flour ratios, inversions, humidity controls, gels, fast freezing, methocyl, science behind soufflés, foams, stabilisers, emulsifiers

Quality checks

Degree of cooking, proportions, size, precision, appearance, flavour, aroma, temperature, colour, consistency, freshness, texture.

Learning outcome

The learner will:

2. understand how to produce petits fours

Assessment criteria

The learner can:

- 2.1 explain techniques for the production of petits fours, including
 - Importance of consistency
 - Traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - Culinary science
 - contemporary styles
- 2.2 list appropriate flavour combinations
- 2.3 explain considerations when balancing ingredients in recipes for petits fours
- 2.4 explain the effect of **preparation and cooking methods** on the end product
- 2.5 describe how to control time, temperature and environment to achieve desired outcome when producing petits fours.

Range

Preparation and cooking methods

Colour of finished product, texture, flavour, aroma, yield

Learning outcome

The learner will:

3. be able to finish petits fours

Assessment criteria

The learner can:

- 3.1 finish petits fours
 - Using traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - Using culinary science
 - Using contemporary styles
- 3.2 check the finished product meets dish requirements
- 3.3 present products to meet styles of service
- 3.4 store petits fours correctly

Range

Finish

Dipping, moulding, piping, rolling, cutting, spreading, glazing, using acetate/guilding

skills

Use tools and equipment with precision and speed, refinement of techniques

culinary science

eg dehydration, emulsification, crystallisation

Styles

Style of service: restaurant, banquet, buffet

Store

Temperature and humidity controlled, date labelling, covered, position, stock rotation, vacuum packing

Learning outcome

The learner will:

4. understand how to finish petit fours

Assessment criteria

The learner can:

- 4.1 identify relevant fillings, glazes, creams and icings for petits fours
- 4.2 identify ingredients in petits fours that may cause allergic reactions
- 4.3 calculate food costs for producing petits fours
- 4.4 **explain** how food costs and other factors affect profit when producing petits fours.

Range

Explain

To Include: evaluate – measure and compare against quality standards

Unit 322 Produce petits fours

Supporting information

Assessment

This unit will be assessed by:

• an assignment covering practical skills and underpinning knowledge.

Unit 323 Produce paste products

UAN:	L/506/1760
Level:	3
Credit value:	4
GLH:	38
Endorsement by a sector or regulatory body:	This unit is endorsed by People1st
Unit aim	This unit provides the opportunity for learners to develop their knowledge, understanding and skills to prepare, cook and finish paste products for service.

Learning outcome

The learner will:

1. be able to To Include: evaluate – measure and compare against quality standards

Practical Skills

The learner can:

- 1.1 perform operations in line with current professional practices
- 1.2 produce paste products to recipe specifications:
 - using traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - using culinary science
 - using contemporary styles
- 1.3 carry out **quality checks** during production of paste products
- 1.4 identify potential faults for a range of paste products
- 1.5 correct products that do not meet quality requirements.

Range

Professional practices

Appearance, health and safety, working to set timescales adjusting as necessary

Paste products

Sweet, puff, choux, sablé, hot water, strudel, filo, linzer, short pastry

Recipe specification

Methodology, commodity specification (eg gluten content of flour), exact quantities, timings, presentation details, photographs, specialist equipment

Culinary science

eg adding fat to flour, fermentation, use of gelling agents, aeration types, effect on gluten, viscosity, emulsification, de-extrication

Quality checks

Appearance, flavour, aroma, temperature, colour, consistency, freshness, texture, degree of cooking, proportions, precision.

Learning outcome

The learner will:

2. understand how to produce paste products

Practical Skills

The learner can:

- 2.1 explain **techniques** for the production of paste products to include:
 - construction
 - traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - culinary science
 - contemporary styles
- 2.2 list appropriate flavour combinations
- 2.3 explain **considerations when balancing ingredients** in recipes for paste products
- 2.4 explain the effect of **preparation** and cooking methods on the end product
- 2.5 describe how to control time, temperature and environment to achieve desired outcome when producing paste products.

Techniques

Glazing (fondant, chocolate, fruit, neutral, icing sugar), lattice, piping, quadrillage (branding with hot iron), scoring (pithivier), moulding paste

Considerations when balancing ingredients

Too much flour leading to dry and heavy paste, the balance of fat to flour to enhance and change the texture of pastry

Preparation methods

Lamination, stretching of paste for strudel, creaming, emulsification

Learning outcome

The learner will:

3. be able finish paste products

Practical Skills

- 3.1 **finish** paste products
 - using construction techniques
 - using traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - using culinary science
 - using contemporary styles
- 3.2 check the finished product meets dish requirements
- 3.3 present products to meet styles of service
- 3.4 present products to meet styles of service
- 3.5 **store** paste products correctly.

Finish

Methods include use of fondant, quadrillage, apricot glaze, chocolate, scoring, lattice, caramelisation

Construction techniques

E.g. croque-en-bouche, mille-feuille, St Honore, gateaux religious

Skills

Use tools and equipment with precision and speed, refinement of techniques

Culinary science

Eg effects of gelling agents, emulsification, quadrillage, stabilisation, pectants, water holding capacity, foams

Storage procedures

Temperature and humidity control, date, labelling, covered, position, stock rotation

Learning outcome

The learner will:

4. understand how to finish paste products and the factors to consider when producing paste products

Practical Skills

- 4.1 identify fillings, glazes, creams and icings for paste products
- 4.2 identify ingredients in paste products that may cause allergic reactions
- 4.3 calculate food costs for producing paste products
- **4.4 explain** how food costs and other factors affect profit when producing paste products.

Fillings

Chocolate, fruit (fresh/dry), creams, frangipane, ganache, chibouste, mousseline, diplomat, praline, bavarois/mousse, lemon curd, meringue, savoury, savoury jellies

Sauces; chocolate, caramel, sauce Anglaise, fruit coulis

Explain

Include evaluate: measure and compare against quality standards

Unit 324 Produce hot, cold and frozen desserts

UAN:	K/506/1748
Level:	3
Credit value:	6
GLH:	50
Relationship to NOS:	N/SVQ in Professional Cookery: 3FPC12/10, 3FPC13/10
	N/SVQ in Hospitality Supervision and Leadership (NVQ): HSL30, HSL4
Endorsement by a sector or regulatory body:	This unit is endorsed by People1st
Aim:	This unit provides the opportunity for learners to develop their knowledge, understanding and skills to prepare, cook and finish hot, cold and frozen desserts for service.

Learning outcome

The learner will:

1. be able to produce hot cold and frozen desserts

Practical Skills

The learner can:

- 1.1 perform operations in line with current **professional practices**
- 1.2 produce hot, cold and frozen desserts to recipe specifications
 - using traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - using culinary science
 - using contemporary **styles**
- 1.3 carry out **quality checks** during production of hot, cold and frozen desserts
- 1.4 identify potential faults for a range of hot, cold and frozen desserts
- 1.5 correct dishes that do not meet quality requirements.

Range

Professional practices

Appearance, health and safety, working to set timescales adjusting as necessary

Hot desserts

Clafoutis, strudel, gratins, soufflés, extensions of puddings (cabinet, plum pudding, date pudding), riz a la Francais, Charlottes, extension of crêpes (eg Normandes, Parisienne, soufflé), hot fruit compôtes, modern trends (eg fondants, crumbles, warm almond cake), extensions of beignets (eg fruit, cheese), extensions of tarts (eg chocolate, Alsacienne).

Cold desserts

Mousse cakes, mousse torte, extensions of bavarois (eg fruit, vanilla, en rubane), Charlottes, entremets, crème chibouste, cold rice, cold soufflé, oeufs à la neige, brulee, beau rivage, fruit compotes

Frozen desserts

Extensions of ice creams (eg fruit based, flavoured with alcohol), ice soufflé, water ices, sorbets, granites, parfaits, bombes, biscuits glacés, omelette soufflé surprise

Recipe specifications

Methodology, commodity specification (eg types of chocolate and setting agents, fat content of creams), exact quantities, balancing ingredients, timings, presentation details, photograph, equipment required portion control, yield, garnishes, produce and use fillings and sauces (fillings: crème diplomat, crème mousseline, frozen and set inserts, mousses, bavarois, fruits

Sauces: caramel, chocolate, fruit coulis, syrups, foams (hot and cold), sabayon

Quality checks

Degree of cooking, proportions, precision, appearance, flavour, aroma, temperature, colour, consistency, freshness, texture

Learning outcome

The learner will:

2. finish hot cold and frozen desserts

Practical skills

- 2.1 explain **techniques** for the production of hot, cold and frozen desserts, including
 - traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - culinary science
 - contemporary styles
- 2.2 list appropriate flavour combinations
- 2.3 explain **considerations when balancing ingredients** in recipes for hot, cold and frozen
- 2.4 explain the effect of preparation and cooking methods on the end product

2.5 describe how to control time, temperature and environment to achieve desired outcome when producing hot, cold and frozen desserts.

Range

Techniques

Soufflés, pate a bombe, iced parfait, construction of mousse cakes (entremets), and decorations, sugar cooking and decorations for desserts, plating desserts

Skills

Use tools and equipment with precision and speed, refinement of techniques

Considerations when balancing ingredients

Scaling, quality, consistency, portion control, compatibility of colour, texture and flavours

Effect of preparation and cooking methods

Colour, texture, flavour, aroma, yield

desired outcome

Evaluate – measure and compare against quality standards

Learning outcome

The learner will:

3. be able to finish hot, cold and frozen desserts

Practical skills

The learner can:

- 3.1 finish hot, cold and frozen desserts
 - using traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - using culinary science
 - using contemporary styles
- 3.2 check the finished product meets dish requirements
- 3.3 present dishes to meet styles of service
- 3.4 store hot, cold and frozen desserts correctly.

Range

Finish

Includes decorating.

Cooked sugar/isomalt (bubble, piped, pulled, spun, poured), glazing, piping, chocolate (motifs, piped, acetate), use of biscuit/tuilles, fruit crisps, nougatine, chocolate tempering

Culinary science

E.g. dehydration, emulsification, crystalisation

Styles

Style of establishment; guéridon, plated service, trolley service

Store

Storage procedures to include temperature and humidity controlled, date labelling, covered, position, stock rotation, vacuum packing

Learning outcome

The learner will:

4. understand how to finish and factors to consider when producing hot, cold and frozen desserts

Practical skills

The learner can:

- 4.1 identify **fillings and refined sauces** for hot, cold and frozen desserts
- 4.2 identify ingredients in hot, cold and frozen desserts that may cause allergic reactions
- 4.3 calculate food costs for producing hot, cold and frozen dessert
- 4.4 explain how food costs and other factors affect profit when producing hot, cold and frozen desserts.

Range

Fillings and refined sauces

Crème diplomat, crème mousseline, chocolate sauce, lemon cream, foams, sabayons, glazes, ganache, fruit sauces

Unit 324 Produce hot, cold and frozen desserts

Supporting information

Assessment

This unit will be assessed by:

• an assignment covering practical skills and underpinning knowledge.

Unit 325 Produce biscuits, cake and sponges

UAN:	F/506/1738	
Level:	3	
Credit value:	6	
GLH:	49	
Relationship to NOS:	N/SVQ in Professional Cookery: 3FPC5/10 N/SVQ in Hospitality Supervision and	
	Leadership (NVQ): HSL30, HSL4	
Endorsement by a sector or regulatory body:	This unit is endorsed by People1st	
Aim:	This unit provides the opportunity for learners to develop their knowledge, understanding and skills to prepare, cook	

Learning outcome

The learner will:

1. be able to produce biscuits cakes and sponges

Practical Skills

The learner can:

- 1.1 perform operations in line with current professional practices
- 1.2 produce biscuits, cakes and sponges to recipe specifications
 - using construction techniques
 - using traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - using culinary science
 - using contemporary styles
- 1.3 carry out quality checks during production of biscuits, cakes and sponges
- 1.4 identify potential faults for a range of biscuits, cakes and sponges
- 1.5 correct products that do not meet quality requirements

Range

Professional practices

Appearance, health and safety, working to set timescales adjusting as necessary

Produce

Preparation methods include tempering couverture, moulding marzipan, aeration (chemical, combination, mechanical), separated egg sponge method

Biscuits

Tuiles (coconut, almond, dentelle, grue de cacao), sable, Viennese, Japonaise, Dutch biscuits

Cakes and sponges

Sugar batter (eg Madeira, fruit, pain de gene, lemon cake, banana cake), melting method (eg parkin, chocolate brownies, bannocks), flour batter (eg muffins, Madeleines), fatless sponge (eg Swiss roll, roulades, dacquoise, Japonnaise), separated egg (eg biscuit jaconde, sacher sponge), whole egg foams (eg genoise), aerated egg white method (eg. Financiers), miscellaneous (eg Welsh cakes, pain d'epice)

Recipe specifications

Methodology, commodity specification (eg types of flour and sugar, frozen, fresh or dehydrated egg), exact quantities, timings, presentation details, photographs, equipment required

Skills

Use tools and equipment with precision and speed, refinement of techniques

Techniques

Couverture (motifs, acetate, piped, cigarettes), glazes, marzipan, croquant, run outs, piping creams

Culinary science

Eg sugar ratio, sponge emulsifiers, gluten in flour, types of flour, fat: flour ratios, glycerine, fat on shelf life, effects of baking powder, exfotes, enfotes

Quality points

Appearance, flavour, aroma, temperature, colour, consistency, freshness, texture, degree of cooking, proportions, precision

Learning outcome

The learner will:

2. understand how to produce biscuits, cakes and sponges

Practical skills

- 2.1 explain **techniques** for the production of biscuits, cakes and sponges, including
 - construction
 - traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques

- culinary science
- contemporary styles
- 2.2 list appropriate flavour combinations
- 2.3 explain **considerations when balancing ingredients** in recipes for biscuits, cakes and sponges
- 2.4 explain the **effects of preparation and cooking methods** on the end product
- 2.5 describe how to control time, temperature and environment to achieve desired outcome when producing biscuits, cakes and sponges.

Range

Techniques

Couverture (motifs, acetate, piped, cigarettes), glazes, marzipan, croquant, run outs, piping creams

Considerations when balancing ingredients

Extra sugar leading to darker baked product with closer texture, too much liquid content leading to sunken cakes and lack of volume, lack of sugar leading to a smaller volume and heavy texture of the finished cake, balancing ingredients using a formula to identify each ingredient in terms of percentage rather than metric weight

Effects of preparation methods

Tempering couverture, moulding marzipan, aeration (chemical, combination, mechanical), separated egg sponge method

Effect of cooking/treating methods

Tempering couverture, starch within flour, raising agents, enzyme breakdown in fruits and starches

desired outcome

evaluate – measure and compare against quality standards

Learning outcome

The learner will:

3. understand how to produce biscuits, cakes and sponges

Practical skills

- 3.1 finish biscuits, cakes and sponges
 - using construction techniques
 - using traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - using culinary science
 - using contemporary styles
- 3.2 present products to meet styles of service
- 3.3 store biscuits, cakes and sponges correctly.

Range

Culinary science

Eg effects of temperature/ humidity on fondants, stabilisers in cream, emulsification for ganache

Storage procedures

Temperature and humidity control, date, labelling, covered, position, stock rotation

Learning outcome

The learner will:

4. understand how to finish and evaluate biscuits, cakes and sponges

Practical skills

The learner can:

- 4.1 identify **fillings**, glazes, creams and icings for biscuits, cakes and sponges
- 4.2 identify ingredients in biscuits, cakes and sponges that may cause allergic reactions
- 4.3 calculate food costs for producing biscuits, cakes and sponges
- 4.4 explain how food costs and other factors affect profit when producing biscuits, cakes and sponges.

Range

Fillings

Ganache, chibouste, mousseline, diplomat, praline, bavarois/mousse, lemon curd, preserve/fresh fruit, continental butter cream

Unit 325 Produce biscuits, cake and sponges

Notes for guidance

It should be recognised that candidates working towards the Advanced Professional Cookery Qualification at Level 3 are likely to have completed a Level 2 Professional Cookery Qualification or have extensive experience in the industry.

By whatever path a candidate comes to be studying, it is important that they are aware of the level of commitment required to become a successful chef. It should be made clear that professional standards are essential and that demonstrating good practice and behavioural attitudes are vital for anyone looking for a career within the catering industry. Good attendance and punctuality should reflect the expectations of employers. Successful teamwork will depend on the efforts of each individual.

It will be apparent that many commodities are expensive and should they not be available within the learning environment additional practice must be obtained through the provision of work experience within the industry to broaden knowledge expertise and experience of the commodities methods and skills in the listed range.

This unit is primarily a practical unit but it may be possible to cover each outcome differently, for example outcome 1 is a preparation outcome and may be able to be covered in a specific patisserie session(s). Outcome 2 could be addressed through a mixture of taught practical sessions as well as sessions in the RWE (although this is not essential/compulsory).

Trips to exhibitions, restaurants, DVD, Internet, books television programmes could also form part of the candidate's experiences. However practical skill demonstration and practice should be the main focus of this unit and although modern techniques skills and combination of flavours should be taught classical dishes will also provide an appropriate backdrop.

The candidates should be encouraged to enter competitions or vist appropriate competitions at the right level.

Practical work experience will be of benefit for candidates to demonstrate their abilities in a real life environment and build their confidence and pace. Work placements should be encouraged in local restaurants, cafes, pubs and hotels. Equally, guest speakers from local employers and visits to local restaurants, hotels and conferences should be encouraged to ensure teaching and learning is contemporary with industrial trends.

It is essential that the delivery of this unit is not solely designed to equip candidates to successfully complete the external assessment. The teaching must encompass wider learning opportunities demonstrating depth, coherence and highlighting valid conclusions.

Unit 326 Produce display pieces and decorative items

UAN:	Y/506/1745
Level:	3
Credit value:	5
GLH:	39
Endorsement by a sector or regulatory body:	This unit is endorsed by People1st SSC for hospitality leisure, travel and tourism
Aim:	This unit provides the opportunity for learners to develop their knowledge, understanding and skills to prepare, cook and finish decorative items.

Learning outcome

The learner will:

1. be able to produce display pieces and decorative items

Assessment criteria

- 1.1 perform operations in line with current professional practices
- 1.2 design display pieces and decorative items for production
- 1.3 produce display pieces and decorative items to design specifications
 - Using construction techniques
 - Using traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - Using culinary science
 - Using contemporary styles
- 1.4 carry out **quality checks** during production of display pieces and decorative items
- 1.5 identify potential faults for a range of display pieces and decorative items
- 1.6 correct pieces and items that do not meet quality requirements.

Range

Professional practices

Appearance, health and safety, working to set timescales adjusting as necessary

Quality checks

Degree of cooking, proportions, size, precision, appearance, temperature, colour, consistency

Learning outcome

The learner will:

2. understand how to produce display and decorative items

Assessment criteria

The learner can:

- 2.1 explain **techniques** for the production of display pieces and decorative items, including
 - Construction techniques
 - Traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - Culinary science
 - Contemporary styles
- 2.2 explain key design **considerations** for display pieces and decorative items
- 2.3 describe how to control time, temperature and environment to achieve desired outcome when producing display pieces and decorative items.

Range

Techniques

Addition of colours and flavours, use of setting agents, sugar boiling, chocolate tempering, extension of piping, extension of moulding

Considerations

Evaluate, measure and compare against quality standards.

Learning outcome

The learner will:

3. be able to finish display pieces and decorative items

Assessment criteria

- 3.1 finish display pieces and decorative items
 - Using construction techniques
 - Using traditional, classical and modern skills and techniques
 - Using culinary science

- Using contemporary styles
- 3.2 check the finished product meets dish requirements
- 3.3 **store** display pieces and decorative items correctly.

Range

Finishing methods

Cooked sugar/isomalt (bubble, piped, pulled, spun, poured), piping, chocolate (motifs, piped, acetate), nougatine

Storage procedures

Temperature and humidity controlled, date labelling, covered, position, stock rotation, vacuum packing

Advanced skills

Use tools and equipment with precision and speed, refinement of techniques

Learning outcome

The learner will:

4. understand how to finish and the costs of producing display pieces and decorative items

Assessment criteria

- 4.1 describe finishes for display pieces and decorative items
- 4.2 calculate costs for producing display pieces and decorative items.

Unit 326 Produce display pieces and decorative items

Supporting information

Links to other qualifications and frameworks

City & Guilds has identified the connections to other qualifications. This mapping is provided as guidance and suggests areas of overlap and commonality between the qualifications. It does not imply that candidates completing units in one qualification are automatically covering all of the content of the qualifications listed in the mapping.

Centres are responsible for checking the different requirements of all qualifications they are delivering and ensuring that candidates meet requirements of all units/qualifications. For example, units within a qualification may be similar in content to units in the NQF qualification which the candidate may have already undertaken and this may present opportunities for APL.

This qualification has connections to the

- Level 3 Diploma in Hospitality Supervision and Leadership (NVQ)
- Level 3 N/SVQ in Professional Cookery.

See individual units for specific links.

Literacy, language, numeracy and ICT skills development

This qualification includes opportunities to develop and practise many of the skills and techniques required for success in the following qualifications:

- Functional Skills (England) see www.cityandguilds.com/functionalskills
- Essential Skills (Northern Ireland) see www.cityandguilds.com/essentialskillsni
- Essential Skills Wales (from September 2010).

There might also be opportunities to develop skills and/or portfolio evidence if candidates are completing any Key Skills alongside this qualification.

Unit 327 Exploring gastronomy

UAN:	Y/506/1728
Level:	3
Credit value:	11
GLH:	60
Relationship to NOS:	This unit is linked to the Hospitality and Catering NOS.
Endorsement by a sector or regulatory body:	This unit is endorsed by People1st
Aim:	The aim of this unit is to enable the candidate to develop the necessary knowledge and understanding of the principles of the dining experience. It covers the influences of the impact of gastronomy including cultural, religious, geographic location, transportation of commodities, science and technology. Candidates will also investigate suppliers of produce, and understand the benefits of sourcing food locally where possible. The candidate will need to evaluate the factors that contribute to a dinning experience and how customer needs differ.

Learning outcome

The learner will:

1. be able to understand the influences on eating and drinking culture

Practical Skills

- 1.1 evaluate dining experiences
- 1.2 investigate the supply of commodities
- 1.3 define the term **gastronomy**
- 1.4 identify the **factors** that make a good dining experience
- 1.5 identify different meal types and dining experiences
- 1.6 explain the **relationship** between customer needs and different types of dining experience
- 1.7 identify the types of **beverages** that complement different foods
- 1.8 explain the influences of different **cultures/religions** on eating and drinking

- 1.9 explain how **science and technology** have affected eating and drinking
- 1.10 explain the influence **changes in lifestyles** have had on eating and drinking
- 1.11 describe the influence of the media on eating and drinking
- 1.12 describe the contributions of **individuals** who have made significant impact on professional cookery
- 1.13 explain the **considerations** to take into account when choosing suppliers
- 1.14 describe the effect **geography** has on local produce
- 1.15 explain the impact that the development of **transport/ transportation** has had on food.

Range

Dining experiences

Fine dining, pub restaurants, traditional pubs, bistros, brassieres, chains, themes, ethnic, fast food, take away, institutional

Gastronomy

The influences on eating and drinking, the relationship between culture and food, art and/or science of eating and drinking

Factors

Setting, ambience, menu, food, drink, food service, wine service, style (design), reception, technical ability and awareness, execution, perceived value

Meal types

Breakfast, lunch, afternoon tea, dinner

Dining experiences

Fine dining, pub restaurants, traditional pubs, bistros, brassieres, chains, themes, ethnic, fast food, take away, institutional

Relationship

Value and worth, hierarchy of need, perceptions and expectations, reputation, consistency, standardisation (maintaining)

Beverages

Alcoholic/non-alcoholic

Cultures/religions

Related skills/methods/foods: British, French, Italian, Indian, Chinese, pan Asian, Middle Eastern, South American, USA, Eastern European, etc

Taboo foods (pork, beef, shellfish, alcohol), methods of preparation of commodities (halal, kosher), religious meaning/importance of different foods, different etiquettes of eating and drinking

Science and technology

Shorter ripening times, reduction of fat content in livestock, increased resistance to pests/disease, increased use of fertilisers, increased yields, increased shelf life, GM foods, irradiated foods, intensive farming, ready meals (for individuals/commercial businesses)

Changes in lifestyles

Increase consumption of ready meals, takeaway, supermarket shopping, healthy eating initiatives, organic food, vegetarianism, tourism, fashions/fads, increase in eating out, availability and appreciation of fine foods, income/economy

Media

Television, radio, books, magazines, newspapers, internet

Individuals

Chefs, food writers, restaurateurs

Considerations

Quality/flavour of produce, cost-effectiveness, terms of supply, supply meets demand, hygiene, HACCP, reputation, reliability, ethical considerations (production methods, food miles, sustainability, fairtrade) appropriateness for purpose, impact (economy, environment, quality), opportunities (seasonality, flavour, quality, marketing potential)

Geography

Climate, soil, lakes, river, sea, terrain

Transport/transportation

Different types of transportation, different ways of transportation, availability of commodities

Unit 327 Exploring gastronomy Notes for guidance

This unit is about the 'whole meal' experience including dining, and it is likely that candidates will have a variety of experiences. Candidates are encouraged to visit different dining establishments offering different sorts of cuisine. This will enable the candidate to gain an appreciation of the relationship between food and different cultures and help them appreciate the different styles of service and the relationships between customer expectations and value for money.

Encouraging candidates to eat out and view food from a customer's prospective would also be beneficial and it may be possible for candidates to eat in different types of establishments and share those experiences almost like a mystery diner experience with set evaluation criteria so the group could present to each other their experience in a presentation situation.

Some of the delivery is best delivered in practical context where candidates could prepare and cook dishes from other cultures and experiment with fusion style cookery; taste different types of commodities and test different meal types.

Some of the delivery should be classroom based where the knowledge requirements demand this approach, for example on the subjects of:

- Geography in relationship to not only such topics as climate but also religious and cultural influences,
- Transportation of food and the impact that this has upon the availability of food items,
- Science and technologies' influence on the quality of commodities and trends in the current climate, for example the increase in popularity of mutton since the outbreak of Foot and Mouth a few years ago and the campaign that followed.
- Changes to people's lifestyle and how this has affected people eating habits as well as their expectation about the type of food they want to eat and the variety of food available.

On the delivery of the beverage aspect of the unit, guest speakers (for example on speciality teas, coffee drinks, chocolate) are encouraged. For alcoholic drinks learners will need to have a broad understanding of wines and spirits as well as mixtures for example cocktails and the ingredients used to produce these drinks. The candidates will need to gain an appreciation of presentation of different drinks including accompaniments, glasses and mixing techniques.

With ever increasing customer expectations and media coverage of the food chain, the purchasing of commodities and their importance not only to the finished dish and cost but also to the customers has never been greater. It is important that Chefs have an appreciation of the commodities used and the link between the food item the environment and the customer.

Guest speakers from local employers and visits to local restaurants, hotels and conferences should be encouraged to ensure teaching and learning is contemporary with industrial trends.

Practical tasks could be used to consider the quality and flavour of food particularly speciality produce. Theory lessons should include the economical aspects of food transportation and the impact that this has again upon the environment and quality of food.

If candidates visit different establishments with careful planning it would be logical for them to consider, review and evaluate prices charged to the customers, willingness to pay when they are confident of food sources and any impact that this has on price and quality.

The internet provides a good source of study for candidates on different types of commodities and the premium paid for speciality produce. It will also provide a potential useful source of identifying produce and enable them to consider the benefits of purchasing locally and the impacts that this has upon the economy, environment, quality, menu selection and the opportunities that this presents to establishments.

It is essential that the delivery of this unit is not solely designed to equip candidates to successfully complete the external assessment. The teaching must encompass wider learning opportunities demonstrating depth, coherence and highlighting valid conclusions.



Appendix 1 Relationships to other qualifications

Links to other qualifications

Mapping is provided as guidance and suggests areas of commonality between the qualifications. It does not imply that candidates completing units in one qualification have automatically covered all of the content of another.

Centres are responsible for checking the different requirements of all qualifications they are delivering and ensuring that candidates meet requirements of all units/qualifications.

This [these] qualification[s] has [have] connections to the:

- Level 2 N/SVQ in Writing Handbooks
- Level 3 Certificate in Editing Handbooks
- Level 2 Award in Proof Reading

Literacy, language, numeracy and ICT skills development

This [these] qualification[s] can develop skills that can be used in the following qualifications:

- Functional Skills (England) see www.cityandguilds.com/functionalskills
- Essential Skills (Northern Ireland) see www.cityandguilds.com/essentialskillsni
- Essential Skills Wales see www.cityandquilds.com/esw



Appendix 2 Sources of general information

The following documents contain essential information for centres delivering City & Guilds qualifications. They should be referred to in conjunction with this handbook. To download the documents and to find other useful documents, go to the **Centres and Training Providers** homepage on www.cityandguilds.com.

Centre Manual - Supporting Customer Excellence contains detailed information about the processes which must be followed and requirements which must be met for a centre to achieve 'approved centre' status, or to offer a particular qualification, as well as updates and good practice exemplars for City & Guilds assessment and policy issues. Specifically, the document includes sections on:

- The centre and qualification approval process
- Assessment, internal quality assurance and examination roles at the centre
- Registration and certification of candidates
- Non-compliance
- Complaints and appeals
- Equal opportunities
- Data protection
- Management systems
- Maintaining records
- Assessment
- Internal quality assurance
- External quality assurance.

Our Quality Assurance Requirements encompasses all of the relevant requirements of key regulatory documents such as:

- Regulatory Arrangements for the Qualifications and Credit Framework (2008)
- SQA Awarding Body Criteria (2007)
- NVQ Code of Practice (2006)

and sets out the criteria that centres should adhere to pre and post centre and qualification approval.

Access to Assessment & Qualifications provides full details of the arrangements that may be made to facilitate access to assessments and qualifications for candidates who are eligible for adjustments in assessment.

The **centre homepage** section of the City & Guilds website also contains useful information such on such things as:

- Walled Garden: how to register and certificate candidates on line
- Events: dates and information on the latest Centre events
- Online assessment: how to register for e-assessments.

Centre Guide – Delivering International Qualifications contains detailed information about the processes which must be followed and requirements which must be met for a centre to achieve 'approved centre' status, or to offer a particular qualification. Specifically, the document includes sections on:

- The centre and qualification approval process and forms
- Assessment, verification and examination roles at the centre
- Registration and certification of candidates
- Non-compliance
- Complaints and appeals
- Equal opportunities
- Data protection
- Frequently asked questions.

Useful contacts

UK learners General qualification information	T: +44 (0)844 543 0033 E: learnersupport@cityandguilds.com
International learners General qualification information	T: +44 (0)844 543 0033 F: +44 (0)20 7294 2413 E: intcg@cityandguilds.com
Centres Exam entries, Certificates, Registrations/enrolment, Invoices, Missing or late exam materials, Nominal roll reports, Results	T: +44 (0)844 543 0000 F: +44 (0)20 7294 2413 E: centresupport@cityandguilds.com
Single subject qualifications Exam entries, Results, Certification, Missing or late exam materials, Incorrect exam papers, Forms request (BB, results entry), Exam date and time change	T: +44 (0)844 543 0000 F: +44 (0)20 7294 2413 F: +44 (0)20 7294 2404 (BB forms) E: singlesubjects@cityandguilds.com
International awards Results, Entries, Enrolments, Invoices, Missing or late exam materials, Nominal roll reports	T: +44 (0)844 543 0000 F: +44 (0)20 7294 2413 E: intops@cityandguilds.com
Walled Garden Re-issue of password or username, Technical problems, Entries, Results, e-assessment, Navigation, User/menu option, Problems	T: +44 (0)844 543 0000 F: +44 (0)20 7294 2413 E: walledgarden@cityandguilds.com
Employer Employer solutions, Mapping, Accreditation, Development Skills, Consultancy	T: +44 (0)121 503 8993 E: business@cityandguilds.com
Publications Logbooks, Centre documents, Forms, Free literature	T: +44 (0)844 543 0000 F: +44 (0)20 7294 2413

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City & Guilds Group

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