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Question 1

A person is guilty of the offence of Burglary under Section 9(1)a if he/she without lawful excuse breaks into a property in order to cause criminal damage to the property, commit an act of theft from the property, and to inflict bodily harm against a person within the property.

Question 2

When an officer arrives at a scene the first thing that he/she should do is assess the scene to get a clear picture of what they are going into. This can include looking for things that may cause harm to another or if there is still a suspect still present who could be potentially dangerous. If assessment shows a risk to the management of the scene, this risk should be dealt with first.

An officer has a duty of care to protect and preserve life over all the people they serve if a person is injured at a scene this should take first a foremost priority over the preservation of evidence and anything that can be done reasonably should be done in order to potentially save that person's life. If there is no life at risk. The officer's duty would then be to preserve evidence until it can be dealt with accordingly to prevent loss or damage or contamination to the evidence.

Throughout the whole process of being at a scene the officer should be doing a dynamic risk assessment constantly in order to monitor things like the risk to others and his/her self. Whilst doing this however, the officer should be constantly updating the control room and other colleagues of the situation that is occurring this is to ensure that everyone is kept aware of the unfolding situation and if other units are needed to support then they can be directed accordingly and the officer will update the control room and information such as position, number of people, potential hostility and if there is any casualties.

Question 3

When referring to evidence the golden hour is put in place to ensure that as much evidence can be recovered as quickly as possible to ensure that it is more reliable when a defendant is taken to court. Evidence collected in the first hour after an incident has been collected is considered as more reliable as there is less opportunity for interference with the same to take place. This does not occur so much in evidence within a dwelling however for exterior crime scenes this can be vital as the evidence may be prone to being destroyed by the wind, rain or the general public. In order to prevent this happening. Within the golden hour a reasonable sized cordon should be put in place to prevent the tampering of evidence by members of the public. The sooner the cordon is put in place the better. Once this has been done evidence should be collected by trained CSI if need be to ensure it reliability within a court scenario. If the golden hour is not breached, the likelihood of getting a

good sample of evidence decreases by the elapsed time, which a defence solicitor may use to their advantage.

Question 4

Section 8 (1) Theft Act 1968 – states that a person shall be guilty of the offence of robbery if he/she takes property belonging to another from their person with the intent to permanently deprive the other of it.

Question 5

Section 1 Criminal Damage Act 1971 – states that any person who, without lawful excuse, intends to destroy or damage the property belonging to another, shall be guilty of an offence.

Question 6

If a statutory offence has been committed, a police constable has the power to arrest a person without warrant if he/she has an honest held belief that that person committed the offence under Section 24 PACE 1984

Question 7

We are governed by the PACE code of Practice when making an arrest. The necessity criteria for making a lawful arrest is for a police constable to provide the necessity for the arrest. This must be given at the time of arrest and are as follows to effect a prompt and effective investigation, prevent disappearance, prevent obstruction, protect public decency, prevent harm, and prevent loss or damage, to ascertain a person's address and name

Question 8

There are several pieces of legislation that governs the police for use of force. This includes section 117 PACE Act 1984, Under Common law a person has a pre-emptive strike if they come under attack, under Section 3 of the Criminal Justice Act, The human rights act and also the immigration act provides legislation giving police officers powers over use of force.

Question 9

A person must be told that they are under arrest and for what they have been arrested for as well as the appropriate 'when questioned caution' and finally they must be told the necessity for their arrest.

Question 10

All NDM, Information and intelligence, develop a working strategy, powers and policy, take action and review, evaluate

The National Decision Model (NDM) is a model implemented in order to unify the way that police make arrests and how they decide how they go about an investigation. At centre of the NDM is the code of ethics which is what governs the police and how they go about their lawful duties. The rest of the NDM can be split into five different categories, these are: information and intelligence, develop a working strategy, powers and policy, take action and review, evaluation.

Information and intelligence looks at what information the police already have in relation to an incident. This could be on the Police National Computer (PNC) or other police databases. Information is referred to in the police as unsensitised intelligence. This means the information that they have received is not yet tangible as it has not gone through the 3x5x2 system. Once the information has passed through the model it then is classed as intelligence as it is sanitised and has been through the police systems and the 3x5x2 model and has proven to be tangible. Any other information is then collated to create a bigger picture of the scenario.

Developing a working strategy looks at how you wish to go about implementing a change for a better outcome. There can be more than one working strategy and can be referred to as backup plan. Once several working strategies have been developed it is then decided at the time what the best one to carry out will be.

After this the powers and policies that are available to you to be able to carry out your working strategy are brought to light. This could mean that you need to think of the Legislation that is going to allow you to carry out an arrest for example, or whether you are going to need to obtain a warrant from a magistrate in order to effectively carry out the working strategy.

Then, you would take action and review, this would involve carrying out your working strategy after taking into consideration your information and intelligence and your powers and policies and review whether it review whether you believed it had worked or not.

Finally, you would evaluate the actions that you have taken and take into consideration what you might do next time in order to ensure that it is carried out in a better and more timely manner or in order to gain a better result.

Question 11

Section 17 of PACE 1984 allows officers to search a person's place of abode without warrant if they believe that there is a genuine risk to life or if there is potential for evidence to be lost in the time it takes for a Section 18 search to be authorised.

Question 12

Section 32 of PACE Act 1984 gives a police constable the powers to search a person who has been placed under arrest for anything that could aid in his/her escape, cause harm to his/herself or others around or to prevent the loss, damage or tampering with evidence that may be about that person.

Question 13

A call handler may use SHACKS in order to grade a call as well as other models. SHACKS looks at a person's and what they have witnessed for most call handlers this will mainly be what they have heard and potentially seen if they have access to CCTV. This can have a great impact on what category they grade the incident at. The grading system works on a 1-5 grading scale with a G1 call being the most serious offence that requires an urgent police assistance down to a G5 call which can

be attended at a later time and there isn't much of a perceived risk associated with the call. The call handler will be able to determine the grading required based of a person's tone of voice as well as what is going on around them whilst they are on the phone.

Question 14

If a person is described as vulnerable, it means that they could potentially be more susceptible to crime and forms of harassment. If a person is defined it usually means that they have one or more protected characteristics, such as: age, gender, sexual orientation, race and religion, belief etc.

Question 15

Anti-social behaviour is defined as any act which has the ability to cause a person to fear harm, threat of harm or distress or harassment.

Question 16

Section 35 dispersal order, rank of inspector or above to disperse a group of people from an area for up to 48 hours.

A section 35 dispersal order is authorised by a person rank of inspector or above and gives a police constable the power to order a person away from a designated area because of their behaviour for a period of time up to 48 hours, however the maximum time frame can be limited by the authorising inspector or rank higher.

Question 17

There are several consequences that a victim can face due to ASB such as:

- Feeling of exclusion
- Embarrassment
- Upset
- Lack of control
- Insecurity
- Isolation
- Anxiety
- Depression

Question 18

Evidence based Policing (EBP) defines the way the police investigate crime. EPB looks at using proven evidence in order to prove a person's guilt or innocence in a court of law. Evidence can be anything that is relevant to the cause and should always be taken at the earliest possible convenience. EPB looks to outline with as much accuracy as possible who or what has committed an offence against an act of law. EBP seeks to get the best evidence possible to prove evidentially that a person may or may not be guilty of a crime as person is innocent until proven guilty.

Question 19

There are several different models that can be adapted for the use in order to solve crime some of which are PAT, EPAT, RAT, OSARA and a multi-agency approach. PAT or the PAT triangle works on the principle that if one of the sides of the triangle is removed then an offence cannot or hasn't been committed. The three sides are; an offender/suspect, a victim and a location. These are believed to be the three factors that influence crime and if one of these is removed then crime will cease to exist.

Question 20

A critical incident is an incident that is unfolding as time goes by and needs urgent attention in order to prevent the loss or damage to property and to prevent the loss of life. A critical incident can be declared by any emergency service and anyone working for that emergency service, however this does not necessarily mean that a critical incident would be the same for each emergency service. An example of a critical incident for the police would be a terror threat and would require a large response to such an allegation in order to prevent loss of life.

Question 21

Any constable who beyond reasonable doubt, believes that a person has committed an offence has the right to stop and search the individual in order to look for and confiscate any prohibited articles in contravention of the offence he/she is searching for.

Question 22

GO W I S L E Y

The officers must provide prior to the search being commenced the following; the officer must tell the person that they have been detained for the purpose of a search, the officer must provide their warrant card if they are not in uniform in order to prove identity, they must identify themselves to the person by name, they must tell the person what station they are based at, they must be given the legal grounds for the search and they must also be told they are entitled to a legal copy of the search and this can be collected from the station that the officer is based at within three months of the search being carried out.

Question 23

A person is guilty of an offence if he/she is suspected beyond reasonable doubt to be in possession of a controlled substance and intend to supply the product.

Question 24

The national intelligence model or NIM is a standardised framework for which intelligence is shared amongst the policing community whether it's on a local or national scale. The ways in which the information is or who it's shared with is dependent on whether that person is needed to know the information. If they do then it can be escalated and the way it is done is through a triangle format. At the base of the triangle it would be shared within the force between two or more BCU's within the force and may be transferred by a local intelligence officer. If the need is for the information to be shared between two different forces then this is shared by the force intelligence officer in the centre

of the triangle and is shared with the necessary force. If the information needs to be sent nationally for every police force to be known it is given to the national intelligence officer who then shares it through the police and crime commissioner's office.

Question 25

General Data Protection Regulation, Data Protection Act, Fraud Act.

The guidelines with regards to the storing and sharing of a person's personal information is stated above and these are the pieces of legislation that prevent any person who comes into contact with personal information from sharing it unlawfully with someone who is not entitled to view the information.