

Part 2:

A guide for supervisors whose staff may have direct or indirect contact with the public

Supervisors should have read **Part 1** of this guide to gain an understanding of the procedure and the associated roles and responsibilities.

Do I have any specific responsibilities?

Your normal responsibilities as a supervisor remain unchanged. Where a DSI occurs and you are in a position to do so, you have some specific responsibilities within this procedure. The officers and staff that you supervise may have just been involved in a traumatic incident, and you may also be involved and affected. It is important that you provide an appropriate level of support and direction, and discharge your responsibilities both as a supervisor and in respect of the PIP.

The FDO has a number of responsibilities and things to consider. Due to the likelihood that they will be remotely located, they may delegate some of those responsibilities and actions to you. You may therefore wish to familiarise yourself with the responsibilities that the FDO may delegate to you. Your specific responsibilities listed in the APP are:

The incident supervisor (where relevant):

- remains operationally active until stood down
- reminds officers/staff of the guidance in respect of conferring, where practicable
- ensures that the scene is protected and that evidence is preserved until the IIO arrives
- liaises with the IIO and, where necessary, with the crime scene investigator.

What should I do at the scene?

Depending on the DSI circumstances, it may not be possible to immediately identify a specific scene or for you to attend. Where a scene is identifiable, you should take steps to ensure it is protected and that evidence is preserved until the IIO arrives. Where practicable, you should remind officers/staff of the guidance in respect of conferring and liaise with the IIO and, where necessary, with the scene of crime officer. If you are not able to attend the scene you should inform the FDO and, if appropriate, delegate responsibility for scene management to an appropriate officer or member of staff. Where this is necessary you should provide an appropriate and clear briefing. The rationale for any decisions or action taken in respect of the scene management should be recorded.

Safety critical debriefing

Where a DSI has occurred, an early debrief should be considered where potentially time-critical safety issues have been identified. Where such a debrief is being considered, prior to the provision of KPW accounts, the IIA should be consulted. You are likely to have a role in this process and you will receive guidance from the PIM.



Prior to officers/staff finishing duty, you should consider if there are any outstanding issues that need to be addressed. Specific issues directly related to the PIP will be addressed by the PIM, and your responsibility will therefore predominantly be related to welfare or logistics for example, are staff able to get home? Do they need additional support? What arrangements are in place for subsequent duties?

