

STUDENT NAME: JADE MINEUR
GWENT POLICE: PC2260
EXAM NUMBER: 1
DATE: 04/09/2020
STUDENT UNIVERSITY NUMBER: 1922298

Q1)

Burglary.

If a person enters a building, or any part of a building as a trespasser and that person intends to steal, inflict Grievous Bodily Harm or cause criminal damage then that person is guilty of an offence.

R v Jones 1976 defines what a trespasser is.

R v Brown 1985 defines what entry is.

Q2)

When arriving at the scene of a crime or incident officers should consider the National Decision Making Model.

They should assess the scene: what risks are there to the officer/colleagues? Any risk to members of the public? Is there any immediate danger? Is anyone injured or does anyone need first aid? Any threats? Are any other emergency services required?

See

Hear

Actions

Conversation

Knowledge

Smell

Officers should then protect the scene. Avoid any evidence being concealed, lost, altered, damaged or destroyed. Ensure that any evidence doesn't get contaminated. Assess the risk involved of what is happening at the scene.

If there are multiple casualties, triage them as best you can. If the incident happened on a road, create a road block to ensure no further casualties occur. Protect members of the public and people's dignity.

Communicate with people, if they need to get back from things at the scene, if they need to move, if you require their assistance with first aid e.g. obtaining a defibrillator or help performing CPR. Communication with the force control room if you need more units, an ambulance etc. Tell people that they are under arrest if that is the case and exactly what is happening by informing and advising them.

Q3)

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The Golden hour is the best/most effective time when officers can obtain the best evidence required. If statements from witnesses or victims are needed they will have the best memory of the incident within the first hour so it is the most accurate time. It avoids people having distractions and a chance to discuss their version of the incident with other people, potentially changing their statement. It allows a more accurate evidence case file being built.

Victims they will need to be identified, supported and sensitively preserved.

Suspects need to be identified, assessed and preserved

Witnesses need to be identified and supported

Family/community need to be informed, identified

Log needs to be updated, reviewed, discussed, communicated and filled with accuracy

The scene needs to be kept from contamination from the suspects, victims, witnesses, members of the public

Evidence needs to be seized to avoid is being damaged, destroyed, lost, altered or concealed

Q4)

Robbery.

If a person steals and whilst doing so, immediately before doing so and with the intention to do so, subjects any person or attempts to put in anyone in fear of force then he shall be guilty of an offence.

R V Clouden case law states that force must be voluntary.

Cannot fear for someone else.

Cannot fear for a child under 1 years of age.

Q5)

If a person damages or destroys any property belonging to another, intentionally damages or destroys such property or whilst being reckless damages or destroys property belonging to another then they will be guilty of an offence.

Q6)

Common Law

Q7)

Code A

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Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 – Section 24 and 24a

To allow a prompt and effective investigation

To prevent a suspect disappearing

To protect a child or vulnerable person

Obstructing a highway

Prevent physical injury to themselves or others

Prevent public decency

Prevent further loss or damage to property

Ascertain a person's address

Ascertain a person's name

Q8)

S.117 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984

S.3

Common Law

Human Rights Act 1988 – Mainly Articles:	2 (Right to life)
	3 (Right to no Torture)
	5 (Right to Liberty)
	8 (Right to a Private/family life)

Q9)

The time of the arrest

The reason why they have been arrested (the legislation)

The WHEN caution

The Necessity of the arrest

Q10)

CODE OF ETHICS – ensures that everyone is treated fairly, with dignity and their needs are protected

GATHER INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE – ensuring that you are obtaining the correct information, intelligence, evidence, statements

ASSESS POWERS AND POLICIES AND DEVELOP A WORKING STRATEGY – what legislation (if any) applies, what are the force policies, what is the plan of action

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CONSIDER OPTIONS AND CONTINGENCIES – does an arrest need to happen, can other options be made e.g Voluntary Interview, Caution, Cannabis warning etc.

TAKE ACTION AND REVIEW WHAT HAPPENED – if arrest needs to happen then ensure it is dealt with correctly, lawfully and take the person to custody, update logs, ensure that the person is dealt with in a fair and timely manner

By considering the NDM continuously throughout the course of an incident it ensures that every situation is being dealt with correctly, effectively and fairly. New information and situations regularly occurs when dealing with situations, so the model must be run through again to ensure that the best, safest and most efficient outcome is always obtained.

Q11)

S17 of PACE 1984 allows an officer a Power of entry without a warrant and allows an officer to enter a property to:

arrest if someone has a warrant out for their arrest

actively pursue a person unlawfully at large

protect life/limb

prevent any serious damage to property

arrest for an indictable offence

Q12)

S.32 of PACE 1984

Allows an officer power of entry to search a property that a person was in immediately before the arrest. The suspect has to be present. Only after an arrest. Items relating to the offence only. Can be seized under S.19 of PACE 1984.

Q13)

Communication is needed to ensure the correct police response is needed at the scene of an incident. The officer at the scene needs to communicate clearly and accurately via airwaves so that the operator can dispatch the necessary units. If a helicopter, dogs or traffic needed. As long as the officer on scene can discuss exactly what is needed, what is happening then the operator can dispatch. Call handlers can also discuss with their superiors if needed. Potentially ambulances may be needed but the person at the scene can see exactly what is happening and what is needed so as long as this is portrayed to the call handler then they can dispatch what is needed and grade the incident.

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Vulnerable people have different needs and may need extra assistance, more support or a different way of dealing with situations. It may be due to their age, religious beliefs, race, and gender. They may have protected characteristics and may potentially be at risk from others in their community or they may have difficulty understanding things due to language barriers or learning difficulties etc.

Q15)

Anti social behaviour is a nuisance behaviour that may cause alarm, harassment or distress and may affect a person's or community's quality of life.

Can also be housing anti social behaviour.

Things such as:

Street drinking

Prostitution

Drug taking

Littering

Q16)

Community Protection Notice (A CPN)

A CPN can be given to anyone over the age of 16.

Can target individuals or any body including clubs, organisations or shops.

It is used to target and disperse nuisance behaviour.

Can be enforced by the police if breached.

A 24 hour dispersal order can also be authorised by an inspector too.

Q17)

Window effect – may encourage more crime

People feel targeted and scared

May lead to mental health problems as they seclude themselves

May potentially lead to physical injuries

People may feel threatened and won't ask for help

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They may have criminal damage caused to their property

If they do ask for help then they may become more of a target

A case related/due to ASB is the FIONA PILKINGTON case

Q18)

Ask

Tell

Listen

Act

Share

Information and intelligence received.

Raw information can be obtained from any source but intelligence is information that has been analysed and evaluated.

Evidence based policing is acting on the intelligence that has been analysed and ensures that a more accurate outcome is achieved. Risk is considered.

Is enables specific crime hot spots and areas to be targeted with knowledge gained and allows different partner agencies/authorities to work together to achieve the best outcome.

It ensures everyone is treated fairly. Information can be shared.

Q19)

National Intelligence Model

PND

PNC

NICHE

National Decision Making Model

ALLPORT's model

Interpol

Counter Terrorism

RAT

Colleagues

Neighbourhood department

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Other forces

ACRO

RiPA

Q20)

- a) A critical incident is an incident where a person's or multiple person's life/lives are endangered and someone is at risk of serious harm.
- b) An inspector rank or above can declare an incident as critical. The force control room if all information is accurately passed on and received and confirmed with FIM. If the officer in case feels that a person's life/health is at risk then they can discuss and inform this with their superior officer.

Q21)

Section 1 of PACE 1984 allows a constable to have the stop and search power.

If a constable feels that the suspect has on them: any prohibited item, stolen item, weapons, fireworks, bladed articles or any item relating to an offence then under this section a constable is able to stop and search the suspect.

Q22)

Grounds as to why they are going to be searched

Object that you are looking for as a result of the search

Warrant card to be shown if not in uniform

Identification of the Constable carrying out the search if requested/introduction

Station that the Constable is stationed at/from

Entitled to a copy of the search record when the search is completed

Legislation behind the search, what power that the Constable has to carry out the search

You are detained for the purpose of the search

When searching you can remove the person's jacket, outer garment and gloves only. You search outer clothing, do not ask to remove hats. If it is in a busy area and it is safe to do so potentially look to move to a quieter area to protect the person's dignity.

Q23)

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It is an offence for a person to have possession of a controlled drug without lawful authority and have knowledge that they have such a substance.

If a person was to supply or to offer to supply controlled drugs to another person then they will be guilty of an offence.

Q24)

The NIM cycle is:

Direction

Collection

Evaluation

Analyse

Dissemination

The NIM has 3 levels:

Level 1: Local/Force

Level 2: Regional/Across Forces

Level 3: International

The NIM takes information that is obtained through various sources such as CHIFS, CCTV, neighbourhood teams, colleagues etc and analyses, evaluates and gathers it into intelligence. The information received is put through the 3x5x2 model to put into perspective how accurate and valuable the information obtained is.

The 3 in the 3x5x2 model is:

Reliable

Untested

Not reliable

The 5 in the 3x5x2 model is:

Known directly

Known indirectly but corroborated

Known indirectly

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Not known

Suspected to be false

The 2 in the 3x5x2 model is:

The information can be shared with other partner agencies/forces

The information can be shared but will have conditions

The information/intelligence received from the NIM is then put into place to reduce crime and disorders in areas that may be local, regional or internationally. For example, if there were organised crime gangs dealing drugs in two different parts of the country then level 2 would apply as it is regional and the information shared between the two forces would help reduce the crime if they shared that information as they would learn the routines/patterns/behaviour of the OCGs.

Q25)

RiPA

RAT

Data Protection Act 1998

Human Rights Act

Information must be accurately recorded and lawfully stored.