**SUPER COMPLAINTS CURRENT OVERVIEW**

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| **17 Dec 2020** | **Safe to share - Report on Liberty and Southall Black Sisters super-complaint on policing and immigration status**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Awaiting feedback.** | | | |
|  |  | Recommendation 1. To chief constables:As an interim measure, pending the outcome of recommendation 2, where officers only have concerns or doubts about a victim’s immigration status, we recommend that they immediately stop sharing information on domestic abuse victims with Immigration Enforcement. Instead, police officers should link the victim to a third party that can provide advice and assistance, as set out in recommendation 4 (on the creation of safe reporting pathways).  This applies where police officers have doubts about a victim’s immigration status, not where they have evidence that an offence has been committed. The College of Policing will immediately develop guidance for the police service to clarify this aspect of practice.  Notes to recommendation 1This recommendation to stop information sharing only applies to victims of domestic abuse.The College of Policing guidance will also clarify the difference between insecure and uncertain status and immigration offending.Any sharing of information should be done in compliance with Information Commissioners Office (ICO) guidance.Third party could include a local or national specialist victim support organisation or another individual/organisation that can act as an intermediary and advocate on the victim’s behalf in communications with Immigration Enforcement as required. | 4 | 0 |
|  |  | To chief constables:With reference to recommendation 1, and in consultation/collaboration with local or national specialist organisations, chief constables should take steps to ensure that all migrant victims and witnesses of crime are effectively supported through safe reporting pathways to the police and other statutory agencies. They should:   * ensure there is a proper policy and practice framework in place for officers to work within; * develop victim and witness support policies that reflect the characteristics of the safeguarding protocol set out in recommendation 3, and: draw on all relevant national guidance with particular reference to the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime and data protection legislation; are developed in partnership with and include pathways to the relevant specialist organisations for supporting victims and witnesses with insecure immigration status; are clear about the circumstances in which information will be shared by police with immigration enforcement; provide clarity about the purpose of sharing information at different points of the pathway; and explicitly recognise the importance of telling victims, witnesses and supporting agencies whether information will be shared with Immigration Enforcement, and if so, when and in what circumstances. * promote understanding among police officers and staff to differentiate between responses to victims of modern slavery/human trafficking and victims of domestic abuse; * promote awareness within their forces of any existing pathways to specialist organisations for supporting victims with insecure immigration status; * ensure the policy and practice framework is adopted by all officers and staff who come into contact with victims of crime who have insecure immigration status; and * promote police engagement in regular outreach community work, as highlighted as good practice in this report. |  |  |
|  |  | To chief constables and police and crime commissioners (or equivalents):With reference to recommendation 1, pending the developments outlined in other recommendations and in consultation/collaboration with local or national specialist organisations, chief constables and police and crime commissioners should take steps, through the appropriate channels, to promote migrant victims and witnesses confidence in reporting crimes to the police through safe reporting pathways, without fear of prioritised immigration control. |  |  |
|  |  | To all recipients of recommendations from this investigation:  Provide an update to Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Constabulary on progress in implementing these recommendations within six months of the date of publication of this report. |  |  |
| **26 May 2021** | **Report on Hestia’s super-complaint on the police response to victims of modern slavery**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to NPCC.** | | | |
|  |  | To chief constables, and police and crime commissioners Work together to understand the support needs of victims of modern slavery crimes. They should provide appropriate support within their respective remits to augment the national provision so that victims feel safe and empowered to remain involved in any investigations. This should focus on what support should be available before and after National Referral Mechanism (NRM) referral as well as alternative provision available for those declining NRM referral. | 2 | 0 |
|  |  | To chief constables Assure themselves that their resources are being deployed to enable effective investigation of modern slavery offences (which may, for example, involve taking account of high levels of vulnerability and organised crime group involvement). They should assure themselves that their crime allocation processes direct investigations to the most appropriately skilled individuals and teams. |  |  |
| **24 Aug 21** | **A duty to protect: Police use of protective measures in cases involving violence against women and girls -**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to DCC for sign off before submitting to NPCC** | | | |
|  |  | Monitoring of recommendations a. Home Office and Ministry of Justice to each provide a report to Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Constabulary on progress in implementing HMICFRS’s recommendations within six months of the date of publication of this report. b. NPCC to collate chief constables’ progress in reviewing and, where applicable, implementing their recommendations and report these to Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Constabulary within six months of the date of publication of this report. | 8 | 0 |
|  |  | Chief constables should consider what legal support they need to use protective measures (if they don’t already have this) and secure this support. The NPCC should consider whether regional or national legal (or other) expertise could be made available, so forces can easily access specialist support and can maximise efficiency and consistency. |  |  |
|  |  | Chief constables should assure themselves that: a. their officers are fully supported in carrying out their duties to protect all vulnerable domestic abuse victims by: i. ensuring their officers understand the suite of protective measures available (including new measures such as DAPOs); ii. ensuring officers are aware of referral pathways to third-party support organisations which are available to protect vulnerable domestic abuse victims; and iii. ensuring their officers have guidance and support on how to choose the most appropriate response for the situation; and b. governance is in place to monitor the use of all protection orders and to evaluate their effectiveness, including by seeking the views of victims. |  |  |
|  |  | Chief constables should, until DAPOs replace DVPNs and DVPOs in their force: a. review, and if necessary refresh their policy on DVPNs and DVPOs, and in line with the overarching recommendation: i. ensure that there is clear governance and communication to prioritise the effective use of DVPNs and DVPOs, when these are the most appropriate tools to use; ii. monitor their use to ensure they are being used effectively; and b. ensure experience and lessons learned on using DVPN/DVPOs informs the use of DAPOs |  |  |
|  |  | Chief constables should review and if necessary refresh their policy on how the force processes notifications of NMOs, so officers can easily identify if an NMO exists. |  |  |
|  |  | Chief constables should introduce processes to ensure that in all pre-charge bail cases where bail lapses, the investigator in charge of the case carries out an assessment of the need for pre bail-charge to continue. In those cases where the suspect has not been charged, the decision to extend or terminate bail should be recorded with a rationale. |  |  |
|  |  | Chief constables should ensure data is gathered on the use of voluntary attendance to enable the identification of patterns of its use, particularly in relation to the types of cases, so that voluntary attendance is only used in those cases where it would be an appropriate case management tactic. |  |  |
|  |  | Chief constables, in conjunction with the NPCC lead for bail, should implement processes for managing RUI in line with the letter from the NPCC Lead for Bail Management Portfolio dated 29 January 2019 (Annex F). This is to ensure, as far as is possible, that investigations are conducted efficiently and effectively, thereby supporting both victims of crime and un-convicted suspects. |  |  |