
Unit Specification

iUHB334 – Design and create a range of facial hair shapes

Unit reference number: F/618/4188

Level: 3

Guided Learning (GL) hours: 60

Overview

The aim of this unit is to develop learners' knowledge and understanding of advanced barbering skills and techniques in order to create personalised and individual facial hair shapes.

The ability to combine and adapt a variety of different barbering techniques, which includes scissor and clipper over comb, clippers with attachment and freehand are required in this unit. Learners will need to maintain a high level of health, safety and hygiene throughout the unit.

Additionally, learners must reflect the barbering industry in their personal appearance and demonstrate effective communication skills.

Learning outcomes

On completion of this unit, learners will:

LO1 Be able to provide facial hair designs and create a range of facial hair shapes

LO2 Understand how health and safety policies and procedures affect facial hair cutting services

LO3 Understand the factors that influence facial hair cutting services

LO4 Understand the tools, equipment, products and techniques used to cut facial hair

Unit content

LO1 Be able to provide facial hair designs and create a range of facial hair shapes

Prepare for facial hair shaping services

Taught content to include

- Preparation of learners should include:
 - Personal image, ensuring industry standards of dress
 - Clean and hygienic appearance, e.g. avoidance of overpowering odours – tobacco, heavy aftershave/perfume
 - Good communication and listening skills
 - Correct posture with weight evenly balanced
 - Correct personal protective equipment worn
- Preparation of the working area to include:
 - Chair and work area to be clean before the client arrives
 - Chair positioned correctly, including height
 - Adequate work area to allow safe use of electrical equipment, for example, if using clippers to create the shape
 - Products on display to be clear of dust and hair
 - Tools and equipment to be clean and sterilised
 - Electrical equipment to be visually checked before use
 - All tools and equipment to be positioned for ease of use
- Preparation of the client to include:
 - Clean protective garments for the client
 - Visual checks of client's scalp for signs of cuts, sores, abrasions or infections; check the hair for infestations and suitability of service
 - Removal of obstructive jewellery
 - Check client record card (where appropriate) for previous services and client history
 - Check all appropriate tests have been undertaken (if required)

Apply safe and hygienic methods of working throughout services

Taught content to include

- Ensuring there is sufficient stock, which is used appropriately to minimise the wastage of products
- Ensuring products, tools and equipment are correctly handled, stored, clean, readily available and all hygienic precautions are followed to minimise the risk of damage or cross-infection
- Cleansing/sterilising tools and equipment
- Working safely throughout the service to minimise risk, harm or injury to self or others
- Ensuring own good posture is maintained throughout the service
- Ensuring the client maintains the correct posture and comfort throughout the service to avoid a hazard or a risk when cutting the facial hair, for example, a risk of cutting the client's ear if the client's head is not correctly positioned
- Minimising the risk of harm or injury to themselves and others when using electrical equipment
- Ensuring hygienic working practices throughout the service including own personal hygiene, for example, eliminating offensive body odour or strong smell of tobacco
- Making effective use of working time, for example, allowing sufficient time for an effective facial hair cut
- Removing hair cuttings from the client's skin promptly to prevent discomfort or irritation to the client
- Clearing away/sweeping the hair from working area to prevent accidents by slipping on the hair
- Disposing of hair cuttings appropriately into correct receptacle

Consult with clients to confirm the desired look

Taught content to include

- Discussing client's needs and requirements
- Assessing the hair conditions for contra-indications and suitability for cutting services to include:
 - Hair classification
 - Hair characteristics
 - Hair elasticity, porosity, texture, condition, growth patterns and hair length
- Assessing the condition of the skin on the face to assess for contra-indications and the suitability of the cutting service to include:
 - Cuts, sores and abrasions
- Consulting and confirming with the client before cutting commences, to agree the chosen facial hair shape, desired look and expected finished result
- Explaining each stage of the facial hair service to the client
- Agreeing the products, process and possible equipment to be used
- Checking throughout the service to meet the client's needs
- Using visual aids where appropriate, e.g. photos (style book), an internet search for images of facial hair shapes and effects
- The importance of informing the client of the likely cost, duration and expected outcome of the service

Select suitable products, tools and equipment for creating facial hair shapes

Taught content to include

- Products to include:
 - Detangling solution – used to help detangle and prevent knotting during the haircut where appropriate
- Tools to include:
 - Scissors – used to remove length and bulk from the hair. Creates blunt, textured and/or tapered ends to the hair
 - Razors – used to remove all hairs outside the facial hair shape and to create sharp lining out for the facial hair shape
 - Detailers – used to add/complete sculpted beard outlines or designs in the beard area, prior to razoring the final line. Remove fine hair from the collar line prior to razoring or foiling
 - Foils – used to remove all hair stubble from the face, neck and collar line outside the facial hair shape
 - Combs – small tooth comb used to control the hair when cutting. Wide tooth comb used to detangle hair and tail combs may be used to aid sectioning the hair
 - Clippers – used to cut the beard length or create a shape
 - Clipper attachments – added to the clippers allowing the facial hair length to be shortened using different size grades:
 - Grade 1 - 3mm
 - Grade 2 - 6mm
 - Grade 3 - 9mm
 - Grade 4 - 12mm
 - Grade 5 - 15mm
 - Grade 6 - 18mm
 - Grade 7 - 21mm
 - Grade 8 - 24mm
- Equipment to include:
 - Barbering cape – used to protect the client's clothes and the neck area from hair cuttings
 - Neck strips (if used) – placed around the neckline to protect the client from hair clippings around the neck area. Dispose of after use
 - Eye pads – placed over client's eyes when creating eyebrow designs, dispose of after use
 - Mirror – used to show the client the sides to confirm the required length to be cut
 - Neck brush – used to remove unwanted hair cuttings from around the client

Design and create a variety of facial hair shapes

Taught content to include

- Consult with the client to confirm the look agreed at consultation prior to and during cutting
- Ensure the client is positioned correctly and at the right height and is adjusted when necessary, for example, when removing the neck hairs outside the beard shape, the head should tilt upwards
- Ensure own posture is correct for the service, e.g. weight evenly balanced
- Work methodically
- Compare hair preparation methods suitable to achieve the desired image, including cutting facial hair shape
- Advantages of cutting hair dry – easier to see natural hair movement and fall, accurately assess actual hair length
- Disadvantages of cutting hair dry – hair may not be clean, less accurate sections, less control, more static, harder to comb
- Choose the most appropriate methods of cutting facial hair depending upon the hair type, classification and characteristics as identified during the consultation
- Cutting methods and techniques
 - Scissor over comb
 - Hair supported by comb when cut with scissors. Produces a soft-layered effect. Often used for very short beard shapes, shortens to less than finger depth, cut to head shape/size or when blending layers
 - Club cutting
 - Creates a blunt end to hair, retains hair bulk and weight, used for both curly and straight hair types
 - Freehand
 - Cutting hair with no tension without holding the hair with the hand, fingers or tools
 - Clipper over comb (if used)
 - Hair supported by comb when cut with clippers. Produces a soft-layered effect. Often used for very short beard shapes blended into the sides, shortens the hair close to the scalp, cut to head shape/size or when blending layers

Provide clients with advice and recommendations on the service(s) provided and the products available

Taught content to include

- Providing aftercare advice regarding the service including potential costs of maintaining the facial hair shape
- The needs and requirements of the client for future services, e.g. guidance timing of when to return to the barbershop for upkeep of the facial hair shape
- Discussing limitations, for example a specific growth pattern, for example, where the hair growth on the client's cheeks is not dense enough to create a specific beard shape, an adapted version will have to be performed
- Providing longevity of the barbering service to help the client achieve the required result at home
- Discussing the client's needs, requirements and lifestyle to provide further advice and guidance on use of home care products
- Discussing client's needs and requirements for future services. As an example, the need to grow a certain part of the hair for developing a new beard shape
- The importance of ensuring the client feels valued and that the service was specifically tailored to their individual needs
- Other services, offers or promotions, for example discount incentives tailored to the service when using a barbershop loyalty card
- Product recommendation
- Reputation and walking advertisement for the barbershop

LO2 Understand how health and safety policies and procedures affect facial hair cutting services

The responsibilities for health and safety in own role

Taught content to include

- Relevant legislation specific to the country of study for cutting, client care, confidentiality and consumer/retail, for the country in which the qualification is taken, which includes: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), consumer rights, health and safety, equality. Health and safety regulations for the country in which the qualification is taken, examples within the United Kingdom would include:
 - The Health and Safety at Work Act
 - The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations
 - Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations
 - Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations
 - Electricity at Work Regulations
 - Reporting Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR)
 - Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations
 - Consumer Rights Act
 - The Consumer Protection Act
 - The Trade Descriptions Act
 - Equality Act
 - Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH)
 - Barbershop insurance requirements, employers liability, public liability, professional indemnity
- Responsibilities for health and safety to include:
 - The reasons why all staff working in the barbershop have a responsibility for the health and safety of themselves and others
 - The barbershop safety regulations to ensure their actions do not put others at risk, which includes all staff, clients and visitors
- Additional factors will include:
 - The reasons why it is important to describe accurately the features and benefits of products and services
 - The reasons and importance for gaining client consent
 - The maintenance of the barbershop environment including:
- The comfort of the barbershop
- Cleanliness of the barbershop to prevent cross-infection via direct or indirect contact
- Provisions and use of workplace equipment – using only products, tools and equipment that are fit for purpose
- Reasons for personal protective equipment (PPE), e.g. using protective barbering capes/collars for clients when completing facial hair cutting techniques
- Making visual checks on all electrical equipment and reporting faults/isolating power, e.g. when using clippers to remove excess hair
 - Ensuring manufacturers' instructions are always followed when using products and equipment associated with the facial hair cutting service

- Responsibilities of reporting certain work-related incidents or accidents, diseases and dangerous occurrences to a senior staff member
- Ensuring the public are not supplied unsafe goods or misleading price indications
- Prevent a false trade description of any goods supplied or offering to supply any goods to which a false trade description has been applied, or making a false statement about the provision of any service
- Ensure that all personal client data records remain safe and confidential
- Update client records following services
- Disposing of waste and hair cuttings correctly

The potential hazards and possible risks that may occur in the workplace and affect services

Taught content to include

- The importance of ensuring that products that might be used for facial hair cutting services are stored, handled and used in accordance to barbershop policy, local bylaws and manufacturers' instructions
- The potential hazards and risks associated with not completing appropriate tests on the client and hair
- Hazards – anything that has the potential to cause harm, e.g. hair cuttings on the floor
- Risks – a chance, high or low, that harm caused by the hazard may occur, e.g. potential for self, client or others to slip on the cuttings
- Working safely throughout the service; an example may include ensuring there is adequate room around the client and no obstruction to the safe use of scissors
- Risk of electric shock when using electrical equipment to enhance the facial hair cutting service, to include potential hazards of trailing wires
- Ensuring use and maintenance of any equipment is monitored, e.g. checking the temperature settings on electrical hand-held equipment to ensure the right temperature setting is selected for the hair type
- Ensuring the client is comfortable and free from harm throughout the service, e.g. removing piercing jewellery that may obstruct the use of tools and equipment when cutting facial hair
- Disposing of waste appropriately to minimise risk of cross-infection and ensure there is no unnecessary risk to the environment, e.g. ensure clean protective garments are freshly laundered for every client
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH), or legislation relevant to the country, including handling and storage of all products, tools and equipment
- The course of action to be taken when accidentally cutting own or client's skin
 - Cut own skin – stop immediately, clean wound, apply pressure to stop bleeding and cover with a plaster
 - Cut client's skin – stop immediately, provide sterile cloth to client to hold against the cut skin, provide a plaster for client to apply. Barber to wash hands to remove blood from own skin, Barber to wear gloves if applying plaster to client cut
- The importance of ensuring a thorough visual check of the hair and facial skin is performed prior to the service to prevent cross-infection, for example ensuring that there is no evidence of impetigo around the mouth area
- Fire – the barbershop's policy in the outcome of a fire and where the assembly point is
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH), including handling and storage of products, e.g. keeping some products away from direct sunlight

The safe and hygienic working methods and practices that must be followed throughout the services

Taught content to include

- Use of clean towels, barbering capes and protective garments for all clients
- The importance of providing personal protective equipment (PPE) for both client and barber, e.g. prevention of cuttings irritating client's skin
- Use of clean and sterile tools equipment for all clients
- Organisation of working area, for example, storing tools safely especially scissors and razors; positioning the client at the correct height
- Avoid trailing wires and spillages from products on the floor, for example, if using a water spray ensure any spillage is wiped up immediately; if using a hand held hair dryer ensure the wires do not cause a hazard
- Avoid hair cuttings on the floor
- The need to store sharp objects safely, for example, return scissors to closed case after use

Explain the importance of questioning clients prior to and during services

Taught content to include

- To ensure the client's expectations are met by understanding the client requirements and their expectations of the chosen finished style
- To ensure that the client feels valued, for example if references are made regarding their comfort and head position
- To ensure the amount of hair to be cut is agreed when creating the facial hair shape
- To provide the opportunity for the client to ask questions
- To check that the client is comfortable
- To ensure the client understands the process
- To gain information on how they maintain their hair, lifestyle and commitment to the style
- The legal significance of client questioning and the recording of client's responses to questioning

Explain the importance of preventing cross-infection and cross-infestation

Taught content to include

- How to avoid cross-contamination, cross-infection or infestation, for example, the use of correct sterilising and disinfecting methods for all tools and equipment
- Ensuring the client's face and hair are checked prior to the facial hair cutting service
- Avoidance of cross-contamination, for example, using unclean tools or protective garments from one client could contaminate the next clients' skin, hair or scalp
- Ensuring the professional barbershop image is maintained, for example, reputation and possible legal challenges

LO3 Understand the factors that influence facial hair cutting services

Factors that may influence the services provided

Taught content to include

- Hair classification

Hair classifications table			
Type 1: Straight hair	1A - Fine/thin	1B - Medium	1C - Coarse
	Straight	Straight with volume	Straight difficult hair
Type 2: Wavy hair	2A - Fine/thin	2B - Medium	2C - Coarse
	'S' pattern	Frizzy 'S' pattern	Very frizzy 'S' pattern
Type 3: Curly hair	3A - Fine/thin	3B - Medium	3C - Coarse
	Soft curl	Loose curl	Tight curl
Type 4: Very curly hair	4A - Fine/thin	4B - Medium	4C - Coarse
	Tight coiled curl pattern	'Z' pattern and spring curl	Tight 'Z' pattern

- The factors that must be taken into account when undertaking facial hair shaping services to include:
 - Density – this is defined as the number of hairs on the scalp and the skin on the face and will affect the choice of tools, cutting method(s) and possible products used and the time of the service
 - Texture – the circumference of an individual strand of hair. Hair can be fine, medium or coarse. Coarse hair has the largest circumference, and fine hair has the smallest. Texture may affect the porosity of the hair and some beard shapes may need adapting according to the required facial hair shape
 - Porosity – this relates to the condition of the cuticle. Porosity levels are caused by both chemical and physical damage. Cuticles which are raised and feel rough, and may tangle when haircutting, are known as porous and will absorb water and products more easily and unevenly when applying finishing products after cutting the hair
 - Elasticity – this relates to the condition of the cortex layer of the hair. Elasticity levels are affected by how the hair is treated and the condition it is in. Hair should stretch and return to its normal size, this indicates the hair is in good condition hair and no damage to the cortex. If hair stretches and snaps or does not return to its original length this indicates internal damage to the cortex
 - Growth patterns – this relates to the direction the hair grows from the skin and may influence the desired finish. Selecting the correct cutting techniques may help overcome a difficult growth pattern to enhance the facial hair shape
 - Head and face shape and size – this relates to the overall shape and size of the client's head and includes any specific features. When cutting facial hair shapes, it is important to ensure that the client has a shape which suits their overall appearance
 - Lifestyle – this is about the client's everyday activities and working patterns, e.g. it is important the client can manage the chosen haircut
 - Hair length – this will affect the general condition of the hair e.g. cutting the hair may improve the overall hair condition

Dealing with influencing factors

Taught content to include

- Hair classifications and characteristics may influence the facial hair cutting methods, and techniques employed. These factors may also affect the possible desired facial shape, to include:
 - Growth patterns – ensuring the hair growth pattern has been accounted for prior to cutting, e.g. the hair may need extra length to weigh it down, or be cut shorter to remedy the issue
 - Density – the amount of hair on the skin will usually influence the cutting method used, e.g. hair that is fine in appearance may require club cutting to help give an overall thicker appearance
 - Texture – as an example, coarse straight hair may require different cutting techniques, e.g. razor cutting or texturising around the hairline for a softer finish
 - Head and face shape and size – as an example, a client with a long face may not be suited to a long beard shape and will be better suited to a beard with more width
 - Lifestyle – will influence the longevity or suitability of a finished facial hair shape, e.g. more maintenance may be required and the client's work/lifestyle may not permit regular visits to the barbershop
 - Hair length – the expectations of the client about either the amount of hair to be removed or the expected facial hair shape can be influenced by the hair length in order to achieve a realistic outcome

Explain the effects of continual close cutting of hair on the skin

Taught content to include

- Locations of in-growing hair
- Visual effect/how to recognise
- Treatment of the effects of in-growing hair
- Complications associated with in-growing hairs
 - Scarring
 - Infection
 - Pigment discolouration

LO4 Understand the tools, equipment, products and techniques used to cut facial hair

Identify the tools, equipment and products available and the effects they achieve

Taught content to include

- Scissors:
 - Used to remove length and bulk, creates blunt, textured and/or tapered end to the hair
- Razors:
 - Used to remove unwanted hair from the beard shape/outline and the collar area
- Clippers
 - Used to remove bulk from coarse or thick hair or to add texture or taper the ends of the hair
- Clipper attachments
 - Used to create different lengths in the beard hair
- Detailers
 - Used to add/complete sculpted beard outlines or designs in the beard area, prior to razoring the final line. Remove fine hair from the collar line prior to razoring or foiling
- Foils
 - Used to remove all hair stubble from the face, collar line
- Cutting comb(s):
 - Used to detangle hair, support hair when cutting, create sections, control hair when cutting
- Equipment to include:
 - Barbering cape
 - Used to protect the client and their clothes from hair cuttings
 - Neck strip
 - Soft paper secured around the neck to keep hair clippings from entering a client's clothes
 - Cotton wool pads
 - Used to keep hair clippings from entering the eyes
 - Back mirror
 - Used to show client the sides of the facial hair cut – may be used during consultation to discuss possible finished hair length or beard shape effect
 - Neck brush
 - Soft brush that removes excess hair from client's collar line and face

Describe the correct use and maintenance of cutting tools and equipment

Taught content to include

Tools to include:

- Scissors
 - Held between third finger and thumb. When combing the hair, the thumb should be removed from the scissors. Only move the thumb when cutting hair
 - Maintain by removing loose hair, wipe clean, sterilise, store in an appropriate pouch, and sharpen if required, only use for cutting hair
 - Keep oiled
- Razors
 - Held between thumb and first finger with the tang hooked by the fourth finger, ensure the skin is held taught when using the razor on the skin
 - Maintain by disposing of blade in sharps box or approved appropriate dispenser. Avoid touching the blade
 - Sterilise after every service; use new blades on each client
- Clippers
 - Held between thumb and fingers, generally in the palm of the hand
 - Maintain by removing loose hair, wipe clean, sterilise, store in appropriate pouch, only use for cutting hair
 - Spray with proprietary sterilising/detergent sprays between clients
 - Keep oiled
- Clipper attachment
 - Maintain the attachments/grades by removing loose hair, wipe clean, sterilise, store in appropriate pouch, only use for cutting hair
- Detailers
 - Held between thumb and fingers, generally in the palm of the hand.
 - Maintain by removing loose hair, wipe clean, sterilise, store in appropriate pouch, only use for cutting hair
 - Spray with proprietary sterilising/detergent sprays between clients
 - Keep oiled
- Foils
 - Held between thumb and fingers, generally in the palm of the hand.
 - Maintain by removing loose hair, wipe clean, sterilise, store in appropriate pouch, only use for cutting hair
 - Spray with proprietary sterilising/detergent sprays between clients
- Cutting comb(s)
 - Held between thumb and first finger
 - Maintain by cleaning combs of hair clippings, wash and dry or place in sterilising solution, store in clean receptacle/area

Equipment to include:

- Barbering cape
 - Used to protect the client and their clothes from hair cuttings
 - Maintain by washing and drying after every use

- Neck strip
 - Soft paper secured around the neck to keep hair clippings from entering a client's clothes
 - Dispose of after use
- Cotton wool pads
 - Used to keep hair clippings from entering the eyes
 - Dispose after use
- Back mirror
 - Used to show the client the sides of the facial hair cut – may be used during consultation to discuss possible finished hair length or beard shape effect
 - Maintain by cleaning for smear-free reflection, store at the workstation
- Neck brush
 - Soft brush that removes excess hair from client's collar line and face
 - Maintain by washing in warm soapy water, rinse and dry thoroughly

Explain the importance of employing correct technique during services

Taught content to include

- Working with the natural fall/movement of the hair, including hair patterns
- Weight distribution of the hair to ensure the expected shape can be achieved
- Adapting techniques where required to consider any specific hair growth patterns, e.g. whorl
- Using the correct cutting method(s) for hair type and classification
- Using the correct cutting method(s) to achieve the desired beard shape
- Holding the hair at the correct tension to create the beard shape or blend into the hair
- Holding the comb at the correct angle to the head
- Using correct angles when cutting

Describe the types of traditional and current facial hair shapes

Taught content to include

- Sideburns
 - Sideburns grow from the hair line by the ear and face down in front of the ear. They can be shaped in a variety of ways to personalise a look
- Original moustache
 - The original moustache sits just above the top lip and does not cover the lip
- Chevron moustache
 - The Chevron moustache covers your entire top lip
- Horseshoe moustache
 - The Horseshoe moustache has long side bars pointing downward the edge of the chin
- Goatee beard
 - The Goatee beard will also be referred to as a “Circle beard”. Goatee’s are formed by a chin patch merging with the moustache
- Royale beard
 - A Royale beard is defined by a moustache anchored by a chin strip with the hair between them removed
- Goatee without moustache
 - A Goatee without moustache involves using a trimmer to outline the shape of the beard on the chin only
- Van Dyke beard
 - A Van Dyke beard is a full goatee shaped to a triangle with the tip of the beard on the chin, with detached moustache
- Short boxed beard
 - Short boxed beards have thin, neatly trimmed sides, linked to a moustache by a thin narrow strip
- Balbo beard
 - The Balbo beard is shaped without sideburns and usually has a floating moustache
- Anchor beard
 - Pointed anchor beards trace the jawline and are always paired with a moustache
- Mutton Chops beard
 - The Mutton Chops beard has long sideburns that connect to a Horseshoe moustache
- Gunslinger beard and moustache
 - A Gunslinger beard is a horseshoe moustache that connects to the shape of the jawline and links to the side burns
- Chin strip
 - A Chin strip is a vertical line of hair from the middle of the mouth down to the chin
- Chin strap style beard
 - A beard with no moustache, the beard follows the chin line links to thin sideburns
- Full beard
 - A Full beard covers the face and chin and often grows down to the “Adam’s apple”

Describe the problems that may occur during services and ways in which they can be resolved

Taught content to include

Problem	Possible solution/resolution
Contra-indication found	Do not begin the service or, if started, stop service. Encourage client to rebook, provide appropriate advice for treatment or referral for the contra-indication.
Client changes mind about the amount of hair cut off or the shape of the beard	Prevent happening by effective communication, consultation and use of visual resources before the beard cut begins. During the beard cut, reassure client and confirm approval of cut hair length by explaining the haircut progression. Agree solution.
Cut own skin	Stop immediately and clean wound, apply pressure to stop bleeding, cover wound with plaster.
Cut client's skin	Stop immediately, provide sterile cloth to client to hold against the cut skin, provide plaster for client to apply. Barber to wash hands to remove blood from own skin. If applying plaster to the client's cut the Barber should wear gloves.
Sides uneven on finished beard shape	Check chair height and client's posture. Ensure client sits straight in seat, visually check the length of each side using the comb as guide and the mirror to correct the shape.
Hair will not lie correctly around a growth pattern	The hair in growth pattern may require extra length to weigh it down or need to be cut shorter to remove the problem.

The importance of providing clients with advice and recommendations on the service(s) provided and products available

Taught content to include

- To ensure the client feels valued and that the consultation was specifically tailored to their individual needs
- To help clients maintain and achieve the required result at home
- Guidance on when to return for a maintenance cut
- The reasons for using specific products at home, for example, to help the client recreate the beard shape and style
- Reputation and walking advertisement for the barbershop
- To provide advice and guidance on other products and services to enhance the beard shape

Assessment requirements

Learners must complete all assessment requirements related to this unit:

1. Service portfolio
2. Beard shape collection

1. Service portfolio

Learners must produce a service portfolio which is required to be completed under the supervision of a lecturer who must monitor the quality of the services performed throughout the learners' training.

The performance of learning outcome 1 must be demonstrated as part of all technical observations and will be recorded on **at least 6 occasions**. The facial hair cutting techniques should be conducted on a range of new and existing clients and include:

- Club cutting
- Freehand cutting
- Scissor over comb
- Precision cutting
- Clipper over comb

The learner is required to complete a beard shape collection. This beard shape collection must be presented in a hard copy format (not digital) and must include different types of facial haircut finishes; i.e. classic cutting beard shapes modified, emerging beard shapes personalised for the client. The beard shape collection will be internally marked and must be available to view by the external examiner during the practical examination.

The service portfolio must be completed and marked prior to the learner completing the synoptic practical examination.

Document History

Version	Issue Date	Changes	Role
V1.0	10/05/2022	First published	Product and Regulation Coordinator
v2.0	24/06/2026	Rebranding	Development Administrator