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Question 1

He or she is guilty Dishonestly appropriates property belonging to another with the intention to permanently deprive another of it.

Question 2

Assess the situation, what risks are there, how many more officers will need, what intelligence is needed, what specialised officers are needed.

Look at if there's a crime if there is what has happened

Look to see if there's any CCTV, witnesses, who's in the area

He must look at what has happened,

Assess risk for everyone.

Look at what intelligence is needed.

Look at what evidence can be gathered.

He must preserve the evidence.

Gather information from witnesses, names address what they've seen.

Preserve the scene by stopping people go onto the scene. Mark the area off.

Seen, heard, action, smell, conversation,

Question 3

The golden hour is a term of saying that the first hour of turning up at the scene where a crime or incident has taken place is the most important hour to collect evidence.

This is because the evidence is still fresh and is yet to be contaminated.

It's very important to make sure that you preserve the evidence by making sure that evidence is gathered by not contaminating. The crime area must be preserved. One officer should be pointed in charge and they should choose a route for coming in and out of the area. Gloves should be worn at all times to stop contamination and for health and safety reasons.

Victims and witnesses should be spoken to as soon as possible if they are there. This should be done before they have chance to speak to another person about what happened as it could fog their minds. They should only tell you themselves what happened. You don't want their statements to be contaminated.

Question 4

If he uses force to do so or immediately before doing so he uses force to steal or to put anyone in fear of being subject to force he is guilty of robbery

Question 5

If he or she destroys or damages property belonging to another, destroys or damages without a lawful excuse or is reckless to whether he or she destroys or damages property they are guilty

Question 6

When a statutory offence has been committed, a constable has the power to arrest by using section 24. A constable has suspicion that a person is about to carry out an offence or already has.

Question 7

Code G covers the statutory power of arrest.

The necessity criteria for carrying out an arrest is I D C O P P L A N.

I- investigation to why you suspect the offender.

D- your arresting the suspected offender to stop disappearance from happening.

C-child or vulnerable adult. There is a child and vulnerable adult that need protection.

O- to prevent any obstruction to the highways.

P-public order, to prevent further public order in an area.

P-to prevent physical injury to themselves or others

L-Loss or damage. To prevent further loss or damage to property.

A-ascertain their address, they refused or gave you an address which you suspected wasn't correct.

N- they wouldn't show you any i.d., or give you their name when asked so this gives you suspicion.

The necessity of the arrest is to prompt a sensitive investigation into the offence the offender was charged with.

EVERYTHING SHOULD BE JPLANE

JUSTIFIED

PROPORTIONATE

LEGAL

ACCOUNTABLE

NECESSARY

ETHICAL

Question 8

To manage conflict police officers rely on
section 117 use of force.

A police constable may use as reasonable force deemed necessary.

Section 3 criminal law act

Right to protect your self.

Common law

Right to self defence.

HMRA.

Question 9

THE NECESSITY OF THE ARREST. WHY THEY ARE BEING ARRESTED.

THE POWERS YOU'VE USED.

IDENTIFICATION AND STATION YOU ARE ATTACHED TO.

CAUTION, TIME OF THE ARREST

THE LEGAL RIGHT THEY HAVE.

Question 10

It's very important to use the NDM in every situation with the police. It's also very important to JPLANE every situation to make sure the right decisions are being made.

The national decision model has the code of ethics at the heart. Everything we believe in is governed by this.

You must gather all the information you can so you're able to look at the situation and find out about it.

You then must assess and look at risk and policy. By doing this you are then able to work out a working strategy.

Then you need to consider what powers are best and what powers you're going to use for this situation.

Then you're going to assess how they would work and would it be a good idea to use the option you're going to.

You would then take action. After you've taken the action you would review it and look at how your action planned worked and what didn't work. What would you change for next time. Or what did work.

This would help with policies and strategies for the future.

Question 11

Section 17 powers

A police officer may enter a premises

To execute a warrant, (believes)

To arrest for indictable offences (believes)

For 6, 7, 8 and 10 of the Criminal Law Act. (believes)

To re-arrest someone who is at lawful and large (believes)

To save life and limb (suspects)

Question 12

A police officer can enter a premises of a person who's been arrested somewhere other than a police station if they believe that he could be of danger to themself.

If they believe D I E

Danger to himself, implicate any evidence or could escape.

32 a is a person

32 b is a premises.

Question 13

T H R I V E

THREAT

Harm

RISK

INJURY

VUNERABILITY

E

CALLS are graded 1-5

1 being emergency, straight away response

2 being a response within 2 hours

Question 14

Vulnerable means a person who is less capable and able .

This could be due to there

Age, disabilities, mental health, race, sex status

Question 15

Defined as unwanted rowdy hostility in a area. This makes people feel unsafe.

Question 16

Section 35 anti-social behaviour crime and policing act 2014 Is a power that can be used in a area/location where a lot of unwanted anti-social behaviour takes place. This will stop a person or a group of people being allowed in a area for a certain amount of time/days/months due to the anti-social behaviour happening in the area. This is to prevent this and to try and stop communities feeling unsafe by what has been going on. If this is ignored then other powers will be assessed to what can be done and people could be arrested.

Question 17

Anti-social behaviour can be looked at as a signal crime which can point out insecurities in neighbourhoods

Anti-social behaviour can affect people by:

Making them feel unsafe in their own communities.

Make them feel isolated

Make them suffer with depression

It could give the location/area a bad name.

People can suffer with anxiety.

Could cause the broken window effect.

If police don't solve the situation it will stop people trusting them and they will no longer report incidents which could lead to bigger more serious crimes.

It can cause people to be withdrawn

Question 18

Question 19

POPS. Pops is used in communities. It stands for PARTNER ORIENTATED POLICING.

Partner orientated policing looks at away to solve a problem in a community and society by looking at the route of the problem. Communities are then able to work together as a team to solve the situation. If we target the situation by the route of the crime instead of just receiving a call, going to the call and using powers for the situation.

Then by targeting the route of the problem were able to prevent small anti-social behaviours turning in to more serious offences and crimes. We are also able to keep a close eye on what situations are occurring. We can look at how we can resolve the situation. What work and what did not so we can resolve it. We then know what's been used and what hasn't.

We can use OSARA to be able to look at how we can solve situations.

PAT AND RAT AND SMART are also problem-solving models we can use too.

Occurring: what is happening in the area? Why is it happening? Example anti-social behaviour in a park

SCANNING: looking at the problems in the area. You can use SMART here.

ANALISE. What area, Whos in the area, RAT: ROUTINE,ACTIVITY,THEORY

Resolve: how can we resolve the situation, PAT: PROBLEM ANALYSIS TRIANGLE.

ANALYSE: What was the result of the situation, was the situation resolved, what's been learnt by this.

RAT: is a Routine Activity Theory. It looks at the VICTIM, OFFENDER and LOCATION.

By looking at this we can see that if these three come together then were more then likely to have a crime happen. If were able to take one of the elements away then the crime is less likely to happen as all three have to be present.

PAT: PROBLEM ANALYSIS TRIANGLE. PAT puts the VICTIM OFFENDER LOCATION, in a shape of a triangle. If a guardian looks after the victim, a manager looks after location and the offender is looked after too. Were able to analyse the situation continuously to be able to get to the route of the situation. If we remove one element, there is a higher chance that the crime will not happen.

We can also use SMART to help solve problems. SMART looks at :

Statistics: whats whappening,why,where,when.

Measurable: how can we measure whtas been happening. What have we put in place to do this.

Accurate: how accurate is the information, the situation.

Reasonable: was what we did a good way of analysing the situation? Did it work?

Timely: was we able to stick to the time. Weeks/months. Has it worked? Was it cost effective

Question 20

A critical incident is defined as a incident that is life threatening.

A inspector can define an incident as crytical

Question 21

Section 1 pace 1984

Allows a police constable to search a person or a vehicle in a public place if they have suspicion that a person is carrying on them,

Stolen or prohibited articles,

Prohibited Fireworks,

Or sharply bladed or pointed objects.

Question 22

GROUND'S you have suspected

OBJECT you are looking for

WARRANT CARD, if you're not in uniform

IDENTIFICATION

STATION, which the officer is attached too.

ENTITLED TO A COPY of the search

LEGAL POWERS which you have used to do the search

YOU MUST EXPLAIN WHY THEY HAVE BEEN DETAINED

Question 23

A person is guilty of the offence of supplying illegal substances if

A police constable finds that they have under their controlled possession controlled drugs with intent to supply.

Question 24

NIM is a national intelligence model that is used to continuously gather information from lots of different resources that the police use. eg, CCTV, witnesses, known sources, RIPA surveillance. The information goes through the system so we are able to access what information is real and what is not.

Every bit of information gathered goes through the NIM and is cleaned and relevant information is kept and marked so we are able to use it. Relevant true information then is turned into intelligence.

We are then able to use intelligence on our systems to help with crimes in locations and communities.

The intelligence is graded by the 3x5x2 system.

The information and intelligence then goes towards helping create policy's and working strategy's that were all able to work together as a force to put across.

Question 25

Police must only gather information for a policing reason

Information must be relevant.

Only relevant information is to be kept all information not needed must be destroyed in a relevant way.

If information is contaminated it is no good.

If anyone is to access information without a policing reason this is classified as misconduct and disciplinary action will be taken.