

BACK VICTIM/SUSPECT/PERSON CONCERNED 2

Section 60/60AA. Include: Auth. Officer(s)... Times(s), Location(s);

BRIEFING NOTES

NOTES OF GUIDANCE

All officers deployed on Public Order Aid are required to complete comprehensive notes. All Ground Assigned, subsequent Deployments and Actions taken must be recorded in sufficient detail.

This book is not a witness statement. This book should commence at the start of your tour of duty or briefing whichever is the earlier. All entries should be completed as soon as practical.

Support your Actions by recording:

- Choices available
- Factors affecting those choices
- Option implemented and
- The rationale for it
- Any engagement and dialogue with third parties
- Responses to your actions

Officers providing First Aid should record the following:

- Location person treated
- Name/Description of person
- Nature of injury, how person states it was sustained and officers personal observations relating to the injury

Except when given an order by a supervisor, for a 'show of strength', an individual officer must complete **Use of Force** notes to record their rationale for doing so.

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PLAN for Human Rights

Proportionality: Police actions must be fair and achieve a balance between the needs of society and the rights of the individual. You should consider different options capable of achieving the objective and select the least intrusive.

Legality: Police actions must be supported by legislation or stated cases. You must know your basic police powers well. **Accountability**: Police actions will be open to scrutiny. You should fully record your actions and the options considered. Show what factors influenced your decision, include reasons for *not* taking action.

Necessity: Police actions must be 'necessary in a democratic society'. You must be able to justify any infringement of rights.

Breach of the Peace

ALL 'Breach of the Peace' arrests require comprehensive notes.

Any person (including a police officer) can

- where a breach of the peace is committed by the person arrested in the presence of the person making the arrest OR
- b) where the person making the arrest reasonably believes that such a breach will be committed in the immediate future by the person whom he has arrested although no breach has occurred at that stage
- c) where a breach of the peace has been committed by the person arrested and the person making the arrest reasonably believes that a renewal of it is threatened

To justify an arrest using (b) or (c) the threat must be REAL and IMMINENT and fully evidenced

Summary of Powers to use Force

- 1) Common Law
 - Permits reasonable and proportionate force where necessary in self-defence or defence of another or to stop or prevent a breach of the peace.
- 2) Section 3(1) Criminal Law Act 1967 States: "A person may use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances in the prevention of crime, or in effecting or assisting in the lawful arrest of offenders or suspected offenders or of persons unlawfully at large "
- Section 117 PACE: "Power of a Constable to Use Reasonable Force." Where any provision of this Act: a) confers a power upon a constable;
 - b) does not provide that the power may only be exercised with the consent of some person other than a police officer, the officer may use reasonable force, if necessary, in the exercise of the power.