

**Part 1**

*1<sup>st</sup> passage*

**Criminal Damage in Newshire from 04–2009 to 09–2012**

Criminal damage refers to crimes where a person intentionally or recklessly destroys or causes damage to another person's property. Criminal damage, often referred to as vandalism, includes graffiti, arson and other forms of damage to property or vehicles.

**Incidents (with Home Office Codes)**

Arson (455) – 56

Criminal damage to a dwelling (3,098) – 58A

Criminal damage to a vehicle (6,213) – 58C

Other criminal damage (9,478) – 58D

Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle (4,672) – 58G

Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage (5,768) – 59

*2<sup>nd</sup> passage*

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Threat or possession with intent to commit **crimnal** damage (5,768)– **59**

(15 marks)

Part 2

Write the correct answers below

WHAT IS A SMALL CLAIMS CASE

It is a defended case which the court has allocated to the small claims track. This is mainly **dependant** upon the financial value of the case. In most instances the court will not order a **solicitors'** costs to be paid by the **losing** party and, if you instruct a **solicitor**, you will be **responsible** for paying the costs yourself.

The case will normally be allocated to the small claims track if its value is £10,000 or less. **However** if it is a personal injury claim it will be allocated to the small claims track only if the value of the claim for the **personel** injuries themselves **are** not more than £1,000. If the claimant is a **tenant** who is claiming against their landlord because they want their landlord to carry out work to the premises, and the cost of the repairs is £1,000 or less, the case will be allocated to the small claims track.

The most common types of claim in the small claims track **is**:

- compensation for faulty services provided, for example, by **builders** dry cleaners or garages,
- compensation for faulty goods, for example, televisions or washing machines which go wrong,
- **landlords** and **tenants** disputes; these could be related to rent **arears** or compensation for not carrying out **necessary** repairs,
- **Wages** owed or money in **lieu** of **notice**

Where a case is complex it could be **referred** by the judge to another track for a full hearing, even if it is below the **financail** limit of that track.

If court action is taken it must be done within certain time restraints. The time limit depends upon what type of action is being taken. For example, the time limit for **breech** of contract is six **year's**. If you are in any doubt always consult a solicitor or an **independant** adviser such as the **Citizen's Advise** Bureau.

CASE?

dependant  
solicitor's  
losing / solicitor  
responsible

Justified left margin

However,  
personnel  
is  
tenant

are

builders,

landlords' / tenants'  
arrears  
necessary  
wages / lieu / notice.

referred  
financial

breach  
years  
independent  
Citizens'  
Advice

**Write the correct  
answers below**

It is essential that, before taking court **action**; you first try to resolve the matter. If you have bought an electrical appliance and it fails to work then you must contact the shop where you **brought** the appliance rather than immediately applying to the court for compensation. Court action should only be necessary if you cannot solve the problem by negotiation. If the problem cannot be resolved you will be expected to make your claim in **writing**, giving the other person a reasonable time to reply (usually a **month**). You should **warn** them that court action will be taken if they fail to reply within the given time.

It may be possible, if the other party agrees, to settle the matter by mediation. This is where a mediator (an **impartial** third party) helps both parties reach a mutually-**agreeable** solution to the problem. **Occasionally**, the court might refer your case to a mediator even if you have started a claim. There is a mediation officer based at the court for small claims cases. This service is free once the court application fee has been paid.

**action,**

**bought**

**writing**

**month)**

**warn**

**impartial**

**agreeable**

**Occasionally**