**February 2024:**

1. I wrote to the ACRO Department to understand the laws surrounding my wrongly avoided claims of truth for further clarification, in respect of the intel received from chatting with Microsoft Edge AI, in pursuit of Criminal Record Deletions within the United Kingdom. This describes the lead-up and the outcome, which may assist others when requesting criminal record deletions. I have also explained what the information from ACRO means to me and my claim, as every claim or record deletion varies from one case to the next, and my claim also involves record deletion.
   1. A copy of my criminal record was contested by myself and others due to it containing incorrect data about me from the year 2012. This was presented to the Police, CPS, Courts as complained about, while it was being investigated & finalised as: -- “correct” the outcome that was revelled at the end of the personal held enquiry that also, involved members of the Police, Cps, & Courts was finalised by the: -- “Convicting Court Houses” sending to us their own findings in respect of our claims and those findings were received by us, to our email account, the correspondence we were put in receipt of found that mutable cases contained in the criminal record was not real as they were not held and/or convicted in the stated court houses and the courts gave their reason due to the cases not being in the Courts registries and/or not convicted as guilty.
2. Throughout the pro00ess of our personally held enquiry the department who hold Criminal Records was contacted due to authentication purposes of the cases we are complaining about of being incorrect and because of the need of requesting my personal data held by police forces in the United Kingdom due to an Asbo Order needing to be clarified as deleted from the records by police and this occurred in a total of three separate occasions in the years of **2017, 2020, 2021.**
3. Till date no person who has tried to help me since the Court House agreed for the records to be in error has help in getting the records addressed.
4. Who has mother asked to delete the records?
5. Who have I asked to delete the records?
6. While the criminal record has been investigated by us, I have continued to receive unwanted police attention that involved the Cps, Courts & Enfield council alongside with Mental Health Departments Private and NHS based, and that unwanted police attention has involved the following: --
7. A
8. After reading my criminal record once I had received it from the Acro Department.
9. Most recently and as mentioned above, I had a conversation with the AI and within that conversation I was trying to resolve my legal rights and the structure to follow when……….

**My Conversation with the Bing AI & resolving and guaranteeing the accuracy of that information.**

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| You  what about the removal of convictions  Copilot  The removal of convictions is a process that allows some people to have their criminal records erased or sealed from public access. This can help them to access employment, education, or other opportunities without being affected by their past mistakes. However, the removal of convictions is not available for everyone, and it depends on the type of offence, the sentence, the time elapsed, and the jurisdiction.  In England and Wales, there are two main ways to remove convictions from your record: filtering and expungement.   * Filtering is a process that automatically removes some cautions and spent convictions from standard or enhanced DBS checks, which are background checks that employers or organisations can request for certain roles or activities. * Filtering does not erase the records from the police database, but it prevents them from being disclosed to others. [Filtering rules changed in November 2020, allowing more people to benefit from this process1](https://unlock.org.uk/advice/what-will-be-filtered-by-dbs/). * Expungement is a process that deletes the records from the police database entirely, as if they never existed. [Expungement is very rare and only possible in exceptional circumstances, such as when the conviction is quashed by a court, the arrest was unlawful, the allegation was false or malicious, or the case was incorrectly disposed of2](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-68369015.amp)[3](https://unlock.org.uk/advice/retention-deletion-police-records/).   In addition, the government announced plans for new legislation in February 2024 to quash the convictions of hundreds of people who were wrongly convicted in the Post Office scandal, due to faulty software that falsely accused them of stealing money. [The law is expected to come into effect by the end of July 2024 and will apply to convictions in England and Wales that meet certain criteria4](https://policecautions.uk/2017/10/16/criminal-record-sealing-and-expungement-in-england-and-wales/).  I hope this information helps you to understand the removal of convictions in England and Wales. If you have any specific questions about your own situation, you may want to consult a legal adviser or a charity that supports people with criminal records, such as Unlock.  Q 25-02-24  can you delete a criminal conviction in the UK from the record with the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (ROA) in the UK  [The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (ROA) is a law that allows some criminal convictions to be ignored after a certain period of time, called the rehabilitation period1](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/53). [This means that you do not have to disclose your spent convictions when applying for most jobs, insurance, or other purposes](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/53)[2](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-guidance-on-the-rehabilitation-of-offenders-act-1974). [However, there are some exceptions to this rule, such as working with children, vulnerable adults, or in certain professions3](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rehabilitation_of_Offenders_Act_1974). [In these cases, you may have to disclose all your convictions, including the spent ones, and they may show up on a criminal record check4](https://www.reed.co.uk/career-advice/what-is-the-rehabilitation-of-offenders-act-1974/).  The length of the rehabilitation period depends on the type and severity of the sentence you received. [For example, a prison sentence of more than four years can never become spent, while a fine becomes spent after one year5](https://unlock.org.uk/advice/a-simple-guide-to-the-roa/). [The rehabilitation periods were changed by the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, which came into force on 28 October 20232](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-guidance-on-the-rehabilitation-of-offenders-act-1974). You can find more information about the rehabilitation periods and the exceptions to the ROA on the [GOV.UK website](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-guidance-on-the-rehabilitation-of-offenders-act-1974) or the [Unlock website](https://unlock.org.uk/advice/a-simple-guide-to-the-roa/).  To answer your question, you cannot delete a criminal conviction from the record with the ROA, but you may be able to ignore it after a certain time, unless it falls under the exceptions. I hope this helps. 😊  [1](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/53): [Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 - Legislation.gov.uk](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/53)[2](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-guidance-on-the-rehabilitation-of-offenders-act-1974): [Guidance on the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and the Exceptions Order 1975 - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-guidance-on-the-rehabilitation-of-offenders-act-1974)[3](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rehabilitation_of_Offenders_Act_1974): [Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rehabilitation_of_Offenders_Act_1974)[4](https://www.reed.co.uk/career-advice/what-is-the-rehabilitation-of-offenders-act-1974/): [What is the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act? | reed.co.uk](https://www.reed.co.uk/career-advice/what-is-the-rehabilitation-of-offenders-act-1974/)[5](https://unlock.org.uk/advice/a-simple-guide-to-the-roa/): [A simple guide to the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (ROA)](https://unlock.org.uk/advice/a-simple-guide-to-the-roa/)  What laws or regulations can I delete a criminal conviction in the UK and who do I contact for each of your different answers.  According to the web search results, there is no formal way to request deletion of court convictions in the UK, unless there are exceptional circumstances. [However, you may be able to apply for the deletion of certain offences and/or records from the Police National Computer (PNC) through the Record Deletion Process (RDP)1](https://unlock.org.uk/advice/retention-deletion-police-records/). The RDP is a review process and submitting an application does not guarantee that the offence(s) and/or record(s) will be deleted. [The decision is made by the owning police force](https://unlock.org.uk/advice/retention-deletion-police-records/)[2](https://acro.police.uk/s/acro-services/record-deletion).  To apply for the RDP, you will need to complete an application form and provide proof of ID and proof of current address. You can find the application form and the guidance notes on the [ACRO Criminal Records Office website](https://acro.police.uk/s/acro-services/record-deletion). You will also need to check if your offence(s) are eligible for review under this process. You can find more information about the eligibility criteria and the exceptions on the [Unlock website](https://unlock.org.uk/advice/retention-deletion-police-records/) or the [House of Commons Library website](https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/criminal-records/).  I hope this information is helpful. Please note that I am not a legal expert, and this is not legal advice. You may want to consult a solicitor or a legal adviser before applying for the RDP. 😊  [1](https://unlock.org.uk/advice/retention-deletion-police-records/): [Retention and deletion of police cautions and convictions - Unlock Information and Advice](https://unlock.org.uk/advice/retention-deletion-police-records/)[2](https://acro.police.uk/s/acro-services/record-deletion): [Record Deletion - acro.police.uk](https://acro.police.uk/s/acro-services/record-deletion)[3](https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/criminal-records/): [Criminal records - The House of Commons Library](https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/criminal-records/)  **REMOVING**  **SPENT CONVICTIONS**  **😊**   1. **The Removal of Spent Convictions** 😊 2. In the United Kingdom, there are specific circumstances under which time-spent cases can be **erased** or expunged from an individual's criminal record. Here are some potential scenarios for having cases removed from an ACRO report in the UK: -- 3. **Wrongful Conviction:** If an individual was wrongfully convicted and subsequently exonerated through new evidence, the wrongful conviction should be removed from the ACRO report.   **This would mean contacting the courts with a N1 Claim form and/or relevant police force with a pre action conduct letter.**   1. **The Right to Rehabilitation:** a. The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974: This act in the UK allows certain convictions to become "spent" after a specified period, which means they no longer need to be disclosed. 2. **The Right to Erasure:**   In terms of data storage or archiving, the UK’s Data Protection Act 2018, and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) provide individuals with a right to request the deletion or removal of personal data where there is no compelling reason for its continued processing.  **This includes data related to spent convictions.**  However, the process may not be automatic, and individuals may need to make a formal request.   1. **Understanding Spent Convictions:** A spent conviction is a criminal record that, after a certain period of time, becomes legally 'spent' and doesn't need to be disclosed in most circumstances. The idea behind spent convictions is to give individuals who have made mistakes in the past a second chance, allowing them to reintegrate into society without the burden of a criminal record. 2. **Rehabilitation Period:** The rehabilitation period varies depending on the nature and severity of the offense. In the UK, the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 dictates when a conviction becomes spent. For example, a conviction resulting in a prison sentence of 4 years or more will never become spent. For shorter sentences, the rehabilitation period may be shorter. During the rehabilitation period, the individual must demonstrate good behaviour and not commit any further offenses. 3. **Removal of Spent Convictions from an ACRO Report:** ACRO is an organization that maintains the Police National Computer (PNC), which holds criminal record information. ACRO reports are often used for background checks by employers, visa applications, and other purposes. Once a conviction becomes spent according to the legal framework, there is generally no obligation to disclose it, and it can be removed from the ACRO report.   However, the process of removal may not happen automatically.  The individual may need to apply for the removal of spent convictions from their ACRO report.   1. **Applying for Removal:** The process for applying for the “Removal of Spent Convictions” from an ACRO report typically involves submitting an application to ACRO or the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) in the UK. The applicant needs to provide details of the conviction, including dates, location, and case numbers, and may need to pay a fee. ACRO or DBS will review the application, verify the spent status of the conviction, and, if eligible, remove it from the report. 2. **Exceptions:** Certain professions and roles, such as working with vulnerable individuals or in law enforcement, may require individuals to disclose spent convictions. Spent convictions might not be removed from an ACRO report if they fall under these exceptions. 3. **Impact on Individuals:** The removal of spent convictions from an ACRO report can be crucial for individuals seeking employment, housing, or visas, as it allows them to move forward without the stigma of a past offense. It supports the principles of rehabilitation and reintegration into society. 4. **Youth Offenses:** For cases involving offenses committed by individuals under the age of 18, there are provisions in the law to have these records sealed or become spent after a certain number of years, depending on the severity of the offense. 5. **Non-Conviction Records:** Cases marked as "NFA" (No Further Action) or "Not Guilty" should typically be removed from the ACRO report, as they indicate that no conviction occurred. 6. **Pardons:** If an individual receives a pardon or a royal prerogative of mercy, the associated convictions can be removed from the ACRO report. 7. **Human Rights Violations:** Cases that, if retained, would constitute a violation of an individual's human rights or cases that could lead to unjust discrimination, may be eligible for removal. 8. **Data Protection Laws:** The UK's Data Protection Act and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) provide individuals with rights to request the erasure of their personal data in certain situations, which can include the removal of old or irrelevant criminal records. 9. **Record Expungement Laws:** The UK may introduce specific laws or policies regarding the expungement or removal of certain types of convictions. 10. **Protection of Vulnerable Groups (PVG) Scheme:** In Scotland, certain convictions can be removed from an individual's PVG Scheme record if they meet specific criteria.  |  | | --- | | Pre-Copilot Chat with Bing | | Yes, the information you provided is correct and I can provide some updates based on the latest changes in the law.  [The **Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (ROA)** in the UK dictates when a conviction becomes spent1](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/rehabilitation-periods). [The rehabilitation periods depend on the sentence given or disposal administered as a result of a conviction and the age of the individual on the date they are convicted1](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/rehabilitation-periods).  [As of **28 October 2023**, the government legislation has updated the rehabilitation periods1](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/rehabilitation-periods). [For example, a custodial sentence of more than 4 years (not for a schedule 18 offence) becomes spent at the end of the period of 7 years beginning with the day on which the sentence (including any licence period) is completed1](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/rehabilitation-periods).  [**However, certain sentences are excluded from rehabilitation** and will always be disclosed1](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/rehabilitation-periods).  [These include sentences of: -- imprisonment for life, sentences of imprisonment, youth custody, detention in a young offender institution or corrective training of over four years for a schedule 18 offence, sentences of preventive detention, sentences of detention at His Majesty’s pleasure, sentences of custody for life, and public protection sentences1](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/rehabilitation-periods).  [The process for applying for the removal of spent convictions typically involves submitting an application to ACRO or the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) in the UK2](https://www.mygov.scot/convictions-higher-level-disclosures/applying-to-have-spent-convictions-removed).  [The applicant needs to provide details of the conviction, including dates, location, and case numbers, and may need to pay a fee2](https://www.mygov.scot/convictions-higher-level-disclosures/applying-to-have-spent-convictions-removed).  [ACRO or DBS will review the application, verify the spent status of the conviction, and, if eligible, remove it from the report2](https://www.mygov.scot/convictions-higher-level-disclosures/applying-to-have-spent-convictions-removed).  [Certain professions and roles, such as working with vulnerable individuals or in law enforcement, may require individuals to disclose spent convictions2](https://www.mygov.scot/convictions-higher-level-disclosures/applying-to-have-spent-convictions-removed).  [Spent convictions might not be removed from an ACRO report if they fall under these exceptions2](https://www.mygov.scot/convictions-higher-level-disclosures/applying-to-have-spent-convictions-removed).  [The removal of spent convictions from an ACRO report can be crucial for individuals seeking employment, housing, or visas, as it allows them to move forward without the stigma of a past offense2](https://www.mygov.scot/convictions-higher-level-disclosures/applying-to-have-spent-convictions-removed).  [It supports the principles of rehabilitation and reintegration into society2](https://www.mygov.scot/convictions-higher-level-disclosures/applying-to-have-spent-convictions-removed).  [For cases involving offenses committed by individuals under the age of 18, there are provisions in the law to have these records sealed or become spent after a certain number of years, depending on the severity of the offense2](https://www.mygov.scot/convictions-higher-level-disclosures/applying-to-have-spent-convictions-removed).  [Cases marked as “NFA” (No Further Action) or “Not Guilty” should typically be removed from the ACRO report, as they indicate that no conviction occurred2](https://www.mygov.scot/convictions-higher-level-disclosures/applying-to-have-spent-convictions-removed).  [If an individual receives a pardon or a royal prerogative of mercy, the associated convictions can be removed from the ACRO report2](https://www.mygov.scot/convictions-higher-level-disclosures/applying-to-have-spent-convictions-removed).  [Cases that, if retained, would constitute a violation of an individual’s human rights or cases that could lead to unjust discrimination, may be eligible for removal2](https://www.mygov.scot/convictions-higher-level-disclosures/applying-to-have-spent-convictions-removed).  [The UK’s Data Protection Act and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) provide individuals with rights to request the erasure of their personal data in certain situations, which can include the removal of old or irrelevant criminal records2](https://www.mygov.scot/convictions-higher-level-disclosures/applying-to-have-spent-convictions-removed).  [The UK may introduce specific laws or policies regarding the expungement or removal of certain types of convictions2](https://www.mygov.scot/convictions-higher-level-disclosures/applying-to-have-spent-convictions-removed).  [In Scotland, certain convictions can be removed from an individual’s PVG Scheme record if they meet specific criteria2](https://www.mygov.scot/convictions-higher-level-disclosures/applying-to-have-spent-convictions-removed).  Sure, I can provide a timestamp for our conversation. The conversation started on **Thursday, 16 November 2023 at 18:06:27 GMT**. P  **what is a complete explanation of all UK schedule 18 offences?**  [Schedule 18 of the Sentencing Act 2020 in the UK lists “specified offences” for the purposes of section 3061](https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/sentencing-dangerous-offenders)[2](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2020/17/schedule/18). [These offences are categorized into three parts: violent offences, sexual offences, and terrorism offences1](https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/sentencing-dangerous-offenders).  Here’s a brief explanation of how these offences is treated:   * These provisions are engaged when:   + A defendant is convicted of a “specified offence”.   + The defendant is deemed “dangerous”.   + A sentence of imprisonment for life is not available or justified.   + [The offender has a previous conviction for an offence listed in Schedule 14 SA 2020, or the current offence justifies an appropriate custodial term of at least four years1](https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/sentencing-dangerous-offenders) * Section 306 SA 2020 provides that a “specified offence” is a violent, sexual, or terrorism offence listed in Schedule 18 SA 2020. [This includes a wide range of indictable offences which fall within these three categories1](https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/sentencing-dangerous-offenders). * [Part 1 of Schedule 18 SA 2020 lists violent offences, Part 2 lists sexual offences, and Part 3 lists terrorist offences1](https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/sentencing-dangerous-offenders). * [The court must assess whether there is a significant risk to members of the public of serious harm occasioned by the commission by the offender of further specified offences1](https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/sentencing-dangerous-offenders).   For a complete list of offences under Schedule 18, you can refer to the [Sentencing Act 2020](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2020/17/schedule/18) on the UK Legislation website. Please note that this is a complex legal document and may require legal expertise to fully understand. If you need legal advice, please consult a legal professional.  **For the Council’s & Other Removals of Data**  [Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), individuals have the right to request the deletion or removal of personal data where there is no compelling reason for its continued processing](https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations-2/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/right-to-erasure/) and this includes data related to spent convictions.  Here’s a brief overview of the process:   1. **Recognizing a Request**: The first step is to recognize when a request for erasure has been made. [This can be done verbally or in writing](https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations-2/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/right-to-erasure/)[1](https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations-2/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/right-to-erasure/). 2. [**Responding to the Request**: Once a request has been made, the organization has one month to respond1](https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations-2/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/right-to-erasure/). [They must also have processes in place to ensure that they respond to a request for erasure without undue delay1](https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations-2/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/right-to-erasure/). 3. [**Evaluating the Request**: The right to erasure is not absolute and only applies in certain circumstances1](https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations-2/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/right-to-erasure/). [For example, individuals have the right to have their personal data erased if the personal data is no longer necessary for the purpose which it was originally collected or processed for1](https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations-2/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/right-to-erasure/). 4. **Executing the Erasure**: If the request is valid, the organization must erase the personal data. [They should have appropriate methods in place to erase information1](https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations-2/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/right-to-erasure/). 5. [**Informing Others**: If the organization has shared the personal data with others, they must inform them about the erasure of the personal data1](https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations-2/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/right-to-erasure/).   Please note that this is a general guideline, and the actual process may vary depending on the specific circumstances of each case. Always consult with a legal professional for advice tailored to your specific circumstances. | |

**Acro Letter Sent**

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| Mr Simon Cordell  109 Burncroft Ave  Enfield  Middlesex  EN3 7JQ  26/01/1981  [re\_wired@ymail.com](mailto:re_wired@ymail.com) and [lorraine32@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:lorraine32@blueyonder.co.uk)  07864 217519  20/02/2024  ACRO (SAR) PO Box 623 Fareham Hampshire PO14 9FS United Kingdom  Dear Sir/Madam,  Subject: Request for Confirmation of Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 Information  and one other issue.  I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to kindly request your assistance in confirming the accuracy of certain information related to the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (ROA) in the United Kingdom.  After conducting thorough research, I have come across various details concerning the rehabilitation periods and the process for the removal of spent convictions, as well as exceptions to rehabilitation outlined in the ROA. As responsible citizens, it is crucial for us to remain informed of these matters to ensure fair treatment and adherence to the law.  Based on my understanding, the ROA stipulates that the rehabilitation periods are determined by the sentence received or disposal administered as a result of a conviction, as well as the individual's age on the date of conviction. I have also noted that recent government legislation, effective as of 28th October 2023, introduced updates to the rehabilitation periods. For instance, custodial sentences exceeding four years (excluding schedule 18 offenses) become spent after a period of seven years from the completion of the sentence, including any associated license period.  However, it is also my understanding that certain convictions are excluded from rehabilitation and will always be disclosed to specific parties. These include sentences of imprisonment for life, sentences of imprisonment, youth custody, detention in a young offender institution or corrective training exceeding four years for a schedule 18 offense, sentences of preventive detention, sentences of detention at His Majesty's pleasure, sentences of custody for life, and public protection sentences.  To ensure that I have the most accurate and up-to-date information, I kindly request your confirmation regarding the following points:  1. The accuracy of the information outlined above concerning the rehabilitation periods under the ROA, taking into account the recent legislative changes.  2. The process for applying to ACRO or the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) for the removal of spent convictions, including relevant application details, fees, and supporting documentation requirements.  3. Clarification regarding the exceptions to the removal of spent convictions, particularly in relation to professions and roles that may require individuals to disclose such convictions.  4. The importance of removing spent convictions from an ACRO report and its impact on individuals seeking employment, housing, or visas, with respect to the principles of rehabilitation and reintegration into society.  5. Information regarding provisions in the law for the sealing or becoming spent of records related to offenses committed by individuals under the age of 18 based on the severity of the offense.  6. The treatment of cases marked as "NFA" (No Further Action) or "Not Guilty" regarding their removal from the ACRO report.  7. The removal of associated convictions from the ACRO report in cases where an individual has received a pardon or a royal prerogative of mercy.  8. Eligibility criteria for the removal of cases that, if retained, would infringe upon an individual's human rights, or potentially lead to unjust discrimination.  9. Any additional guidance or relevant provisions under the UK's Data Protection Act and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), allowing for the erasure of personal data, including the removal of old or irrelevant criminal records.  10. Any future plans or potential legislation concerning the expungement or removal of specific types of convictions.  11. Specific criteria regarding the removal of certain convictions from an individual's PVG Scheme record within Scotland.  12. Also, can you explain if you feel any data is wrong that you hold on to me what is the process to deal with this as there are errors on my record.  If possible, I kindly request your response within 1 month to ensure I have accurate and reliable information for personal and professional purposes. I greatly appreciate your time and attention to this matter. Should you require any additional information or have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me using the provided contact details.  Thank you very much for your kind assistance. I eagerly await your response.  Yours sincerely,  Mr Simon Cordell 20/02/2024 |

**Acro Letter Received 1 of 4**

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| A blue and white logo  Description automatically generated      Date: 21/02/2024  Reference: Queries regarding ROA      Mr Simon CORDELL  Sent via email: lorraine32@blueyonder.co.uk      **Queries regarding spent conviction and the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (ROA)**    Dear Mr CORDELL,    Thank you very much for your letter received by email on the 20th of February 2024.    Please see the below responses to your questions.    **1. The accuracy of the information outlined above concerning the rehabilitation periods under the ROA, taking into account the recent legislative changes.**    Yes, the Rehabilitation Periods outlined in the ROA are determined by the sentence or disposal issued to the individual (e.g. a prison sentence, fine or caution). It will also depend upon the age of the offender at the time that they were convicted or issued a caution.    You are correct in respect of your understanding regarding the recent legislative changes which, has resulted in some updates to the rehabilitation periods. These changes came into effect from 28 October 2023. Before this no custodial sentence of more than four years could become spent.    There are certain convictions which are excluded from rehabilitation such as those which result in life sentences or, sentences of over four years for sexual or violent offences.    In addition to this, the gov.uk website advises the following:  *If you have a conviction that is excluded from rehabilitation, then previous convictions that were unspent at the time would also never be spent.*  *Any further convictions after the conviction which is excluded for rehabilitation however can become spent once the normal rehabilitation periods have passed.*  Everything you need to know about the ROA including the recent changes can be found here:  [[Title] (publishing.service.gov.uk)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/653f7e52d10f3500139a6b20/30102023___Guidance_on_the_Rehabilitation_of_Offenders_Act_1974_and_The_Exceptions_Order_1975.pdf)  **2. The process for applying to ACRO or the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) for the removal of spent convictions, including relevant application details, fees, and supporting documentation requirements.**    The ROA only impacts upon the *disclosure* of information.    The DBS has their own framework in place for determining the *disclosure* of information from the Police National Computer (PNC) which are known as the DBS Filtering Rules. Further information on this Home Office owned model can be found here:    [DBS filtering guide - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dbs-filtering-guidance/dbs-filtering-guide)    You cannot apply to the DBS for the removal of convictions from a disclosure, the DBS filtering rules applied will determine what gets disclosed and for how long. The DBS also has a list of specified offences which will never filter from a DBS certificate:    [List of offences that will never be filtered from a DBS certificate - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dbs-list-of-offences-that-will-never-be-filtered-from-a-criminal-record-check)    The ROA and the DBS Filtering Rules do not impact upon the *retention* of the information held on the Police National Computer (PNC). The current retention policy for records held on the PNC is that they will be retained until an individual is deemed to have reached 100 years of age.    Court convictions are not eligible for deletion from the PNC. Therefore, in answer to your question there is no process in place for the removal of convictions (from PNC) irrespective of whether they are spent or not under the ROA.    Information relating to court convictions held on a Police Force’s local system is held in accordance with the Management of Police Information (MOPI) framework:    [Review, retention and disposal | College of Policing](https://www.college.police.uk/app/information-management/management-police-information/retention-review-and-disposal)    Cautions and other disposals, with the exception of court convictions, are eligible for review for deletion from PNC. I have given advice on this process on Page 6 of this response.    **3. Clarification regarding the exceptions to the removal of spent convictions, particularly in relation to professions and roles that may require individuals to disclose such convictions.**    As above, spent convictions or unspent convictions do not get deleted from the PNC.    However, the *disclosure* of that information from PNC for the purposes of employment must be managed lawfully in accordance with the ROA and DBS filtering rules. For any other purpose, data protection legislation must be complied with.    As outlined in the Guidance document linked above, *“there are certain exceptions where someone may be asked to disclose their caution or conviction even if it is considered spent under the 1974 Act. The provision for this is set out in the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions) Order 1975, (the “Exceptions Order”). This is in recognition that there are certain activities for which fuller disclosure of a person’s criminal record history is relevant, for example, working with children and other vulnerable groups, in vulnerable circumstances or some other particularly sensitive area of work.”*    Page 21 of this guidance document provides a table on which cautions and convictions needs to be disclosed under the Exceptions Order: [[Title] (publishing.service.gov.uk)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/653f7e52d10f3500139a6b20/30102023___Guidance_on_the_Rehabilitation_of_Offenders_Act_1974_and_The_Exceptions_Order_1975.pdf)    **4. The importance of removing spent convictions from an ACRO report and its impact on individuals seeking employment, housing, or visas, with respect to the principles of rehabilitation and reintegration into society.**    When you refer to an ‘ACRO report’, I am assuming that you are referring to the disclosure you would receive from the PNC following a Subject Access Request application ([Subject Access (acro.police.uk)](https://www.acro.police.uk/s/acro-services/subject-access)    This process enables an individual to make a request which, in turn will provide that individual with a copy of the arrests and disposals recorded about them by the Police on the PNC.    ACRO carry out this service on behalf of Police Forces however, we are a Processor as defined in the Data Protection Act 2018. ACRO are not the Controllers of the information recorded about a person on the PNC which has been added by a Police Force.    A PNC disclosure provided under this service would include all the arrests and disposals recorded about the person on that system as it’s an individual right for that individual to have access to a copy of their personal data.    We would not remove any conviction information from such a disclosure as a Subject Access Request is for personal use.    It should not be used by an individual for employment purposes as it could disclose more information than an employer is entitled to (e.g. No Further Action disposals) but this is why the DBS exists because they specifically issue criminal record certificates for employment purposes and so, certain information would get filtered from such a certificate in accordance with the DBS Filtering Rules.    It is an offence under section 184 of Data Protection Act 2018 ‘**Prohibition of requirement to produce relevant records’** for a person to require another person to provide them with a relevant record in connection with— (a) the recruitment of an employee by P1, (b) the continued employment of a person.     1. **Information regarding provisions in the law for the sealing or becoming spent of records related to offenses committed by individuals under the age of 18 based on the severity of the offense.**     I’m not aware of there being any provisions in law in the UK with regards to the “sealing” of criminal records, this is not something that comes under the remit of ACRO.    With regards to records becoming spent for offences committed by individuals under the age of 18, the ROA would be applied accordingly depending on the disposal. For sentences of life imprisonment and youth custody for over 4 years for [schedule 18](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2020/17/schedule/18/enacted) offences, these will never become spent.     1. **The treatment of cases marked as "NFA" (No Further Action) or "Not Guilty" regarding their removal from the ACRO report.**     As above, a PNC disclosure provided under the Subject Access Request service would include *all* the arrests and disposals recorded about the person on that system and so, that would include No Further Action and Not Guilty disposals.    The ROA does not get applied to disclosures provided under the Subject Access Request service because this document is intended for an individual’s personal use e.g. for those individuals wishing to confirm what is held about them on the PNC.    The disclosure ACRO provides should not be used for employment purposes.    In respect of the DBS whose certificates are specifically for employment purposes, such disposals do not get disclosed on a basic or standard disclosure. However, they may be subject to disclosure on an enhanced certificate but, such information goes through a very rigorous decision-making process at force level for the Chief Officer to decide whether there is non-conviction information held locally which, is relevant to the job that is being applied for and ought to be disclosed.    This is in accordance with Part of the Police Act 1997 (113 B (4): [Police Act 1997 (legislation.gov.uk)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/50/part/V)     1. **The removal of associated convictions from the ACRO report in cases where an individual has received a pardon or a royal prerogative of mercy.**     If a conviction were removed from PNC because of a pardon or royal prerogative mercy then, this would not be present on PNC and therefore would not be disclosed.    The deletion of such information would be actioned by the Controller (the Police Force responsible for the conviction record on PNC) and so, once that information was deleted from PNC then it would not be there to form any future disclosures applied for by the individual through ACRO.    The Home Office also oversee a process called Disregarding Certain Convictions. Only certain offences can be applied for under this process:    [How to apply to remove a conviction for decriminalised sex offences - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/how-to-apply-to-remove-a-conviction-for-decriminalised-sex-offences)     1. **Eligibility criteria for the removal of cases that, if retained, would infringe upon an individual's human rights, or potentially lead to unjust discrimination.**     Court convictions are not eligible for removal from the PNC.    *The* [*National Police Records (Recordable Offences) Regulations 2000*](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2000/1139/made) *permits the following:*    ***3.****— (1) There may be recorded in national police records— (a)convictions for; and*  *(b)cautions, reprimands and warnings given in respect of, any offence punishable with imprisonment and any offence specified in the Schedule to these Regulations.*    If an individual felt that the continued retention of a court conviction was infringing upon their human rights then the individual has the right to raise a Judicial Review: [Judicial review - Courts and Tribunals Judiciary](https://www.judiciary.uk/how-the-law-works/judicial-review/)     1. **Any additional guidance or relevant provisions under the UK's Data Protection Act and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), allowing for the erasure of personal data, including the removal of old or irrelevant criminal records.**     The current stance in England and Wales is that court convictions are not deleted from the  PNC. This position is outlined in 1.5.5 of the NPCC Guidance *‘Deletion of Records From*  *National Police Systems (PNC/NDNAD/IDENT1)’*: [Microfiche Library (publishing.service.gov.uk)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6482eae9103ca60013039c39/Deletion_of_Records_from_National_Police_Systems__Guidance__v2.1.pdf)    If you have certain non-conviction information held about you on the PNC then you may be eligible to apply under the Record Deletion Process which, is the process outlined in the aforementioned guidance.    Please be advised that all requests for record deletion under the ‘Record Deletion Process’ (RDP) should be submitted on the necessary application form, please find enclosed a blank form and some application form guidance for your convenience.    Cautions/warnings/reprimands and non-convictions are eligible for consideration and review under this process however, court convictions and conditional / absolute discharges are not.    *Please be aware that submitting an application does not automatically mean that a record will be deleted, it simply gives applicants the opportunity to put forward a request for the owning police force to review and to make a decision as to whether they will retain or delete the record.*    Furthermore, this process only covers requests for the removal of records from national police systems, namely, IDENT1 (National Fingerprint Database), NDNAD (National DNA Database) and the PNC (Police National Computer). Requests for the deletion of records held locally by police forces are not covered under this process and are held in accordance with the [Authorised Professional Practice on Information Management.](https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/information-management/management-of-police-information/retention-review-and-disposal-of-police-information/) Any queries with regards to such records should be directed straight to the force who own them.    On the application form, please select the ground(s) that you are applying under and provide detailed evidence to support each ground selected e.g. what happened in the run up to the event and why you feel your case for deletion falls under the ground(s) that you have ticked.    You will also need to provide a copy of a proof of identity (e.g. passport / driving licence) and a copy of a proof of current address dated within the last 6 months (e.g. utility bill / bank statement).    Upon receipt of an eligible record deletion application, we will refer this to the owning force for them to review and make a decision upon. The decision will be communicated back to you via this office.    Please note that ACRO do not make the decision on record deletion, we are a conduit for this process.     1. **Any future plans or potential legislation concerning the expungement or removal of specific types of convictions.**     ACRO is not responsible for legislation and so, you may wish to raise this query with the Home Office.     1. **Specific criteria regarding the removal of certain convictions from an individual's PVG Scheme record within Scotland.**     ACRO have no involvement in this process and therefore, you may wish to contact Disclosure Scotland to query this: [How to contact Disclosure Scotland - mygov.scot](https://www.mygov.scot/how-to-contact-disclosure-scotland)     1. **Also, can you explain if you feel any data is wrong that you hold on to me what is the process to deal with this as there are errors on my record.**     ACRO are not the Controllers of information recorded about a person by the Police whether that be on the PNC or, on a police force’s local system(s).    Therefore, if you have concerns about the accuracy of information held about you by the police then you are able to raise a Right to Rectification request directly with the police force(s) concerned.    Details on exercising your Subject Right of Rectification with a specific police force can be found on the website for that force.    I hope the above is of assistance but please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.    Yours sincerely,    A close up of a signature  Description automatically generated  Jess Mullins  Public Access Supervisor |

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| A blue and white logo  Description automatically generated  **Record Deletion Application Form Guide**    If you have any questions, please email the ACRO Public Access team at deletions@acro.police.uk    **Overview**  The ‘Record Deletion Process’ (RDP) should only be used when requesting the deletion of certain offences and/or records held on the Police National Computer (PNC), the National Fingerprint Database (IDENT1) and the National DNA Database (NDNAD).    To apply for the deletion of offences and/or records held on one of the above databases, you will need to complete a ‘Record Deletion Application Form’. This guide is to help you complete the form and apply for the deletion of your record(s).    With the exception of the custody photograph, this application does not cover requests for the deletion of any other records held on local police systems. Requests for the deletion of records held on local police systems must be made directly to the relevant force.    By completing this form, you are requesting that the relevant police force (via ACRO), review and decide whether a specific arrest event (or events) recorded on the PNC and the associated fingerprints and DNA, if held, can be deleted in accordance with the grounds and reasoning that you represent within your request.    Please note that this is a review process and submitting an application does not mean that the offences and/or record(s) in question will be deleted.    We recommend you complete the Record Deletion Application Form electronically and send to us via email to enable your application to be processed as quickly as possible. **ACRO will not accept handwritten forms by email**; however, they can be posted to us.    **Please be advised:**   * You may be contacted by ACRO in relation to your application using the contact details you provide.      * Your application may be delayed if:      1. The application form is not completed correctly or is submitted in an incompatible format. 2. The correct identity documents and proof of address are not enclosed. 3. The application form is not sent directly to ACRO. 4. There is an unforeseen event or occurrence outside of ACRO’s control such as a postal strike or computer system failure. 5. You have an ongoing complaint with the police force regarding the investigation for which you seek to have national records reviewed for deletion. A police force may advise that a decision on deletion cannot be made until the complaint has concluded.      * The result of your application will be notified to you as a letter attached to an email, using the email address you provide on page 1 of the application form. Alternatively, you can elect to receive the result via post, at the current address you provide in page 1 of the application form.      * ACRO accepts no responsibility for information being sent to incorrect addresses, as we will only use the information provided on the application form, so please check this is correct before sending your application form to us.      * A person who impersonates or attempts to impersonate another person without their knowledge may be guilty of an offence.     **Before you start:**  Before you complete a Records Deletion Application Form, you will need to:     * Check your offence(s) are eligible for review under this process. See eligibility below. * Download the application form and complete electronically (photos of handwritten forms will not be accepted). * Check you can answer all mandatory fields marked with a red asterisk \*. * Provide a copy of proof of ID and proof of current address (which must be dated within the last 6 months). * Make a note of the offence details that you wish to have considered for deletion.     **Eligibility to apply:**  Please use the following table to establish if the offences(s) you are applying for consideration for deletion are eligible. If your offences(s) falls into the ‘Not Eligible’ category please do not continue with your application **but view our** [**Frequently Asked Questions f**](https://www.acro.police.uk/s/acro-services/record-deletion)**or next steps.**     |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Individuals cannot apply to have a court conviction deleted under the RDP because chief officers cannot overrule the convictions handed down by the courts. However, if new evidence emerges, there is an opportunity for you to apply to the** [**court.**](https://www.gov.uk/appeal-magistrates-court-decision) | | | **Individuals cannot apply if they believe information on their PNC record is incorrect. Any issues of this nature are regarded as a data dispute and will need to be raised directly with the police force concerned.** | | | **Eligible** | **Not Eligible** | | You have been issued a Penalty Notice for Disorder (PND) | You have been issued a Court Conviction (as an adult or juvenile) | | You have been issued a Final Warning as a juvenile | You have been issued a Conditional  Discharge or an Absolute Discharge in Court | | You have been arrested but not charged and/or convicted of a minor offence (as an adult or juvenile) | Your arrest event is owned by Police Service Northern Ireland | | You have been issued a Caution or Conditional Caution (as an adult) | Your arrest event is owned by Police Scotland | | You have been issued a Youth Caution (as a juvenile) | Your arrest event is still under investigation | | You have been issued a Reprimand (as a juvenile) | You were charged with, but not convicted of a qualifying offence, and the biometrics have been approved for 3-year retention by the Biometrics Commissioner  (as an adult or juvenile) | | You have been arrested and charged with a [qualifying offence (](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1984/60/section/65A)serious offence) but you  we’re not subsequently convicted (as an adult or juvenile) | You were charged with, but not convicted of a qualifying offence, and biometrics have been approved for a 2-year extension by a District Judge (as an adult or juvenile) | | You have been arrested but not charged for a minor offence and given a Discontinuance (as an adult or juvenile) |  |     **Application form:**  All fields marked with a red asterisk (\*) are mandatory information fields, as they enable us to establish your identity. If you do not complete all of the mandatory fields, your application will be returned to you.  The remaining fields within the application form are not mandatory but please endeavour to complete all fields as fully as possible as this will help us to process your application in a quicker timescale.    **Personal information**    Please complete all fields in this section.  **Previous Names**  If you do not have any previous or maiden names, please write ‘Not Applicable’ in this field.    **Email Address**  All correspondence, unless indicated otherwise, will be sent via this email address so please ensure that it is correct.  **Proof of identity and proof of address**    **Proof of Identity** Please provide:     1. A copy of an official proof of identity, which clearly shows your name, date of birth and current address. An identity document with your photograph will assist us to process your request but is not essential.     Examples: Passport (photo page), Photo driving licence or Birth certificate.    Please note if your proof of identity includes your current address **and** is dated within the last 6 months you **do not** need to provide a separate proof of address.    **Proof of Address** Please provide:     1. A copy of an official proof of current address, dated within the last 6 months.     Examples: Utility bill (gas, electric, TV, landline phone bill), local authority council tax bill or bank statement.    **PLEASE NOTE**: If submitting your application via email, each file you send **must** be no more than 2MB in size and **must** be in JPG, GIF, TIF or PDF format. Please note that if we cannot read your documents due to low image quality then your application may be delayed.    **Event 1**    **Address provided when arrested / charged, if different to current address:**  If your address is the same as your current address, please place an ’X’ in the ‘Not Applicable’ box.    **Name of the police officer who dealt with your case (if known)**  This information is not mandatory but if you are able to provide it, it will assist the force when dealing with your application.    **To the best of your knowledge, has the police investigation concerning yourself concluded?**  If the investigation concerning yourself is still ongoing, the details of your application will be passed to the relevant force to confirm the investigation status. However, the force will not be able to action your request if it is in relation to a live investigation and you will be advised as such.    **In no more than 600 characters, please provide details of the circumstances of the event, which is sought for deletion, and also provide evidence to support the grounds for record deletion you will select on page 3.**    It is not mandatory to provide this information, but it will assist the relevant police force if you do and may help to expedite the force’s decision.    If you are seeking the deletion of further arrest events, then please complete the Record Deletion Additional Event Form.    **Grounds for Record Deletion**    Please provide us with the detail concerning the grounds under which you are requesting a record deletion.    The following are examples of circumstances (the grounds) in which a Chief Officer should consider the deletion of a person’s PNC record and biometric data.    Please read the examples below and tick the most relevant box(es) that relate to your circumstances.     |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Ground for deletion** | **Explanation** | | Unlawfully Taken | Where you believe your DNA or fingerprints were taken unlawfully.  (Section 1 of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 provides that a Chief Officer must destroy your DNA and fingerprints if it appears they have been taken unlawfully). | | Mistaken Identity / Unlawful Arrest | Where you believe that your arrest was unlawful or was based on you being mistakenly identified.  (Section 1 of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 provides that a Chief Officer must destroy your DNA and fingerprints if it appears they were taken unlawfully or based on mistaken identity). | | No Crime | Where it is established that a recordable crime has not been committed. For example, a sudden death where an individual is arrested at the scene and subsequently charged, but after postmortem it is determined that the deceased person died of natural causes and not as a result of homicide. |      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Ground for deletion** | **Explanation** | | Malicious / False Allegation | Where the case against an individual has been withdrawn at any stage, and there is corroborative evidence that the case was based on a malicious or false allegation. | | Proven Alibi | Where there is corroborative evidence that the individual has a proven alibi and as a result s/he is eliminated from the enquiry after being arrested. | | Incorrect Disposal | Where disposal options are found to have been administered incorrectly, and under the correct disposal there would be no power to retain the DNA profile. In such circumstances, consideration should be given to deleting the DNA profile, fingerprints, and the PNC record. Deletion in these circumstances could also be the product of review within the criminal justice process, for example, the withdrawal of a caution. | | Suspect Status Not  Clear at the Time of  Arrest | Where an individual is arrested at the outset of an enquiry, the distinction between the offender, victim and witness is not clear, and the individual is subsequently eliminated as a suspect (but may be a witness or victim). | | Another Person  Convicted of the  Offence | If another person is convicted for the offence, then the Chief Officer may wish to consider the deletion of the biometric information and PNC record, providing there is no concern of there being more than one offender. | | Judicial  Recommendation | If, in the course of court proceedings, a magistrate or judge makes a recommendation that your fingerprints, DNA or PNC record should be deleted. | | Public Interest | Where there is a wider public interest to do so. |       **Submit my application.**     |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Application check list** | | | | | **Application - Mandatory fields fully completed and declarations acknowledged, and form signed** |  | | | | **Application - Completed electronically and not handwritten** |  | | | |  |  |  | |  | | **Proof of identity document enclosed (copies will not be returned)** |  | | | | **Proof of current address (copies will not be returned)** |  | | | |  |  |  | |  | | **If submitting your application via email, your proof of identity and address documents are no more than 2MB in size and are** |  | | | | **Any additional documents to support your application** |  | | | |  |  |  | |  |      |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Correct postage costs (ACRO will not accept additional postal charges)** |  | | | |  |  |  | |  | | **Please send your completed application and associated documents via e-mail to: deletions@acro.police.uk**  **Or via post to:**    **Information Management, ACRO, PO Box 481, Fareham, Hampshire, PO14 9FS**    **If you have any queries in relation to this process please e-mail deletions@acro.police.uk or visit our website:** [**https://www.acro.police.uk**](https://www.acro.police.uk/s/) | | | |        1. **What happens next?**   The ACRO Public Access team will review your request and if it meets the set eligibility criteria for this process, it will be sent via secure email to the relevant point of contact within the force who are the Controllers of your records.    You will receive an acknowledgement from us once your application has been sent to force.    The force will conduct their review in accordance with their own internal processes and they will provide a decision, via email, to the ACRO Information Management team.    The ACRO Information Management team will then notify you of the outcome.    If your application does not meet the criteria for any reason then, you will also be contacted to be advised as such.     1. **Where can I get more information?**   Further information about the Records Deletion Process can be found on our website - [Record Deletion (acro.police.uk)](https://acro.police.uk/s/acro-services/record-deletion) or in the [national guidance.](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1161909/Deletion_of_Records_from_National_Police_Systems__Guidance__v2.1.pdf) |

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**Acro Letter Received 4 of 4**

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**What this means for my case**

After some time and without any person who would assist me I worked out that the Enfield Council are not insured for criminal cases and even when Ian Davis took over as the Company director at the Enfield Council from \*\*\*\*\* he and his team still never put insurance in place for the employee of the Enfield Council when committing criminal offences even when an employee is in a home they rent to you and commit a crime.

My telephone number was barred from calling the Enfield Council and I was threatened that if I made any calls to the Enfield Council or its other companies then I will suffer the same again and if possible worse and this was because:

The Metropolitan police force and their insurance policy.

Also, after some time and without any person who would assist me.

Certainly! The **N1 Claim Form** is used in legal proceedings to make a claim against a person or organization. Here are scenarios when you might need to use it:

1. **Disputes and Debts**: If you have a dispute with someone or an organization, such as a breach of contract, personal injury claim, or debt collection issue, you can use the N1 Claim Form to initiate legal proceedings.
2. **Pecuniary Compensation**: You can also use the N1 Claim Form if you intend to claim **pecuniary compensation** (money) in excess of £10,000 in civil court. [For instance, if you’ve been a victim of discrimination or poor treatment by a service provider, you can file a claim within 6 months of the incident1](https://www.protaxaccountant.co.uk/post/what-is-an-n1-claim-form).

Remember that the N1 Claim Form is a crucial legal document, and we recommend seeking professional advice when using it for any legal matter.

Certainly! A **pre-action conduct letter**, also known as a **letter before claim** or **letter before action**, is a crucial step in legal proceedings. Here is what you need to know:

1. **Purpose of the Pre-Action Conduct Letter**:
   * The pre-action conduct letter serves as a formal communication between parties before initiating court proceedings.
   * Its primary objectives are to:
     + **Understand Each Other’s Position**: The parties exchange information to comprehend each other’s stance.
     + **Explore Settlement Options**: Encourage settlement without resorting to litigation.
     + **Consider Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)**: Explore mediation or other non-court methods.
     + **Support Efficient Case Management**: Facilitate smoother proceedings.
     + **Reduce Costs**: Minimize expenses related to resolving the dispute.
2. **When to Use a Pre-Action Conduct Letter**:
   * **Disputes and Claims**: Whenever you have a dispute or intend to make a claim against someone (e.g., breach of contract, personal injury, debt collection), consider sending a pre-action letter.
   * **Pecuniary Compensation Claims**: If you seek monetary compensation exceeding £10,000, use this letter.
   * **Final Warning**: It acts as a final warning to the other party that court proceedings will follow if the issue is not resolved within a specified time.

[Remember that the pre-action conduct letter is a critical step, and seeking legal advice is advisable when drafting one](https://www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure-rules/civil/rules/pd_pre-action_conduct)

If a person is going to make an insurance claim against a police force for crimes like harassment and the persons criminal record exhibits evidence towards his clam as it shows mutable NFA and not much of anything else & is in the excess of 68 arrests, then writing to ACRO to legally delete the NFA would result in deleting the evidence and in light of this it makes sense to fill out a pre action conduct letter and get a N1 claim form ready is this correct also if some of the other entries that I contend against are convictions then the Acro department makes it mandatory to write to that force is this correct.

When dealing with legal matters, it is essential to follow the appropriate procedures. Let us break down your situation:

1. **Pre-Action Conduct Letter (Letter Before Claim)**:
   * A **pre-action conduct letter** (also known as a **letter before claim**) is a formal communication sent by a potential claimant to a potential defendant before initiating court proceedings.
   * Its objectives include:
     + **Understanding Each Other’s Position**: The parties exchange information to comprehend each other’s stance.
     + **Settlement Attempts**: Encourage settlement without going to court.
     + **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)**: Explore mediation or other non-court methods.
     + **Efficient Case Management**: Facilitate smoother proceedings.
     + [**Cost Reduction**: Minimize expenses related to resolving the dispute1](https://www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure-rules/civil/rules/pd_pre-action_conduct).
   * **Writing the Letter**:
     + [The claimant should provide concise details of the claim, including the basis, a summary of facts, desired outcome, and calculation of any monetary claim1](https://www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure-rules/civil/rules/pd_pre-action_conduct).
   * **Time limit**:
     + [The potential defendant must be given a reasonable time to respond to the letter before claim2](https://england.shelter.org.uk/professional_resources/legal/court_action_and_complaints/pre-action_protocols_for_court_claims/pre_action_protocol_objectives_and_sanctions).
2. **Deleting Non-Finalized Arrest Records (NFA)**:
   * If the criminal record contains multiple **non-finalized arrests (NFA)**, you may consider writing to the **ACRO Criminal Records Office** (ACRO) to request the deletion of these records.
   * However, be cautious:
     + Deleting NFAs could impact the evidence you have for your insurance claim.
     + Consult legal advice before taking this step.
3. **Convictions and Mandatory Notifications**:
   * If you contend against other entries (such as convictions) on your criminal record, it is essential to address them.
   * The ACRO department may require you to write to the relevant police force regarding these convictions.
   * Seek legal guidance to ensure compliance with the correct procedures.

Remember that legal matters can be complex, and seeking professional advice is crucial. [Consider consulting a solicitor or legal expert to guide you through the process](https://www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure-rules/civil/rules/pd_pre-action_conduct)

1. **13/02/2024**, my new computer started to give me issues, so, I had to write the following letter that explains those ongoings as exhibited here: --

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |

1. I used the time spare to decorating the flat I am in due to no compliance from the local authorities regarding anything that I have reported to them., meaning that they refused to move me afterwards as the Court Order stated must happen.
2. I am now, still in doors at my rented flat and back on my computer.

Update trainer and shoes = wardrobe.

* **March 2024**

Received passport and driving licence.

Steamer

Coffie machine

* **April 2024**

**As of today’s date, I have now: --**

1. Recovered my email.

**List of things now to complete: --**

1. Server
2. Keep Cleaning the flat up ready to now be painted.
3. Dentist appointment
4. Sort Acro

Tiles

Jacquee Bath