

PIP

The Basics

Definition:

A process that should be followed where as the result of Police deployment or process it has (or may have) resulted in:

- Death or serious injury
- Revealed failings in Command
- Caused danger to officers or the public

and/or

- May attract critical or adverse publicity to the force

EXAMPLES

- 1. Death or serious injury of a person in police care or custody, or immediately thereafter.**
- 2. Road traffic incidents resulting in death or serious injury of a person in which a vehicle used for a policing purpose is directly or indirectly involved.**
- 3. Incidents resulting in a death or serious injury of a person at the time of which, or immediately before, they were in contact with a police negotiator.**
- 4. Any other death or serious injury suffered by a person, directly or indirectly, in contact with the police which is being investigated or supervised by the IPCC or other relevant investigatory authority**

WHAT IS A KEY POLICE WITNESS? (KPW)

Key police witnesses are Police Officers, Police Staff or Special Constables who can give direct evidence of the circumstances leading to the incident requiring Post Incident Procedures.



The 4 stages of a PIP

Stage 1 – Situation report

The information provided should be sufficient to provide a situational report which will enable the tactical firearms commander to manage the ongoing incident and assist them to discharge their post incident responsibilities.

Stage 2 – PIM basic facts

The PIM is responsible for establishing the basic facts of what happened. Where possible, this information should come from a source other than a Key Police Witness. This is most likely to take place at the nominated post incident location, where the basic facts will be provided by an individual who is willing to supply them.

Stage 3 – Personal Initial Account

Subject to legal and medical advice, officers should provide a personal initial account of the incident before going off duty. Each officer's initial account should consist only of their individual recollection of events and should be written, signed and dated.

Stage 4 – Detailed accounts, Statements and Interviews

Detailed accounts should not normally be obtained immediately. They can be left until the officers involved are better able to articulate their experience in a coherent format. This is usually after at least forty-eight hours.