

Pi9.12 - Crime Management - Crime Allocation Instruction



This document is part of the SYP Statement of Agreed Policy **P9 - Investigation** in conjunction with **Authorised Professional Practice (APP)**. You may wish to refer to these now.

In line with the instructions contained within APP the following additions will also apply.

Instructions:

The aim of this procedural instruction is to outline procedures for allocation of crime in support of the Investigation Policy.

CRIME DEFINITIONS

Crime is defined by the following definitions:-

Volume crime

ACPO (2009) Practice Advice on the Management of Priority and Volume Crime (The Volume Crime Management Model) (Second Edition) defines volume crime as:

...any crime which, through its sheer volume, has a significant impact on the community and the ability of the local police to tackle it. Volume crime often includes priority crimes such as street robbery, burglary and vehicle-related criminality, but can also apply to criminal damage or assaults.

Serious crime

Serious crime is defined in section 93 (4) of the Police Act 1997 as;

Conduct which

(a) involves the use of violence, results in substantial gain or is conducted by a large number of persons in pursuit of a common person or

the offence or one of the offences is an offence for which a person who has attained the age of twenty-one and has no previous convictions could reasonably be expected to be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three years or more.

EXAMPLES OF VOLUME CRIME OFFENCES

Offences which are generally categorised as volume and priority investigations include:

- arson (without intent)
- burglary dwelling
- burglary non-dwelling
- assaults (section 39 and 47)
- cheque/credit card fraud
- criminal damage
- drugs offences
- Firearms Act offences
- going equipped for stealing
- handling stolen goods
- other fraud
- public order
- sexual assault (excluding sexual assault against children)
- street robbery
- theft from the person, motor vehicle or shop
- theft of motor vehicle
- taking without owner's consent (including aggravated offences)

There may be circumstances where the above crimes are deemed to be serious and complex.

EXAMPLES OF SERIOUS CRIME OFFENCES

Offences which are generally categorised as serious and complex investigations include:

- arson (intention to endanger life, or reckless action which could endanger life)
- abduction
- aggravated burglary dwelling
- aggravated burglary non-dwelling
- arson high value or life endangered
- blackmail
- drug trafficking
- human trafficking
- death by dangerous driving
- fraud and associated offences (over 80 hours investigation time)
- kidnapping (unless in major investigation category)
- perverting justice
- serious public order
- rape
- robbery (firearms or actual bodily harm injury)
- child sex offences
- wounding (s 18/20)

- murder
- attempted murder
- threat to murder
- manslaughter
- infanticide
- child destruction
- kidnapping
- terrorism offences

CRIME ALLOCATION

Crime allocation is dependent on a number of factors, namely vulnerability and complexity as detailed in the Crime Management Policy. Other factors are outlined in the table below.

<p>Community factors</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • likely to escalate into large-scale disorder or critical incident • has escalated from a previous offence • sensitivity regarding individuals involved • media interest
<p>Offence characteristics</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aggravating factors of the offence • vulnerability of victims/witnesses • has crossed force or national boundaries • forms a series as yet undetected
<p>Offender characteristics</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organised crime • terrorism links • resistance to police operational strategies • multiple offenders

Serious crime offences should be allocated to the Force Crime Unit (FCU) unless the offences involve serious child abuse in which case they will be allocated to PVP Child Abuse Investigations Unit (CAIU).

Crimes linked to adult high-risk domestic violence and adult sexual offences should be allocated to the Safeguarding Adult Teams (SATs).

Volume crime offences should be allocated to Districts. Burglary dwelling and robbery offences are allocated to Priority Crime Teams (PCTs).

Exceptions to the policy may occur due to daily demand and force tasking processes.

Equality Act 2010

The Act creates a statutory requirement for all Functions and Policies (Including Procedural Instructions) to be analysed for their effect on equality, diversity and human rights, with due regard to the **General Equality Duty**.

In principle, this document has been assessed for discrimination, which cannot be justified, among other diverse groups.

The **Code of Ethics** published in 2014 by the College of Policing requires us all to do the right thing in the right way. It also recognises that the use of discretion in Policing is necessary but in using discretion, states that you should, "*take into account any relevant policing codes, guidance, policies and procedures*."

Start Date: 23/10/2017

Review:

This statement of agreed policy is managed by Detective Chief Superintendent, Specialist Crime Services.

This policy and its Equality Analysis were last reviewed on: 01/10/2017

The date for the next review of this policy and Equality Analysis is: 01/10/2019