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ARMED CROSS BOUNDARY OPERATING PROTOCOLS

BETWEEN

BRITISH TRANSPORT POLICE

AND

ENGLAND & WALES POLICE FORCES AND AGENCIES

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Revision History				
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29/01/2021	V3.0	Review. Minor content and layout amendments.		Richard Thomas
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07/08/2025	5.1	<p>Review.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paragraph 6.3: Inclusion of command arrangements under mutual aid 	<p>Rich Thomas – NAPCO</p> <p>Kev Nicholson – College of Policing</p> <p>Superintendent Ricky Twyford - BTP</p>	<p>Rich Thomas – Head of NAPCO</p> <p>Superintendent Ricky Twyford - BTP</p>

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Any queries relating to this document should be directed to the NPCC Armed Policing Portfolio at NPCCMailbox-ArmedPolicing@met.police.uk

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This protocol is agreed between the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) (on behalf of Home Office police forces¹ within England and Wales and relevant agencies) and the British Transport Police (BTP).
- 1.2 It is intended to provide agreement in respect of the deployment of authorised firearms officers (AFOs) from Home Office police forces, the Ministry of Defence Police (MDP), the Civil Nuclear Constabulary (CNC) and the National Crime Agency (NCA) within the jurisdiction of BTP, and the corresponding deployment of BTP AFOs into the jurisdiction of other police forces.
- 1.3 The command principles included within this document should be reflected in all cross boundary matters that impinge into the jurisdiction of BTP, regardless of whether they involve armed officers or not.
- 1.4 This protocol takes into account the contents of:
 - Code of Practice on Armed Policing and Police Use of Less Lethal Weapons
 - Authorised Professional Practice – Armed Policing (APP-AP)
 - Authorised Professional Practice – Operations-Command and Control
 - Authorised Professional Practice – Death or Serious Injury
- 1.5 This protocol is agreed within the context that BTP AFOs are based in London, Birmingham and Manchester and will ordinarily only deploy:
 - Within the Metropolitan Police (MPS), City of London Police (CoLP), West Midlands Police (WMP) and Greater Manchester Police (GMP) areas.
 - During 'reach out' patrols on trains from these BTP armed hubs across the rail network (as described in section 8 below).
 - As part of the policing plans for events impacting upon the rail network.
- 1.6 Owing to the location of the BTP AFO operating bases, separate detailed Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) exist between BTP and the Metropolitan Police, City of London Police, West Midlands Police and Greater Manchester Police to underpin the protocols contained within this document.
- 1.7 BTP and NAPCO (on behalf of the NPCC), will jointly review this protocol every two years, or more often as required in response to relevant developments.

¹ References within this document to "Home Office police forces" should be read to include those organisations listed at paragraph 1.2

- 1.8 This protocol supersedes *Armed Cross Boundary Operating Protocols between British Transport Police and England and Wales Police Forces and Agencies, version 5.0* (dated 13 January 2025).

2 BTP armed policing arrangements

- 2.1 BTP AFOs are primarily deployed in a protective security role intended to deter acts of terrorism and reassure the public. In addition, they provide the ability to respond to incidents or suspected incidents. All BTP AFOs are trained to the national armed response vehicle (ARV) role profile and predominantly deploy in pairs, in a model that involves vehicle-based foot patrolling of crowded public spaces and in a fashion that is compliant with the ARV role profile. In line with Home Office police forces, BTP ARV officers are trained and equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) contaminated environment.
- 2.2 BTP reserves the right to operationally deploy BTP AFO's to any location within its jurisdiction, in any part of England and Wales. Where BTP AFO's patrol railway stations and infrastructure (BTP jurisdiction), the patrolling pattern of the officers will naturally include adjacent areas and premises outside of BTP jurisdiction (e.g. station approach roads and perimeters). Such patrols are carried out for the purposes as described in Section 31(1)(g) of the Railways and Transport Safety Act 2003. BTP AFOs will also be present in Home Office police force jurisdictions whilst travelling by road between patrol areas. Nothing in this MOU prevents this routine activity from taking place. There is no requirement for BTP to inform the relevant forces of these journeys. Whilst conducting these journeys, BTP AFOs will maintain the armed posture as detailed within the current BTP standing authority.
- 2.3 On occasions, Home Office police force AFOs may be present within BTP jurisdiction undertaking routine activities and enquiries (i.e. not on an armed deployment). There is no requirement for the relevant force to inform BTP of this routine activity. Whilst conducting this activity, the Home Office force AFOs will maintain the armed posture as detailed within their current standing authority. However, where a planned armed deployment is part of measures to mitigate against an identified threat, prior contact should be made with the BTP chief inspector responsible for armed policing to ensure the requisite authorities are in place. Contact details for the BTP chief inspector responsible for armed policing can be found within the NPCC Armed Policing Portfolio Directory, or via the BTP FIM (TFC) on 0207 7707 8119. Arrangements in respect of spontaneous deployments are set out in section 6.
- 2.4 Operation TEMPERER is a joint police and military contingency operation providing mass military armed support to police in extreme national emergency circumstances. This may include the deployment of Service personnel at locations in Home Office force areas within the jurisdiction of BTP.
- 2.5 Arrangements also exist for AFOs from the CNC and MDP to deploy in support of BTP under the Strategic Armed Policing Reserve (SAPR)

contingency plan. Further details of BTPs SAPR arrangements can be obtained through the BTP Chief Inspector responsible for armed policing.

3 Accountabilities and responsibilities

- 3.1 The chief constable of a Home Office police force remains vicariously liable for any acts or omissions of their AFO's when they are deployed by them to any location within the jurisdiction of BTP, except where they are acting under the direction and control of an accredited BTP strategic firearms commander (SFC).
- 3.2 The BTP Authority and Chief Constable remain vicariously liable for any actions or omissions of BTP AFOs on duty within the jurisdiction of a Home Office police force, except where they are acting under the direction and control of an accredited Home Office police force SFC.

4 BTP firearms command arrangements

- 4.1 Selected BTP officers are trained and accredited, in compliance with national standards, to command firearms incidents at operational firearms commander (OFC), tactical firearms commander (TFC) and SFC levels.
- 4.2 A force incident manager (FIM) is located within either the London or Birmingham BTP force control rooms on a rotational basis. The FCR FIM should be contacted via one of the following means:
- Airwave BTP Hailing Group - PBTP – HG1
 - 020 7707 8119 (TFC direct line)
 - 020 7707 8101 (police control room to control room emergency number)
- 4.3 The FIM will assume the role of initial TFC (iTFC) or, if operationally committed, will assign an iTFC for all spontaneous incidents occurring within BTP jurisdiction until tactical command is transferred, if necessary, to a cadre TFC.
- 4.4 Also located within the FCRL, is a 24/7 on-duty chief inspector who fulfils the role of BTP senior duty officer (SDO) for England, Wales and Scotland. The SDO has broad responsibilities including the wider management of BTP operations, stakeholder engagement and consequence management issues. The SDO has NO firearms command function.
- 4.5 Selected BTP officers are accredited as firearms tactical advisors. Where a Home Office police force deploys its own AFOs into the jurisdiction of BTP, the relevant TFC should consider seeking the advice of a BTP firearms tactical advisor for environmental specific advice.
- 4.6 BTP firearms commanders are fully conversant with the CBRN capabilities provided by ARV officers (including BTP ARV officers) and the force has a cadre of CBRN commanders and tactical advisors. However, BTP may

request support from HO forces and their emergency service partners to provide support functions around the deployment of ARVs in a CBRN environment (e.g. decontamination/safe undress), due to the logistical and time challenges in BTP spontaneously mobilising specialist resources at a national level.

5 BTP communications

5.1 Command and control systems

5.1.1 A variety of command and control systems are in operation within police control rooms across England and Wales. Some of these systems are interoperable with the BTP system (Incident Exchange Facility), whilst others are not. Where interoperable functionality exists, this should be utilised to ensure that relevant forces can freely pass information and intelligence between them. Where such functionality does not exist, alternative measures should be put in place to ensure that relevant information and intelligence is accurately shared in a timely fashion.

5.2 Radio communications

5.2.1 Airwave digital trunked radio is used by all forces. The BTP FCRL constantly monitors BTP Hailing Group - PBTP – HG1.

5.2.2 BTP's national firearms talk groups PBTP NATFA1, PBTP NATFA2 and PBTP NATFA3 are shared with all AFOs in all other forces within England and Wales and with relevant specialist military resources. BTP AFOs have access to all Home Office police force's NATFA1 talk groups.

5.2.3 During operations involving complex Airwave arrangements, consideration should be given to seeking the support of a communications tactical advisor at the earliest opportunity.

6 Spontaneous firearms deployments – static location

6.1 It is vital that there is absolute clarity between BTP and any Home Office police force as regards command structure, protocols and primacy in any ongoing or planned deployment of AFOs. Early agreement should be reached to determine which force is in command of a deployment, notwithstanding from which force AFOs may originate. Command primacy should sit with one force at any time.

6.2 Where an incident is reported to or comes to the attention of BTP or a Home Office police force and an immediate operational deployment of AFOs is considered appropriate, the initial command of AFOs will, until agreed otherwise, remain with the force deploying those officers.

6.3 Where an incident within BTP jurisdiction is reported to or comes to the attention of BTP, and the BTP iTFC determines the criteria for the deployment of armed officers is met, the rebuttable presumption will be for

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BTP to retain primacy for the operation and establish a firearms command structure in line with APP-AP. If BTP do not have armed resources immediately available, the iTFC may contact the relevant Home Office police force(s) and seek local ARV resources under spontaneous mutual aid arrangements (Section 24 of the Police Act 1996). It is important to note that under mutual aid arrangements, there is no expectation the providing force will review command decisions, authorities or tactical plans developed by the requesting force command structure. If the providing force(s) releases assets under mutual aid arrangements, those officers will be under the direction and control of the chief officer of police of the requesting force and its established command structure.

- 6.4 Where officers from one force deploy into an area normally policed by another force, the deploying force will inform that force and ascertain whether AFOs have been assigned or deployed. In all cases, the TFCs from BTP and the Home Office force will immediately liaise and agree command protocols consistent with APP-AP. This will subsequently be reviewed by both the Home Office force and BTP SFCs.
- 6.5 If either BTP or a Home Office force declare a major incident, this must be communicated to the other relevant force(s) as a priority action.
- 6.6 Initial command of an incident and responsibility for its management would normally rest with the force having ready access to:
- the most up to date information and intelligence
 - a resilient and effective command and communications structure in place
 - suitable resources assigned and most likely to arrive on scene first and be subject to any agreement to the contrary at TFC/SFC level
- 6.7 Contact with the BTP FIM should be made via one of the following means (it is recommended that contact should be attempted in the following priority order):
- Airwave BTP Hailing Group - PBTP – HG1
 - 020 7707 8119 (TFC direct line)
 - 020 7707 8101 (police control room to control room emergency number)

The relevant TFC's should agree command protocols as per the principles outlined above.

- 6.8 If the incident is within BTP jurisdiction in London, Birmingham or Manchester, BTP may respond with armed and unarmed assets. If the incident is outside these areas, BTP is likely to deploy unarmed resources only to support the relevant on scene commander(s) in respect of operating within the railway environment.
- 6.9 In the event of Operation PLATO being declared at ANY location within a Home Office police force area (including those containing a BTP armed presence), the

Home Office police force may establish a pan force command structure and take command of all firearms assets deployed to the incident including any BTP resources.

- 6.10 In the event of Operation PLATO being declared on BTP jurisdiction, the BTP TFC will immediately liaise with the Home Office force TFC and agree which force is best placed to take overall command. The BTP and Home Office force SFC's should agree any transfer of resources, which may include BTP ARV's, OFC's, ground assigned TFC's and tactical advisors.

7 Spontaneous firearms deployments - armed pursuits

- 7.1 Armed pursuits may only be undertaken by BTP ARV officers who are advanced drivers, authorised in initial phase pursuit (IPP) and in a suitable vehicle.
- 7.2 BTP ARV officers must immediately contact the Home Office police force with relevant geographical responsibility when involved in a pursuit. The officers must use the appropriate hailing channel and inform the Home Office police force iTFC of the developing incident.
- 7.3 The Home Office police force iTFC, in line with the criteria for deployment of armed officers as defined in APP-AP, will assume command of the incident. Officers must follow the direction of the Home Office police force iTFC in relation to the ongoing management of the armed pursuit.
- 7.4 Officers will only engage in an armed pursuit of a vehicle in circumstances where the tactic is authorised by the Home Office police force iTFC. Officers undertaking the armed pursuit must provide a commentary throughout.
- 7.5 The decision to discontinue a pursuit can be made by initial or tactical phase drivers and/or the control room/communications room staff. Staff must discontinue a pursuit as soon as the risk becomes disproportionate to the reasons for undertaking it, where no tactics are available, or where communications have been lost with the control room responsible for the ongoing management of the pursuit.

8 BTP 'reach out patrols'

- 8.1 BTP AFOs based in London, Birmingham and Manchester may engage in armed patrols on trains within their respective local rail networks. Such activity would typically consist of 3 AFOs (potentially including an OFC) providing a high visibility deterrence and reassurance presence on a train but may also encompass foot patrols at one or more pre-identified stations on the route. Such pre-identified locations may include stations outside the Home Office police force areas where BTP AFOs are based.
- 8.2 BTP AFOs may also travel between the London, Birmingham or Manchester BTP armed hubs in order to carry out patrols at those hubs, or on the wider rail network.
- 8.3 Where BTP AFOs are engaged in these 'reach out' patrols, command, control and communications will be the responsibility of the BTP FIM/TFC at the FCRL. There

will be no requirement to inform forces through which these AFOs pass unless there is an intention to conduct a station patrol within another force area not subject to an existing MOU (as described at paragraph 1.6). On those occasions, the BTP FIM should contact the FIM in the relevant force to inform them of the patrol activity. BTP AFOs will remain under the command, control and communication arrangements of the BTP FIM/TFC.

- 8.4 Should a firearms incident develop on a train in which BTP AFOs are travelling, command and control will initially fall to the BTP FIM/TFC. However, once the train comes to a halt, BTP are likely to agree with the relevant Home Office police force, when appropriate, a command protocol and handover arrangements.
- 8.5 Should an incident occur at a station in which a patrol is being conducted, initial command and control is likely to remain with BTP. BTP are likely to subsequently request armed support from the relevant Home Office police force and agree any relevant command or handover protocols when appropriate.

9 Significant spontaneous firearms incidents on moving trains (including terrorist and non-terrorist marauding attacks)

- 9.1 The management of a significant spontaneous firearms incident, or the response to a marauding attack on board a moving train, may present a number of challenges in the command and control of that incident and its resolution.
- 9.2 Depending on the speed and location of a train, it is wholly probable that more than one police force control room will be aware of an incident and may be simultaneously attempting to ascertain more details and provide an appropriate response.
- 9.3 The location of where a train comes to a halt may depend upon the means by which it is brought to a stop (i.e. it may be automatically brought to a halt, or the driver may physically stop it). Consequently, it may come to rest in a station, other urban setting, in open country, a tunnel, or deep cutting.
- 9.4 Firearms commanders should be aware that, initially, there may be confusing or conflicting information reaching more than one police control room. Additionally, other emergency service control rooms may also be receiving related calls.
- 9.5 The BTP FIM should be in a position to maintain effective communication through rail industry operations centres or directly with the relevant train crews and will likely be in receipt of information and intelligence from a number of other sources that may not be immediately available to firearms commanders in other forces.
- 9.6 Therefore, until the train has come to a stop and its exact location has been identified, the BTP FIM/TFC will assume responsibility for command, control and coordination of the police response. Any other FIM becoming aware that an incident of this nature may be occurring in their (or other) force area should establish contact immediately with the BTP FIM/TFC via the appropriate ESI

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talk group or BTP Hailing Group - PBTP – HG1 (or via one of the other options listed in paragraph 6.6).

- 9.7 BTP FIM/TFC may direct a change to an appropriate dedicated talk group as soon as practicable. However, given the collapsing time frame of such incidents, it may be appropriate to coordinate initial activity on the existing talk group until it becomes practicable to change. If a change of talk group is made, the BTP Hailing Group must continue to be monitored in the BTP control room so that other forces making contact can be immediately directed to join the identified dedicated talk group.
- 9.8 Airwave Talk Group PMA 75 is permanently available as part of the mutual aid talk group (but not actively monitored). It is reserved to spontaneously support the initial response between the BTP and relevant Home Office police force(s) in response to a significant spontaneous firearms incident or marauding attack. Therefore, PMA 75 is likely to be the talk group that the BTP FIM/TFC nominates as the dedicated group to move to at an appropriate point. As a National Forces Mutual Aid talk group, it should be in handsets, vehicle sets and appropriate ICCS positions for all forces. All forces must retain a method of accessing PMA 75 within their control rooms.
- 9.9 If the BTP FIM becomes aware that the train has come to a stop in a Home Office force area and that force FIM has NOT joined the BTP Hailing Group or PMA 75, then the BTP FIM will immediately seek to contact the relevant force either by that forces hailing channel or via landline. Once contact is established, the relevant Home Office force FIM will be directed to join either the BTP Hailing Group or PMA 75 as appropriate.
- 9.10 Once the train has come to a stop and its exact location is established, the Home Office force in whose area it is located should assume primacy in respect of the command, control and coordination of the incident/operation in accordance with APP-AP as soon as practicable. If BTP AFOs are already present (e.g. BTP reach out patrol) then initial command is likely to remain with BTP until a transfer of command has been agreed with the relevant Home Office force at an appropriate point.
- 9.11 Once a transfer of command has taken place, operational communications should transfer, if appropriate, to the relevant Home Office police force NATFA 1 talk group or other interoperable channel as advised by the Airwaves tactical advisor. Where BTP AFOs are already present and dealing with the incident it may be preferable for all resources to move onto one of the BTP NATFA channels as directed by the TFC.
- 9.12 In most circumstances Home Office police force ARVs (or other responding armed resources) will remain under the command of the relevant Home Office force FIM throughout and will not be required to transfer to the command of the BTP FIM. Consideration should be given to the necessity of ARV crews transferring onto the command coordination talk group (PMA 75). It is likely to be more appropriate for the relevant Home Office force FIM, who will command the actual armed deployment once the train has come to a stop and its exact location established, to brief ARV crews rather than being briefed by

the BTP FIM.

- 9.13 The BTP FIM, or other relevant BTP commander, will continue to act in a supporting role coordinating the provision of railway specific information and technical advice via either the relevant forces NATFA 1 talk group, PMA 75 or other suitable talk group as proposed by the Airwave tactical advisor and agreed between the relevant commanders. Where the BTP FIM is required to communicate via the relevant Home Office force NATFA 1 talk group, this will have to be achieved by the use of a handheld Airwave set, as BTP FCRL hard wired equipment cannot access these talk groups.
- 9.14 Owing to the complexities of an incident of this nature, the relevant local force should deploy a ground assigned TFC as soon as practicable.

10 Planned firearms operations conducted by home office police forces within BTP jurisdiction

- 10.1 In circumstances where it is anticipated that AFOs from another police force or agency will be operating within BTP jurisdiction, the BTP SFC should be notified at the earliest opportunity so that appropriate command protocols can be agreed in advance of the operation. This will include circumstances where the other force is seeking the support of BTP AFOs during the operation.
- 10.2 Where it is known that a Home Office police force armed deployment (including surveillance and protection operations) may transcend into BTP jurisdiction, the original authority will normally remain, and no further authority should be required unless the operation:
- is intended to intervene, intercept, contain, or have some other overt interaction with a subject or members of the public
 - is likely to have a significant impact on the community through which it will pass or take place
 - will require support from the police area (BTP) through which it is passing.
- 10.3 Planned operations should be notified via the BTP Chief Inspector responsible for Armed Policing. Contact details can be found within the NPCC Armed Policing Portfolio Directory or via the BTP FIM (TFC) on 020 7707 8119.
- 10.4 The BTP Chief Inspector responsible for Armed Policing will notify the relevant BTP SFC, who will in turn contact the relevant Home Office police force SFC.
- 10.5 The notification should include (where relevant):
- time, date and place of commencement of operation
 - police vehicles, make, registration numbers and numbers of occupants
 - direction of travel
 - authorising officer
 - TFC contact details
 - OFC contact details

- tactical advisor contact details.

10.6 It is recognised that not all information may be known during the initial stages of any cross-boundary deployment of AFOs, but should be identified and documented at the earliest opportunity.

11 Firearms training events

11.1 Any deployment of Home Office police force AFOs (overt or covert) conducting firearms training events which transcend into BTP jurisdiction, should be notified at the earliest opportunity to the BTP chief firearms instructor (CFI) in advance of the event. Contact details can be found within the NPCC Armed Policing portfolio directory.

11.2 The notification should include:

- time, date and place of commencement of the training event
- intended duration and route/location of training
- type of training
- numbers of officers involved
- details of police vehicles, makes, registration numbers and numbers of occupants
- CFI contact details
- lead instructor contact details

12 Post incident procedures (PIP)

12.1 APP-AP identifies the criteria for a post incident investigation, namely the discharge of weapons by police, whether intentional or unintentional which has, or may have:

- resulted in death or serious injury
- revealed failings in command
- caused danger to officers or the public

This should be followed regardless of the force area in which an incident occurred.

12.2 Due to the national remit of BTP and the location of BTP armed hubs, any armed policing related PIP outside of London is likely to require assistance from the relevant Home Office force(s).

12.3 There are three potential PIP situations that may occur for armed operations within BTP jurisdiction:

- BTP key police witnesses (KPW) only
- BTP and Home Office force KPW
- Home Office force KPW only

12.4 It is important to establish clarity as to which police force is responsible for

leading any PIP and how the other force(s) involved will support and contribute to that procedure. Initial actions, in line with APP-AP, should be discharged by the TFC in command of the operation at the time of the discharge of weapon(s).

12.5 London based PIP

12.5.1 **BTP only KPW.** BTP have their own structure in place. BTP (London) will open their post incident manager (PIM) suite and undertake all PIP responsibilities.

12.5.2 **BTP/MPS and/or CoLP KPW.** The MPS or CoLP will initiate and manage the PIP for the initial duration. A BTP PIM(s) will attend and assist the MPS or CoLP PIM(s) as required. The BTP PIM suite may be opened if required, however the MPS or CoLP will appoint the lead PIM. The lead PIM will participate in meetings with the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC), relevant chief officers and the senior investigating officer (SIO) and cascade relevant information to the other PIM(s).

12.5.3 **MPS and/or CoLP only KPW.** The relevant force will undertake all PIP responsibilities.

12.6 PIP outside of London

12.6.1 **BTP only KPW.** BTP have armed policing hubs in Birmingham and Manchester. BTP have a cadre of PIMs and will undertake all PIP responsibilities.

12.6.2 **BTP and Home Office force KPW.** The relevant Home Office force will initiate and manage the PIP for the initial duration. A BTP PIM(s) will attend and assist as soon as is practicable. However, the relevant Home Office force will appoint the lead PIM. The lead PIM will participate in meetings with the IOPC, relevant chief officers and the SIO and cascade relevant information to the other PIM(s). Where a BTP TFC and/or tactical advisor have been involved in the armed deployment, they may be based in London and therefore a second PIP at BTP's London suite may be required. A BTP PIM(s) will manage this London based process. However, the lead PIM will, unless agreed otherwise, be the PIM in the relevant Home Office force.

12.6.3 **Home Office force only KPW.** The relevant Home Office force will undertake all PIP responsibilities.

12.7 Ongoing Responsibilities

12.7.1 BTP will assume responsibility for the ongoing management of BTP KPWs once stage 3 accounts have been completed. BTP should ensure that a BTP PIM(s) has been fully briefed and is in a position to assume the relevant responsibilities.

12.8 Federation issues

12.8.1 For all PIPs involving BTP officers, the BTP Police Federation representatives should be notified. It should be noted that individual force Police Federation Joint Branch Boards may employ the services of different legal firms. When this occurs, Federation representatives should consult with each other to agree which legal advisor will be used during the initial PIP.

12.9 Investigation

12.9.1 The initial investigating officer (IIO) will, in normal circumstances, be appointed by the force in which the discharge of the weapon(s) has taken place. However, the final decision on the appointment of the IIO will be made following consultation between BTP and the relevant Home Office force chief officers.

12.10 Body worn video (BWV)

12.10.1 It should be noted that where BTP KPWs have BWV, unless licencing agreements are in place with the relevant Home Office force, footage may not be able to be viewed at the Home Office force location. As such, BTP BWV will need to be uploaded at BTP locations. However, in all circumstances the BTP Armed Policing Operations policy should be followed in relation to the viewing of the BWV.

13 Media

13.1 When media enquiries are received, the BTP SDO at the FCRL, in consultation with the 'on call' BTP Press and Media Relations representative and the Home Office police force, will ensure the appropriateness of any release of information to the media.

13.2 There may be occasions where consultation with wider stakeholders, for example, Counter Terrorism Policing (CTP) or the Department for Transport (DfT) may be required.

14 Agreement

14.1 This agreement will be jointly owned by the Chief Constable of British Transport Police and the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) Armed Policing lead.

14.2 The principles outlined within this document are accepted and agreed between the Chief Constable of British Transport Police and Chief Constables of all relevant police forces and law enforcement agencies in England and Wales.

15 Signatories

Handwritten signature of Sean O'Callaghan in black ink, with the initials 'ACC' written below it.

Sean O'Callaghan OBE
Assistant Chief Constable Specialist Capabilities
British Transport Police
Date: 10th January 2025

Handwritten signature of Simon Chesterman in black ink.

Simon Chesterman OBE QPM
Chief Constable
NPCC lead for Armed Policing (on behalf of all Chief Officers in England and Wales)
Date: 27th November 2024

Appendix A – Glossary of terms and abbreviations

AFO	Authorised Firearms Officer
APP-AP	Authorised Professional Practice – Armed Policing
ARV	Armed Response Vehicle
DSI	Death or Serious Injury
BTP	British Transport Police
BWV	Body Worn Video
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear
CFI	Chief Firearms Instructor
CNC	Civil Nuclear Constabulary
CoLP	City of London Police
CTP	Counter Terrorism Policing
DfT	Department for Transport
FCRL	Force Control Room London
FIM	Force Incident Manager
GMP	Greater Manchester Police
IIO	Initial Investigating Officer
IOPC	Independent Office for Police Conduct
IPP	Initial Phase Pursuit
ITFC	Initial Tactical Firearms Commander
KPW	Key Police Witness
MDP	Ministry of Defence Police
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
NAPCO	National Armed Policing Coordination Office
NCA	National Crime Agency
NPCC	National Police Chiefs' Council
NPoCC	National Police Coordination Centre
NRSP	National Rail Safety Programme
OFC	Operational Firearms Commander
PIM	Post Incident Management
PIP	Post Incident Procedure
PSG	Protective Security Guarding
SAPR	Strategic Armed Policing Reserve
SDO	Senior Duty Officer
SFC	Strategic Firearms Commander
SIO	Senior Investigating Officer
TFC	Tactical Firearms Commander
WMP	West Midlands Police