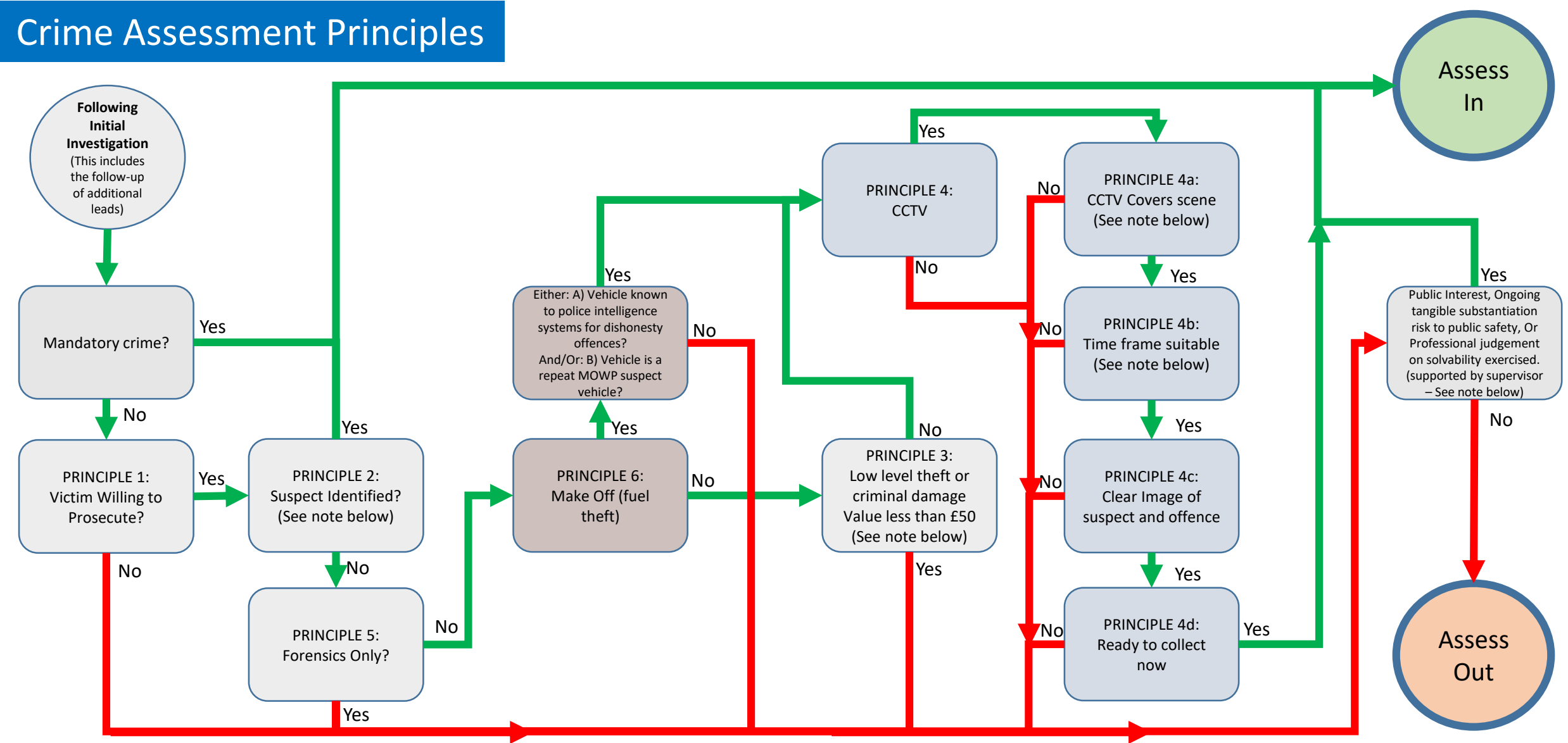


Crime Assessment Principles



THERE ARE 3 ROUTES TO A REQUIREMENT FOR A SECONDARY INVESTIGATION:

- 1: Victim is willing and suspect is known.
- 2: Victim is willing and all other criteria are met.
- 3: Factors not detailed in above which present additional solvability opportunities.

GUIDANCE NOTES - PRINCIPLES

PRINCIPLE 2: 'Suspect identified' = 'Do we know who did this?' NOT 'Did someone do this?'

PRINCIPLE 3: Theft Other/Theft from Motor Vehicle/Make Off Without Payment (not fuel)/Criminal Damage/CD to MV/Vehicle Interference.

PRINCIPLE 4a: Any answer which is not yes (including any variation on NO/MAYBE/POSSIBLY).

PRINCIPLE 4b: Known time or within a 20 minute timeframe.

GUIDANCE NOTES - PUBLIC INTEREST, ONGOING TANGIBLE SUBSTANTIAL RISK TO PUBLIC SAFETY OR PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENT ON SOLVABILITY EXERCISED

PUBLIC INTEREST: Factors include: Seriousness of the offence, level of harm caused to victim, impact on the community, harm to the Metropolitan Police Service, harm to sources of information or national security.

RISK TO PUBLIC: Factors that demonstrate ongoing tangible serious risk of harm.

JUDGEMENT ON SOLVABILITY: Factors that present additional solvability opportunities not detailed above.

NOTE: If you make an assessment about further investigation that disagrees with the CAP principles, explain why you made that decision (and discuss with your supervisor if possible).

CRIME ASSESSMENT PRINCIPLES

All mandatory crimes will continue to be assessed in for further investigation.

The exception to this is the offence of assault occasioning Grievous Bodily Harm, GBH. The Home Office Counting Rules have been revised over time and now describe GBH to be an assault which results in any cut or break of the skin. However this can mean even a minor cut would be classified as a GBH. Technical GBH crimes (which might historically have been ABH or common assault), where the injury is minor, and where there are no other aggravating factors making them a PIP level 2 offence, are Not assessed In as a mandatory crime. These crimes should be reviewed, as any other assault classification and an assessment decision made from any potential leads which are identified via the principles above. If the investigator is in any doubt they are expected to refer to a supervisor for advice.

Principle 1 – Victim

- Q - Is the victim willing to support a police prosecution, regardless of the presence of any other leads which could solve the crime?
- A – If the answer is no then the crime is to be recorded as assessed out for that reason at this point.
- If the answer is yes the next principle is to be reviewed.

Principle 2 – Suspect

- Q - Is the suspect identified by the victim/witness?
- A - This is a straight forward yes or no answer. If the suspect is identified by the victim/witness the crime is to be assessed in.
- If the answer is no and the suspect is not identified principle 3 must be reviewed.

Principle 3 – Low value

- Q - Is the crime a low level theft (Other Theft, Shoplifting, Making off without payment [MOWP] and Theft from a Motor Vehicle [TFMV] or Criminal Damage offence (Criminal Damage, Criminal Damage to MV, MV Interference) of £50 or under?
- A - If the crime is £50 or under and the suspect is not known the crime should be assessed out for these reasons (see principle 6 for MOWP). If it is of a value of over £50 and the suspect is not known then proceed to principle 4.
- **Note: Principle 3 only relates to the acquisitive (and damage) offences described. If the offence is different to those described (for example: assault, public order, burglary etc.) follow the NO arrow to Principle 4.**

CRIME ASSESSMENT PRINCIPLES

Principle 4 – CCTV

- 4a: Is CCTV footage known to exist.
- 4b: When the exact time of the offence is not known and an extended period of CCTV is available. The CCTV time frame which would need to be viewed, to see if the offence is captured, is to be no longer than 20 minutes. If the CCTV footage which would need to be viewed is longer than 20 minutes the crime should be assessed out.
- 4c: Is there a clear facial image of the offender AND EITHER footage of the offence taking place OR other evidence to link the image to the offence (e.g.: a reliable witness who describes the offence they witnessed and states that the image is a clear image of the person who committed that offence IN COMPLIANCE WITH CODE D)? ANY OTHER FOOTAGE IS NOT RELEVANT and is not to the required evidential standard.
- 4d: If the CCTV is not ready for collection the crime is to be assessed out pending the CCTV being ready.
- All points from 4a to 4d inclusive must be fulfilled to warrant the report being assessed in.

Principle 5 – Forensics

- Q - Is the only investigative lead of the crime for a forensic examination to take place?
- A - Soco can be requested on the crime report and via CAD therefore a crime does not need to be assessed in for a forensic examination to occur. If this is the ONLY investigative lead the crime is to be assessed out.

Principle 6 – Suspect vehicle

For offence of MOWP the crime will not be investigated further unless at least one of the two points below are present;

- The vehicle is known to Police intelligence systems for dishonesty activities.
- The vehicle is a repeat MOWP suspect vehicle.

CRIME ASSESSMENT PRINCIPLES

ANY OTHER VIABLE LEAD NOT COVERED IN PRINCIPLES

There are other areas which can provide a probable lead in an investigation which are not covered in the main 6 principles;

Tracker which is still active on a stolen mobile phone at the time of the initial investigation – the crime should be deployed to = assessed in.

Tracker which is inactive on a stolen mobile phone at the time of the initial investigation = assessed out.

Items left at the scene of a crime by the suspect – this should be flagged for SOCO on the cris report = assessed out

Suspect seen getting into a vehicle and the VRM has been taken = assessed in

PUBLIC INTEREST CASES

There may be crimes which do not meet the assessed in criteria, which are, however, in the public interest e.g. theft of medical notes, theft of war medals, or theft of government property. These cases are to be referred to a supervisor for an assessment decision because they may merit greater flexibility of the principles relating to solvability and they may also require SNT referral or a deployment.

Public interest considerations include Threat, Harm, Risk, and Vulnerability.

CRIME ASSESSMENT PRINCIPLES AND THE NATIONAL DECISION-MAKING MODEL

- Police officers are expected to make decisions and follow the national decision-making model, in accordance with the College of Policing Risk Principles (including the recording of those decisions).
- The National Decision-Making Model may support breaches of policy. The rationale for any such decisions should be recorded enabling proper support, accountability, and monitoring.
- IN THIS CONTEXT: IF YOU MAKE AN ASSESSMENT ABOUT SECONDARY INVESTIGATION THAT DISAGREES WITH THE PRINCIPLES ABOVE, EXPLAIN WHY YOU MADE THAT DECISION (and discuss with you supervisor if possible).**