

3. Understand arrest procedures relevant to security operatives	3.1 State the meaning of arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arrest is to take away someone's liberty ○ There is no legal definition for citizen's arrest ○ Police and non-police arrest ○ Arrest with a warrant ○ Arrest without a warrant
	3.2 Identify offences for which a security operative can make an arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Security operatives have no special powers of arrest, only the same powers of arrest as every other citizen. ○ Arrestable offences, indictable offences and Breach of the Peace ○ Indictable offences are usually tried at the Crown Court (Arrestable offences are usually tried at Sheriff Court/High Court in Scotland) ○ Powers of arrest under the common law ● Offences include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Murder/Homicide (Culpable Homicide in Scotland) ○ Aggravated Assault (Serious Assault in Scotland) ○ Assault ○ Rape ○ Sexual Assault ○ Firearms offences ○ Robbery ○ Burglary (Housebreaking in Scotland) ○ Theft ○ Drugs offences ○ Fraud ○ Criminal damage (Malicious mischief in Scotland)
	3.3 Identify the limitations to a security operative's powers of arrest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Must be within powers of citizen's arrest ● Section 24a of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 ● Indictable offence must be either being committed or have already been committed ● Arrest can only be made to prevent the person from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (a) causing injury to himself or another;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (b) suffering injury himself; ○ (c) causing loss of or damage to property; ○ (d) making off before a constable can assume responsibility for him
	3.4 State procedures to follow when making an arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform person that they are under arrest, provide the reason for arrest, and that the police will be called • Detain the person and ensure their safety • Use witnesses wherever possible • Only use reasonable and necessary force to prevent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ escape of individual under arrest or assault against security operatives or others
	3.5 State why an arrest should only be made as a last resort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking someone's liberty is a serious matter • Can only arrest for indictable offences (Arrestable offences in Scotland) • False arrest can lead to civil or criminal prosecution of the security operative making the arrest • Personal safety of the security operative can be at risk
	3.6 State procedures following an arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arrested person is now the security operatives responsibility • Ensure own safety • Ensure the person's safety • Ensure any evidence is preserved and not disposed of • Hand person over to police, explaining reason for arrest • Inform police of any extra evidence of offence (witnesses, CCTV, property) • Record arrest in line with local policy • Assist police with a statement if required • Attend court at a later date if required • Identify how to work with the Police in relation to arrest procedures

	3.7 State what is meant by 'reasonable' and 'necessary' force	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasonable force is the amount of force that can be used to protect yourself or your property from attack. It can be used to prevent crime or when detaining someone through a citizen's arrest. It can also be classed as "legal force"• Necessary force is an opinion of the level of force that was carried out in any situation
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