

Name: Harry Edgeworth

Force Number: PC 8009 South Wales Police

Student Number: 2031221

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Question 1

A person driving a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road must stop the vehicle on being required to do so by a constable in uniform or a traffic officer.

A person riding a cycle on a road must stop the cycle on being required to do so by a constable in uniform or a traffic officer.

If a person fails to comply with this section (s.163), he is guilty of an offence.

Question 2

Section 6 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 gives constables the power to administer preliminary tests as long as any of the conditions contained within subsections 2 to 5 apply.

Section 6(4) of the Road Traffic Act therefore gives a constable the power to administer a preliminary test if a constable reasonably suspects that the person:

- Is or has been driving, attempting to drive, or in charge of a motor vehicle on a road or other public place, and
- Has committed a traffic offence whilst the vehicle was in motion.

Question 3

“Driving without due care and attention or reasonable consideration” is an offence contrary to Section 3 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. It states that:

If a person drives a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road or other public place without due care and attention, or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road or public place, he is guilty of an offence.

Question 4

Many criminals use the roads as a mode of transport and therefore the effective use of roads policing can act as an efficient deterrent for criminals engaging in criminal activity. Police have vast powers to stop vehicles on the roads and conduct checks in the powers given to them within the Road Traffic Act 1988.

Question 5

Section 165A of the Road Traffic Act 1988 gives a constable the power to seize vehicles driven without licence or insurance. It states that:

A constable in uniform requires a person to produce his licence for examination under s.164, the person fails to produce them, and the constable has reasonable grounds for believing that a motor vehicle is or was being driven by the person in contravention of Section 87

A constable in uniform requires under Section 165, a person to produce evidence that a motor vehicle is not or was not being driven in contravention of Section 143 (without insurance), the

person fails to produce such evidence, and the constable has reasonable grounds for believing that the vehicle is or was being so driven.

A constable in uniform requires under Section 163, a person driving a motor vehicle to stop the vehicle. The person fails to stop the vehicle or to stop the vehicle long enough for the constable to make lawful enquiries appropriate, or wait for the constable to do so, and the constable has reasonable grounds for believing that the vehicle is being driven in contravention of Section 87 or Section 143.

Question 6

Section 170 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 is defined as:

Owing to the presence of a mechanically propelled vehicle, on a road or other public place an accident occurs by which:

- Personal injury is caused to a person other than the driver of that mechanically propelled vehicle, or
- Damage is caused:
 - To a vehicle other than that mechanically propelled vehicle or a trailer drawn by it,
 - Or to an animal other than one in or on that MPV or any trailer drawn by it,
 - Or to any other property, constructed on, fixed to, growing in or otherwise forming part of the land on which the road or other place in question is situated or land adjacent to such land.

The driver of that MPV must stop and, if required to do so by any person having reasonable grounds for so requiring, give his name and address and also the name and address of the owner and identification marks of the vehicle.

Question 7

The family liaison officer (FLO) is a specially trained police officer or member of police staff who will, in the case of a fatal or near-fatal road traffic collision incident, support the family of the aggrieved and explain the investigation process. They are allocated to the primary family member for all fatal collisions and those that are likely to become fatal. They act as a middle man between the officer in charge of the investigation and the family of the aggrieved. Their role involves, but is not limited to:

- Explaining how the investigation works and what is happening
- They may be the person to deliver the initial death notification to the family
- Assist the investigation team by gathering evidence from the family
- Help support the family of the aggrieved
- Assist the family in cases where there is a strong media presence
- Make referrals on behalf of the family (with their consent) to non-police agencies who may be able to further support them in other ways the FLO can't.
- Manage the withdrawal of family liaison services

Question 8

Section 170 places a duty on drivers to stop and report road traffic accidents, and to give information and documents. It is defined as:

Owing to the presence of a mechanically propelled vehicle, on a road or other public place an accident occurs by which:

- Personal injury is caused to a person other than the driver of that mechanically propelled vehicle, or
- Damage is caused:
 - To a vehicle other than that mechanically propelled vehicle or a trailer drawn by it,
 - Or to an animal other than one in or on that MPV or any trailer drawn by it,
 - Or to any other property, constructed on, fixed to, growing in or otherwise forming part of the land on which the road or other place in question is situated or land adjacent to such land.

The driver of that MPV must stop and, if required to do so by any person having reasonable grounds for so requiring, give his name and address and also the name and address of the owner and identification marks of the vehicle.

So, in conclusion, if a driver is involved in a reportable road traffic collision (defined in section 170(1)), they are required to stop, and if asked by an officer, the driver is required to provide his name and address as well as that of the registered owner of the vehicle.

Question 9

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Question 10

A person who causes the death of another person by driving a mechanically propelled vehicle dangerously on a road or other public place is guilty of an offence.

Question 11

The prescribed limit for drink driving related offences are as follows:

- Breath: 35 micrograms per 100 millilitres
- Blood: 80 millilitres per 100 millilitres
- Urine: 107 millilitres per 100 millilitres

The prescribed limit for drug driving related offences are as follows:

- Cannabis: 2 millilitres of blood per 100 millilitres
- Cocaine: 5 millilitres of blood per 100 millilitres

Question 12

Firstly, a suspect can choose to have a solicitor accompany them when being interviewed. A solicitor's role in the interview is to protect and advance the legal rights of the suspect (their client), as well as providing advice on how they feel their case should best move forward. The right to free and independent legal advice is always available at any time and an interview should be stopped immediately if an unrepresented suspect decides he/she would like to consult with a solicitor.

Secondly, a suspect may have an appropriate adult accompany them when being interviewed. An appropriate adult may be responsible for helping the suspect understand the questions that are asked, as well as helping the suspect understand the general procedure of the interview.

An interpreter may be present, whose responsibility it is to facilitate simultaneous translation of questions and answers between the officer and suspect, and answers vice versa. An interpreter for

the purpose of police interviews should be an authorised one, and not simply a family member of the suspect.

Question 13

PEACE model:

1. Planning and preparation – at this stage we prepare for the interview before it starts, and as it starts we also create rapport with those present in the interview.
2. Engage and explain – The biggest and most important part at this stage is ensuring we read the memo card carefully (before a suspect interview) and that the interviewee is aware of PACE requirements and their rights under PACE. At this stage, we inform the interviewee of the reasons for the interview as well as how it will work.
3. Account clarification and challenge – Listen to initial account, take thorough notes, probe when necessary, keep the interviewee on topic. At this point, we would also challenge if appropriate and note the response after challenge. A challenge is usually a part of a suspect interview as opposed to a witness interview.
4. Closure
5. Evaluation – Evaluate the interview following its conclusion, have we learnt anything, and what could we do better next time?

Question 14

Coercive control is defined as:

A person (A) commits an offence if:

- A repeatedly or continuously engages in behaviour towards another person (B) that is controlling or coercive, and
- At the time of the behaviour, A and B are personally connected, and
- The behaviour has a serious effect on B, and
- A knows or ought to know that the behaviour will have a serious effect on B.

Question 15

The relatively new offence of coercive control is important because up until it's enshrinement in law, there was no formal offence for when a person subordinates someone they are connected with, or cuts off any support they have thus depriving them of their independence.

The creation of the offence in s.76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 acts as a deterrent for those who engage in such behaviour, and also provides victims with reassurance that they can report this behaviour to the Police, and such behaviour is against the law. The recent case of Ruth Dodsworth has highlighted the widespread problem of such behaviour across the UK.

Question 16

Section 46 of the Children Act 1989 provides the police with the power to take children into police protection. It is defined as:

Where a constable has reasonable cause to believe that a child would otherwise be likely to suffer significant harm, they may:

- Remove the child to suitable accommodation and keep them there, or

- Take such steps as are reasonable to ensure the child's removal from any hospital or other place, in which they are being accommodated, is prevented.

Therefore, you could ensure a child's safety with the powers vested to us in this section by removing them from a house which you suspect deprives them of their basic needs such as food and hygiene, and take them to temporary accommodation (provided by social services) to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the child.

Question 17

It is an offence for a person 16 years or over who, having responsibility for a child under 16, wilfully assists, ill-treats, neglects, abandons, or exposes the child in a manner which is likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health.

Question 18

The DASH model is a risk model for all professionals working with victims of domestic abuse, stalking and harassment and honour based violence. It is a commonly used tool for police and non-police agencies when identifying and assessing victims. This model helps decide which cases should be referred to multi agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) and it also helps identify what other agencies may be able to support victims.

Question 19

A public protection notification document (PPN) is an information sharing document which allows officers to record safeguarding concerns when they are identified.

A PPN must be submitted in every domestic abuse and stalking and harassment incident. It is used to update partner agencies and share information they may be unaware of in order for them to provide further assistance to the victim and other vulnerable persons.

An officer will collect any information he/she needs in order to complete the PPN at the scene. Before the end of his/her tour of duty, he/she is required to submit the PPN in full, and providing a risk level at the end. This risk level can be standard, medium or high.

Once the PPN is sent by the officer, it is tasked to the appropriate public protection unit at the respective BCU and the PPN is then shared with partner agencies, if appropriate.

Question 20

A DVPN (domestic violence protection notice) is an emergency non-molestation/emergency notice which is issued by the police upon attending a domestic violence incident. It would be issued to the perpetrator of a domestic abuse case. We would issue a DVPN where the suspect is arrested but released without further action.

The DVPN is effective from the date and time of issue, and it prevents the suspect for a period of 48 hours from returning to a place of residence and having any contact with the victim.

Within 48 hours of a DVPN being issued, an application is made to a Magistrates Court for a DVPO (domestic violence protection order). If the court grants the DVPO, the conditions as previously set within the DVPN can be applied for a further 28 days.

A DVPN and DVPO can provide the victim with the time they need to weigh up their actions and it allows for police and non-police agencies to give the victim the support they need.

Both the DVPN and DVPO contain a condition prohibiting the person from molesting the victim. A breach of any condition set out in a DVPN or DVPO is a criminal offence.

Question 21

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group take advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate, or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity, either in exchange for something the victim wants or needs, and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator (or any facilitator).

The victim of CSE may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual.

Question 22

This scheme allows parents, carers or guardians to ask the police for information about a person who has contact with their child, or a child close to them, if they are concerned the person may pose a risk. It lets you ask the police whether someone who has contact with a child has a record for child sexual offences, or if they pose a risk to the child/children for any other reason.

The police will reveal the suitable details to the person most able to protect the child if they think it is in the child's best interest.

Question 23

Evidential presumptions about consent are found in Section 75(A) and 75(B) of the Sexual Offences Act 2003. If it is proved in court that the defendant did the sexual assault, any of the specified circumstances existed and the defendant knew such circumstances existed, the court can make the presumption that the victim didn't provide consent. The circumstances are:

- Use of violence, or fear of violence being applied
- Unlawful detention
- State of unconsciousness
- Not able to communicate (e.g. disability)
- A substance has been taken without consent, which stupefies or overpowers

Question 24

- The overriding objective of the procedural code regarding justice being done in court is that criminal cases are dealt with justly. This includes:
 - Acquitting the innocent and convicting those who are guilty
 - Dealing with prosecution and defence in a fair manner
 - Recognise and respect the rights of the defendant (Article 6 ECHR)
 - Dealing with the case efficiently and expeditiously
 - Making sure the relevant information is available to court
 - Respecting the interest of all witnesses, victims and jurors
 - Keeping witnesses and victims up to date with any progress on the case in a timely manner which inspires confidence in the criminal justice system

Question 25

According to the additional CPS reading, the 'full code' test is a two stage test applied by a prosecutor when determining whether an offender should be charged with an offence. In summary, it is broadly split in two parts:

Firstly, the evidential stage. At this stage, the prosecutor makes an assessment as to whether there is sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction against a suspect on the respective charge.

If the case passes the evidential stage, it proceeds to the public interest stage. At this stage, the prosecutor should satisfy him/herself that a prosecution is required in the general public interest.

Once a case passes the full code test, a charge can be applied.