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2242 COLLAR NUMBER

04/09/20

1- Section 91a burglary. A person is guilty of burglary if having entered a building or part of a building as a trespasser with intent to steal anything there in, inflict GBH on any persons there in and damage any property there in,

9.1a is the intent to go in into the property so what's in their head the mens rea, whether he steps over a threshold or part of his body is over or he takes anything at the time he still has the intention to enter that building or part of a building to steal, inflict GBH or damage property.

2 when arriving at the scene of a crime a officer should take a moment to assess the scene and calmly approach the situation. A way of doing this is the use of the NDM model. So we would use our code of ethics right from the start be professional in what we are about to do, gather information and intelligence and use that to assess the risks that could occur, think of what powers and policies we can and may have to use, take action to deal with the scene and then review it when complete to see if what we have done worked or could have done better with.

3 the golden hour is vital when dealing and assessing a scene, we need to make sure we give ourselves the best possible outcome to solve a case so that means making sure no evidence is tampered with, making sure those involved are taken care of the right way for e.g if a rape case the victim and suspect need to be kept separate immediately so no more evidence is transferred also if you and your colleague are dealing with this then one take the victim and one the suspect so our evidence or dna is transferred to both of them because as soon as you enter a scene you will always leave some sort of evidence. Make sure the area is corded off so no other people can walk into the crime scene and leave more evidence, take any evidence you believe can be used as evidence and get those bagged ready for confiscation and label them up with your initials. The golden hour is key in playing a vital role in a suspect going to court or even being sentenced bring the justice gap closer to where it needs to be.

4 a person is guilty of robbery if they steal and immediately before doing so and at the time of doing so and in order to do so uses force on any person, or looks to put or seek any person in fear and therefore are subjected to force.

Case law R V DDP a person took a cigarette out of a person's mouth this one not deemed as robbery as he did not use force to take it.

5 a person is guilty of an offence if they without due authority destroy or damage any property belonging to a person or recklessly destroy or damage any property shall be guilty of an offence.

6 when a statutory offence **has been** committed we can use other powers other than arrest like issuing them a summons to appear at court or even just a talking to to, also getting people together to discuss why they committed the crime against the person and how that person now feels about the situation, like a theft crime.

7 under section 24 pace where you have reasonable grounds to believe you know someone has committed an offence or seen them in the act of committing the offence or caught them about to commit an offence you can arrest them under the section 24, after the arrest. So you would handcuff the person using any technique you feel is right at the time, then read him the WHEN caution, after you have read him the when caution its vital you tell him why you have made the arrest and why you think its necessary, so you would give him IDCOPPLAN which is

- To do a prompt and affect investigation as to why the offence has taken place

- Think the suspect may disappear

- To protect a child or vulnerable person

- Obstruction of highway

- Prevent injury to themselves or others

- Public decency

- Loss or damage to property

- Address not ascertained

- Name not ascertained

Then what you have said why ask them do they understand why you have arrested them under section 24 and then take them to custody where once there you have to give the custody sergeant 1 or 2 of the reason why you made the arrest. Also make sure when you are making the arrest make sure is justified proportionate legal accountable necessary and ethical and no conscious bias as made a decision as to why you have made the arrest.

8 when making an arrest if you have to use force you can use section 117 of pace which allows us to use force, section 3 criminal law and common law self-defence, but also when we are making an arrest before you are about to make it happen again we need to be thinking about the factors which could cause us problems in terms of the environment we are in, does the person have any weapons, how many suspects are there, size of the person, but again when dealing with all those remembering or code of ethics we are constantly gathering info and intel, always assessing the risk and dangers knowing what powers and policies we may use like our 117 of pace to use the force if needed, take action when needed and then review it once the situation is dealt with, but again bringing into this also JPLANE. Making sure we used force because it was justified, it was proportionate to do so. Making sure we can legally use force and it was necessary to do so at that time and making sure with was ethical to do so.

9 so when you have given them the WHEN caution after a arrest you need to give them information as to why you have arrested them, so to do this you would give the necessity for the arrest so would use IDCOPPLAN

We arrested you to form a prompt and effective investigation

We think you may disappear

To protect a child or venerable person

Obstruction of a highway

Prevent injury to them or others

Public decency

Further loss or damage to property

Won't give their address

Or won't give their name to check who they really are.

10

The NATIONAL DECISION MODEL is key in everything we as police officers will use on a daily basis. So when dealing with a situation we would use our CIAPPOAR mnemonic which is Code of ethic so what we are about as police officers integrity honesty selflessness reliable helpful then

Gather any information and intelligence so we can deal with the situation as best we can

Asses and risk or dangers that may present themselves

Think what powers and policies we can use

What options and contingencies do we have if things aint going well

Take what action we feel is necessary

And review how it all went and what could you do better for next time.

11- section 17 pace is where we can use this power do enter a property to save life or limb so if we suspect someone needs our help and I honestly believe that person is in danger I can enter that property, also if a persons is at large and I think he is in the property again have good believing the person is there I can enter, also to arrest someone for a indictable offence.

12 section 32 of pace is my power to search someone after an arrest because I believe they have a danger to themselves or others, might try to discard any evidence they may have on them or try and escape from myself. I can do this anywhere other than a police station. If the suspect is female I would try and get a female colleague to perform the search so it's the same sex, if this can't be achieve I would make sure I have another male colleague present and both body cams are on. I would explain to them GOWISELY before I started my search. So I would say my grounds for suspicions as to why I am searching them, the object of my search is to find maybe some sort of evidence I think they may have on them, show my warrant card, give them my identity so my name and also my colleagues and what stations we are working from, legal side of this search explain my pace power tell them they are then entitled to a copy of this search from today up until 3 months and explain to them they are detained for the power of a search. If they had a jacket or outer coat on I would ask them to remove it along with any gloves them may have on, I would make sure the search was a pain

and embarrassing free as possible so making sure I don't take too long making sure they understand why and be professional at all times to save any embarrassment but making sure I perform the search best I can.

13 We can use our National decision making model to assess the risk of a scenario we also have a niche system where we can check if the person in the incident has any previous warning markers like assault police so that straight away could make you think you need more back up to handle the situation.

THRIVE threat harm risk investigate vulnerable engagement

14 a vulnerable person can be any ages, a person may feel vulnerable if they think if they give evidence relating to an offence they could maybe get targeted and victimised, A vulnerable person could be someone who think they are being targeted because of their sex, age, religion, disabilities, race if they feel targeted and vulnerable then its up to the police to help them so we provide that protection to them so they don't feel vulnerable when giving information regarding any incidents that occur,

15 Anti social behaviour in the community can be a big issue this can be from signal crimes in a area such as people vandalising property, drugs issues in public spaces, effects of crimes going up resulting in these signal crimes happening, so to correct these issues having more police presence in the area and making sure we are more visible could bring some of these crimes down, look into why these crimes are happening and how you could change them from happening, we could use the term ATLAS, ASK the community why they think ASB occurring, TEST out any ideas you may have, LEARN from if the test has worked, ADAPT if you need to change it then share any ideas or what you have done to deal with the ASB problems that's been happening.

16 With anti- social behaviour we could use a number of enhanced powers such as dispersal powers so we are asking people to leave the areas affected by ASB for a period of time or we could even close a certain area to fight against the ASB occurring also public notice signs to try and keep people causing the ASB away from the areas like at nights.

17 Anti social behaviour can have a massive affect on people and communities, it could make a lot of people feel vulnerable in their homes, people afraid to leave their homes, ill health people distances them selfs from others in the community but you can also get who think they will take the law into their own hands because they may feel us as police aint doing enough, so its vital we have a great relationship in the community using or policing and communities together scheme for them to know we are doing something about it, making sure they feel safe and protected that they can come to us if they have any information they feel they are worried about sharing, getting the confidence cycle between the police and community will help bridge the justice gap then when dealing with the potential offenders causing the ASB.

18 Evidence based policing is vital in how we can deal with any situations that may occur and how we stop them from happening time and time again. ATLAS is a great way of dealing with his. If there is a problem of say ASB in a community we need to ASK why we think there is a problem happening in the area, come up with a idea on how to stop the problem occurring and then TEST the idea out, LEARN if maybe the idea you have used has worked and try to

ADAPT the idea so it work next time and the SHARE what information you have received in using this approach with the community to say this plan is working and this is the evidence to show it is maybe use figures of how the ASB has gone now since the plan was put into place.

19 there is some great problem solving models that we can use when dealing with a scenario that has occurred like OSARA, PAT, RAT, when dealing with a situation we can use

OBJECTIVE- what is it I want to achieve from this situation

SCANNING- Looking around to see what problems may arise

ANAYLISE- any information you receive or know and how you use this

RESPONSE- how I am going to respond to the information I have received

ASSESSMENT- asses what I have done has worked

PAT problem analysis triangle where you have a offender, location and victim its like the fire triangle if you try and take with one of those elements away you can stop the problem occurring. So that is a great problem solving tool to use when deal with ASB.

20 ASB can have a serious affect on some people and can lead to some extreme circumstance like taking their own life, Fiona Pilkington did this to herself and her daughter because she was a victim of ASB which was dealt with in the correct way.

A critical incident can occurred if the ASB is happening more than 3 times in 3 months so you can do an assessment and declare the person as now vulnerable risk. If this keeps happening and they think their life is in danger then something needs to be done immediately such as tempory homing to take the out of the area, deal with the individuals straight away and keep them banning orders from certain areas and if they enter those areas it can lead to immediate arrest.

21 section 1 of pace is my power to stop and search any person if I believe they may have something on them like a prohibited weapon or drugs

22 Information given to a prison prior to a search would be GO WISELY

My GROUNDS of suspicion

Object of the search

Show my WARRANT card if needed

Give them my IDENTITY

STATION I am working from

LEGAL they are not under legal powers to stay for the search

ENTITLED to the copy of the search

YOU are detained foe a search to take place.

I would also us SHACKS

SEEN

HEARD

ACTIONS

CONVERSATIONS

KNOWLEDGE

SMELL

But you cant go on smell alone as its not enough evidence for a search.

If It was a female then I would ask for a female colleague to come and perform the search, if a female colleague wasn't available then I would make sure there was another colleague present and turn both body cameras on, I would make the search as professional and ethical as I could to not cause embarrassment to the suspect if it was in a public place.

23 it is an offence to supply a controlled drugs or offer to supply a controlled drug to any person who shall be guilty of an offence

24 The national intelligence model is where we can use and share information on three levels to make sure our job as police officers is achieving our goal of providing a safe place, so the three levels are sharing information with our communities and neighbourhood teams information which is happening in the area which we could try to tackle to make the area a safer place, the second level is sharing information and intelligence with our national forces when maybe using surveillance in drug trafficking and they are traveling through different regions of the country then the highest level is international level where maybe a suspect is travelling to different countries and we need to share the information to give them the best knowledge of what's happening and maybe who certain people are.

25

It is vital ourselves and other agencies like social services or schools share vital information regarding certain individuals to make sure they don't end up in positions where they could do harm in the community, for example the soham murders where ian huntly applied for the caretaker role at their school and it wasn't picked up that he had previous convictions that would have stopped him from working at that school which led to the bichard inquiry report which brought in the checks on individuals needed to work in those types of areas around children and vulnerable people. So its vital we share this information and its available to other agencies when they need to look into certain individuals.

