



COUNTER CRIME PARTNERSHIP

BURGLARY IN RETAIL

SECTION 9 (1) THEFT ACT 1968

A PERSON IS GUILTY OF BURGLARY IF -

(A) HE ENTERS ANY BUILDING OR PART OF A BUILDING AS A TRESPASSER AND WITH THE INTENT TO COMMIT ANY SUCH OFFENCE AS IS MENTIONED IN (2) BELOW, OR

(B) HAVING ENTERED ANY BUILDING OR PART OF A BUILDING AS A TRESPASSER HE STEALS OR ATTEMPTS TO STEAL ANYTHING IN THE BUILDING OR THAT PART OF IT OR INFLECTS OR ATTEMPTS TO INFLECT ON ANY PERSON THEREIN ANY GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM.

SECTION 9 (2) THEFT ACT 1968

THE OFFENCES REFERRED TO IN SUBSECTION (1)(A) ARE OFFENCES OF STEALING ANYTHING IN THE BUILDING OR PART OF A BUILDING IN QUESTION, OF INFLECTING ON ANY PERSON THEREIN ANY GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM THEREIN AND OF DOING UNLAWFUL DAMAGE TO THE BUILDING OR ANYTHING THEREIN.

SUMMARY

"In addition to the obvious staff arriving at work and discovering a break-in scenario, in retail a Burglar can also be someone who we Ban from entering our Store. In my opinion, we must have a Written n Record of this and if that person comes in again they are Trespassing. Then, if a Trespasser commits GBH, Theft or Criminal Damage, they are a Burglar...."

"In the old days, the Police would scare the life out of the person by arresting them for Burglary, but then say we're letting you off easy this time by only charging you with Theft. Nowadays, other than a threat on our Banning Notice, the reason we might use the word Burglary when reporting a crime is to command a response..." Scott PEPPER, Counter Crime Manager

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