



Post Deployment



Post Deployment Procedure

- This presentation is revision of existing knowledge, with the exception of revised issues within Module 7.
- Providing Accounts (slides 11/ 13 – 18)
- Process Initiation and Management (appointed officer) (slide 12)
- Conferring (slide 19 – 20)
- Separation (slide 21)



Post Deployment Procedure

These are Will be implemented in all cases where there has:

- Been a Death following Police Contact.
- Where shots have been discharged by Police

Authorised Professional Practice(APP)

Module 7 refers



Authorised Professional Practice APP

Module 7

Post Incident Investigations will commence in all situations where there has been a discharge of a weapon by the police (from either a conventional firearm or a less lethal firearm) whether intentional or unintentionally which has or may have:

- Resulted in Death or Serious Injury.
- Revealed Failings in Command.
- Caused Danger to Officers or the Public



ECHR Article 2

Creates an obligation on the State to investigate all Deaths caused by an Agent of the State.

The investigation must:

- Be robust and independent.
- Be prompt and expeditious.
- Be capable of leading to a determination as to whether the force was justified and to identifying those responsible.
- Next of Kin must be sufficiently involved to safeguard their legitimate interests.
- Be open to Public Scrutiny to ensure accountability



How Post Incident Procedure will be Implemented

- CNC is unique because of the geographic spread of all the units.
- There is a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with all the host Home Office Police Forces/ Police Scotland.
- The initial Post Incident Manager will be from Host Force and will utilise their Post Incident Suite.
- CNC PIM will also attend.
- CNPF post incident trained rep will also attend.



Principal Officers

- Decision as to who should be a Principal Officer will be made by ACPO, IIO, TFC and PIM.
- Principal Officer is any person who used force, or was responsible for any decision to use force.
- This will include any Officer who pointed firearm, used firearm, restrained person or used first aid on that person.
- This may include the OFC, TFC, Tactical Advisor (TA), SFC, Control Room Staff.



Anonymity

- PIM should seek authority from ACPO to implement Anonymity at early stage.
- Officers must be aware that this decision can be changed by Coroner or Judge.
- Pseudonym will be given to PO's.
- Officers encouraged to keep confidentiality.
- PIM keeps list of officers details.



IOPC-Independent Office of Police Conduct
(England & Wales)

PIRC-Police Investigatory Review Commission
(Scotland)

- Where shots have been fired resulting in any Death or Serious injury, this will be a mandatory referral to the IPCC or PIRC.
- They will attend scene and PI Suite. The PIM will ask PO(s) if they would like to see IPCC or PIRC, but there is no obligation to do so at this time.
- They will introduce themselves at this time



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- PO can ask if they are being treated as Witnesses or Suspects at this point.
- They are responsible for any Media Release, and should provide details to PIM before any release.
- They can compel officers attend for interview, but cannot force them to speak.



Providing Accounts

These accounts are now broken down in to 4 stages:-

- Stage 1 – **Operational Sit Rep**, given from the scene
- Stage 2 – **PIM Basic Facts**, given at the PI suite
- Stage 3 – **Personal Individual Accounts**, expected to be given before going off duty
- Stage 4 – **Detailed Accounts**, given after 48 hours



Four Stages of Accounts

- Stage One - **Situation Report**
- Will be given immediately after the event, when safe to do so, normally by radio to PCR or TFC, needs to be sufficient to enable TFC to implement Post Incident Procedure.
- It is important that officers anonymity is maintained during this and subsequent radio transmission to the PCR/TFC



Four Stages of Accounts

- Stage Two – **PIM Basic Facts**
- PIM is responsible for establishing the basic facts of what has happened
- Where possible these facts will be obtained from a source other than a principal officer
- Facts obtained at PIM suite, from individuals who are willing to give information, can be either verbal or written
- Facts should confirm which officers were at the scene, describe, in brief, the roles of those at the scene and confirm who discharged their weapons or used force



Four Stages of Accounts

- Stage Two – **PIM Basic Facts** - cont.
- PIM to certify accuracy with the person providing the facts. The notes should be timed, dated and signed by the PIM.
- Original copy to be given to the IPCC. A copy will be retained by the PIM and a copy given to the provider.



Four Stages of Accounts

- Stage Three – **Personal Individual Account**
- Subject to legal and medical advice, these are expected to be given on the day of the incident.
- Should cover honestly held belief on use of force, account should only consist of your recollection of events, should be written, signed and dated, (ensure copy retained)
- NOT done if officer is going to be under investigation.



Four Stages of Accounts

- Stage Four – **Detailed Account**
- Subject to legal and medical advice, You will be expected to give this account 48 hours after event.
- May be taken by the IIA or provided by yourself.
- PIM should be there to meet you and deal with any immediate welfare issues. Will Not be present during writing of the account. PIM will collect accounts and handover to IIA



Four Stages of Accounts

- Stage Four – **Detailed Account Cont.-**
- If relevant should include why witness considered use of force/discharge of firearms to be absolutely necessary. Original copy given to IPCC or PIRC within 7 days of the event.
- NOT done if officer is going to be under investigation.



Conferring

- Should not be done as a general rule.
- No conferring allowed in relation to Officers honestly held belief on use of force.
- Officers can confer but must follow strict rules:
- Officers **MUST** record:
 - Why and What was conferred,
 - Who with
 - When and Where



Conferring

Ongoing operational or safety matter,

- “Once shots are fired the firearms operation is not over, AFOs will be required to administer first aid, secure the scene and perhaps search buildings and vehicles for further subjects, therefore, the expectation is that they will continue to communicate for operational and safety purposes.”

DCC Simon Chesterman. CNC

- PIM will give conferring warning at PIM suite.
- One of the PIM team (Appointed Officer) will oversee the giving of initial accounts, to ensure the observance of the conferring rules.



Process Initiation and Management

- A new section within APP, the change provides another layer of protection for the integrity of the process, in the form of an “appointed officer” with specific responsibility for:
 - Explaining and ensuring compliance with the guidance in the APP, in particular guidance on conferring.
 - Supervising PO while they make personal initial accounts and detailed accounts.



Separation

- Should not be done as a rule.
- The decision made by PIM or ACPO
- May be done to prevent conferring if reasonable grounds exist to suspect that a criminal offence has been committed, or breaches of standard of professional behavior, (Code of Ethics, or evidence of non compliance with APP)
- Can be considered if practicable.



Exhibits

- IIO in consultation with IPCC/PIRC will decide upon what exhibits to request.
- Other than the Firearms of PO any other request should be questioned as to why and the reasoning behind the request.
- Requested items may include:
 - Firearms from other officers.
 - Blood.
 - Clothes.



Federation Rep

- To represent you and assist you throughout the whole procedure.
- To provide you with welfare support throughout.
- To ensure you have access to legal support on the day of the incident and throughout the whole process.
- To act as a liaison between the PIM, IIO, IIA.
- If your not in the Federation, where will you go for your support and advice?



On Going Issues

- Gold Strategy Meeting, usually held every 28 days.
- Suspension should only be in exceptional situations.
- Remaining operational.
- Inquest.