**HMICFRS INSPECTIONS CURRENT OVERVIEW**

**Green- Recommendation is agreed closure by HMICFRS**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Title** | **Recommendation** | **Total Number Outstanding** | **Total Number Closed** |
| **27 Nov 2018** | **Policing and mental health: Picking up the pieces**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. HMICFRS have agreed to close the outstanding recommendation.** | | | |
|  |  | | | |
| **10 Apr 2019** | **Stalking and harassment: An inspection of Sussex Police commissioned by the police and crime commissioner, and an update on national recommendations in HMICFRS 2017 report**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. One recommendation remains open as HMICFRS will reality test when they undertake their Integrated PEEL Inspection in September 2021.** | | | |
|  |  | Within six months chief constables should ensure that forces record stalking or harassment crimes if appropriate when victims report breaches of orders.  Within six months the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) lead and the CPS lead should consider whether they can do more to inform police officers and lawyers of the importance of treating breaches of orders as evidence of a wider pattern of offending, and when and in what circumstances officers and lawyers should treat this as further evidence of stalking or harassment.  Within six months chief constables should ensure that officers are aware of the importance of treating breaches of orders, where appropriate, as part of a wider pattern of offending, and ensure that force policy and guidance help officers to do this. | 1 | 0 |
| **17 Jul 2019** | **The poor relation: The police and Crown Prosecution Service's response to crimes against older people**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. One recommendation remains open.** | | | |
|  |  | Within six months, chief constables should make sure that victim needs assessments are always completed. | 1 | 2 |
| **27 Sep 2019** | **Shining a light on betrayal: Abuse of position for a sexual purpose**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. The force will undergo a Counter Corruption and Vetting Inspection in November 2021. The 2 recommendations listed below will be reality tested to ensure compliance.** | | | |
|  |  | By April 2020, all forces that haven’t yet done so should make sure they have enough people with the right skills to look proactively for intelligence about those abusing their position for a sexual purpose, and to successfully complete their investigations into those identified. | 2 | 1 |
|  |  | By April 2020, all forces that haven’t yet done so should:   * record corruption using the national corruption categories; * produce a comprehensive annual counter-corruption strategic threat assessment, in line with the authorised professional practice; and * establish regular links between their counter-corruption units and those agencies and organisations who support vulnerable people.   Where forces are yet to implement an effective ICT monitoring system that allows them to monitor desktop and handheld devices, they should do so as soon as reasonably practicable.  By September 2020, all forces should have completed a review of their use of encrypted apps on police ICT systems to understand the risk they pose and to take any necessary steps to mitigate that risk. |  |  |
| **27 Feb 2020** | **National Child Protection Inspections 2019 thematic report**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Two recommendations remain open, these recommendations will be reality tested when they undertake their Integrated PEEL Inspection in September 2021.** | | | |
|  |  | We recommend that chief constables should review performance management and quality assurance approaches to ensure that assessments of the nature and quality of decision making are routinely made. The purpose of this would be to reinforce the understanding that compliance with policy or process is only one part of effective practice. | 2 | 0 |
|  |  | We recommend that chief constables take steps to reduce the unnecessary criminalisation of children. Such steps could include (but don’t need to be limited to) considering fully a child’s circumstances when making decisions; more effective use of legislation to discontinue prosecutions not in the public (or child’s) interest; the development of more effective non-criminal justice pathways for vulnerable children who commit lower level crimes. |  |  |
| **28 Feb 2020** | **A joint thematic inspection of Integrated Offender Management**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. The reason three recommendations remain open is that HMICFRS will reality test these when they undertake their Integrated PEEL Inspection in September 2021.** | | | |
|  |  | Ensure that service users are kept informed, as much as possible, about the benefits of inclusion in IOM, the support available and the monitoring and information-sharing ramifications of IOM supervision. | 3 | 1 |
|  |  | Analyse training needs and ensure that all staff receive sufficient training to enable them to fulfil their duties. Training in public protection, safeguarding children and working with vulnerable adults should be prioritised. |  |  |
|  |  | Improve the quality and accuracy of recording in IOM cases, in particular, the activity relating to public protection. |  |  |
| **9 Mar 2020** | **Counter-terrorism policing - An inspection of the police's contribution to the government's Prevent programme**  **STATUS – HMICFRS have agreed closure of this recommendation.** | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **9 Jul 2020** | **A call for help - Police contact management through call handling and control rooms in 2018/19**  **STATUS – HMICFRS have agreed closure of these recommendations.** | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **21 Jul 2020** | **PEEL spotlight report: The Hard Yards Police to police collaboration**  **STATUS – Awaiting methodology from National Police Chiefs Council, College of Policing and Home Office - currently delayed due to Covid-19.** | | | |
|  |  | If forces haven’t yet implemented an effective system to track the benefits of their collaborations, they should use the methodology created by the NPCC, the College of Policing and the Home Office. | 1 | 0 |
| **15 Jul 2020** | **Roads Policing: Not optional - An inspection of roads policing in England and Wales**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Awaiting feedback.** | | | |
|  |  | With immediate effect, chief constables should satisfy themselves that the resources allocated to policing the strategic road network within their force areas are sufficient. As part of that process they should make sure that their force has effective partnership arrangements including appropriate intelligence sharing agreements with relevant highways agencies. | 2 | 1 |
|  |  | With immediate effect, chief constables should make sure:   * their force has enough analytical capability (including that provided by road safety partnerships) to identify risks and threats on the road network within their force area. * that information shared by partners relating to road safety is used effectively to reduce those risks and threats; and * There is evaluation of road safety initiatives to establish their effectiveness. |  |  |
| **8 Dec 2020** | **Pre-charge bail and released under investigation: striking a balance**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Awaiting feedback.** | | | |
|  |  | Forces should record whether a suspect is on bail or RUI on the MG3 form when it is submitted to the CPS. This should be regularly checked and any changes in bail or RUI provided to the CPS. The CPS should work with the police to ensure this information is provided. | 2 | 0 |
|  |  | Forces should develop processes and systems to clearly show whether suspects are on bail or RUI. This will help them to better understand the risk a suspect pose to victims and the wider community and will help to increase safeguarding. |  |  |
| **10 Feb 2021** | **An inspection of the effectiveness of the Regional Organised Crime Units**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Awaiting feedback.** | | | |
|  |  | By February 2022, the chief constable with the lead for SOC in each region, with the chief officers of the affected forces, should ensure that a chief officer is appointed with responsibility for each ROCU, as far as practicable working autonomously of force responsibilities. | 2 | 0 |
|  |  | By February 2022, chief officers responsible for SOC in each region, with the chief officers of the affected forces, should make sure that systems are in place for senior investigating officers (SIOs) and lead responsible officers (LROs) to work effectively together. |  |  |
| **26 Feb 2021** | **Disproportionate use of police powers - A spotlight on stop and search and the use of force**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Awaiting feedback.** | | | |
|  |  | With immediate effect, forces should ensure that all stop and search records include detail of the self-defined ethnicity of the subject. When this information is refused by the subject, the officer-defined ethnicity code should be recorded. | 6 | 0 |
|  |  | By July 2021, forces should ensure they have effective external scrutiny processes in place in relation to the use of force. Forces should take account of feedback and update the scrutiny panel and the community on the action taken. |  |  |
|  |  | By July 2021, forces should ensure they have effective internal monitoring processes on the use of force, to help them to identify and understand disproportionate use, explain the reasons, and implement any necessary improvement action. |  |  |
|  |  | By September 2021, forces should:   * ensure that officers record on body-worn video (when this is available) the entirety of all stop and search encounters, including traffic stops and use of force incidents. * have a structured process for regularly reviewing and monitoring internally a sufficient sample of body-worn video footage to identify and disseminate learning and hold officers to account when behaviour falls below acceptable standards; and * provide external scrutiny panel members with access to samples of body- worn video footage showing stop and search encounters and use of force incidents, taking account of the safeguards in the College of Policing’s Authorised Professional Practice. |  |  |
|  |  | By July 2021, forces should ensure that communication skills are reinforced as part of the programme of continuing professional development for officers and staff, and that supervisors are supported to routinely and frequently debrief officers on these skills using body-worn video footage. |  |  |
|  |  | By July 2022, forces should ensure that officers and staff have effective communication skills, in line with the National Policing Guidelines on Conflict Management. This should be in addition to existing training on conflict Management and de-escalation. |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **11 Mar 2021** | **Getting the balance right? An inspection of how effectively the police deal with protests**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Awaiting feedback.** | | | |
|  |  | By 31 December 2021, chief constables should ensure that their forces have sufficiently robust governance arrangements in place to secure consistent, effective debrief processes for protest policing. Such arrangements should ensure that:   * forces give adequate consideration to debriefing all protest-related policing operations; * the extent of any debrief is proportionate to the scale of the operation; a national post-event learning review form is prepared after every debrief; and * the form is signed off by a gold commander prior to submission to the National Police Co-ordination Centre. | 2 | 0 |
|  |  | By 31 December 2021, chief constables should make sure that their legal services teams subscribe to the College of Policing Knowledge Hub’s Association of Police Lawyers Group. |  |  |
| **20 Apr 2021** | **Policing the pandemic – The police response to the coronavirus pandemic during 2020**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Awaiting feedback.** | | | |
|  |  | Overall scale and impact of changes  Within 6 months, forces must assess the sustainability of any temporary measures introduced during the pandemic that change the way they work. They must understand positive, negative and unintended consequences of the scale and impact of the changes before determining if any of these new ways of working should continue. | 5 | 0 |
|  |  | Custody records  Forces must immediately make sure that they clearly and consistently record on custody records information about how/when/if detainees are informed of the temporary changes to how they can exercise their rights to legal advice and representation. The record must make clear how any consents are obtained about the way in which legal advice and representation are provided. |  |  |
|  |  | Test, track and trace  Forces must immediately put in place a policy to make sure that they follow the guidance and self-isolation directions when members of the workforce come into contact with someone with coronavirus symptoms. |  |  |
|  |  | Legislation and guidance  Forces must immediately make sure they can manage their responses to changes in coronavirus-related legislation. They must ensure frontline officers and staff are clear about the difference between legislation and guidance. |  |  |
|  |  | Managing registered sex offenders  Forces must immediately make sure that officers understand and correctly implement the guidance for managing registered sex offenders during the pandemic. |  |  |
| **20 Apr 2021** | **Custody Services in a Covid-19 Environment**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Awaiting feedback.** | | | |
|  |  | To help clarify the custody information that forces collect and use, we recommend that forces:   * Track the numbers of detainees with, or suspected of having, COVID-19. * Record and monitor the length of time detainees remain in police custody, and any additional detention times due to waits for virtual remand hearings. * Record and monitor the way in which detainees receive their legal rights, and how many receive them by virtual means rather than a solicitor attending in person and * Record the use of bail and released under investigation, and assess any increases in pre-charge bail | 2 | 0 |
|  |  | The police service should evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using virtual remand hearings. It should use this information to help the wider Criminal Justice System learn from its experience and develop better working arrangements that meet the needs of justice and make best use of public money. |  |  |
| **23 Jun 2021** | **Nottinghamshire Police – Review of Policing Domestic Abuse During the Pandemic**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Awaiting feedback.** | | | |
|  |  | * We recommend that if forces continue to adopt online contact methods in respect of victims of domestic abuse, they should immediately introduce an effective supervision and monitoring framework. The framework should assess the suitability of such contact methods, ensuring that victim needs are at the forefront of decisions around their use and appropriate onward action is taken in all cases. * We recommend that forces immediately review their use of a telephone-based initial response to any domestic abuse incidents and crimes and ensure that it is in accordance with the strict parameters set out by the College of Policing. | 3 | 0 |
|  |  | We recommend that forces immediately review their capacity to provide ongoing support and safeguarding to victims of domestic abuse whose case is awaiting trial at court. This should:   * ensure there are sufficient resources available to maintain contact with victims to keep them up to date with the progress of their case; and * enable the offer of access to specialist support services as well as opportunities to address concerns victims may have regarding continuing to support a prosecution through the delays. |  |  |
|  |  | We recommend that all forces immediately review their use of outcome 15, outcome 16 and evidence-led prosecutions. This is to ensure that:   * domestic abuse investigations guarantee all attempts to engage victims are explored, and that all possible lines of evidence are considered so that in all cases the best possible outcomes for victims are achieved; * there is regular and effective supervision of investigations that supports the above point to be achieved; and * the use of outcomes 15 and 16 is appropriate, and the reasons for using them, including auditable evidence of victim engagement, are clearly recorded. |  |  |
| **16 Jul 2021** | **A Joint Thematic Inspection of Police and Crown Prosecution Service’s Response to Rape**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Awaiting feedback.** | | | |
|  |  | Immediately, police forces should ensure information on the protected characteristics of rape victims is accurately and consistently recorded. | 8 | 0 |
|  |  | Police forces and support services should work together at a local level to better understand each other’s roles. A co-ordinated approach will help make sure that all available and bespoke wrap-around support is offered to the victim throughout every stage of the case. The input of victims and their experiences should play a central role in shaping the support offered. |  |  |
|  |  | Police forces should collect data to record the different stages when, and reasons why, a victim may withdraw support for a case. The Home Office should review the available outcome codes so that the data gathered can help target necessary remedial action and improve victim care. |  |  |
|  |  | Immediately, police forces and Crown Prosecution Service Areas should work together at a local level to prioritise action to improve the effectiveness of case strategies and action plans, with rigorous target and review dates and a clear escalation and performance management process. The National Police Chiefs Council lead for adult sexual offences and the Crown Prosecution Service lead should provide a national framework to help embed this activity. |  |  |
|  |  | Police forces and the Crown Prosecution Service should work together at a local level to introduce appropriate ways to build a cohesive and seamless approach. This should improve relationships, communication and understanding of the roles of each organisation. As a minimum, the following should be included:   * considering early investigative advice in every case and recording reasons for not seeking it; * the investigator and the reviewing prosecutor including their direct telephone and email contact details in all written communication; * in cases referred to the Crown Prosecution Service, a face-to-face meeting (virtual or in person) between the investigator and prosecutor before deciding to take no further action; and * a clear escalation pathway available to both the police and the Crown Prosecution Service in cases where the parties don’t agree with decisions, subject to regular reviews to check effectiveness, and local results. |  |  |
|  |  | The police and the Crown Prosecution Service, in consultation with commissioned and non-commissioned services and advocates, and victims, should review the current process for communicating to victims the fact that a decision to take no further action has been made. They should implement any changes needed so that these difficult messages are conveyed in a timely way that best suits the victims’ needs. |  |  |
|  |  | Police forces should ensure investigators understand that victims are entitled to have police decisions not to charge reviewed under the Victims’ Right to Review scheme and should periodically review levels of take-up. |  |  |
|  |  | The College of Policing and NPCC lead for adult sexual offences should work together to review the current training on rape, including the Specialist Sexual Assault Investigators Development Programme (SSAIDP), to make sure that there is appropriate training available to build capability and expertise. This should promote continuous professional development and provide investigators with the right skills and knowledge to deal with reports of rape. Forces should then publish annual SSAIDP attendance figures, and information on their numbers of current qualified RASSO investigators. |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **5Aug 2021** | **A Review of Fraud – Time to Choose**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Awaiting feedback.** | | | |
|  |  | By 30 September 2021, chief constables should make sure that their forces are following the guidance issued by the National Police Chiefs’ Council Coordinator for Economic Crime about fraud-related calls for service. | 2 | 0 |
|  |  | By 31 October 2021, chief constables should adopt the guidance issued in September 2019 by the National Police Chiefs’ Council Coordinator for Economic Crime that was aimed at improving the information given to victims when reporting fraud. |  |  |
| **17 Sep 2021** | **Police Response to Violence against Women and Girls**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Awaiting feedback.** | | | |
|  |  | Immediate review of use of outcomes 15 and 16 in violence against women and girls offences -  By December 2022, the NPCC VAWG National Delivery Lead should develop and disseminate to forces a process for consistent and robust monitoring of outcomes 15 and 16 violence against women and girls cases. This should require, as a minimum, inspector-level sign-off of these cases and that evidence on the rationale for these closure codes is recorded and auditable. | 3 | 0 |
|  |  | All chief constables should immediately review and ensure that there are consistently high standards in their forces’ responses to violence against women and girls and should be supported in doing so by national standards and data.  By March 2022, chief constables should establish and publish an action plan that specifies in detail what steps the force will take to improve and standardise its approach to responding to violence against women and girls offences, with the aim of ensuring policies, processes and practices are effective, actively monitored and managed, and meeting national standards.  This should include (but is not limited to) improving and standardising:  the use of police powers to protect women, including arrest of perpetrators, use of pre-charge bail, the applications for orders (where appropriate) and processes for responding to breaches of non-molestation and other orders;   * the use of the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme;  the capability of generalist and specialist staff to respond to violence against women and girls offences effectively, including consistent understanding of newer offences (such as coercive control); * the identification and management of high-harm violent offenders against women and girls (in partnership with other organisations); * the identification and protection of the most at-risk victims of violence against women and girls’ offences (in partnership with other organisations); and * internal and public communications related to violence against women and girls to ensure that messages raise awareness of the risk and emphasise the seriousness of the issues |  |  |
|  |  | Structures and funding should be put in place to make sure victims receive tailored and consistent support  By March 2022, all police forces should ensure information on the protected characteristics of victims is accurately and consistently recorded |  |  |
| **17 Nov 2021** | **A joint thematic inspection of the criminal justice journey for individuals with mental health needs and disorders**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Awaiting feedback.** | | | |
|  |  | Assure themselves that risks, and vulnerabilities are properly identified during risk assessment processes, particularly for voluntary attendees. They must ensure that risks are appropriately managed, including referrals to Healthcare Partners, Liaison and Diversion and the use of appropriate adults. | **4** | **0** |
|  |  | Review the availability, prevalence, and sophistication of mental health flagging, to enhance this where possible, and to consider what meaningful and usable data can be produced from this. |  |  |
|  |  | Dip sample (outcome code) OC10 and OC12 cases to assess the standard and consistency of decision making and use this to determine any training or briefing requirements and the need for any ongoing oversight. |  |  |
|  |  | Ensure that all dedicated investigative staff receive training on vulnerability which includes inputs on responding to the needs of vulnerable suspects (as well as victims). This should be incorporated within detective training courses. |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A joint thematic inspection of the police and Crown Prosecution Service’s response to rape - Phase two: Post-charge**  **STATUS – Evidence submitted to HMICFRS for review. Awaiting feedback.** | | | |
| **May 2022** |  | Immediately, forces should make sure that victims of rape are given the opportunity to make a victim personal statement (VPS) at the earliest possible time, with the option of updating this statement closer to the court trial date |  |  |
|  |  | Immediately, the police and the CPS should work collaboratively to ensure that bad character is considered in all rape cases, and progressed wherever it is applicable. |  |  |
|  |  | Immediately, police and prosecutors should review and significantly improve communications with victims from the point of charge onwards |  |  |
| **July 2022** | **Twenty years on, is MAPPA achieving it objectives?**  **A joint thematic inspection of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements**  **STATUS – Evidence being collected by Force.** | | | |
|  |  | Police forces should ensure that –  Workloads for staff managing sexual offenders are reviewed against national expectations and, where found to be excessive, take steps for mitigation and communicate this to affected staff. | **4** | **0** |
|  |  | Police forces should ensure that –  All MAPPA nominals managed at Levels 2 and 3 are allocated a suitably trained police offender manager. |  |  |
|  |  | The Probation Service, police forces, and prisons should ensure that:  There is a comprehensive training strategy for all staff involved in the MAPPA process that fully utilises existing training packages and makes sure they can enable staff in all roles to prepare for and present or contribute to a case in a multi-agency forum and understand how MAPPA fits with other multi-agency forums, such as Integrated Offender Management and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs). |  |  |
|  |  | The Probation Service, police forces, and prisons should ensure that:  Category 3 referrals are made to manage individuals who present a high risk of domestic abuse where formal multi-agency management and oversight through MAPPA would add value to the risk management plan. |  |  |