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Question 1

Section 91(a) is Burglary. An offence is committed if any person who enters any building or part building as a trespasser with the intention of

- a) Committing theft or
- b) Committing grievous bodily harm or
- c) Committing criminal damage

Question 2

When arriving at a scene an officer is required to carry out a dynamic risk assessment of the scene, and decide action accordingly. In line with the National Decision Model, the officer will need to take consideration of the police code of ethics at all times, gather information and intelligence, assess and risk the threat consider what powers and policies can be used, devise options and contingencies carry out the action completed and then review the action taken. This is constant cycle at a scene as often more information comes to light and the officers then need to complete the same process based on the circumstances they are confronted with.

Once any threats/issues have been assessed, the police would then be required to ensure they protect life and or property depending on the circumstances. This includes the officers themselves, and it is important that all officers responding are aware of threats to themselves or others. Protection is also important in relation to evidence, as after the protection of life and limb, officers are required to protect any evidence relating to a criminal offence to ensure that the law is upheld fairly and accurately, and a fair investigation can be completed. Destruction of evidence Can be damming for any investigation.

Communication would be required constantly when responding. Officers are required to communicate to the control room, management, other colleagues, perpetrators and victims. Effective communication is of extreme importance as it can often change how someone will respond to you. Treating all people an officer engages with respect can result in better outcomes for all involved.

Question 3

The Golden hour following an incident where all types of evidence is at its best.

In relation to physical evidence, it is likely to still will be intact during this time. The longer physical evidence is left before it is collected means the higher likelihood of it being lost from the

investigation. Depending on where the evidence is, it could be exposed to natural elements, such as rain, wind or other adverse weather conditions. These could cause loss of evidence. In addition to this, evidence which is left exposed longer could be subject to contamination, whether this be from innocent bystanders not aware that they are within a crime scene, removing trace evidence as they walk through a scene, or even people purposely tampering with a scene and or evidence.

The golden hour is also relevant to witness/victim accounts. Ensuring a prompt account gathered from those involved will ensure that the more relevant and accurate account is captured. People will often alter their account after speaking to other witnesses, incorporating their stories together. People are also at risk of forgetting key detail, which could have a detrimental impact on an investigation.

In addition, in cases where crimes are of a more serious nature such as murders and or physical attack, a prompt response can help to ensure life and limb is protected. Responding quickly can often mean saving a life, and being able to then gather an account from the victim in question as to what happened.

Additionally, when attempting to locate an offender, the chances are greater of apprehending them as they will have less opportunity to travel away from the scene, the longer it takes to respond the more possible areas the offender will be able to access making it more difficult for the police to hold that person accountable.

Question 4

Robbery

A person who commits the act of theft, and in order to do so or immediately prior to doing so, uses force, or threatens to use force or puts a person in fear of being subjected to force

Question 5

Criminal damage

A person is guilty of an offence if he destroys or damages property belonging to another intending to cause such damage or destruction, or is reckless as to whether any property is damaged or destroyed.

Question 6

A constable has powers to arrest following as statutory offence under section 24 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984

Question 7

Code C of PACE 1984

Criteria is as follows:

I – Ensure a prompt and effective investigation

D – To avoid an offender disappearing

C – Protection of a child of vulnerable person

O – To prevent obstruction of a highway

P - Preserve evidence

P – To Prevent Physical Injury

L – To Prevent loss or damage

A – To gather a person's Address

N – To gather a person's name

Question 8

Section 117 PACE 1984

Common Law

Section 3 Criminal Justice Act 1954

The Immigration Act

Question 9

Must confirm the grounds of the arrest (what offence has been committed), the police caution and the necessity for the arrest.

Question 10

Code of ethics – This should be considered at all times and at each stage of the national decision model. This is to ensure we are working within the guidelines expected of us as police officers.

Information and intelligence – At this stage we gather as much information and intelligence as possible, to ensure we have a good grasp of the situation. This can be constantly changing, as often more information will come to light the longer as are at a scene.

Assess threat and develop a working strategy – based on the information and intelligence gathered in the previous stage, we will then carry out a dynamic risk assessment of the situation, and gather how the situation can potentially be dealt with.

Powers and Policies – What powers and policies can be used? Is there an arrest/search/use of force power available given the circumstances? If so we would consider this should it need to be used when carrying out any action taken. It is important that we are working within the legal powers and force policies at all times.

Options and Contingencies – Considering all the outcomes of the previous steps, what options do we have in relation to carrying out the plan, and development of a back up plan would be considered at this stage. If the preferred method does not work, it is important that there are other options available.

Take Action – This is the stage where all of the plans in the steps previous are put into action and carried out.

Review – The final stage would be a review of the action taken, and assessing whether the plan worked or not. Findings from this stage can then help determine whether a different approach is required next time, and taking away the positives also. If required the model can go round again until the the desired outcome has been reached.

Question 11

Section 17 PACE

Question 12

Following an arrest, a person can be searched by an officer if the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that a person is carrying stolen goods prohibited fire works, a firearm or a weapon of offence.

Question 13

Calls are divided into ascending number options according on the severity. Call handlers would gather information from the caller and intelligence from police systems to categorise them in the following order:

Category 1 – Immediate response required. This could a call where life or property is at risk.

Category 2 – A response is required, but immediate threat apparent. Officers to aim to be ay scene within 30-1 hour

Category 3 – Police response but not urgent. Response within 3-4 hours

Category 4 - Potential police presence, or even completed by a PCSO if circumstances allow.

5 – No police response required, may be a follow up call completed or a note made on the PNC.

Question 14

If due to a persons situation or circumstances, they are unable to protect themselves from harm or a potential harm/risk. This could include children (anyone under the age of 18) and some people who have mental or physical disabilities

Question 15

Anti-Social behaviour is any conduct, which causes any other person alarm, harassment or distress. In consideration to Anti-social behaviour from a housing perspective, this would be any conduct which based on an abode, which causes people around them to feel annoyance, harassment or distress.

Question 16

This power authorises a police constable to issue a dispersal notice to an individual or a group of people to vacate an area for up to 48 hours. The order must be granted by a person of the rank of inspector, and is used to help rid an area of Anti-social behaviour. This could be within a town centre on a weekend, or a particular area prone to having issues with people gathering causing trouble for other people who pass through/inhabit that area. Should the persons return to the area following being issued with a section 35 order, they could be arrested.

Question 17

- Fear of crime
- Lack of faith in police and or local authority
- Feeling of helplessness
- Depression and or anxiety
- Fear of complaint not being dealt with seriously
- A feeling of not being safe in your area/home
- Feelings of desperation
- Financial impact (such as having to repair damage to home and or property)
- And occasionally severe impacts such as suicide in rare cases.

Question 18

Evidence based policing is where the police gather relevant evidence on how a policing problem should be dealt with. This would be a case of coming together with other agencies if required and or other forces, and sharing ideas and solutions, in order to get to the root of an issue to overcome the problem at hand. Often useful in cases of anti-social behaviour. Evidence would be gathered of the incident at hand and how it is carried out. Police would then look at whether other agencies and or teams could help, such as the local council and neighbourhood policing teams. A plan would then be implemented on how to tackle the issue, and following action being taken, the progress would then be reviewed, sharing the outcomes to any necessary parties, in order to adopt a similar approach in future, or how to do better next time.

Question 19

OSARA – is a mnemonic for a theory in which the below is formed:

Objective – Define the objective, which can be gained by using a SMART Plan (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timeframe) by gathering this information better results in the following areas can be gained

Scanning – working out how to come approach the plan and achieve the set objectives

Analysis & action – analyse the steps that can be taken and complete action in order to achieve objectives

Result – what was the outcome? Record the results of action taken

Assessment – Assess the results based on the initial objectives and determine whether the objectives were achieved.

RCT –

This is a case of altering the frame of mind of the offender, such as making a punishment harsher, or taking away the perceived reward of the crime from the offender, and the offence will not take place.

PAT - Problem Analysis Triangle

Made up of Problem at the centre triangle, victim, location and offender.

RAT – Routine Activity Theory

This is a theory that absence of a section of one of the 3 sections means a crime cannot be committed:

Absence of a responsible parent/guardian

Selected victim

Opportunity to commit crime.

E PAT – Enhanced Problem Analysis Triangle

This is a combination of both the RAT and PAT theories.

A layered triangle which includes

Supercontroller – parent/guardian - Offender

Supercontroller – Manager – Location

Victim – Support (parent/guardian) Supercontroller

Question 20

- a) A critical incident will be when a vulnerable person who has fallen victim of ASB has been failed by partner agencies failing to act, or carry out roles and responsibilities well which has resulted in dire consequences
- b) Any agency can call an incident as critical, such as a local authority, police or social services.

Question 21

Stop and Search

A constable may stop and search a person whom he has reasonable grounds to suspect that they are carrying with them:

A sharply pointed or bladed article

Stolen Goods in relation to theft or burglary

A Firearm

A prohibited firework

Question 22

G – Grounds for the search

O – Object of the search

W – presentation of warrant card (if not in uniform)

I – confirm Identification of officer such as name

S – confirm the police Station to which officer is attached

E – Advise that the subject has an entitlement of a copy of the search

L – state the Legal Powers being used

Y – Inform the subject that they are detained

Question 23

An offence is committed if a person supplies or offers to supply a controlled drug to another person knowing that the substance is a controlled drug.

Question 24

Question 25

The Data Protection Act 1988 -

GDPR General Data Protection Regulations 2017 – all information held must be reasonable, necessary, ethical and stored for only as long as required. Information must be shared with the person who is it in relation to should it be necessary, in line of Data subject access request or the Freedom of Information act. Those authorised should only be permitted to access information

relevant to their duty or role, and information should not be shared with others who are not of the position to be entitled to view or be subject to that information.