

What is a Threat to Life(TTL)?

NPCC definition:

“a real and immediate threat to kill or seriously harm another person”

How do we manage the risk?

Safeguard VICTIM/s and anyone else who may be harmed via transfer of malice (e.g family members with particular focus on children)

Disrupt OFFENDERS (serve notices, arrest etc)

Protect key LOCATIONS (home address, work etc)

Threats to Life (TTLs) made easy

You have become aware of information about a real and immediate threat to kill or seriously harm another person

A ‘Threat to Life’ scenario will fall into 1 of 3 categories

and this will dictate the action to be taken by WMP

CATEGORY 1	CATEGORY 2	CATEGORY 3
Threat relates to victim of crime [REDACTED]	Threat originates from intelligence linked to live criminal investigation but relating to someone other than the victim [REDACTED]	Threat originates from new intelligence (unconnected to criminal investigation) [REDACTED]
Crime any offences [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Examples

CATEGORY 1

Person A is shot/stabbed by Person B. The shooting/stabbing resulted from a dispute over drugs. Both parties are linked to organised crime groups and both have intelligence linking them to violence and weapons. Because of the nature of the individuals involved, there is the potential for revenge/retribution, but there is no intelligence to suggest that this is going to happen.

CATEGORY 2

Person A is shot/stabbed by Person B. A criminal investigation is launched and Person B is arrested. [REDACTED]

CATEGORY 3

[REDACTED]

New TTL process FAQs

Q. Do we need to complete a TTL policy book for an incident involving a crime that has just been committed?

[REDACTED]

Q. What about a crime allegation of Threats to Kill? Do we not complete a TTL policy book for that?

[REDACTED]

Q. Does the first responding officer need to bring a real or perceived threat to life associated with a new crime to the attention of an Inspector?

[REDACTED]

Q. When a crime is committed, do we need to score the risk as we did before as LOW, MEDIUM or HIGH?

[REDACTED]

Q. When a crime is committed do we need to serve OSMAN notices on victims or disruption notices on offenders?

[REDACTED]

Q. Where should I record the action I have taken to safeguard victims and disrupt offenders?

[REDACTED]

Q. If I decide that a TTL document is required [REDACTED] is there any change to the process?

[REDACTED]

These notes should be read in conjunction with the **ACPO National Threats to Life Guidance 2012**

The threat could be identified by a direct report from the potential victim, during an investigative process [REDACTED]
Real and Immediate danger' is taken to mean a risk that has been reasonably assessed to be real, and that the potential assailant has the intention and ability to carry out the threat. [REDACTED]

Serious harm includes serious sexual assault and rape. (Guidance 1.1.1)
If practicable, Initial Officers should commence [REDACTED] to prevent duplication.

The Relevant Inspector is dependent upon how and where the initial information is received e.g. Response Manager in Force Response, Inspector on an NPU, Duty SIO within Investigation/PPU or Duty Centre for Tasking and Coordination (CTAC) Manager/Supervisor
Initial risk assessment is contained at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A combination of any or all of these options may be the most suitable according to the circumstances (Guidance 5.2)

[REDACTED]

Where a threat to life is made towards a person believed to be under 18 years it will be deemed to have been made towards the life of a child. A responsible adult must be identified to act as an 'appropriate adult' for those under 17 years within the meaning attached to it under PACE 1984. Circumstances involving a child (whether directly or not), and even though the threshold for a 'threat to life' may not have been met, may still satisfy the criteria for 'significant harm' under the Children's Act 1989. (Guidance 1.3.11)

Officers making assessments and/or issuing warning notices are responsible for ensuring

[REDACTED]