
- Write here how many additional sheets you have used (if any).

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A was aged 10, male who was raised in local authority care. He planned to set fire to his ~~for set~~^{foster} home and persuaded his sister, B aged 12 to help as they bought some paraffin and soaked rags and papers and pushed them through the letter box and set fire to the house intending to cause harm to his foster father whom, they believed would be home that afternoon. A and B, both are to be charged for Criminal damage by Arson (fire) as they have burnt property S1(1) belonging to their foster parents with the help of one another. The fact that he used fire to burn the house and it had caused a death of their family dog and caused fatal injury to C enables the prosecution to charge them for S1(2) CDA 1971, criminal damage that is Aggravated using fire S1(3), ~~as he endangered the life of C and the dog~~^{in order to prove the injury} Arson. The prosecution must prove ~~the~~^{the} recklessness for this destruction without a lawful excuse by carrying objective test (R v G) and the subjective test by Cunningham. ^{in order to prove the injury} The intention is not proved but, it can be ~~said~~^{argued} that as this entire fire was preplanned, the prosecution could prove their intention. As for A, he shall be charged for incomplete offence as well since their plan was to burn their foster father which falls under the criteria of attempting to murder with the full intention which could be determined by Woolin test but this attempt failed in the mens rea as the father wasn't present at the house, for which an offender is to have maximum 5 years

of imprisonment. B is to be charged for the same offence as A due to participation as a secondary party by aid which means she had helped A to carry out the unlawful activity and ~~as it is stated in the question, the both~~ set the house alight, it proves that she knew some unlawful activity was going on. They both shall be charged for SIC(3)^{CDA}, simple criminal damage by the virtue of SIC(3)^{CDA} as they destroyed the rags, papers, letter box which belonged to the foster parents as stated earlier. The prosecution must prove the objective recklessness by determining the R/V/G test to prove that they were reckless.

There is a possibility that A might argue on court that, their father abused them but this not a recognized defence and they could have let the police take care of it.

Due to committing these many crimes, A and B being juveniles shall be tried in the Young Court where Detention and Training Order for children aged 10-12 is not currently available, ^{so A will be granted,} but as they are serious offences and the Criminal Damages would make their foster parents open to the ^{expense} ~~risk~~ of fixing their properties, they might be ~~sent~~ penalised ^{at} either after they turn 12-14 by Detention and Training Order for 24 months due to being a persistent offender but the court might also penalize them by granting ~~jail~~ imprisonment in Youth Jail.

Due to use legal authority to apply to ~~the court~~ but imbalanced in detail.

16 This is a question involving Theft related offences which includes Fraud and may other offences committed by L and M.

L and M were on a walking holiday at Wales where, due to a change in the weather, they couldn't camp anymore and thus, they decided to spend a night in a caravan but when they reached the caravan park, it was deserted so, they broke into it as a trespasser and spent the night in it. L and M shall be charged for S11 Fraud Act 2006 due to obtaining service dishonestly. They knew that the service of the caravan would be available by payment but they dishonestly seeing that no one was nearby, took the advantage of the situation and obtained the service which results in the intention to make a gain for himself or another, which here is M and exposed the authority of the caravan park to a risk of loss. The dishonesty in this case shall be determined by the Ghosh test where L and M would be determined if they are dishonest according to the ordinary standards of reasonable and honest person by the jury and where L and M also believes such was the case.

L and M had used up all their food that they had brought so, they ate some biscuits and a tin of beans that was available in the cupboard. Here, they shall be charged of theft under S1(1) of Theft Act 1968 as they had dishonestly approp-

riated proports S4(1) belonging to the caravan owner S5(1) with the intention to permanently deprive the owner of the caravan of it. It would have been a defence for L and M if they believed it was theirs S2(a), or if they believed that the owner would have consented S2(b) or if they could not find the owner even after taking reasonable steps S2(c) which they did not and as to the fact that they were dishonest can be proved by the Ghosh test by the prosecution and the fact that the ran away hearing the sound of a vehicle arriving, shows that they had the intention to permanently deprive the owner of the caravan of the food.

mentions cases & tests but not developed.

When M felt ill, L took a car which also amounts to S1(1) of Theft Act 1968 as discussed above.

When the fuel was running low, L stopped at a garage, filled the fuel tank and made off without paying. L and M are yet again to be charged for obtaining service dishonestly under S11 Fraud Act 2006 as discussed earlier and also by S3 Theft Act 1978, fraud by making off without payment. L knew that he would require on the spot payment for fuel but, he dishonestly made off without paying for the service knowing he had no money. The prosecution shall determine the dishonesty with Ghosh test where the

due applicn

limited case authority — repeatedly facts nearly applies law to facts

jury would determine if Land M where dishonest according to the ordinary standards or reasonable and honest person and Land M believed that such was the case as they knew they would have to pay yet they did not.

Cites authorities

Section - E

18. This is a question about Public Order Act where various offences were committed by G, H, J and many other people.

G, H and J stood ~~out side~~ outside their local library which was to be closed down as a form of protest wearing military uniforms burning ~~books~~ books in the streets. POA 1986 refers to static demonstrations as assemblies which can be currently constituted by 3 or more people. ~~§ 11~~ POA 1986 say police cannot ban the assembly but impose conditions on them. No notice is required prior to the occasion. Failure to

consider the restrictions may lead to 51 weeks of imprisonment or/and fine up to level 4 or for the participants, fine of level 3.

Here, G, H and J were in a public place wearing uniform of the military. Art 11 of European Convention on Human Rights allows citizens the freedom to join any association but they may be charged by SIPOA 1936 due to wearing uniforms or clothing that indicates association with any political party or promotes ~~and~~ any political issue.

Due to the burning of the 8 books, a huge crowd had gathered around them which caused Highway Obstruction under S137 of The Highway Act which means they are obstructing the highway or a part of the highway by blocking a part of it which may result to imprisonment for 6 months and/or a fine of level 5 at magistrates court. The burning of book

E had picked up a burning tree branch followed by a spontaneous procession of angry local residents shouting and waving at people. POA refers to marches as processions and there is no set number for people to constitute a march but S11 of POA 1986 says a prior notice is to be given to the police which must contain; time, duration, date, proposed route and the name and address of the organizer. The notice must be sent before 6 days to the march and a last minute phone call is preferable to show that E was ready to follow the spirit of law. S-13^{all} POA provides police the right to ban a group or class of people from the march with the Home Secretary's Consent for up to 3 months. The call made to the police must be recorded and failure to follow the condition will result E to be triable at the magistrates court with a fine up to level 3 or 4. The fact that the elderly lady was afraid

Needs more detail + application
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amounts the entire march to be charged by S4 POA for ~~dis~~ disorderly conduct where a number of people use or threaten violence or abuse in such a way that an onlooker fears for ~~his~~ ^{their} own safety.

As for the burning of trees, books and many more, the participants in the conduct shall be charged for Criminal Damage by arson under S1(1), ~~S1(2)~~ CDA 1971, simple criminal damage and S1(3) CDA ~~B~~ criminal damage by arson/fire which is triable in ~~crim~~ court and can amount to life imprisonment or 6 months imprisonment and fine up to level 5 in the magistrates if the damage amounts to more than £5000.

Lastly, 20 vehicles which belonged to the protestors were driven into the large grounds of the local manor and left for the entire night amounts to Aggravated trespass ~~under S36 of~~ where the protestors interrupted a lawful activity throughout the night causing problems.

* Under S17 and S16 Police have the power to be present in public places and take care of public disorders and take reasonable actions.

19. This is a question about Police Powers ^{Public Order Act 1986} where,

19. K was a student nurse on her way home one late night when she was stopped by L a police man in order to carry out a search and asked to remove her outer clothing such as coat and hat. Police have the power to stop and search.

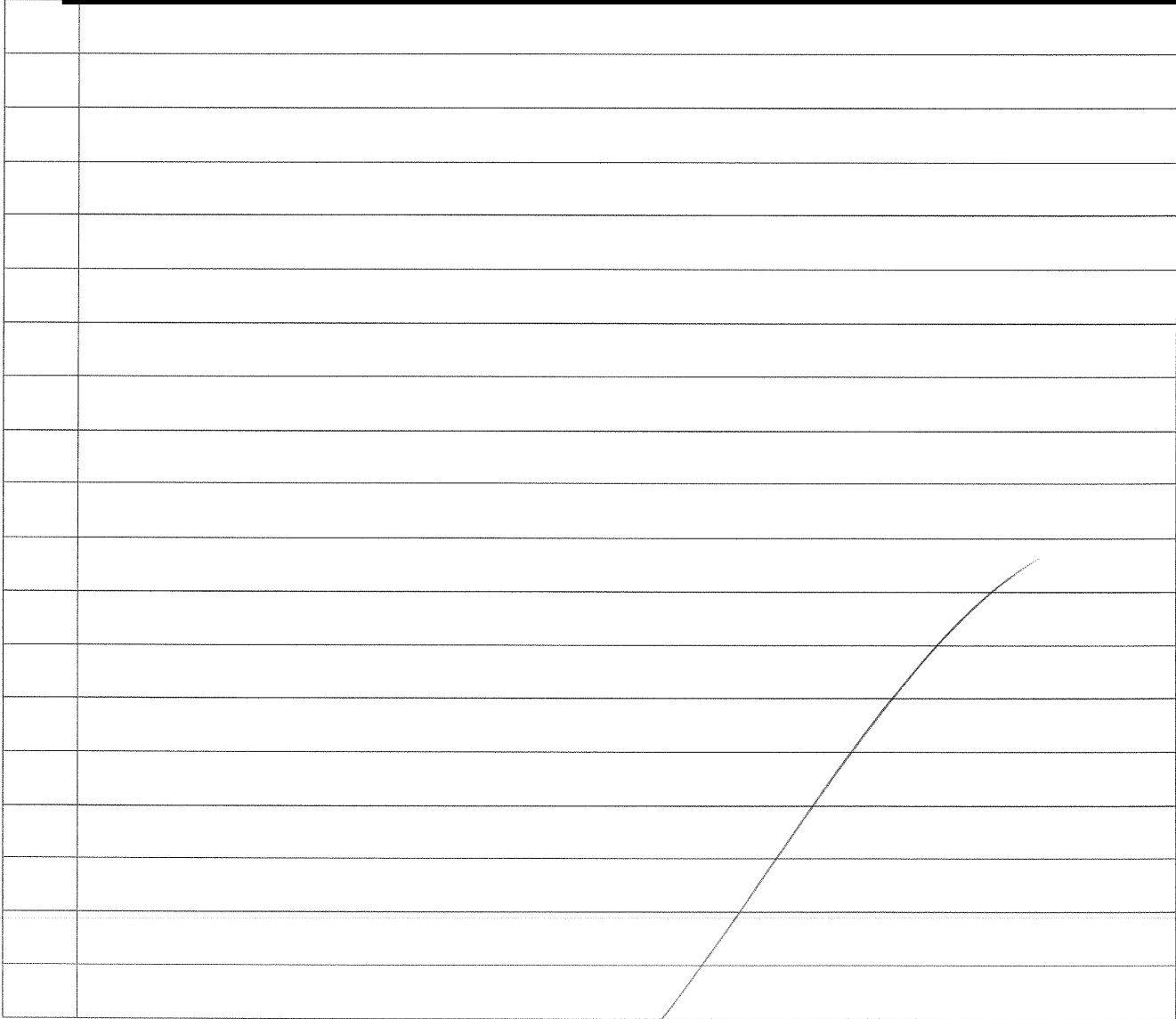
a person or vehicle in a public place^{which here is the road}, where Code A provides police must have reasonable grounds to do so and ~~S2~~^{PAGE} provides that L should be charged for not identifying himself and which leads the search rendered as unlawful by ~~S2(3)(c)~~^{PAGE}. But it is stated that police can use reasonable force to search as a last resort which makes L's force legal as K refused to co-operate. ~~S2(a)~~^{PAGE} states police can make a citizen remove outer clothing in public. After the search, police, L, has the right to seize prohibited articles under ~~S1(6)~~^{PAGE} and ~~S2~~^{PAGE} ~~S3~~^{PAGE} states that L is obligated to keep record of all the discovery.

L arrested K under ^{suspicion} ~~suspicion~~ for several serious offences under ~~S~~ Code G which governs the police powers to arrest in order to prevent crime or for investigation. ^(S25 and S24 of PAGE) L was obligated to S.28 inform that K was arrested and caution her that she had the right to remain silent but if would harm her defence in not mention when questioned but later on relies on court (Code C 10.3) which here was not done can be assumed due to not being mentioned in the question and also indicates that the arrest might have been unlawful.

K could be detained for maximum 24 hrs which in this case was followed. In

fact, she was release without charges before 24 hrs. After reaching the police station, as she was taken there immediately after the arrest, she was in the custody of the Custody Officer who was bound to release her if she had no reasonable grounds for her arrest under S34C ^{PAGE} ~~which~~ which here should have been applicable but the Custody Officer failed to ~~adid~~ abide by the duty. It was also stated in Code C 9.1 that her properties should have been safely kept and returned to her as they were in the time of ~~relea~~ release which was not done. K, as a detainee had the right to inform someone under S56 which was not given to her and her right to call a solicitor S58 was delayed without any reasonable ground which is an offence. Later, she was released without charges.

K could complain against police where minor complaints would be ~~the~~ resulting to disciplinary actions and the major complains would be dealt with by the Police Complaints Authority. She could sue \downarrow for false imprisonment which would be a civil compensation to her damages as a remedy against the police.

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