

NAME: Amy Hughes

PC 6701 - South Wales Police

Student Number: 1922467

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Question 1

A person commits burglary if he enters a building or part of a building, as a trespasser, with the intent to

- Steal something therein;
- Inflict grievous bodily harm on anyone therein or;
- Commit criminal damage

Contrary to Section 9 1 (a) of the Theft Act 1968

Question 2

When arriving at an incident the first thing an officer should do is assess the situation. This allows the officer to gather as much information about what has happened and how to proceed going forward. By assessing on arrival an officer can gather information such as: what's happened, who's involved, is there any need for any additional support (paramedics, social services, police back up etc.) and how best to approach and handle the incident. Once the assessment is complete the officer can then move on to 'protect'. This can mean protecting the scene i.e. securing it and not letting anyone enter or leave, it could mean protecting evidence i.e. not touching anything or not allowing anything to be removed or added to the scene or it could also mean protecting the people present at the scene i.e. vulnerable victims, children. Once this is done the officer should communicate over the radio where they are, what happened and any other additional information or requests that they have. The officer should also communicate with others at the scene and let them know what's happening and what is expected from them at that moment in time.

Question 3

'The Golden Hour' is the first hour after an incident has occurred. It is called this because it is generally the best time to get the best information and evidence. Within the first hour evidence is at its freshest and memories of victims, suspects and witnesses alike are the best. After the hour has past evidence can degrade or become contaminated and human memory becomes distorted and potentially crucial pieces of the story can be missed. It is essential to gather as much evidence and information as possible within the Golden Hour so that the following investigation of the incident can be as thorough and as accurate as possible.

Question 4

A person commits robbery if he commits the act of theft and in order to do so he uses violence immediately before or while doing so and in order to do so he puts the person in fear that violence will be committed against them immediately. Contrary to Section 8 of the Theft Act 1968.

Question 5

Discretion is evaluating the situation and using whichever of the powers you have available to you that you feel is most appropriate in the situation.

Discrimination is either consciously or unconsciously treating someone differently because of a protected characteristic that they happen to possess. Protected characteristics include but are not limited to: gender, sexuality, race and religion.

Discretion could be perceived as discriminatory if someone feels as though you are dealing with them in a way that is informed and affected by the protected characteristic that they hold rather than dealing with the specific offence that they may or may not have committed.

Question 6

Section 24 of PACE allows a constable to arrest without warrant someone who has committed a crime, is about to commit a crime or who the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect has committed a crime.

Question 7

Code A of PACE states that an arrest must be necessary in order for it to be legal. The necessities for an arrest are:

Investigation – to make the investigation prompt and effective

Disappearance – to stop the suspect from making off

Child – if a child is in danger

Obstruction – to prevent the obstruction of a highway

Physical harm – to prevent any (or further) physical harm

Public order – to prevent any breach of the peace or any public order offences being committed

Loss or damage – to prevent any (or further) loss or damage to property

Address – if a suspect is refusing to give their address when legally required

Name – if a suspect is refusing to give their name when legally required

Question 8

When using force to make an arrest an officer gets their power from section 117 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 which states that an officer may use such force as is reasonable in the circumstance to apprehend and control the suspect. When using force an officer must always be able to justify the force that they have used.

Question 9

When arresting someone an officer must inform the suspect why they are being arrested, the grounds for the arrest, the necessity of the arrest and the caution which informs the suspect of their right to legal representation and informs them that anything that they say from thereon in can be used as evidence.

Question 10

The NDM is a cycle consisting of 5 main parts that are all centred around the police code of ethics. The 5 parts are:

- Gathering information and intelligence – this stage of the cycle is about gathering as much information as you can about an incident in order to know what you are dealing with. Information and intelligence can be gathered from PNC, witnesses, colleagues etc.
- Assess the threat and risk – this stage allows the officer to figure out how dangerous the situation they are walking into might be and what risks are posed by the situation – to either themselves or to anyone else present.
- Powers and policy – this stage is about knowing what powers and policies are at your disposal so that you are fully aware of the different ways that a situation can be handled.
- Options and contingencies – this stage is about coming up with a plan and back-up plans for how you are going to handle the situation.
- Take action and re-asses – once all 4 previous steps have been taken an officer can now implement their plan and then re-assess – either as the plan is in action or afterwards.

By using the NDM an officer can make a fully informed decision on how to proceed in a situation having considered all available information and options available to them.

Question 11

An officer may enter any premises to execute a warrant or commitment so long as he has reasonable grounds to believe that the person he is looking for is inside those premises.

The officer must believe that the person that they are looking to apprehend is in the premises – suspecting that they are in those premises is not enough to use Section 17 of PACE.

Question 12

Dishonest is tested by the jury by the understanding of a normal, reasonable person. This means that the beliefs of the offender or the honesty/dishonesty of the situation no longer come into play. If a reasonable person would believe that the act of the offender is dishonest then the act would

therefore be considered dishonest in the eyes of the court. However, the offender must be aware of their actions for something to be dishonest. If they were tricked or manipulated into doing something then dishonesty can be difficult to prove.

Question 13

Call handlers grade the response needed as follows:

G1 – A G1 is a call which is an emergency and must be attended within 15 minutes. These calls are ones where there is an immediate and serious danger to the caller or to other people or property.

G2 – these calls are also serious but the danger isn't immediate and as such they don't need immediate attendance. The time limit for these calls is 1 hour.

G3 – For a G3 the time limit is 24 hours. These calls there is no immediate threat or danger and they can be seen to after G1 and G2 calls.

G4- G4 calls are the least immediate calls that the police can receive and therefore have a time limit of 48 hours.

Question 14

A person is vulnerable if as a result of their situation (health, age, disability etc.) that they are unable to protect themselves from harm or exploitation. This is the police definition of vulnerability and may differ from the definitions used by other agencies.

Question 15

Anti-social behaviour is behaviour that may or may not be criminal but is persistent and is detrimental to the lives of those it affects – generally a community but not always. ASB includes things like graffiti, vandalism, excessive noise, swearing, minor criminal damage and targeting of individuals. Perpetrators of ASB can be any age but it is generally something that is committed by youths in groups. Alcohol and drugs can be a factor in ASB but they are not required.

Question 16

A Section 35 dispersal notice would mean that the person to whom it was issued would need to leave the area covered by the notice (this area would be outlined for them) for up to 48 hours without returning. Section 35 also gives an officer, power to seize any items on the person that are related to any anti-social behaviour that has been committed.

Question 17

Routine Activity Theory (RAT) is a model which states that crime is very often opportunistic and is committed when an offender sees an opportunity for crime. RAT claims that there are 4 elements that are needed in order for a crime to occur:

Value – the crime needs to have value to the offender i.e. if it is a theft, the item must be of some value to make it worth stealing.

Inertia – the crime must be physically possible for the offender otherwise he wouldn't be able to commit it.

Visibility – the offender would need to be able to see a potential target in order to know that it is vulnerable to a crime i.e. possessions through a window.

Access – the offender must be able to gain entry into the place where their target is.

Question 18

Evidence Based Policing is the type of policing that works by using past examples to inform the future handling of similar situations. If a particular force is having issues with football hooligans then they can develop a strategy on how to deal with those people based on how they have been dealt with before or by other forces.

By using real life examples, policing can constantly be changed and improved upon until the more affective resolution has been resolved. The best way to approach evidence based policing is:

Ask – this involves asking for ideas and help from those around you. By asking you can learn what the main issues are, what the goals for handling the issues are, and how other people have dealt with similar issues in the past.

Test – after gathering as much information as possible and plan can be put into place and tested.

Learn – As the test is ongoing it becomes a learning opportunity – what's working? What isn't working? Is there anything that can be changed to make it more effective?

Assess – After the incident is over, the way that it happened and was handled should be assessed. This way you can see what worked well and what didn't work. Then changes and adaptations can be made to make the plan even better for the next time it is needed.

Share – the information gathered and learned should be shared with others so that they know what they should and shouldn't do if a situation that is similar arises.

Question 19 –

There are multiple different problem solving models that can be used by the police in order to analyse and solve crimes. Osara is a model that stands for:

Objective – an objective is important in order for everyone involved to know what they are working towards. An objective should always be specific, manageable, achievable, reasonable and timely

Scanning – this involves gathering all the relevant information needed to best understand the particular problem that you are dealing with. This stage could also involve using some other problem-solving techniques.

Analyse – Why is the problem occurring? Is there something specific that is happening to cause the issue, are there any underlying causes for the problem or crime i.e. if the issue is anti-social behaviour at a shopping centre, is there anything specific about that shopping centre that is contributing to the behaviour such as its location or security measures?

Repeat – once an analysis has been completed, any changes that are needed to the original plan should be put in place in order to see how well they work.

Assess – once the plan has been put into effect it should be analysed to see how well it works or if it was effecting at all. The good points should be highlighted as well as the bad points which should be considered and changed in the future if the plan was implemented again or continued.

Problem Analysis Triangle is a theory which claims that crimes occur only when there are three elements present: victim/target, a place, and an offender. If you take one of these three elements away then a crime cannot occur. PAT sometimes also goes further to explain that oftentimes an offender has a handler, a victim/target has guardian and a place has a manager. An absence of a responsible handler, guardian or manager can also lead to crime as it creates a situation where someone/somewhere is more vulnerable or the offender is less accountable for their actions.

A theory that often explains problems is the Broken Window theory which states that areas that are run-down and where it seems like people don't care about the area tend to become breeding grounds for further ASB and crime. In situations like this a way to resolve the issue would be to repair any damage, clean up and graffiti and have a police presence.

Question 20

- a) Critical incidents are incidents of ASB that are more serious than usual ASB and usually signal a turning point in the way that the behaviour is viewed and handled with. An example of this can be if the usual ASB for an area is children drinking alcohol in the park and shouting abuse at passers-by evolves into a member of the public being seriously assaulted by one or more of the children. At this point the ASB has progressed into something more serious and therefore the way that is being dealt with also needs to reflect the seriousness of what's occurred.
- b) Any officer can declare an incident as critical if they believe it to be so. When this is done, they would need to give an explanation for this and for why they think that a critical incident has occurred.

Question 21

Section 1 of PACE states that an officer may detain any person or vehicle for a search if he has reasonable grounds to suspect that he will find stolen goods, prohibited articles, prohibited fireworks, a bladed instrument or a sharply pointed article on the person that they are stopping.

Question 22

Grounds for the search

Objective of the search (what you're looking for)

Warrant card (if the officer is in plain clothes)

Identity of the officer (name and force number)

Station that the officer is attached to

Entitlement to a copy or record of the search

Legal power used to conduct the search

'You are detained for the purposes of a search'

If you are wearing a body-worn camera, you should also inform the person that they are being recorded.

Question 23

The aims of the scheme is to ensure that stop and search powers are being used correctly and fairly by police and therefore, in turn, increase the confidence of the public in the police and our powers. Stop and search powers should only be used if there are reasonable grounds of suspicion and stop and search must be completely justified by the officer who carried it out. The scheme works to ensure that these grounds are being met consistently and what officers consider as reasonable grounds are in fact reasonable.

Question 24

NIM is a cycle which ensures that intelligence is gathered, utilised, stored and shared correctly. When intelligence is given to a member of the force (from witnesses, suspects, other forces etc.) it is first analysed and properly categorised so that anyone who has access to the intelligence knows how reliable and useful it is or isn't. Once it has been deemed reliable (or not) it can then be logged onto the intelligence systems and accessed by the people who need it, when they need it i.e. officers en route to a call.

Question 25

GDPR, Data Protection Act 1998 and Freedom of Information Act all govern and dictate the way that information and data is handled, stored and shared. As police officers we should only be gathering, retaining and accessing information that is needed for policing purpose. The people from whom we gather personal information have a right to know why we need the information we are requesting and what we are planning on doing with it.

Information should always be stored in a secure manner and should not be kept for any longer than is necessary. There is a process in place where information stored by police is re-evaluated after a certain time period and it is determined then whether it is necessary for us to still hold that information or not.

Any breach in data protection should be reported immediately so that the effects of the breach can be minimised as much as possible. Any attempts to cover up or a failure to report a data breach can result in hefty fines and disciplinary action against the person responsible.