



School Crime Beat

Supporting Schools with Incidents of Crime &
Disorder

Working in Partnership
Welsh Police & School Guidelines

Foreword

The four Welsh Police Forces have worked with and supported schools in a variety of ways for many years, primarily through classroom involvement covering topics such as personal safety and drugs education. The Four Forces through the “All Wales Schools Liaison Core Programme” have further endorsed their commitment to working with children and young people in a more focused and professional manner. Schools therefore play an important role in police engagement with children and young people.

Recent experience has shown that there is a clear need to create a specific Police Policy outlining the procedure for dealing with incidents that occur in schools. This policy should provide continuity of response by police officers across Wales. There should be little or no room for flexibility outside of this document surrounding the actual duty placed on police officers once involved in an incident on school premises. There is however a large degree of flexibility and discretion as to when or if the Head Teacher involves the Police. This document clearly outlines the boundaries in which police officers should operate and also makes recommendations to provide assistance to schools.

This document has been written after considering the comprehensive advice that Welsh Schools have been given by the Welsh Assembly Government. It fully supports the advice given in documents such as “Substance Misuse: Children and Young People”, “Respecting Others: Anti-Bullying Guidance” and “Exclusion from Schools and Pupil Referral Units” produced by the Welsh Assembly Government.

This document aims to enhance such advice by providing clear guidelines of what to expect once the police are involved in incidents within schools and to ensure a continued positive working relationship between the police and schools, based on improved knowledge, mutual trust and understanding.

At all times the police will have children and young peoples’ interests at the forefront of their considerations and will work hand in hand with the schools wishes and policies wherever possible.

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1. Police Roles and Responsibilities

Within communities there are police officers that undertake a number of different roles to provide an effective policing service for schools. Below is a list of the main types of officer that schools are likely to have contact with-

- **School Community Police Officers (SCPO) or School Liaison Officers (SLOs):** These are the officers that are dedicated to attend and deliver lessons in schools. This is likely to be the officer schools will have most contact with. Their main role is the delivery of “The All Wales Police School Liaison Core Education Programme”. These officers are deployed to ensure that a uniform, structured and professional programme is delivered to all children and young people in Wales. Each officer is responsible for approximately four secondary schools and their respective partner primary schools.

In addition to the delivery of lessons, these officers are required to be fully involved with the day to day life of the schools and assist with problems that require police attention or advice. They will need to fully understand school policies and procedures and will endeavour to work within their boundaries.

In non-emergencies, the SCPO/SLO should be the initial point of contact for advice.

- **Neighbourhood Beat Officers (NBOs) or Community and Ward Officers:** These officers are responsible for and have ownership of the policing needs of their identified neighbourhoods and communities. This officer should also be familiar to the school if it falls within their “beat”. The NBO /CWO will liaise closely with the relevant SLO/SCPO and provide a link to the community at large. They will provide a problem-orientated policing approach to the needs of the community and will work closely with other key partners within that community. After consulting with the SCPO/ SLO the NBO may be nominated to carry out any further investigations into crimes on the school premises.
- **Response Officers:** These officers will respond to emergency and non-emergency calls when they are received. If one of these officers responds to an incident in the school then they will carry out the minimum required course of action dependent on the incident. They will liaise with the school and the SLO / NBO to agree on how the incident will be finalised.
- **Child Protection Officers:** These are specialist officers who investigate child protection issues such as child abuse. When child protection issues are reported, Police will work in partnership with other agencies from your Local

Safeguarding Children Board (LSCBs) such as the Social Services Department to investigate the allegation. Part of this investigation may involve seeking background information from the school in relation to the child's welfare, or in certain circumstances, speaking to the child on the school premises.

Other Specialist Police Roles: In addition to the above roles each of the four Welsh Police Forces will have a number of specialist departments which may come in to contact with a school depending on the circumstances of an incident. A good example of this would be issues such as Hate Crime, which can have far reaching consequences involving complex issues. Specialist police departments would be able to provide expert advice and support around such issues and have strong links with minority communities and other key agencies.

Schools are encouraged to openly discuss and seek advice from their dedicated Schools Officer however minor an incident may appear. Schools officers will have a good knowledge of, and be able to provide a direct link to other specialist police departments where necessary.

2. Police Response to Incidents in Schools

If the answer is YES to any of the following questions when considering whether to contact the Police regarding an incident on school premises then **dial 999**.

- Is there any immediate danger present?
- Has serious injury occurred or clear potential?
- Is a crime in progress or imminent?
- Is a suspect present?
- Will a witness be lost if police do not arrive quickly?
- Is there clear potential for the commission of a further crime?
- Is a victim of crime suffering from extreme distress?

Responding police officers whenever possible will:

- Liaise with the Head Teacher or nominated person.
- Not formally record and investigate a crime on school premises unless the school, victim, or parent / guardian request it.
- Only arrest children and young people on school premises in extreme circumstances and when absolutely necessary.
- Inform the SLO / SCPO

If the incident is not of an urgent nature, but police are required to attend, then schools should report the incident to the local Police Station in the usual fashion.

In the case of non-emergencies, or if requesting advice, schools may wish to contact the SCPO / SLO. The SCPO / SLO will provide advice and arrange police attendance if necessary.

It is recognised that schools act “in loco parentis” when pupils are at school or involved in school led activities, and may wish to deal with some incidents internally, rather than involve the Police. In these cases, the school is still asked to inform the SCPO / SLO of the details for information purposes. The SCPO / SLO may also be in a position to contribute by providing other information, which may impact on the school’s decision. Not reporting a crime and thereby not identifying the offender, if known or suspected, may subsequently prove to be counter-productive for a school and the wider community.

Schools should never be concerned about contacting their SCPO / SLO for advice however minor the incident – this is part of their role.

3. Formal Recording and the Investigation of Crimes on School Premises

Head Teachers and other school staff have responsibility to deal with and record incidents involving children and young people on a school site in the first instance, though it may be later decided that some cases amount to criminal conduct.

The Association of Chief Police Officers, the Department for Education and Skills and the Home Office have developed joint guidance to address concerns over the formal recording of crime by police officers on school premises. The Home Office National Crime Recording Sub Group (NCRSG) has agreed the following:

Schools are under no legal obligation to report crimes to the Police. When police officers who work in or attend school premises, witness or have a crime reported to them, which took place on the school premises, the following will apply:

- A crime should not be recorded initially, but the incidents should be brought to the attention of the Head Teacher as soon as practicable and a joint decision made.
- The police officer will not formally record and investigate any incident in a school as a crime, unless requested to do so, or where it is so serious as to be necessary. If this does become necessary a formal crime record will be created
- The Police, where possible, will follow the school's wishes and work within school policy.
- In all cases the Police will attempt to meet a mutual agreement with the school.

When are the Police duty bound to formally record and investigate an incident on School premises?

If any of the below criteria applies officers must formally record and investigate an incident-

- The Officer judges it to be a serious incident as defined below-

*A serious incident is one that meets the definition of offences that were formally known as **serious arrestable offences** (please see appendix D)ⁱ. **In addition, a serious incident is one which in the view of the officer, child, parent or guardian or the child's representative any incident that has led***

or is intended to, or is likely to or threatened to lead to serious harm or loss to any school child.

Or

- The School requests the incident to be formally “crimed”,

Or

- Any victim, their parent or guardian or the child’s representative asks the police to create a crime record.

In Addition the below applies to incidents of substance misuse

- An incident may be classed as “minor” and could be dealt with internally by the school if it involves a small amount of Cannabis Resin that is for personal use only and the individual concerned has not similarly offended previously (This interpretation of “minor” has been remains ‘loose’ to allow some flexibility and to avoid legislating for every conceivable seizure).
- Possession of other substances such as Ecstasy, Heroin, LSD, Cocaine, Crack Cocaine, Amphetamines etc will always be regarded as “serious” and crimed.
- An incident will always be “serious” and crimed if the substance has been or was intended to be supplied to any other person whether for gain or not.

If the incident fits any of the above criteria officers **must** create a crime report even if this goes against the schools wishes.

Points to Consider

Below is a list of some considerations that Police and Schools should discuss when considering whether or not an incident should be crimed. It must be stressed these are only considerations, if the incident meets any of the above criteria it must be crimed and investigated -

- Wishes of the victim (& parent/carer where appropriate)
- Wishes of the school
- Aggravating features for example racial or homophobic bullying.
- Severity of any injury sustained/nature of threat received by the victim
- Level/value of damage caused (It is impossible to quantify boundaries on the level of damage as this is subjective for each victim/complainant)
- Probability of a repeat incident
- Previous relationship between victim and offender
- Potential impact on the child/young person following formal Police

involvement

- Effectiveness of Police action/court proceedings
- Future best interests of both parties
- Message sent to other children
- Availability of alternative courses of action (e.g. restorative approaches ~ with the consent of the victim or the use of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts etc).

Youth Justice System

There are four options available to the Police when formally dealing with young offenders:

1. No Further Action - No evidence or insufficient evidence available or very minor offences.
2. Reprimand - These are intended for first time offenders.
3. Warning - Intended for second time offenders. A further final warning can be issued, but only in exceptional circumstances.
4. Prosecution - The offender is charged / summonsed with an offence to appear at court.

4. Substance Misuse Incidents

The misuse of controlled drugs within a school is a serious issue and it is essential that the response is prompt and effective. In responding to incidents schools will be guided by:

- The National Assembly of Wales Circular 17/02
- Joining Forces- Guidance for police working with schools and colleges.

The four Police Forces fully support the advice and guidance contained in these documents. Additional Police recommendations and agreed working practices between the Welsh Police Forces and schools, regarding incidents of substance misuse also need to be considered. Advice states that schools should liaise closely with their local Police Force to ensure that there is an agreed local policy for dealing with the range of illegal drug incidents, which might arise. The SCPO / SLO will provide that link.

It is the responsibility of Head Teachers (as opposed to the Police) to decide whether to inform the LEA of illegal drug incidents occurring within schools and whether or not to inform parents and governors of substance misuse incidents. Although there is no statutory requirement to inform the Police, the Secretary of State would expect the Police to be informed when illegal drugs are found on a pupil or on school premises. Each Force asks that schools report all such incidents in line with established LEA guidelines, even when schools intend to deal with the incident internally. The school may de-personalise any information given to the Police.

Guidelines have been written to assist the school and police in forming a partnership to tackle substance misuse issues in line with current Government advice outlined in “Tackling Drugs Together”. A multi-agency approach is needed, if strategies are to be successful, both in proactive (educational) as well as reactive (in response to specific incidents) terms.

The Police aim to divert children and young people from crime and anti-social behaviour and there are a number of options, other than prosecution that can be considered in certain circumstances. Incidents will be dealt with by taking all factors into consideration and working in partnership with schools, parents and guardians.

Ideally, schools will already have a sound working relationship with the SCPO / SLO's, based on trust, where both parties can be fully informed and involved in making the right decisions for all involved. The wishes of the school and its internal policies will always be taken into consideration and respected, when a decision is being made regarding any future course of action.

The Three Tier Response

There are three main levels of response that the Police can provide when responding to incidents of substance misuse:

1. Collection and administration of any suspected substances
2. A partnership investigation
3. A formal police investigation

1. Collection and Administration

Best practice suggests that that suspected illegal drugs, should wherever possible, be disposed of by the Police, who have clear policies and procedures for this purpose. (Please see Appendix B for procedural guidelines)

Although schools can legally dispose of drugs in an appropriate way, it is recommended that the Police carry out all drug disposals. Prescription drugs can be returned to a Pharmacy.

2. Partnership Investigation

It is recommended that where either a suspected illegal substance has been found that can be connected to an individual or where the school believes someone is in possession of an illegal substance that the following apply:

- If staff, have recovered the substance then carry out the actions in point 1 regarding storage and collection by Police etc.
- If staff suspect an individual is still in possession of a substance and refuses to co-operate, schools may need the Police to assist with a search. If this is the case, schools will need a swift response and the local police station should be contacted. The relevant SCPO / SLO will be informed and updated as soon as possible.

When the Police are contacted, a decision needs to be made on how to deal with the incident. The SCPO / SLO is there to assist and give advice. Where the school and the police decide that an incident may be dealt with internally by the school, then both parties need to consider alternative action and support for an individual.

When a young person formally goes through the Youth Justice System they automatically access a multi-agency approach through the Youth Offending Team. YOT will assess a young offender and the risk factors in their lives. An action plan for the young person will then be devised. Consideration should be given by a school choosing to deal with an incident "in-house", as beneficial

support from key agencies for that young person could potentially be by-passed.

3. Police Investigation

This should be undertaken, preferably, with the co-operation of the school. It is likely that officers other than the SCPO / SLO will carry out any formal investigation. However, the SCPO / SLO will remain a contact point throughout the investigation, being able to advise and update the school about this process.

Searching Pupils

School staff may not carry out personal searches of pupils, their clothing or their personal property without consent (you may however ask pupils to turn out pockets, empty bags etc). If efforts to persuade a pupil to hand over a suspected illegal substance, offensive weapon, stolen property etc have failed, and the school wishes to proceed on formal lines, then the police must be informed. Schools may not detain a person without their consent for the purpose of a search. Police officers however may undertake limited personal searches on school premises or detain those suspected for the purposes of doing so.

School property, e.g. lockers or desks; may be searched by school staff, although prior permission should be sought. Schools will need to balance the likelihood that an offence has been committed against the risk of infringing the individual's privacy without just cause.

Questioning of children and young people and formal police investigations

Where there is a duty for Police to interview children or young people, then a parent/guardian or other appropriate adult will need to be involved.

When a school believes that a formal police investigation may be necessary, then the questioning of young witnesses and possible offenders by school staff should be kept to a minimum. It should be enough only, to establish the basic facts. Any further questioning could affect evidence and hamper a police investigation (this can be further explained by the SCPO / SLO if necessary).

Any questioning or interviewing of children and young people by the school should be recorded in writing and corroborated by another member of staff where possible.

Where an allegation of child protection has been disclosed to a member of school staff, local child protection procedures must be followed.

It must be stressed that the SCPO / SLO are there for schools to contact for advice no matter how major or minor the incident.

5. Confidentiality

When SCPOs / SLOs are contributing to lessons in schools, there will be obvious learning benefits from young people sharing their experiences, feelings and views, in a safe learning environment.

Children or young people will not actively be encouraged to disclose information and intelligence on local crime by police officers delivering inputs to schools. However, there may be incidents, when, because of the nature of the subject being discussed, pupils disclose certain information.

When these incidents occur, confidentiality will be maintained wherever possible, within the classroom. However, it must be understood that due to the nature of their responsibilities there may be times when the police officer will have no choice but to take further action on information disclosed. In particular, when:

- Criminal offences are disclosed.
- Someone is in danger or at risk of personal harm.

In all cases such disclosures will be brought to the attention of the Head Teacher. Where disclosed incidents have occurred within the confines of the school, then clearly they fall within the procedures contained within this document. The views of the school, victim, etc. would be sought before deciding whether to take the matter any further.

Where disclosed incidents have occurred away from school premises and further action must be taken, the Head Teacher will be notified of the disclosure. Any further investigation by the Police will take place as necessary. Where appropriate, the school will be jointly involved in this process.

(A list of examples is included as Appendix C.)

The Police Forces will not issue press releases regarding seizures of drugs on school premises; except in cases of concern for public safety or where investigation into serious offences may otherwise be jeopardised. Prior to any press release, a joint media response would be agreed, by both the school and the Police.

Appendix A-

Possible incidents requiring action at a school

The following is an exemplar list of incidents that may need to be discussed between the school and the SCPO / SLO. In consultation, the factors would be looked at in order to determine whether or not to formally investigate the incident.

1. Violence by a child or young person on another

Incidents between children within a school range from minor disagreements through to serious assaults where physical injury is caused. Having two vulnerable parties can complicate such incidents.

Attendant factors impacting on the need to record this category of offences are listed below:

- Wishes of the victim
- Wishes of the school
- Aggravating features, for example, racial or homophobic bullying
- Severity of injury sustained / nature of threat received by the victim
- Probability of a repeat incident
- Previous relationship between victim and offender
- Potential impact on the child / young person following formal police involvement
- Effectiveness of police action / court proceedings
- Future best interests of both parties
- Message sent to other children
- The availability of alternative courses of action such as, restorative approaches with the consent of the victim, or the use of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts.

2. Violence to staff by a child or young person

Violence towards members of teaching or support staff can vary from verbal threats to physical acts amounting to assault and battery. Whilst each school has the responsibility of care towards the children, their welfare needs must be balanced with the rights of staff not to be subjected to violence in the course of their duties. Such incidents are affected by factors similar to those listed in the first example.

3. Criminal damage within the school

Factors to consider are:

- Level / value of damage caused (it is impossible to specify specific costs for the levels/ value of damage, as this is subjective for each victim/complainant)
- Wishes of the school

- ❑ Previous incidents of a similar nature by the same child or young person
- ❑ Suitability and effectiveness of police involvement
- ❑ Impact of police involvement on the child's overall care plan
- ❑ Message sent to other children
- ❑ Availability of alternative courses of action (e.g. restorative approaches ~ with the consent of the victim, education, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, Parenting Contracts etc)

4. Criminal Damage to staff property

Factors for consideration would be similar to those listed above and would include:

- ❑ Wishes and best interest of the victim
- ❑ Nature and seriousness of the allegation
- ❑ Wishes of the school
- ❑ Requirement for formal investigation (e.g. insurance claim)
- ❑ Availability of alternative courses of action (e.g. restorative approaches)

5. Theft within the school

Most offences of theft within a school are likely to be of low value. It should be emphasised, however, that the value is a subjective issue relative to the victim.

Factors to be considered include those listed in point four above.

6. Disorder in or around the school

(Including anti-social and dangerous behaviour on school buses)

The area of disorder is subjective and requires judgement by staff to avoid unnecessary police involvement and the subsequent recording of minor infringements of discipline which might amount to a recordable crime.

Disorder on school buses is one area of concern that requires a partnership approach. Schools and other relevant parties should meet and formulate local action plans.

The main factors which should be considered are:

- ❑ The nature and seriousness of the disorder
- ❑ The wishes of the school, parents and guardians
- ❑ The risk of or threat of danger to individuals
- ❑ The wishes of and impact on the immediate community
- ❑ The availability of alternative courses of action and resources e.g. restorative approaches, education, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, Parenting Contracts, Anti-Social Behaviour Orders etc.

It should be stressed that when schools and police are considering alternative

courses of action, such as Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs), and Parenting Contracts, etc., that they do so in accordance with local procedures. It is likely that schools will be required to liaise with and take guidance from either the Local Authority or Police Anti-Social Behaviour Co-ordinator for the area. Co-ordinators will need to keep track of the use of such measures for the Local Authority. Also any other relevant key partners may be involved in the process, dependent on other incidents that may have occurred outside the school.

IN ALL CASES

There are obviously many other types of incidents that can occur. Remember in all cases if the answer is YES to any of the following:

- Is there any immediate danger present?
- Has serious injury occurred or is there a clear potential for injury?
- Is a crime in progress or imminent?
- Is a suspect present?
- Will a witness be lost if police do not arrive quickly?
- Is there clear potential for the commission of a further crime?
- Is a victim of crime suffering from extreme distress?

Dial 999

If the answer is NO to the above questions, then the SCPO / SLO should be contacted, other on-site officers, or the local Police Station, for advice and an appropriate response.

Dial 0845 330 2000

Appendix B

Suggested Procedures for Substance Misuse Incidents

In conjunction with the SCPO / SLO, it needs to be considered whether the school policy complies with the following in order to ensure that an offence of possession or supply is not being committed.

DRUGS / ALCOHOL / SOLVENTS FOUND ON SCHOOL PREMISES

Where a suspected substance is found or recovered within the confines of a school, the Police recommend the following:

- ❑ If someone is in possible danger or is likely to be at risk of harm - ring 999.
- ❑ Ensure that the seizure is witnessed in corroboration with another member of staff.
- ❑ Store it in a suitable location pending police arrival.
- ❑ Record all details of incident, misuse or seizure.
- ❑ Contact the SCPO / SLO for disposal and advice re - future action.
- ❑ If the SCPO / SLO is not available – the local station should be contacted as soon as possible. Explain the situation and ask for an incident number – This should be done expeditiously.
- ❑ Staff should not attempt to analyse or taste any unidentified substance.

TEACHER SUSPECTS A PUPIL OF BEING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS / ALCOHOL / SOLVENTS

- ❑ Is the pupil legally entitled to be in possession of the drug / substance?
- ❑ Is the drug/substance suspected to be illegal and / or in breach of school discipline code? If so, police advice should be sought, if necessary.
- ❑ Seek medical advice if necessary. It is important to know what the substance is if medical treatment is necessary.
- ❑ Take possession and store securely. (See previous example)
- ❑ A search may be required. Staff members are permitted to search students' desks or lockers, belonging to the school on suspicion of possession of illegal drugs (although prior permission should be sought) Staff should not physically search a student or their personal belongings. Staff may however ask the student to turn out his / her pockets or bags. If consent is refused then explain that the only option is for staff to call the police to carry out the search. Any forced search by staff could be interpreted as an assault. The Police have powers of search relating to persons and premises and will be able to assist.

A TEACHER HAS INFORMATION THAT AN OFFENCE OR SUPPLY OR SALE OF ALCOHOL / CIGARETTES / SOLVENTS / ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES IS TAKING PLACE IN THE LOCAL AREA.

In addition to the school policy, it is recommended that...

- ❑ The school informs the SCPO / SLO so that action can be taken to protect the children and young people in the vicinity of the school and to identify trends. In the case of illegal drugs, this should be done at the earliest available opportunity.

A PUPIL DISCLOSES THAT:

- **he or she is using drugs / alcohol / solvents**
 - **parents / carers / relatives are misusing / selling drugs / alcohol / solvent**
 - **friends are misusing / selling drugs / alcohol / solvents**
- ❑ Refer to the school policy.
 - ❑ Contact the school SCPO / SLO for guidance, advice or support. It should be remembered that total confidentiality might not be possible.
 - ❑ Once a decision has been reached in consultation with the SCPO / SLO, the course of action open to you has previously been outlined.

IN ALL CASES:

There are obviously many other types of incidents that can occur. Remember in all cases if the answer is YES to any of the following-

- Is there any immediate danger present?
- Has serious injury occurred or is there a clear potential for injury?
- Is a crime in progress or imminent?
- Is a suspect present?
- Will a witness be lost if police do not arrive quickly?
- Is there clear potential for the commission of a further crime?
- Is a victim of crime suffering from extreme distress?

Dial 999

If the answer is NO to any of the above then the SCPO / SLO or local Police Station should be contacted for advice and appropriate response.

Appendix C.- Examples involving confidentiality

The following are examples of procedures conducted by an SCPO / SLO. It is important to remember that the officer clearly explains the classroom agreement which covers the issue of confidentiality at the commencement of every lesson.

1. During a lesson on theft a youth discloses that his parents have, what he knows to be, a stolen T.V. at home

- The officer would be duty bound to look into this matter further.

2. During a lesson on substance misuse a youth discloses that they have tried an illegal substance such as cannabis.

- In this circumstance the officer would honour confidentiality and the disclosure would be useful to class learning

3. During a lesson on substance misuse a youth names an individual who is supplying a controlled drug.

The officer would be duty bound to take further action on this information.

4. During a lesson on theft several children disclose that they have stolen things in the past

- This information would probably remain within the classroom and discussed accordingly depending on the value of the property and the time lapse since the occurrence. However, if the disclosure was of relevance to an ongoing investigation into a recorded crime then the officer may have to take further action.
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Appendix D- Examples of Serious incidents

SERIOUS ARRESTABLE OFFENCES *(as defined in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 as amended)*

GENERAL

- Treason.
- Murder.
- Manslaughter.
- Kidnapping and Hostage taking.
- Hi-jacking (train, ships, aeroplanes etc).
- Terrorism.
- Torture.
- Causing explosions likely to endanger life or property.
- Possession, carrying or use of firearms or imitation firearms with criminal intent to injure, e.g. resist arrest; robbery.
- Causing death by dangerous driving.
- Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs.
- Certain Money Laundering offences.
- Assault causing serious injury—the injury can be physical or mental.
- Theft involving substantial sums or significant losses.

DRUGS

- Production, supply and possession with intent to supply of controlled drugs.
- Manufacture or supply of substances mainly used in the manufacture of controlled drugs.
- Illegal importation and exportation of controlled drugs.

SEXUAL OFFENCES

- Rape.
- Assault by penetration.*
- Causing or inciting a person to engage in sexual activity involving penetration* without consent.
- Indecent assault which constitutes an act of gross indecency.
- Publication of obscene material.

SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN.

- Rape of child under 13.
- Assault by penetration* of a child under 13.
- Incest with a girl under the age of 13.
- Buggery with a person under the age of 16.
- Publication, possession and distribution of indecent photographs of children.
- Causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity involving penetration.*

* Penetration, in the context of these offences, means by a part of another person's body or with an instrument.

Appendix D- Citizen Arrests

The Police and Criminal Evidence Act (S.24A as inserted by SOCPA) states that a person other than a constable may arrest without warrant:

- Anyone in the act of committing an indictable offence
- Anyone who they have reasonable grounds for suspecting to be committing an indictable offence
- Where an indictable offence has already been committed, anyone who is guilty of the offence or who they have reasonable grounds for suspecting to be guilty of it

An arrest however may only be made if it is not practical for a police officer to make the arrest and it is necessary to make the arrest in order to prevent the person in question:

1. Causing physical injury to himself or another person
2. Suffering physical injury
3. Causing loss or damage to property
4. Making off before police can assume responsibility for them.

An indictable offence is defined as a criminal offence which if committed by an adult would be tried either:

1. In the Crown Court
2. Or either Crown Court or Magistrates Court

but not an offence which is triable only in the Magistrates Court. Such offences are known as summary offences.

It would be wise for schools to liaise with local police when considering whether to make such an arrest.