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Exam 1 – 04/09/2020

Question 1

Section 9 1 (a) of the theft act 1968 states that if a person enters a building or a part of a building as a trespasser with the intention to steal anything from there or with the intention to commit criminal damage from there or to commit grievous bodily harm from there or in they have committed an offence.

Question 2

When arriving at the scene of a crime or incident a police officer must assess the situation, this is done in a number of ways;

Dynamic risk assessment- taking into account the nature of this incident, how many victims/offenders, weather, location, offender behaviour all of this will be processed and used by the officer In conjunction with the National decision model (NDM) and a course of action will be decided

The primary role of a police officer is to protect life, so once the scene/incident has been assessed and the officer has decided on a course of action they will ensure the safety of all involved, the victim(s), offender(s) and public, as well as themselves and any other officers on site. The officer must also protect the integrity of the scene and any evidence. Securing as much as possible within the "golden hour".

The officer must communicate at all times through the process ensure that control know when they have arrived at scene, reporting as much as possible as soon as possible. Whether further units are required, what units and if any partner agencies will be needed to assist.

Question 3

What is meant by the golden hour is that it is;

The best time to collect the most accurate evidence

Must protect and preserve the scene and evidence, everybody must be recorded on scene as "everybody brings something on to a crime scene and everybody leaves something behind"

Memory is at its best as everything is still fresh

Best time to speak to witnesses as they are still present

Question 4

Robbery?

Section 8 (1) of the theft act states that it is an offence you use physical force or the threat physical force in the act or immediately before stealing from a person.

Question 5

Section 1 of the criminal damage act 1971 states that a person commits an offence if they intentionally or recklessly cause damage to property through their actions or as a result of their actions with or without an implement.

Question 6

Common law?

Section 3 any person powers

Any person other than an officer may detain or restrain a person who is the act of committing an offence or is unlawfully at large

Question 7

Pace code g: Necessities for arrest

For the purpose of a prompt investigation

To prevent disappearance

If a child or vulnerable person is at potentially at risk

To prevent an obstruction of the highway

To prevent any or further physical injury to themselves or others

To prevent further loss or damage

If the suspect refuses to provide address

If the suspect refuses to provide name

Question 8

When managing conflict officers must ensure their actions comply with "JPLANE"

Justifiable

Proportionate

Legal

Accountable

Necessary

Ethical

Question 9

When making an arrest you must provide the following information,

Grounds for the arrest

Caution

Necessity of the arrest

And the time off the arrest

Question 10

Key elements of the NDM

Information and intelligence

Information and intelligence are vital in making accurate decisions, intelligence is information that has been “vetted” and scored on its reliability.

Offender behaviour

Assessing offender behaviour is broken down into 2 categories.

One is the variables such as alcohol, size, strength, do they have a weapon?

The other is their attitude, are they compliant, non compliant, aggressive?

Powers and policies

This is where you have decided what offence has been committed, so you decide what power is best utilised to enforce whichever disposal method you choose

Actions

Possible actions, purely police presence may resolve the issue, words of advice may be enough, or possibly arrest.

Reassess

Reassess comes at the end of the circle however this is done throughout as the situation can change at any time, and mustn't be afraid to change your mind.

Code of ethics

At the centre of every decision we make is the code of ethics and we must consider this every time

Question 11

Section 17 power, power to arrest any body who an officer believes to have committed an offence without a warrant

Question 12

Section 32 of PACE is the power to search or continue a search after an arrest has been made

Question 13

Question 14

Vulnerable is defined as being unable to look after or protect themselves due to the circumstance they find themselves in at the time

Question 15

Anti social behaviour is defined as being any behaviour out of the ordinary that induces fear or unhappiness or just has an adverse effect in to the community.

Question 16

A section 35 dispersal order authorises the police to remove and ban people from returning to designated areas for committing certain ASB offences. This is used when it is in the greater public interest.

Question 17

Possible consequences of ASB can include;

Fear & unhappiness

Resentment towards the people who committed it or who they stereotype to commit these offences

Lack of community spirit/cohesion

Lack of faith in the police if it goes "unpunished"

In severe cases can lead the victim to suicide

Economic issues, cost of repair & devalue property

Can cause people to feel victimised

Question 18

Evidence based policing is using past events or incidents and learning from it. You can use signal crimes such as anti social behaviour and criminal damage to gauge the crime on a wider level. It allows the police to look at certain areas or statistics and target them.

We all know the police are short on resources so by working in this way it allows as to make best use of our resources and involving partner agencies. For example if you have a young person committing criminal damage, the best option isn't always arresting that person, work with a partner agency to get to the route of the issue and prevent it from happening again and keeping the young person out of the criminal justice system which will then lead to positive relationships between the police and others

Question 19

PAT

RAT

RCT

OSARA- similar to using "SMART"

Pops- working with partner agencies

Question 20

A critical incident is when there is a severe risk or potential risk to life

Any officer on scene can declare it a critical incident if they believe it to be. But they must report it as soon as it is safe to do so

Question 21

Question 22

Grounds for the search

That they are being Recorded by body cam (if available)

Object of the search

Warrant card

Identify yourself (warrant card if in plain clothes)

Station that you are from

Entitlement. Inform them they are entitled to a copy of the search

Legal, inform them under what power you are searching them

You are detained, inform them that for the purpose of the search they are detained, not under arrest

Question 23

Section 4 of the misuse of drugs act 1971 states that is an offence for anybody to, whether in legal possession or not, to supply any controlled substances

Question 24

Question 25

Ensure all information is stored safely

Do not share information with those who are not permitted to have it

Only use police search data bases when necessary

GDPR

Data protection act