

1. Common Law - *Self defence*

Gives an individual the power to use force against another in order to **protect yourself or another**. (*self defence*)

This is not specific to Police Officers and gives these powers to members of the public

2. s.3 Criminal Law Act 1967 - *Prevent crime, make or assist lawful arrest*

A person may use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances in the **prevention of crime, or in the effecting or assisting in the lawful arrest of offenders or suspected offenders, or of persons unlawfully at large**

This is not specific to Police Officers and gives these powers to members of the public

3. s.117 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 - *Force when exercising their duties*

4. ***REQUIRES ANOTHER PACE ACT TO ALREADY BE IN PLACE***

Where any provision of this Act -

(a) Confers a power on a constable; and

(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

This can only be used when another section of PACE has been in affect prior to using this legislation

Chain of Command:

OFC > TFC > SFC > Deputy Division LEad > Division Lead

Section 57 (1B) Firearms Act 1968 - Defines a firearm as a lethal weapon as a barrelled weapon of any description in which a shot, bullet or other missiles, with the kinetic energy of more than one, joule is measured at the muzzle of the weapon can be discharged.

APSTRA - Annual Policing Strategic Threat Risk Assessment

SFA - Standing Firearms Authority

SFC - Critical Shot

TFC - Standing Firearms Authority

OFC - Deploying AFOs

Firearms Act 1968

General Restrictions

Section 1 - Requirement of firearms certificate

Section 2 - Possession of a shotgun without a certificate

Section 3 - Business and other transactions with firearms and ammunition

Section 5 - Weapons subject to general prohibition (Pistols, Rifles, Submachine guns, CED etc.)

Prevention of Crime and Preservation of Public Safety

Section 16 - Possession of a firearm with intent to injure

Section 16A - Possession of a firearm with intent to cause fear or violence

Section 17 - Use of a firearm to resist arrest

Section 18 - Carrying a firearm with criminal intent

Section 19 - Carrying a firearm in a public place (Any place the public may have access to, eg public parks, public roads, stores etc.)

Section 20 - Trespassing with a firearm

Section 24 - Supplying firearms to minors

Law Enforcement Powers

Section 46 - Powers to search with a warrant

Section 47 - Powers of constables to stop and search (Reasonable cause to suspect a person is in possession of a firearm or ammunition)

Section 48 - Production of certificates (Allows constables to demand the production of a firearms certificate per S1 and S2 of this act if they suspect someone being in possession of a firearm regulated under this act)

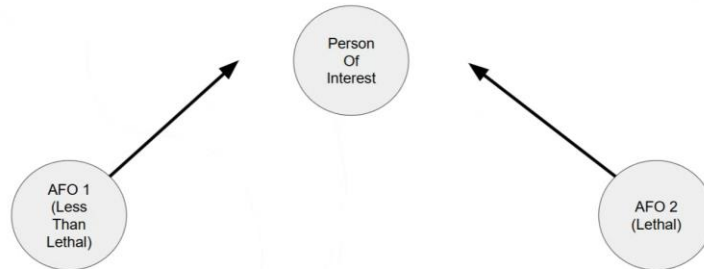
Miscellaneous

Section 57A - Exception for airsoft guns

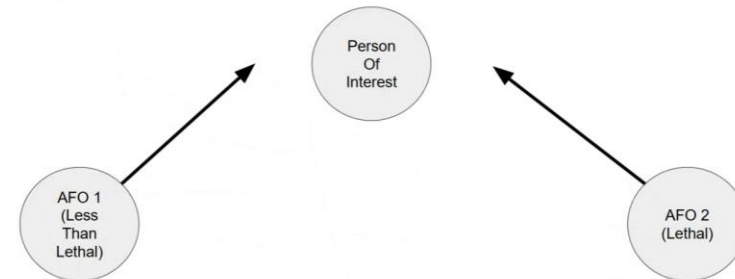
Pedestrian Tactics Armed Enquiry



Pedestrian Tactics Armed Intervention

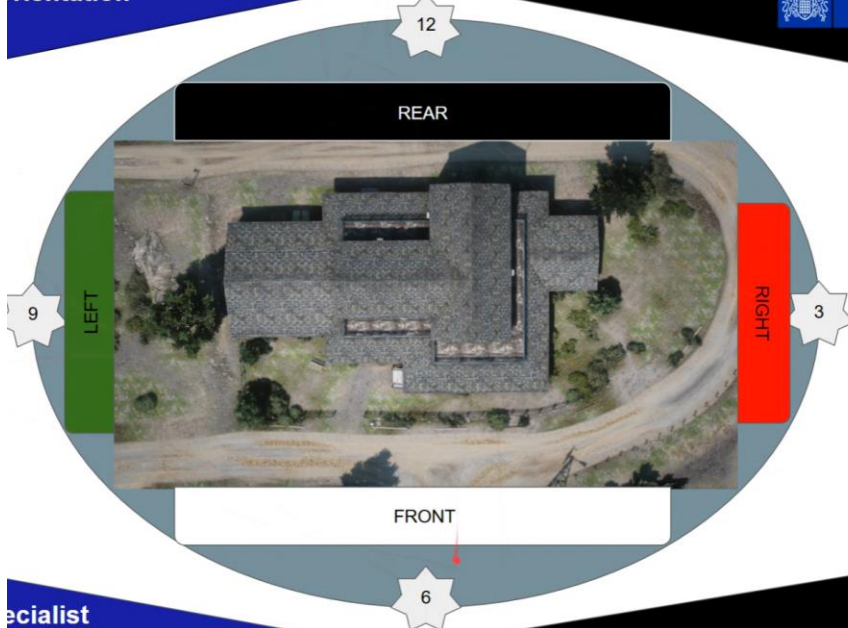


Both AFO's position themselves so that they can both see the POI's hands. The AFO's should make themselves known to the POI and begin enquiries. Should the POI need to be placed in handcuffs AFO 1 should do the cuffing. Both AFO's should have weapons held but not aimed at the POI. This can also be conducted without weapons held, but readily available.



Both AFO's position themselves so that they can both see the POI's hands. The AFO's should make themselves known to the POI and begin demands i.e "PUT IT DOWN". Should the POI need to be placed in handcuffs AFO 1 should do the cuffing. Both AFO's should have weapons aimed at the POI should they need to discharge.

MO19: Specialist



APERTURES =
SIDE + FLOOR + WINDOW NUMBER
ALWAYS NUMBER LEFT TO RIGHT