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1)

Dishonesty is where someone will dishonestly obtain and gain control over another person's property without their consent and permanently depriving that person of their property. In the Theft Act of 1968, it does not in fact actually define dishonesty as a whole. However, it does in fact show and state the definition of dishonesty where a person had an intention of paying for said stolen property that they obtained. Throughout the theft act of 1968, it does clearly state that he or she should not in fact be treated as dishonest if the said suspect believes they are not being dishonest or the said suspect is not believed to have been acting dishonestly. This comes through terms methods such as: The said suspect or person had every right, by the law to re-obtain their items back due to said property previously being stolen by that person. For example, a friend dishonestly obtains your phone, as you retrieve your property from that friend. You would also not be treated in the bracket of dishonesty if you had been granted full permission and consent to appropriate that property and the owner of the property knew why you had appropriated it.

'Property' is an item which is mobile and moveable that belongs to someone through purchase or personal property and for example, your own mobile phone. The term property comes in many ways and the main one thought of is property such as keys, wallets and phones. However, property can come in the bracket of untouchable items. This can be for example, space in a hired skip, digital business ideas or logos or even oxygen from an air tank. Under the Theft Act of 1968, Depending on the type of property, The rightful owner of property has the legal right to sell, rent, exchange or destroy their own personal property, and have the full right by law to stop or prevent others from doing these things.

2)

Entry into someone's building or property can be carried out in many methods. This can come through destruction of property, pretending to be an official in order to enter someone's home with minimal damage or scoping out potential non destructive ways to enter without anyone spotting or catching them. Entering someone's building or property as a trespasser and without the owner's consent falls under Section 9(1)(a) of the Theft Act of 1968. This can be for reasons such as the intent to steal parts of a building or something inside the said building, or another reason such as the commit grievous bodily harm to an occupier or person inside said building. Another reasoning for this can be to intentionally damage or be destructive to the building or anything that may belong inside that building. Following methods of entry, there are many more methods that fall under the bracket of a trespasser or ways of entry. The first method includes someone using their own body movement to climb up and into a building whether the persons body would be fully in the said building or even by the slightest insertion. An example of this can be through an opening in a window or even through someone's mailbox. Another method can be through the trespasser obtaining a tool or item that helps gain entry into a building. However, through this method, the said person attempting to gain entry would not in fact have to gain entry to be liable under the Theft Act of 1968, in fact the tool or article obtained would have to be located and found to hold the person liable for their offence or desired offence to commit. Following that, another method of entry comes by way of using an accomplice that proves to be blameless. This comes usually by way of using a child under the criminal age of responsibility therefore leaving them blameless to a certain extent. This can be possible through lifting or assisting a child under the age of 10 through a window or over a fence.

- 3) Upon evaluating the given scenario, I can see that it is in fact grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent to cause wounding or bodily harm. In the scenario, you can see straight away the suspect had chosen to use an item such as a brick as his weapon or method of causing wounding or bodily harm. It also states that said suspect had intended to cause injury by hoping it would hit someone. Due to the suspect not knowing the people they had intended to hit, it causes a blurry motive as to why they intended to carry out the GBH. However, there still proves to be a motive in a sense that they were motivated in committing such offence due to their intent. This offence falls into the Offences against the person act of 1861 section 18. This is due to the fact that the suspect unlawfully and maliciously caused wounding and grievous bodily harm to any person, in which case the suspect did do due to their actions resulting in the brick making contact with one of the groups heads resulting in hospitalisation. Another reason for this is due to the fact that the said suspect knew that he was intending and wanted to cause injury to someone through such a method of using a brick which can be very dangerous. This shows that the suspect knew the consequences of his action. Another section of the Offences against the person act of 1861, section 18 is where someone has the intention to resist or prevent lawful arrest, detainer or apprehension of any person. An example of this can be through a steward as a sporting event had attempted to apprehend and detain someone who had stolen a man's backpack and the suspect had pushed or hit the steward away from him. If this resulted in grievous bodily harm or wounding the steward. This would mean that the suspect had in fact caused an offence under the offences against the person act of 1861, section 18.

- 4) When a victim goes through and experiences a crime, there are many needs that need to be met and accommodated as stated in the Victims Charter. Victims should always been treated with the upmost respect, with a sensitive approach without any sort of discrimination. Their needs must be met through the best way possible and as far as possible. Victims needs should have special measures provided to them through enhanced entitlements. Also adult victims and child victims are entitled to the duties of service providers. Despite that, the victim's personal statements are a brilliant method of helping the police understand what the victim is going through psychologically, physically, emotionally, financially and in any other sort of way possible. Victims do not need to provide a victim's personal statement as it is a completely voluntary process and can be made at the time of the crime or any point afterwards if it suits the victim better. An example of where victims personal statements are a brilliant way of helping a victim after experiencing or suffering from a crime can be from an assault case. After a victim is assaulted, it can affect them massively mentally and physically and cause serious psychological issues. A victim's personal statement is a great way of the police providing ways to help the victim recover through the investigation into the crime committed against them, counselling or any other type of support for their emotions and psychological impact and even apply for a restraining order in order to help the victim find safer. Victims of a crime committed against them can also be entitled to a sum of money summed up with the severity of the crime committed against you to compensate for any damages caused to you or your property and can also be there to help the victim financially if that's also causing a stress on the victim post-crime committed against them.

5) When interviewing suspects, you will always want and need to achieve the best evidence as possible. This can in other words be described as 'Achieving Best Evidence' (ABE). Alongside the ABE, the 'PEACE' model plays a large part in achieving the best evidence. The PEACE model is a nation method and framework used entirely in the United Kingdom for investigative interviewing. The PEACE model is a reliable way of building a sturdy and effective structure to an interview and the interviewing in charge is the one responsible and held accountable for the planning and conduct of the investigative interview. When done properly, the PEACE model can create an effective and efficient investigative structure and therefore can be really accurate and on point with obtaining reliable information. Throughout the whole framework of the PEACE model, there comes two models which include 'free-recall' and 'conversation management.' Planning and preparation is vital in ensuring that the investigation during the interview proceeds to be accurate and reliable and therefore making the investigation easier and smoother. Ways of planning and preparation can come from planning out questions to ask and have information of the said suspect to help you engage with the suspect further. This is effective due to the fact that the interview will stay along the lines of the interview and prevent the investigation being misled or going on a tangent. From effective planning and preparation, you can also achieve ways and methods to engage with the suspect and ensure the interviewer is more clearly understood. Engagement with the suspect is vital as you have to engage to get information from the suspect. Without clear engagement between the suspect and interviewer will prove a serious challenge in the effectiveness of the investigation and interview therefore clear engagement and explanations prove vital into creating an effective investigation and interview. Following that, account clarification is vital in a sense that the suspect has to be able to account for where they were the day or night of the crime and/or account for their actions. From the suspects body language,

engagement or answer given, the interviewer then has the opportunity to challenge this and get the most reliable and accurate information on the suspects accounts of what happened and compare it to victim statements or witness statements and in the end get a comparison between all parties involved. This is effective as there are always two sides to a crime and it helps find a motive from the suspect on why the crime was committed. Moving on from there, you will then obtain closure. Closure is effective as nothing is solved without true closure to an investigation and closure will provide victims and witnesses with a better feeling and safer feeling. The victims can then move on from the crime committed against them. Closure can then help the court further in finding an appropriate sentencing for the suspect if proven guilty. Upon that and finally, an evaluation. Evaluations prove to be effective in everyday life and prove effective in helping an investigative interview the next time a similar case arises. Evaluations are really effective in helping you improve on what you did wrong or not so efficiently the next time you conduct an interview and can also help the interviewer highlight the key factors of finding closure and how they did it and why it was so effective.