higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

APPLIED POLICING
NQF LEVEL 4

XX FEBRUARY 2020

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 A
1.2 D
1.3 C
1.4 B
1.5 A

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 False
2.2 False
2.3 True
2.4 False
2.5 True
2.6 True
2.7 False
2.8 False
2.9 False
2.10 True

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 C
3.2 G
3.3 H
3.4 A
3.5 D

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 4

4.1 56 to 69
4.2 Lieutenant
4.3 55 or lower
4.4 Warrant Officer
4.5 70 and above

(5 × 1) **[5]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1
- The impact of the problem on the community, including the police, its size and cost.
- The presence of any life-threatening conditions.
- Community interest and the degree of support for the recommendation.
- The degree to which the problem negatively affects relationships between the police and the community.
- The interest of rank-and-file offenders in the problem and the degree of support for addressing it.
- Whether the problem is a real threat or vague complaints. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.2
- Step 1: Identify your community's problem.✓ Find sources of information, collect and analyse the information, define the community, who is involved and measure the impact of the problem.✓
- Step 2: Determine which problems are most important.✓ Use data on hand and decide which problem to target. List the problems and compile crime prevention priorities.✓
- Step 3: Analyse the target problems and their community context.✓ Conduct a detailed crime analysis of your priority problems and the community, including physical and social characteristics.✓ (Any 3 × 2) (6)

5.3
- An action to prevent crime and violence, and reduce the public's fear of crime.
- A tool to bring together different role players involved in crime prevention.
- A means of developing local crime prevention partnerships.
- A method to ensure coordination and management of crime prevention initiatives.
- A way to identify priority areas and tasks. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.4
- Better use of resources
- Increased commitment
- Local solutions for local problems
- Increased community engagement (Any 4 × 1) (4)

5.5
- Make it happen
- Manage meetings well
- Develop skills and knowledge
- Spread the word
- Monitor and evaluate progress (Any 5 × 1) (5)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 25

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1

- The crime scene was not secured, ensuring to preserve the scene with minimal contamination and disturbance of physical evidence.
- The initial response to the incident was not prompt, cautious and methodical.
- The officers did not remain observant of any person, vehicle, events, potential evidence and environmental conditions.
- No notes or log of the dispatched information were made (e.g. address, time, date, type of call and parties involved).
- They were not aware of any persons or vehicle leaving the crime scene.
- They did not approach the scene cautiously, scan the entire area to thoroughly assess the scene and note possible secondary crime scenes.
- They were unaware of any persons or vehicles in the vicinity that may be related to the crime.
- They did not make initial observation (look, listen and smell) to assess the scene and ensure the officers' safety before proceeding.
- They were not alert and attentive (assuming the crime was ongoing).
- They did not treat the location as a crime scene until assessed and determined to be otherwise.

Safety procedures

- They did not identify and control dangerous situations or persons. The safety and physical well-being of officers and other individuals remain the first priority of the initial responding officer(s).
- They did not approach the scene in a manner designed to reduce risk.
- They neither surveyed the scene for dangerous persons, nor did they control the scene.
- They did not call for back-up on arrival.

Emergency care

- They neither assessed the victim(s) for signs of life, nor did they provide medical attention.
- They did not call medical personnel.

Securing and controlling persons at the scene

- They did not control all individuals at the scene.
- They did not identify all individuals at the scene, secure and separate if necessary.
- They did not exclude unauthorised individuals from the scene.

Boundaries: Identify, establish, protect and secure

- They did not establish the boundaries of the scene.
- They did not set up physical barriers.
- They did not document the entry/exit of all people.
- They did not apply measures to preserve/protect evidence that may be lost or compromised.
- They did not document the original location of the victim or objects that were moved.
- They did not consider search-and-seizure issues.

Handing over control of the scene and briefing the investigator

- They did not brief the investigator(s) taking charge.
- They did not assist in controlling the scene.
- They did not remain at the scene until relieved of their duties.

Document actions and observations

- Not all activities and observations were documented.

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Document actions and observations

- Not all activities and observations were documented. (5 × 1) (5)

6.2

- Deceased female with several stab wounds: Can be used to identify the victim or determine the cause of death.
- Empty beer glass bottle: Can obtain fingerprints or DNA of the suspect, which can be used to identify him/her.
- Bed: Hair or other body DNA from the suspect, which can be used to identify him/her.
- Used condom: Can obtain DNA of the suspect, which can be used to identify him.
- Overturned chair: Can obtain DNA of the suspect, which can be used to identify him/her.
- Table: Can obtain fingerprints or DNA of the suspect, which can be used to identify him/her.
- Clothing cabinet: Can obtain fingerprints or DNA of the suspect, which can be used to identify him/her.
- Cigarette butt: Can obtain DNA of the suspect, which can be used to identify him/her.
- Knife with blood: Can obtain fingerprints or DNA of the suspect and/or victim, which can be used to identify him/her.
- Bloody footprint: Can be used to link the suspect to the scene. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

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6.3

- Converse with the first responder(s) regarding observations/activities.
- Evaluate safety issues that may affect personnel.
- Evaluate search-and-seizure issue to ensure that lawful searches are executed.
- Evaluate and establish a path of entry/exit to the scene to be used by authorised personnel.
- Evaluate internal scene boundaries.
- Determine the number/size of scene(s) and prioritise.
- Establish a secure area nearby for consultation purposes.
- If multiple scenes exist, establish and maintain communication.
- Establish a secure area for temporary evidence storage in accordance with the rules of evidence and chain of custody.
- Determine and request additional investigative resources, if needed.
- Ensure continued scene integrity.
- Ensure that witnesses to the incident are identified and separated.
- Ensure that the surrounding area is canvassed and that the results are documented.
- Ensure preliminary documentation and photography of the scene and deceased persons. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

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6.4
- Dactyloscopy or fingerprinting: Each person has his/her own unique fingerprints. Taking fingerprints can place a person at a crime scene, which is accepted in court.
- Examination of hair: If the offender's hair is found at the scene, it can be identified by morphological characteristics.
- Tracks, impressions and tool marks: Imprint identification. Any object leaves a mark when in contact with another object. The study of imprints can identify what was used and how it was used.
- Clinical examination: The victim's body can be examined to determine, e.g. rape, and this is required by law.
- The identification of bodies: Unknown bodies can be identified, even badly mutilated bodies. Different methods can be used to identify a body.
- Examination of dead bodies or corpses: Bodies can be examined to determine the cause of death. The law requires this.
- Forensic entomology: Study the body to determine time of death.
- Serological examinations: Study of serums; not only blood, but semen, saliva and urine. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

6.5
- Practical docket
- Crime scene management
- Tracing techniques
- Statements
- Criminal Procedure
- Law of Evidence
- Investigative Interviewing
- Fingerprints
- Hints of Investigation
- Street Survival (Any 5 × 1) (5)

6.6
- Improve knowledge and insight
- Broaden community contacts
- Save the SAPS time and money
- Transfer responsibility to residents
- Build trust and confidence in the police
- Expand response options
- Engender support for police responses
- Generate funding and supplies (Any 5 × 1) (5)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

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SECTION D

QUESTION 7

Phase 1: Conduct a community safety audit.

- Identify crime problems by collecting information from, e.g. the SAPS.
- Identify who is already involved in crime prevention activities in your community.
- Analyse the social and physical characteristics of your areas.
- Decide what problems are most important.
- Analyse these problems in your community.

Phase 2: Develop a strategy.

- Select and group the priority problems into focus areas.
- Identify and approach possible partners in your area.
- Identify possible solutions.
- Select the most suitable projects and refine them.
- Obtain support for the projects that have been selected.

Phase 3: Manage and implement your strategy.

- Develop a project plan with goals, a time schedule and a budget.
- Ensure that you have resources for project management.

Phase 4: Monitor and evaluate.

- Ensure that monitoring and evaluation are planned and budgeted for.
- Must have well-defined project objectives.
- Identify ways to evaluate your project's performance.
- Establish a framework for evaluation and carry it out. (Any 20 × 1) **[20]**

QUESTION 8

Stage 1: Opening a case docket✓

- The detective (police) must open and maintain a case docket.✓
- Each docket is divided into three divisions (clips): A, B, and C, so as to provide easy access to information for a Prosecutor or Detective Commander.✓
- Documents filed under 'A' are evidence material pertaining to the case. Statements by complainants and witnesses, arrest and search warrants, identity parade forms, bail information, reports from evidence analysts, examination from a district surgeon, photographs and fingerprint forms.✓
- Correspondence and administrative documents are filed under 'B'. These include information on stolen property, wanted persons, replies from other police stations and media clippings relating to a case.✓ Details of the investigating diary are under 'C'. These include the first member report, details of the crime scene, modus operandi, clues that are relevant to the case, search of premises, victim and suspect details, and whether the victim was insured.✓

Stage 2: Registering the case docket✓

- The case docket is registered in the Crime Register or on the Crime Administration System (CAS) at the Community Service Centre (CSC) by the official on duty in the CSC.✓
- In some instances, a case is registered by the detective who attended the crime scene or attended to a complaint in his office.✓

Stage 3: Transfer of case docket✓

- The case docket must immediately be sent to the Crime Office or the Detective Unit by the official on duty at the CSC or the detective who registered the case docket.✓

Stage 4: First information inspection✓

- The Crime Office Commander or Detective Commander must acknowledge receipt of the case docket by signing for it. He/She must then conduct the first information of crime inspection.✓

Stage 5: Assigning the case to a detective✓

- The Crime Office Commander or Detective Commander must assign the docket to a detective; either the detective who attended the crime scene and registered the docket or another detective, depending on various factors, such as the experience of the detective or the number of cases a particular detective is investigating.✓
- A docket can be re-allocated when a detective takes leave or when his/her position has been changed.✓

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Stage 6: Investigation begins✓

- The detective assigned to the case leads and manages the investigation, using information required for that particular case, such as a suspect's record of previous convictions, which will be obtained from the Criminal Record Centre (CRC).✓
- General practice in the SAPS is to allocate one detective per case. In complex cases, such as one involving a criminal syndicate, a team of detectives might be assigned.✓

Stage 7: 24-hour docket inspection✓

- After the detective begins the investigation, a 24-hour docket inspection takes place. Over the course of the investigation, further docket inspections may also take place (monthly and six-monthly).✓

Stage 8: Docket sent to court✓

- The docket is forwarded to a senior public prosecutor for a decision on whether or not to prosecute. There is no time limit with regard to the preliminary investigation and the prosecutor receiving the docket.✓ The duration is determined by the merits of each case, such as whether the detective has obtained all the witness statements, the caseload of the detective,✓ and
- The priority of a particular case being investigated by the detective. The docket is then placed on the court roll and the court case ensues.✓

Stage 9: Further investigation and feedback✓

- During the investigation process, the detective investigating the case must provide the complainant with feedback on the case. As mentioned above, general practice in the SAPS is to allocate one detective per case.✓ (20 × 1) **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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