

Investigation & Evidence student lecture notes

You may find these notes will assist you in taking your own notes.

Description

Confidently recognise, understand and use techniques to effectively investigate anti-social and nuisance behaviour, to understand what evidence is and to be able to accurately record and gather it.

Aims

To explain and apply relevant investigative procedures, techniques and codes

Recognise the different types of evidence, including civil and criminal investigations.

Be able to understand the relevant legislative tools and powers to carry out an investigation.

Create and maintain effective practice standards in carrying out an investigation and gathering evidence.

What is an Investigation?

Definition - An inquiry into:

- Unfamiliar circumstances
- Surrounding an allegation
- Or incident
- And the work of inquiring into something
- Thoroughly and systematically.

Basic Investigation - Rules

- Impartiality
- Justification of all actions
- Key decision log / policy decision log
- Planning the investigation
- Activity log / note book / records (module 4)

Allocation of roles

Case officer / investigating officer

Senior Investigating Officer (SIO)

Implications

Criminal & Civil Law

- Keep within the law in regards to
 - Interview (module 4)
 - Observations
 - Access to records
 - Data protection

Scenes of crime

- Preserving and protecting the scene of crime or incident
- Finding out what evidence the investigating officers need and deciding what the best methods are for obtaining it
- Recording the scene using photography and video
- Searching for physical evidence
- Gathering evidence
- Producing written records and updating systems with details of evidence.

Investigation

Modeling



The Investigation

Assessment of – the situation, 'wants analysis'

(What do I want, Why do I want it and How do I get it?)

Collect – evidence, information and intelligence

Collate – Record all gathered material, put things in order.

Evaluate – Internal and external validity, reality and reliability

Scrutinise – Scientific approach, be critical, look for holes in evidence.

Summarise – What do you think has happened & what is the likely outcome?

Role of the Investigator

- **Confirmed facts** – any fact or data known, without doubt, to be true

- **Unconfirmed facts** – is the various pieces of news, gossip or reports to which the investigator may have access, but are, as yet, unconfirmed.

- **Analysis** – The assembly and examination of facts, confirmed or un-confirmed, from diverse sources, to indicate a pattern from which a further plan of action can be conceived or maintained.

- **Investigation** – the mechanics of conducting the inquiry, including acting upon the results of any analysis?

What is Evidence? - Definition

All the means by which any:

- Alleged matter of fact
- Whose truth is investigated
- Is established or disproved
- And facts or observations
- Presented
- In support of an assertion

Evidence - Rules

- Impartiality
- Prevent loss of evidence / preservation of evidence
- Unfair or unethical practice
- Facts, falsehood, innuendo and rumour
- Best evidence
- Types of evidence

Evidence

Types

- Oral
- Documentary
- Circumstantial
- Hearsay
- Original
- Primary & Secondary

Police & Criminal Evidence Act 1984

Code D

Amended PACE Codes (A to E) approved by Parliament

SI 2008/167 came into effect from 1 February 2008. This makes a number of changes to PACE Codes.

Code D - Concerns the main methods used to identify people in connection with the investigation of offences and the keeping of accurate and reliable records.

- 1.1 Identification of people in investigation
- Part 3.0 Identification of witnesses

Code C – Concerns how people are interviewed

- Part 10 Interviews

National Intelligence Model – NIM

- The NIM Business process - background
- Strategic & Tactical T&CG
- Information sources
- Intelligence / Information Recording
- Research, Development & Analysis
- Intelligence products
- Tactical resolution
- The Police Reform Act 2002