

## FOI Disclosures June 2024

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This month we have responded to questions relating to the following topics:

- [Nottinghamshire Police referral relating to Valdo Calocane](#)
- [Investigations relating to deaths involving previous police involvement on domestic abuse](#)

If you require a full copy of any of the embedded attachments, please contact [Requestinfo@policeconduct.gov.uk](mailto:Requestinfo@policeconduct.gov.uk) quoting the reference number from the relevant response.

<b><u>Ref</u></b> <b><u>5024859</u></b> <a href="#"><u>Back to top</u></a>	<b><u>Nottinghamshire Police referral relating to Valdo Calocane</u></b>
<b><u>Request</u></b>	<p><i>Under Freedom of Information Act I would like to request the details of the investigation into Nottinghamshire police's self-referral in June 2023. Specifically, the investigation in relation to their referral to IOPC regarding the marked police car that had been following behind the van stolen by Valdo Calocane for a short distance at the time it collided with two pedestrians in Nottingham city centre.</i></p>
<b><u>Response</u></b>	<p>On 25 January this year, the IOPC issued the following statement to media on conclusion of its investigation into this matter:</p> <p>Nottinghamshire constable followed policy before serious injury collision.</p> <p>An investigation by the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) found that a Nottinghamshire Police officer followed policy while driving behind a van which then struck and injured two people in Nottingham city centre.</p> <p>After a referral from Nottinghamshire Police, we carried out a three-month investigation which looked at the police interaction before the van injured two pedestrians on a crossing in Market Street on June 13 last year (2023).</p> <p>The constable driving the police vehicle was responding to an incident in Milton Street, where another pedestrian had been struck by a van. At the junction of Burton Street and South Sherwood Street the officer caught sight of a white van matching the description being given out.</p> <p>The officer drove behind it at speeds of under 30 miles per hour for 28 seconds while making checks on the vehicle's registration prior to the collision on the</p>

	<p>crossing. Immediately after the collision the officer stopped to attend to the injured pedestrians.</p> <p>IOPC Regional Director Derrick Campbell said: “Our sympathies are with everyone affected by the terrible events in Nottingham city centre that day.</p>
<p><b><u>Ref</u></b> <b><u>5024892</u></b> <a href="#">Back to top</a></p>	<p><b><u>Investigations relating to deaths involving previous police involvement on domestic abuse</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>Request</u></b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>How many investigations in the past five years of data have been referred to the IOPC following the homicide of a female victim where there has been a previous involvement with police on domestic abuse related matters.</i></li> <li>2. <i>How many of those investigations mentioned in (i) above found that there were failings in the police investigation which amounted to misconduct by one or more officers.</i></li> <li>3. <i>How many of those investigations mentioned in (i) above found that there were failings that fell short of misconduct but which required further action such as Reflective Practice Review Process after the issue of a Practice Requiring Improvement notice.</i></li> <li>4. <i>What is the time taken in the investigations mentioned in (i) above from referral to the IOPC to the conclusion of the investigation and publication of the results.</i></li> </ol>
<p><b><u>Response</u></b></p>	<p>We have understood your request as relating to IOPC investigations. We do not hold this data for investigations carried out by police forces.</p> <p>The dataset from which we have extracted the information covers deaths in or following police contact that occurred between 2018/19 and 2022/23, as reported in our <a href="#">annual deaths research series</a>. We record the financial year in which the death occurred and the data for this response is taken from deaths that occurred from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2023. We have not considered more recent deaths as these cases are still being verified and checked for our 2023/24 report.</p> <p>We examine the circumstances of all deaths referred to us to produce our annual statistics. We decide whether the deaths meet the criteria for inclusion in the report under one of five categories. Deaths within the category ‘other deaths during or following police contact’ are all, by definition, subject to an IOPC independent investigation. The number of cases recorded in this category is therefore directly linked to the number of cases investigated by the IOPC.</p> <p>Within the deaths category ‘other deaths following police contact’, cases are further grouped based on the reason for contact with the police prior to their death and the most relevant group for your request is ‘Concern for welfare - domestic-related’. The definition of reason for contact type ‘Concern for welfare – domestic-related’ often includes cases involving a history of domestic violence that the police are already aware of. Threats may be made directly or indirectly against the deceased and/or associated family members and the deceased or a third party has reported this or raised concerns about their safety to the police.</p>

In the majority of instances, these deaths will be alleged murders committed by an interested party in the case who is the deceased's partner, ex-partner, sibling, parent, or an extended family member. Any apparent suicides of the perpetrator that follows an alleged or attempted murder are also included in the statistics within this category.

One of the fields we collect data on is the classification of the death and the most relevant classification for your request is 'alleged murder'. We also collect demographic data, so we have been able to further refine the data to domestic related deaths that were alleged murders, where the deceased was female.

As per our definition, domestic-related incidents may include those between family members, such as incidents involving parents and their children.

The classification of a death is based on the information available at the time of reporting, and we can only report on whether a murder was alleged at this time. Whether a death was the result of a murder can only be determined by the courts.

In the five-year period from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2023, 59 individuals from 58 investigation cases died following police contact that were classed as domestic-related and involved the alleged murder of a woman. Of those, four of the individuals were children. Three children were aged 1-2 and one child was aged 17.

Our response to your specific requests is below. The data we are providing under parts 2 and 3 does not include deaths that occurred in the 5 years to 31 March 2023 for which the IOPC investigation was completed on or after 1 April 2023. This is because work is still in progress to collect and validate our investigations outcomes data for the year to 31 March 2024.

An IOPC investigation is considered 'complete' when the IOPC decision maker approves the final investigation report.

In our [Investigation outcomes reports | Independent Office for Police Conduct \(IOPC\)](#) we publish data about criminal and misconduct outcomes at the level of the investigation subject (the individual police officer/member of police staff whose conduct is investigated). Our responses to parts 2 and 3 of your request therefore include the number of subjects involved in these outcomes as well as the number of investigations, as requested.

1. There are 58 investigations relating to 59 female domestic homicides in the 5 years to 31 March 2023. 51 of these investigations were completed before 1 April 2023. Therefore, the statistics we are providing under parts 2 and 3 relate to these 51 investigations.
2. Of these 51 investigations, 21 served a notice of investigation to at least one police officer/staff. Of those 21, 9 (43%) of our investigations found a case to answer for Gross Misconduct or Misconduct for at least one investigation subject.

These 21 investigations involved a total of 61 subjects, 21 of whom (35%) were found to have a case to answer for Gross Misconduct or Misconduct.

3. Of the 21 investigations in which notices were served, 14 (66%) found no case to answer for at least one police officer/staff. Of those, 8 investigations (57%) resulted in some form of further action.

These 14 investigations involved 40 subjects, 13 of whom (33%) required further action.

4. Of the 58 investigations relating to the 59 deaths in this 5-year period, 57 investigations are now complete and had an average duration of 245 working days. The 51 investigations completed up to 31 March 2023 (for which we have provided outcomes as above) had an average duration of 251 working days from referral to completion.

These 51 investigations had an average duration from referral to closure of 591 working days. An investigation case is 'closed' when all related post investigation proceedings (inquest, criminal or misconduct) are complete. As none of these proceedings are conducted by the IOPC, the time taken between completion and closure of an investigation case is outside of our control.