Public Assurance Meeting

Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner
Safer and Stronger Together
Protecting Communities Fighting Crime

REPORT TITLE	BRINGING OFFENDERS TO JUSTICE
REPORT BY	CHIEF CONSTABLE
DATE	28 OCTOBER 2026

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To provide assurance to the Police and Crime Commissioner that the Constabulary are making progress towards the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan Priority 4: Bringing Offenders to Justice.

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix: Case Study on an Out of Court Resolution

RECOMMENDATIONS

To determine if the Commissioner can gain direct assurance that this area of business is being managed efficiently and effectively.

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OVERVIEW

O.1 Derbyshire Constabulary's commitment to bringing offenders to justice and supporting victims is embedded in the force's Strategic Plan 2025 – 2029 with a commitment to deliver victim led, suspect focused quality investigations. Supporting victims is central to the force's approach, recognising that effective policing must place communities at the heart of all we do. Victims are treated with respect, sensitivity, and compassion, and are kept informed throughout the progression of their case. The force adopts a victim-centred approach, tailoring support to individual needs, particularly for those who are most vulnerable. Victims are connected with specialist services and victim support charities, ensuring they receive appropriate care and ongoing support beyond the immediate police response.

O.2 The force is committed to upholding the rights set out in the Victims' Code of Practice (VCOP), ensuring that victims have access to information, support, and a voice within the criminal justice process. Safeguarding is a key priority, with immediate action taken to protect individuals at risk of further harm. This includes the use of legal measures such as Protection Notices and Restraining Orders, alongside coordinated multi-agency efforts to provide comprehensive support.

O.3 The Sentencing Act 2026 introduced a number of significant challenges for policing, particularly as it shifts the balance away from short custodial sentences, towards managing more offenders within the community. One of the most immediate impacts is the presumption that custodial sentences of 12 months or less will be suspended in most cases, meaning more offenders remain in society under supervision rather than in prison. This places additional demand on frontline policing, as officers are more likely to have repeated contact with known offenders.

O.4 Another key challenge is the increased complexity of offender management. The Act expands the use of community-based measures such as suspended sentences, electronic tagging, curfews, and deferred sentencing. As a result, officers must understand and enforce a wider range of conditions, respond to breaches, and engage in more multi-agency work which adds both operational and administrative pressure.

O.5 The reforms also place a stronger emphasis on protecting victims, making this a more explicit purpose of sentencing. While this is a positive development, it creates additional expectations for policing. Officers must ensure that victims are properly safeguarded, particularly when offenders are not immediately imprisoned. This can be challenging in cases such as domestic abuse, where risks remain high and victims may expect custody as a form of protection. As a result, policing must balance community-based sentencing with maintaining victim confidence and safety.

O.6 Public confidence is an area of concern, moving away from short custodial sentences may lead to a perception that offenders are not being adequately punished, particularly among victims and local communities. This can place policing in a difficult position, as officers are often the most visible part of the justice system. They may face increased scrutiny, complaints, or pressure to act, even when sentencing decisions are outside their control. Maintaining legitimacy and trust will require clear communication and reassurance.

O.7 The Victims and Prisoners Act places significant statutory requirements on police forces in England and Wales. Key duties include enforcing updated VCOP entitlements, conducting third-party material requests under specific guidelines, collaborating regionally to commission support services, and complying with statutory oversight from the Victims' Commissioner. Monthly data sets are recorded and monitored through the performance framework in relation to VCOP compliance, specifically around timely victim updates, victim satisfaction rates and early Victim Needs Assessments (VNA).

1. SUB-OBJECTIVE 1: HOLDING THE CHIEF CONSTABLE TO ACCOUNT AND WORKING WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE PARTNERS FOR DELIVERING AN EFFECTIVE, SUPPORTIVE, AND TIMELY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICE FOR VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS

1.1 The Derbyshire Criminal Justice Board (DCJB) is being reviewed during 2026 to set new strategic priorities in co-ordination with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) and partners. A Business Planning Day took place on

15th July 2026, and stakeholders were asked to contribute to a survey in advance of this date to gather feedback on the key challenges being faced across the partnership structure. This evidence will allow us to tailor tactical groups to address problems, gaps and noted inefficiencies across the Criminal Justice System. Therefore, the sub-groups listed below are subject to change. Currently, the DCJB is supported by the five sub-groups below:

1.2 The Victim Improvement Board, co-chaired by the Head of Criminal Justice and the OPCC, with representation from across the force, provides strategic oversight to improve outcomes and experiences for victims and witnesses. It focuses on enhancing victim engagement and satisfaction, incorporating lived experience findings, ensuring compliance with the VCOP and completion of VNA, and identifying performance gaps. The Board oversees force-wide service improvement initiatives, supporting more effective delivery, reducing the risk of re-traumatisation, victim blaming language and ensuring victim care remains appropriately prioritised.

1.3 A new draft Victim Strategy is being developed, aligned with the Chief Constable's priorities and the force's Vulnerability Strategy. This is currently awaiting approval from the Head of Criminal Justice and the OPCC.

1.4 Women and Girls in, or at risk of, the Criminal Justice System (CJS) - led by the Whole Systems Approach Co-ordinator. This group identifies where there is inequality in the treatment of female offenders and considers four key themes: preventing entry into the Criminal Justice System; reducing the inequality in short sentences; improving outcomes for women/girls who are imprisoned; and improving the outcomes of women/girls released from prison. Current work streams focus around the first theme and are supported by a martial arts group to build confidence and resilience in young women at risk of the CJS. This is a partnership initiative with local schools, the Youth Justice System (YJS) and the force; however, the continuity is at risk due to ongoing funding concerns. In addition, we are continuing to support the design and commissioning of a female specific Out of Court resolution with colleagues in Prevention and Partnerships. A Women's Diversion Grant is currently out to tender from the Ministry of Justice, and a bid is being codesigned with Remedi.

1.5 Reducing Re-offending Board - this Board is currently in the redesign phase with the aim that this will revert back to the Probation Service following the DCJB Business Planning Day. This Board has been highlighted as an ‘at risk’ area over the last few months due to lack of representation from key partners. The DCJB needs to strongly consider the strategic plan for this Board moving forwards and set clear expectations with partners.

1.6 Neurodiversity in the CJS - chaired by Prof. Luke Vinter from The University of Derby. This group aims to enhance the understanding of neurodiverse conditions across multiple CJS stakeholders and improve outcomes for both offenders and victims who are neurodivergent. By aligning processes and policies, services will enhance the transparency and consistency of their delivery to prevent offending and reduce reoffending of this over-represented group within the CJS.

1.7 The Joint Operational Improvement Meeting (JOIM) is co-chaired by the Head of Criminal Justice and a District Crown Prosecutor from the CPS. There is a nationally set agenda that considers witness care caseloads, disclosure, action plans, Directors Guidance Assessment compliance as well as custody time limit cases to identify any areas of risk and resolve issues. A new agenda has been shared regionally to allow better flow of information from the Strategic JOIM to the Operational JOIM in force.

1.8 For the most part, partnership relationships remain positive. However, attendance by His Majesty’s Courts and Tribunals Service at key governance boards has been inconsistent, and data sharing continues to present challenges. The force will use the DCJB Business Planning Day as an opportunity to address these issues directly, strengthen collaborative working arrangements, and ensure that appropriate Information Sharing Agreements are in place to support effective partnership activity.

1.9 The following Ministry of Justice data provides a comparison between the force and the national average across a range of Criminal Justice performance measures. This benchmarking enables the force to assess its performance against national outcomes, identify areas of strength, and highlight opportunities for further improvement.

1.9.1 The table below shows average days taken for police to record a successful outcome in victim-based cases.

	Q4 2016	Q4 2017	Q4 2018	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	Q4 2021	Q4 2022	Q4 2023	Q4 2024	Q4 2025
Derbyshire	43	50	57	55	75	61	63	52	45	41
National	19	21	22	29	38	39	42	38	40	38

1.9.2 The table below shows average days taken for police to charge an offender in victim-based cases.

	Q4 2016	Q4 2017	Q4 2018	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	Q4 2021	Q4 2022	Q4 2023	Q4 2024	Q4 2025
Derbyshire	38	49	56	56	82	68	81	59	47	43
National	18	20	20	28	41	44	47	41	41	40

1.9.3 The table below shows cases which resulted in a completed trial or guilty plea (%).

	Q4 2016	Q4 2017	Q4 2018	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	Q4 2021	Q4 2022	Q4 2023	Q4 2024	Q4 2025
Derbyshire	86%	93%	88%	89%	84%	92%	89%	84%	86%	88%
National	89%	90%	89%	89%	88%	86%	85%	82%	82%	82%

1.10 Court backlogs continue to present a significant concern across both the Magistrates' Court and the Crown Court jurisdictions. Current waiting times have worsened considerably over the last 6–12 months, with newly listed Magistrates' Court trials now unlikely to be heard before June 2027. Similarly, cases committed to the Crown Court are presently being listed for trial no earlier than November 2027.

1.11 The position is even more acute in cases involving allegations of Rape and Serious Sexual Offences (RASSO), where trials are not currently being listed until July 2028. These extensive delays are having a significant impact on

victims, witnesses and the wider Criminal Justice process, and represent a deterioration from the position reported earlier in the year. In response to these pressures, Derby Crown Court has introduced a number of “fast track” Court sittings, enabling selected cases to be identified and progressed more quickly through the system. This initiative has achieved some positive outcomes and has assisted in delivering earlier justice for victims in a limited number of cases

1.12 Ongoing Court delays continue to create significant challenges and additional pressure for the police Witness Care Unit (WCU). The extended waiting times for cases to reach trial means that victims and witnesses are required to remain engaged in the criminal justice process for much longer periods before giving evidence at Court. This can have a considerable emotional and practical impact, particularly in serious and complex cases, and increases the level of support and communication required from the WCU throughout the life of a case.

1.13 The WCU also experienced staffing pressures during 2025 due to a number of vacancies within the team. However, these posts have now been filled and newly appointed staff are currently undertaking training and developing their experience within the role. As these staff become fully embedded within the team, it is anticipated that this will help to ease some of the existing workload pressures, improve resilience within the unit, and further support the ongoing care and engagement provided to victims and witnesses awaiting Court proceedings.

1.14 The below table demonstrates the ongoing increase in trials outstanding for a year or more in the Crown Court.

	Q4 2016	**Q4 2017**	**Q4 2018**	**Q4 2019**	**Q4 2020**	**Q4 2021**	**Q4 2022**	**Q4 2023**	**Q4 2024**	**Q4 2025**
Derbyshire	45	50	57	44	96	133	160	168	197	303

1.15 The Youth Justice Prevention and Diversion Panel is held weekly in separate meetings for the City and the County. It is attended by Police and Partners, and is partnership led. The role of the Panel is to review the circumstances of a case and decide on the most appropriate outcome to support the child and address the offending. The Youth Justice Service (YJS) then report this information

through to the YJB. The Boards are then held quarterly and report on performance. In the June 2026 YJB, it was noted that there is a strong multi-agency working presence that supports safeguarding via coordinated responses. An area for further development is improving the quality of recording and consistent information sharing. Within force, timely feedback is provided to officers about their youth referral forms to try and improve the quality and the YJS Sergeant and the Out of Court Charge Manager provide regular training to frontline officers.

2. SUB-OBJECTIVE 2: MAKING IMPROVEMENTS TO INCREASE FILE QUALITY, WHICH IN TURN WILL HELP DRIVE UP CHARGE RATES

2.1 A JOIM Working Group was established in April 2025 to focus on improving case file quality across the force. Chaired by a Detective Chief Inspector (DCI), the group is attended by key stakeholders from both Divisions, the Crime Directorate, and Criminal Justice. Its purpose is to identify and address recurring issues and common failures within case files, whether highlighted through internal triage processes or Director's Guidance Assessments (DGA), and to support and inform the wider force JOIM governance arrangements.

2.2 The Working Group meets quarterly, with the most recent meeting having taken place in August 2026. Through regular review and collaborative problem-solving, the group seeks to drive continuous improvements in file quality and strengthen outcomes across the Criminal Justice System.

2.3 To support officers with case file preparation and submission, the Investigative Standards Project has developed a new "File Build Guide" application. This application is in the final update stage and will be published within the next month. To use the application, the user answers a series of questions relating to their case which enables the application to build a file checklist. Within each section of the checklist is guidance and links to further advice. The aim of this new application is to drive up case file quality and provide users with relevant guidance and Continuous Professional Development (CPD) opportunities.

2.4 Over the past 18 months, the Investigative Standards Project and the Learning and Development (L&D) department have delivered investigative training to all Responders, Professionalising Investigation Programme (PIP) 1 Investigators

and Supervisors on both Divisions. This training was delivered over the course of four different Divisional training days to ensure staff had protected time to complete the learning.

2.4.1 Each of the four days were based around the same scenario covering all aspects of investigation, from initial fast track actions and golden hour principles, through victim and witness care, suspect management and finally onto case files and Court preparation. These sessions were interactive and provided officers the opportunity to refresh their existing knowledge and develop investigative skills.

2.4.2 To build on the knowledge gained by investigators and supervisors during the Divisional Training Days and to provide them with the opportunity to conduct further CPD, the Investigative Standards Project have recently created an Investigations Hub which is accessible on laptops, desktops and Mobile Data Terminals via Connect - the force's intranet. The Investigations Hub strongly advocates ongoing CPD and further learning. Within the "Useful Links" section are further CPD resources including a specific link to the College of Policing "CPD toolkit."

2.5 In May 2025, a new Crime Management Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was published on Connect. The SOP clearly outlines supervisors' responsibilities regarding time frames and content of supervisor investigation reviews. Supervisors must recognise the importance of providing bespoke investigative advice and support to investigators. Good quality supervisor oversight is vital in maximizing opportunities for achieving positive outcomes for victims, it helps to set up the tone for investigations and provides helpful guidance to investigators.

2.5.1 The responsibilities of Officer in the Case and Supervisors regarding allocated investigations has also been delivered during the investigation based Divisional Training Days by the Investigative Standards Project and L&D to all PIP 1 Investigators and Supervisors on both Divisions over the last 12 months.

2.5.2 Supervisor responsibilities under the Crime Management SOP have also been reinforced during inputs by the project team to the 'One Derbyshire Sergeant's Course' over the last 12 months (a total of 21 inputs).

2.5.3 Compliance with the Crime Management SOP, in terms of frequency and timeliness of supervisor reviews, is monitored using the Niche Power BI

dashboard. The results from this dashboard are presented and reviewed during the monthly Investigative Standards Board meeting. The quality of investigative reviews and compliance with the Crime Management SOP are also regularly assessed by the Audit and Assurance Team as part of their quarterly audit schedule.

2.6 To assist investigators in creating detailed investigation strategies and making proportionate decisions with recorded rationale, the Investigative Standards Project has developed a new application called the “Initial Investigation Tool.” This application requires the user to answer questions relating to solvability (covering all fast-track actions / golden hour considerations), victim considerations, suspect risk factors and the overall context of the investigation.

2.6.1 Once all questions have been answered, the tool will provide a solvability assessment, highlight risk factors and require the user to conduct a Threat Risk Investigation Vulnerability Engagement (THRIVE+) assessment prior to them deciding whether the crime is to be filed or further investigation is required.

2.6.2 The aim of the application is to standardise and improve initial investigation strategies, drive up investigative standards, ensure all risk within investigations is identified and addressed with appropriate safeguarding measures and to assist investigators in making decisions based on all aspects of an investigation with recorded rationale.

2.6.3 Due to 60% of all crime within the force being recorded within the Contact Management Department, this application will be used by them to assist in identifying which occurrences require allocation to Divisions for further investigation or whether they can be retained within the Crime Recording Incident Management team (CRIMt) or filed once all lines of enquiry are complete and safeguarding has been addressed.

2.6.4 Whilst the application is there to support investigators, it is made clear to the user from the outset that their professional judgement must always be applied when making decisions, as detailed in the below extract within the home screen of the application; *“Please note: The results provided by this application are intended for guidance only. Your professional judgement should always be applied when interpreting and acting on the outcome.”*

2.6.5 This application was successfully piloted within CRIMt in January 2026, and the application was used with 71 occurrences.

2.6.6 A second pilot, involving the entire Contact Management Department commenced on 1st June 2026. Ten Police Constables from Derby East and Swadlincote Sections have also been allocated to the pilot and began using the application from 15th June 2026.

2.7 **Professionalising Investigations Programme (PIP) Re-accreditation**

2.7.1 In 2025, the force's Investigative Standards Project developed and published a force Policy relating to PIP. The Policy is aligned to the national PIP framework. During the development of the Policy and associated SOP, it became apparent that although investigators were initially trained and accredited in accordance with PIP requirements, no process existed to enable investigators to maintain their "Active" status. To retain this status, investigators are required to undertake annual re-accreditation by evidencing operational competence and CPD.

2.7.2 The re-accreditation application has been subject to two pilot phases, enabling the force to refine the process and ensure that it does not place a significant demand on officers' time, while remaining meaningful and effective. The process also provides supervisors with an opportunity to assess investigator performance across key areas of investigative practice. The application and associated process are viewed as important mechanisms for improving and maintaining investigative standards across the force.

2.7.3 Once investigators have successfully achieved re-accreditation, their status will remain valid for 12 months. The application will automatically notify users when re-accreditation is due. The initial rollout is focused on PIP 1 and PIP 2 investigators.

2.7.4 In future phases, the application will be expanded to include supervisors and specialist investigative roles within the PIP framework, enabling wider participation in the re-accreditation process.

2.8 The CPS Director’s Guidance Assessment (DGA) continues to be monitored and scrutinised through a number of governance forums, including the Operational and Strategic JOIMs which are jointly chaired by the Police and CPS.

2.8.1 The table below sets out the force's DGA compliance rates over the last 12 months.

	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26
Derbyshire	68%	66%	67%	63%	74%	69%	69%	66%	62%	52%	69%	63%

2.9 As shown, DGA compliance has fluctuated on a month-by-month basis; however, the most recent data indicates a slight fall from the national benchmark of 70%.

2.10 The CJ Department is currently experiencing pressures in some areas relating to pending cases awaiting submission to the CPS and the Courts. To mitigate these pressures, Police Officers have been introduced into the file-building process. This approach has proved effective and, within a relatively short period, the backlog of outstanding cases has reduced significantly.

2.11 The CJ Department continues to develop its internal triage process, whereby pre-charge files are subject to an administrative assessment prior to submission to the CPS. Performance in this area is reflected in the table below, with the force continuing to achieve a CPS first-time triage acceptance rate (GREEN) of between 65% and 70%.

	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26
Derbyshire	61.0%	69.6%	71.7%	64.2%	71.4%	74.9%	69.1%	69.1%	73.1%	70.7%	69.6%	73.6%
National	70.1%	69.2%	71.9%	71.6%	73.0%	73.3%	72.9%	73.1%	73.8%	73.8%	75.3%	74.5%

2.12 In April 2026, work started to look at automating this triage process. Two phases of this work have been completed which involved:

- Phase 1 - assessing the questions and identifying where the information can be abstracted from.

- Phase 2 – the data engineers have scoped the back office systems to assess where data can be abstracted from, to assess if the data request is achievable.
- The final phase – it is now with the developer to start design, test and build of the App. Testing of the App will be in stages as the developer gets more of the triage automated.

2.13 The table below compares the percentage of cases referred to the CPS that result in a charge.

	Q4 2015	**Q4 2016**	**Q4 2017**	**Q4 2018**	**Q4 2019**	**Q4 2020**	**Q4 2021**	**Q4 2022**	**Q4 2023**	**Q4 2024**	**Q4 2025**
Derbyshire	77%	79%	79%	71%	72%	71%	67%	78%	78%	78%	79%
National	77%	77%	77%	74%	76%	75%	76%	78%	80%	80%	81%

2.14 This is supported by our percentage of cases sent to CPS that result in No Further Action (NFA) rates.

	Jun -25	**Jul-25**	**Aug -25**	**Sep -25**	**Oct-25**	**Nov -25**	**Dec -25**	**Jan -26**	**Feb -26**	**Mar -26**	**Apr -26**	**May -26**
Derbyshire	23.6 %	29.6 %	21.2 %	29.8 %	24.9 %	26.5 %	27.6 %	26.1 %	38.2 %	25.5 %	26.6 %	30.4 %
National	27.1 %	27.5 %	25.9 %	28.1 %	26.7 %	27.3 %	27.2 %	25.9 %	26.8 %	27.3 %	27.6 %	27.1 %

3. SUB-OBJECTIVE 3: WORKING TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF POLICE INVESTIGATION, FROM EVIDENCE PRESERVATION, THROUGH TO OUTCOME, WHICH WILL IMPROVE THE SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND INCREASE CONFIDENCE IN POLICING

3.1 Over recent months, there have been several technological changes within the Centralised Contact Management Centre (CCMC) to better assist call handlers in providing advice and guidance to callers, including early advice on scene/evidence preservation. As part of a revised grading policy, the force is

now able to provide a video response to incidents through the Enhanced Video Response (EVR) team who will contact victims and obtain early evidence relating to non-urgent crimes. Similar to EVR, the Rapid Video Response (RVR) team provides timely contact via video where a more urgent response is required, again with the intention of capturing early evidence and providing support to the victim. This is working well by capturing the victim's statement at a time when they are ready to report - reducing victim disengagement.

3.2 All call handlers joining the Control Room receive training from CSI on evidence preservation as part of their initial training for the role. They also receive THRIVE+ risk assessment training which covers evidential opportunity and initial safeguarding advice to mitigate risk. Evidence preservation training has recently been covered as part of the THRIVE+ refresher training roll out to all Control Room staff where forensic and digital evidence opportunities should be documented as part of the initial and ongoing assessment. In addition to this, a THRIVE generator has been created to provided prompts for call handler in respect of evidence preservation. Work is ongoing alongside CSI trainers to create evidence preservation videos specific to crimes such as Burglary, Robbery, Sexual Offences, Stalking, Theft, and Vehicle Crime - with further videos to follow. These videos will be used for CPD training for Control Room staff and will also be available to divisional officers. The Burglary video is ready for distribution with working ongoing to create the videos for other crime types.

3.3 The dedicated Audit and Assurance team provide feedback on evidence preservation as part of their quarterly audit schedule. The investigation related questions cover forensic and digital evidence opportunities and whether sufficient questioning took place to identify and document any opportunities, as well as what advice the call handler provided. If learning is identified, it is fed back to supervisors for discussion with their staff member. Any additional learning through training can then be booked in with the training team. From 2027, feedback will be submitted via the PIP application, ensuring that officers demonstrate learning and evidence professional competence annually.

3.4 Officers have access to a Power BI dashboard that provides visibility of VCOP compliance and VNA completion, alongside the agreed victim update schedule.

The dashboard highlights any overdue updates, supporting both officers and supervisors in effectively managing and monitoring victim contact.

4. SUB-OBJECTIVE 4: ENSURING CRITICAL INFORMATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME IS BETTER COMMUNICATED TO THOSE WHO ARE NAVIGATING THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

4.1 The Victim Needs Assessment (VNA) is completed and, where appropriate, shared with victims by email, with ongoing work to improve quality and consistency.

4.1.1 **VCOP Compliance**

	Nov-25	**Dec-25**	**Jan-26**	**Feb-26**	**Mar-26**	**Apr-26**	**May-26**	**Jun-26***
North Division	91%	90%	89%	89%	89%	91%	90%	88%
South Division	83%	87%	88%	91%	93%	92%	92%	93%

** As of 19/06/26*

4.2 The emailed VNA includes key information for victims, such as contact details for victim support services, guidance on how to self-refer, and information about the VCOP. It also outlines the option to provide a Victim Personal Statement (VPS), explains how victims can update their own Needs Assessment, and confirms the crime reference number. In addition, it sets out the agreed update contact arrangements and summarises relevant information discussed during the initial assessment.

4.3 The Officer Contact App is now embedded in practice, with approximately 45,000 uses recorded over the past 12 months, enabling more flexible and timely communication with victims.

4.4 Work is underway to assess the feasibility of automating victim updates through the Officer Contact App, including integration with Niche to streamline recording processes.

4.5 Despite clear expectations set through training and VCOP, operational demand continues to present challenges in consistently delivering timely victim updates.

External technology providers are being explored to enhance communication methods between officers and victims, supporting improved engagement and accessibility.

4.6 Power BI dashboards are utilised to identify crimes where VNA/VCOP requirements are outstanding, enabling targeted supervisory oversight.

4.7 Power BI reporting also highlights overdue victim contact, supporting improved compliance with update requirements.

4.8 Enhanced telephony workflows, including interactive voice response (IVR), ensure that victims seeking updates are directed to Victim Care within the CJD when officers are unavailable.

4.9 Victim satisfaction is monitored through monthly telephone surveys conducted in collaboration with Leicestershire Police. The below table shows victim satisfaction with 'Whole Experience' and 'Kept Informed' for the latest 12 months.

	Jun-25	**Jul-25**	**Aug-25**	**Sep-25**	**Oct-25**	**Nov-25**	**Dec-25**	**Jan-26**	**Feb-26**	**Mar-26**	**Apr-26**	**May-26**
Whole Experience	82.3%	75.8%	75.6%	68.9%	76.2%	79.6%	76.7%	73.3%	79.9%	73.1%	80.2%	82.4%
Kept Informed	61.6%	56.7%	50.8%	47.1%	47.3%	59.8%	65.3%	56.8%	62.3%	50.6%	57.4%	69.8%

4.10 'Rate My Service' online surveys provide additional real-time feedback from victims to inform service improvement.

4.11 A Rape and Serious Sexual Offence (RASSO) specific online survey which captured feedback from victims of rape and serious sexual offences closed to the public in May 2026. The report has been produced and there are several key recommendations:

- **Strengthen trauma-informed practice across all victim-facing roles** to ensure that anyone coming into contact with victims is aware of how trauma impacts memory, behaviour and engagement. Provide supervision to officers to ensure that they are able to provide high-quality and trauma-informed victim interactions.

- **Ensure that there is clarity around communication standards** and explain to victims what they are entitled to and what they can expect from the outset. Ensure that victims are not in a position of feeling that they need to chase for information and updates.
- **Explain investigative activity to victims** including what is being done and when key decisions are made. Be clear about the roles of different organisations involved, including the police, the CPS, and support services.
- **Increase victim involvement and control** wherever possible, including consultation about communication and support plans. Provide clear and repeated information about victims' rights and offer choices whenever possible.
- **Improve safeguarding and support pathways** including clear communication about referrals, explanations of waiting times, and how support services will work in partnership with the police.
- **Improve case closure processes** to ensure that all victims who want it have the opportunity to discuss the decision with an officer and have the reasons clearly explained to them; and that the victims' right to review is explained clearly. Be aware that victims may need to be given this information multiple times or in multiple formats.

4.11.1 To address these recommendations, the following is taking place:

- Victims voice now present at Rape Scrutiny Panel
- Training in relation to trauma-informed practice is being delivered through CPD sessions
- 16 Sexual Offence Liaison Officers (SOLOs) will soon be joining the RASSO teams to provide an enhanced victim-centred service
- 50 of the participants have volunteered to be part of focus groups to help advise on future change and improvement.
- The force Service Improvement Officer is looking at how this can be "Business As Usual" for all victims moving forward.

4.12 A comprehensive review of all victim surveys has been undertaken during 2025–2026. This includes expanding participation to more vulnerable victims, introducing opportunities for victims to engage in future research and lived experience activity, and incorporating trust and confidence questions aligned to

the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), enabling improved benchmarking of the force's performance.

4.13 An ongoing training programme is in place for new recruits to ensure the understanding of victim care obligations, what victim feedback is received, VCOP requirements with a strong emphasis on completing good quality VNA and updating victims throughout the investigation.

4.14 VCOP, VNA and trauma-informed practice briefings are scheduled to commence late Autumn 2026 as part of Continued Professional Development.

4.15 An opt-out referral process is in place for non-specialist crime, with victims entitled to enhanced VCOP rights automatically flagged to Derbyshire Victim Services during the referral process.

4.16 Domestic abuse victims are automatically referred to specialist support services via the consent process within the Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harassment (DASH) / Public Protection Notification (PPN).

4.17 High-risk domestic abuse cases are manually referred to Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) to ensure enhanced support via the Domestic Abuse Review Team (DART).

4.18 Victims of rape and serious sexual offences are manually referred to Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVAs) by RASSO officers, the Sexual Abuse Referral Centre (SARC) or the Paediatric Sexual Abuse Referral Centre (PSARC) with additional oversight from Victim Care to prevent missed referrals.

4.19 Officer training on victim care and the VCOP was completed in early 2025 during a divisional training day. Further training will be delivered following the outcome of the ongoing VCOP consultation, anticipated late 2026.

4.20 The National Centre for Applied Learning Technologies (NCALT) VCOP training package was updated and republished October 2025 and this is mandatory completion for all new recruits, PCSOs and call handlers.

4.21 Safer Neighbourhood Teams received updated VCOP and VNA inputs during the November 2025 conference.

4.22 Further training / briefings will be delivered following the outcome of the ongoing VCOP consultation, anticipated late 2026.

4.23 CPD training for call handlers on VCOP and VNA is currently being completed.

4.24 VCOP, VNA and trauma-informed briefing material is currently being developed for Crime Directorate staff and will be delivered later in 2026.

4.24.1 The OPCC oversee delivery through a quarterly VCOP Scrutiny Board, providing governance and accountability.

4.25 A new Victim Right to Review (VRR) policy went live across the force in March 2026. Following the National Guidance, and the tiered approach adopted by the CPS, there is an appeal stage embedded as well as an escalation process to be followed to ensure timely responses are completed. In addition, VRR policy now mirrors the VCOP with victims afforded the same contact rights as in the Code to ensure our victims are treated with respect, transparency and are kept informed at all stages of their interactions with the police. This is monitored at the Victim Improvement Board.

4.26 Ongoing collaboration with the Professional Standards Department (PSD) supports understanding of complaints related to the VCOP compliance and victim rights, informing learning and improvement. The data is available but is unreliable. The process is detailed below.

4.26.1 The current process within PSD regarding the logging of allegations is as follows: each complaint is assessed via the triage meeting, where each complaint is broken down into individual allegations. Each allegation is categorised and given a national, and if appropriate, a local factor. Within these factors is where a potential breach of VCOP is identified. The data set is compliant on this factor being selected for each allegation that identifies a breach of VCOP. Without this factor being selected there is no way to retrieve this data without manual review. Additionally, a volume of the cases where VCOP could have been breached will be handled via Service Recovery so these cases will not be flagged with the particular marker as it doesn't form part of the current process.

5. SUB-OBJECTIVE 5: WORKING WITH THE FORCE TO MAXIMISE OPPORTUNITIES TO PREVENT OFFENDING THROUGH EARLY INTERVENTION, EARLY HELP AND RESTORATIVE SUPPORT

5.1 The Women and Girls Whole Systems Approach Co-ordinator continues to work closely with Youth Justice to provide additional insight into the challenges faced

by young females, who often have a dual risk of being victims of crime and being exploited into committing crime. An on-going project, martial arts group, aims to improve resilience and self-confidence as well as highlight the risks of crime to this vulnerable group.

5.2 The Women and Girls Whole Systems Approach Co-ordinator sits as part of a multi-agency panel, chaired by YJS, to identify girls at risk of school exclusion and consider alternative methods of support. School exclusion is a key area of risk known to exacerbate the likelihood of entering the CJS, so targeted support is crucial at this interval.

5.3 The DCJB team continue to support the City YJS in its plans to enhance the educational material provided to young people by utilising a video platform with Real Direction. A film has been produced by this company in partnership with the force, the local authority, Public Health England and YJS that includes lived experience from victims and offenders to highlight the risk of crime and the impact it has on individuals, families and communities. Further opportunities to expand this are being explored.

5.4 Over the last 12 months preventative educational inputs have been delivered to primary, secondary and further educational providers. The below table shows the total number of inputs including, how many have been delivered at primary, secondary and further educational establishments for September 2025 – September 2026.

LPU area	Total School Visits	Primary School	Secondary School
Amber Valley	115	56	59
Chesterfield	62	18	44
Derbyshire Dales	148	138	10
High Peak	142	96	46
North East	316	119	197
Derby North	95	30	65
Derby East	46	18	28
Derby West	62	21	41
Derby South	78	56	22
Erewash	79	28	51

5.5 Inputs delivered are targeted to any national initiatives, such as ASB Awareness Week, Op Sceptre (knife crime) or where there is or has been an increase in reporting or concerns regarding a specific offence in a locality.

5.6 Positive feedback has been received from schools with regards to the inputs. Below highlights some of the positive feedback received:

- Inputs being carefully adapted to ensure input was age specific and could be easily understood.
- Teachers recording students engaged well and listened.
- Quality of resources being described as 'great' with inputs being described as interactive and thought provoking.
- Input tailored to the school syllabus.
- Input regarding knife crime had 'excellent use of video and delivered a hard hitting message without shock tactics being used'.

5.7 Constructive feedback regarding the school inputs received as highlighted below:

- Larger font for the presentation to enable all to see with ease.
- To enable students to give anonymous feedback regarding the inputs for those who were not confident to share amongst their peers.
- Wished they could have more inputs as they are well received.

It is worthy to note that some of the feedback received from the schools stated that they could not make any recommendations for improvement as the inputs were relevant and well delivered.

5.8 The force continues to work in collaboration with the YJS. There are currently four seconded Police Officers in force, divided equally between the City and the County.

5.9 In line with the Child First approach, we refer relevant cases through to YJS to be discussed at Prevention and Diversion panels to decide on their outcome – to prevent further offending and reduce the number of child first time entrants into the Criminal Justice system. Between 1st May 2025 and 31st May 2026, there have been 970 referrals to Youth Justice, 343 from North County, 319 from South County and 308 from City.

5.10 Over the last 12 months, there has been various ASB preventative work conducted within force. This includes school inputs to the national ASB Awareness Week which focuses on raising awareness around ASB, what it is, consequences and how to report.

5.11 The Youth Engagement Officer has designed a 'crime cube' game to be used in primary and secondary schools. The game is a dice game that enables students to roll the dice and create their own scenario around ASB or crime. It encourages students to discuss possible impacts, crimes and consequences, providing the education and awareness around ASB and/or crime to prevent and deter them from ASB/crime.

5.12 The force works collaboratively with Immediate Justice (IJ), which is a community focused restorative initiative designed to tackle anti-social behaviour and low-level offences. The aim is to educate the individual about their offending behaviour, the impact on communities and consequences and enables victims and communities to have a voice in how offenders repair harm and damage.

5.13 The intervention for ASB offences is traditional IJ with a Remedi Caseworker. This is a one hour ASB Solutions Workshop followed by four hours of reparative work within the community. The workshop can be tailored towards hate crime or violent offences, or be general ASB. It explores the impacts, consequences and strategies for moving forwards.

5.14 Over the last 12 months, there have been 46 referrals for children and young people to IJ for low level ASB and crime.

5.15 The below table shows the re-offending rates for children and young people for the last 12-month period following IJ intervention. The figures allude to the fact that the re-offending is believed to be linked to group youth offences and peer pressure. Should any child reoffend within 12 months they will get escalated to Youth Justice Service.

Offences after referral	Count	%
1	9	20 %
More than 1	14	30 %
Total	23	50 %

5.16 The force has secured additional funding to enable the continuation of the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU). The funding was due to end March 2026 but has been extended for 12 months.

6. SUB-OBJECTIVE 6: ENSURING THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF VICTIMS HELPS TO SHAPE AND IMPROVE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSES

6.1 The Victim Improvement Board, co-chaired by the Head of Criminal Justice and the OPCC, provides strategic oversight to improve outcomes and experiences for victims and witnesses. It focuses on enhancing engagement and satisfaction, ensuring compliance with the VCOP and VNA, and identifying performance gaps. The Board monitors force-wide service improvement initiatives, supporting more efficient delivery, reducing the risk of re-traumatisation, and ensuring victim care is appropriately prioritised.

6.2 The OPCC and the force meet on a quarterly basis to review current lived experience reports and feedback, as well as to plan future activity. Outcomes from these meetings are formally recorded and monitored to ensure that lived experience insights are effectively captured and used to inform service improvement.

6.3 The force works in partnership with the OPCC to capture and track learning through a shared process, ensuring key learning points are appropriately allocated and actioned across both organisations to support the continuous service improvement work and initiatives.

6.4 Changes in force leads across the organisation can impact continuity; however, L&D now form part of the quarterly Lived Experience review process, helping to maintain consistency, embed learning, and ensure no key insights are missed.

6.5 The Victim Voice App provides an additional mechanism for lived experience work; however, current usage levels remain low, limiting the volume of insight gathered through this channel.

6.6 Telephone victim satisfaction surveys continue to provide valuable insight into victim experiences and areas for improvement. ‘Kept Informed’ continues to be the lowest performing area.

6.7 “Rate My Service” and 101 online surveys offer accessible platforms for victims to share real-time feedback on the service they received but currently completion rates remain low, limiting the level of insight gathered.

6.8 A Criminal Justice-led review of current survey processes, including the existing question set, has been undertaken. This has led to the inclusion of trust and confidence measures, alongside new questions to identify victims willing to participate in future research and lived experience activity. Outcomes from these changes will be reflected in survey results from June 2026 onwards.

6.9 The RASSO online survey has been enhanced to include opportunities for victims to participate in future research and lived experience activity. This will be progressed through Victim Support’s Lived Experience work, with contact made following completion of survey analysis and reporting. Findings from the survey will also inform the development of focused question sets for future engagement, including focus groups.

6.10 Survey feedback is incorporated into Divisional, Contact Management, and Criminal Justice monthly performance meetings to inform local and force-level service improvements.

6.11 Ongoing collaboration with the PSD supports understanding of complaints related to VCOP compliance and victim rights, informing learning and improvement.

6.12 Force survey responses submitted via Leicestershire trigger a real-time service recovery process. Follow-up is coordinated through email to the relevant Section Inspector, with tasks recorded and managed within the Niche system, ensuring officers make direct contact with the victim to address and discuss any concerns raised.

6.13 Monthly feedback is shared with Inspectors to support internal service recovery and learning with individual officers.

6.14 Positive feedback is actively shared with officers and staff, reinforcing effective practice and highlighting what good service delivery looks like from a victim’s perspective.

7. SUB-OBJECTIVE 7: LOBBYING THE GOVERNMENT FOR STRONGER LAWS AND TOUGHER POLICIES AND PENALTIES WHERE NECESSARY, WHICH AIM TO PROVIDE BETTER JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS

7.1 The Crime and Policing Act 2026 introduced sweeping new powers for police in England and Wales. Key operational measures include additional powers and changes to help tackle ASB removing the need for a warning to be issued before seizure where vehicles are used anti-socially and the introduction of “Respect Orders” to be able to ban repeat offenders from certain areas such as town centres.

7.2 It has removed the need for a warrant to be obtained allowing police to search premises for stolen goods, i.e. mobile phones that have been tracked using GPS tracking, an expanded scope for drug testing on arrest, the introduction of new measures to tackle “Cuckooing” (Cuckooing is a form of criminal exploitation where offenders take over a vulnerable person's home to use it as a base for illegal activities) of properties and stronger powers to impose conditions on disruptive protests and public assemblies.

7.3 Officers are increasingly required to respond to and manage mental health crises within the community, often due to limited capacity and availability of specialist mental health and social care services. Increased investment in community-based mental health provision, alongside enhanced 24/7 crisis intervention and rapid response teams, would help ensure that individuals experiencing mental health crises receive the most appropriate support from suitably qualified professionals. This would improve outcomes for vulnerable individuals, strengthen access to timely care, and enable police officers to focus more effectively on their core responsibilities of preventing crime, protecting communities, and addressing anti-social behaviour.

8. SUB-OBJECTIVE 8: REDUCING REOFFENDING THROUGH THE EFFECTIVE USE OF OUT OF COURT DISPOSALS, INCLUDING THE USE OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND IMMEDIATE JUSTICE WHERE APPROPRIATE

8.1 The National Police Chief's Council strategy highlights that Out of Court Resolutions (OOCRs) enable a "whole system approach", allowing police to direct offenders into supportive services rather than relying solely on prosecution. Since the implementation of the Out of Court (OOC) Team in April 2025, the force has built on a consistent approach being applied across the service. The Team have formed relationships with service providers and Youth Justice officers to enable a collaborative response and develop good working practices, embedding themselves within force.

8.2 Over the past three years, the force has continually increased the proportion of cases dealt with by OOCR. The table below illustrates the percentage of OOCR positive outcomes for the force against the national average, year on year above the average and continually improving.

Percentage of Outcome 3 & 8 Community Resolution

Year	Derbyshire	National Average
2025	5.73%	4.5%
2024	5.02%	4.0%
2023	4.26%	3.5%

This is further broken down in the following table which shows the percentage of positive outcomes that have been achieved through OOCRs in the past 12 months:

	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26
Positive Outcome Rate	15.7%	17.3%	16.5%	17.9%	19.7%	18.7%	21.1%	18.3%	19.2%	15.8%	13.4%	18.1%

8.3 Immediate Justice (IJ) has broadened the range of offences for which it provides workshops and programmes and is no longer only applicable to ASB offences, but now includes low level crimes. Restorative Justice (RJ) and IJ both come under Community Resolution and Conditional Caution. RJ is explored for all relevant offences where it is suitable for the suspect and the victim.

8.4 Remedi are providers of restorative justice services and Out of Court disposal interventions, commissioned through the OPCC. A challenge identified by the force is, as more referrals come through, the Remedi waitlist is growing due to staffing implications. It is noted that to be meaningful, interventions should take place as soon as practicable after the offence has been committed. Thus, the OOCD are looking at other alternative interventions, such as working collaboratively with Youth Engagement officers to be able to create and deliver IJ packages and reduce the Remedi waitlist.

8.5 Restorative Justice cases are graded through a red/amber/green (RAG) system in relation to their seriousness – green being for lower level offences. As of October 2025, all green graded RJs for under 18s can no longer be administered by officers and come through to the OOC Team. This is to offer more support and education and help reduce the rate of reoffending and ensure a consistent approach throughout the force.

8.6 Our contract with RedSnapper as an intervention provider has recently been renewed and commissioned by the OPCC. They now offer 43 different intervention programmes and, in December 2025, the Financial Crime Hub was added. These interventions can be considered as either a Community Resolution or a Conditional Caution dependent on formalities of individual cases. Offenders have eight weeks to complete the RedSnapper course, the OOC officers then track compliance and will escalate accordingly if not completed.

8.7 In terms of reoffending rates, these differ dependent on the type of OOCR and are measured from October 2023 (introduction of IJ) up until June 2026.

8.7.1 Since the launch of IJ, a total of 1,659 referrals have been completed**,** this is a combination of youth and adult referrals**.** 64% of individuals referred via IJ have not reoffended, demonstrating the positive impact of the intervention.

8.7.2 When this is compared to those that have received a RedSnapper intervention, there have been 727 referrals and 78% of those have not reoffended.

8.7.3 The OOCR method that has produced the lowest re-offending rate within the force area is RJ, 80% of people that have been administered an RJ have not reoffended. It could be deduced that the difference in the figures from RJ and IJ may be attributed to the types of offences each OOCR is administered for.

8.8 The force is working hard to keep up the growing momentum of the OOC Disposals by keeping the communication strategy up to date. Towards the end of 2025, members of the OOC Team delivered training presentations to a multitude of levels within the organisation, ranging from PC rank up to Chief Superintendent.

8.9 In addition to the OOCR Hub on connect, officers are able to call or email the Team directly should they need any more guidance or wish to query a case.

8.10 The OOC Team and YOT complete weekly early reviews for cases that are potentially suitable for an OOCR. They add an entry to the crime report with relevant information about the suspect's suitability and next steps. This offers force-wide assistance to officers to receive consistent support and guidance.

8.11 Over the last 12 months, the OPCC led and commissioned a six-month pilot for the Young Futures Prevention Panel in Derbyshire. This has now been extended for another 12 months until March 2027. During the initial six-month pilot stage, 53 children were discussed at the panel. 41 of these children went on to be provided with further positive support and initial checks indicate a very low re-offending rate. Work is ongoing to collect qualitative and quantitative data from the six-month pilot. Parents and children involved in the process are asked to complete intervention evaluation forms.

8.12 The Young Futures Coordinator is collecting reoffending statistics three, six and 12 months after the interventions have been completed. The police referral pathway continues to be the only referral pathway at the moment due to managing numbers and workload. Remedi have increased their intervention provision.

8.13 A proactive method of identifying more young people and families that would benefit from early intervention involves the Young Futures Co-ordinator reviewing all offences that have been filed 'No Further Action' where the perpetrator is a child. If the case fits the criteria, they will contact the parent and reopen the case. This helps families receive a positive outcome without

engaging in a formal Criminal Justice process and reduces the risk of these incidents reoccurring.

8.14 A key challenge that has been identified within OOCRs is the proportion of courses and interventions designed for females. This is both a local and national issue, the force is exploring available options from various providers along with considering whether the force could build and deliver a course internally.

8.15 During the last 12-month period, the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme has undergone significant change due to both internal and external factors. National changes have been made to legislation resulting in offenders serving less time in custody and an increase in the use of community sanctions. This is likely to further progress into the rest of 2026 when generally the custodial part of sentence will be reduced to a third with some exceptions. IOM must adapt and aim to increase engagement with support services alongside enforcement.

8.16 A further change has been the realignment of the cohorts to adhere to national standards. This has impacted force IOM. All non-statutory offenders have been deselected along with those assessed as less likely to reoffend. This has reduced the cohorts from three to two, titled ‘Fixed’ and ‘Free’. ‘Fixed’ focusses on serious acquisitive crime such as burglary and robbery while the ‘Free’ cohort consists of offenders with a conviction history of possession with intent to supply type offending.

8.17 Due to the national guidance, numbers on the scheme have reduced from around 250 to 135. The target ratio of 1:20 resources to offenders allows a more focussed approach. Offenders deselected from IOM have been moved to be managed in the generic Probation Service alongside Safer Neighbourhood Teams as appropriate.

8.18 In the past year, an average of 15% of offenders in the cohort have been charged across all areas. In comparison to the previous year (Q2 2024 -Q1 2025) 19% of offenders were charged during cohort. A qualifying criterion for the IOM scheme is to have a risk assessment of having a more than 50% likelihood of re-offending and have already had a recent Serious Acquisitive Crime or Possession with Intent to Supply conviction. There has been a total of around 33 charges out of a cohort of 250 which is an incredibly positive outcome.

8.19 Operation Knightlow began in April 2025 and is a tertiary preventative initiative between agencies involved with IOM. Officers complete unannounced home visits outside office hours during both evenings and weekends with the aim of testing compliance with licence conditions, alongside gathering information and intelligence on the circumstances of these offenders. This is shared with partners to the scheme to assist with the management of offenders in the community.

CONCLUSION

C.1 Derbyshire strives to be an outstanding force and recognises that key to this is bringing offenders to justice. Dealing with crime and ASB and ensuring that victims receive the service they deserve builds confidence in local policing.

C.2 Good progress is being made in many areas in this regard. More emphasis on prevention and diverting people from the Criminal Justice System will help ensure the force works effectively with partners to reduce crime and ASB.

C.3 Wider issues in the Criminal Justice System such as Court delays and reductions in prison sentences are beyond our immediate control; however, the force will continue to work closely with partners and review systems, processes and approach to make adjustments where necessary and minimise the impact on victims of crime and the communities of Derbyshire.

C.4 A Business Plan is being compiled for the introduction of Evidential Review Officers (EROs) to strengthen evidential quality, improve case outcomes and enhance overall operational efficiency. EROs would provide a dedicated layer of professional scrutiny, ensuring that all cases meet required evidential and procedural standards prior to progression, thereby reducing rework, delays and risk of failed prosecutions or decisions. By centralising and standardising evidential review, the organisation can drive consistency, support frontline staff with expert guidance and free up operational teams to focus on core delivery activities. The anticipated benefits include improved quality assurance, increased confidence among stakeholders, better compliance with regulatory and legal requirements, and more efficient use of resources, ultimately contributing to higher success rates and a more robust, defensible decision-making process.

APPENDIX

A.1 A successful outcome following an Out of Court Resolution started with a call from a member of the public reporting that her son was threatening to harm her whilst also causing damage to their property. On police attendance, it was identified that the male had complex mental health concerns and there had been multiple previous incidents at the address in the past three months; including an assault on his father and damage to their property. The parents of the male were not supportive of prosecuting him, but felt that they really needed further education and support for their son.

A.2 The male was referred to Remedi for their 'Change Thinking Ending Violence' programme, this includes a choice of ten themes agreed with the offender to address dealing with anger, stress and recognising the impact of violent behaviour. Six weeks after the initial referral was made, the male had completed the intervention programme. The father of the male has since contacted the force to thank them for their support and commented that his son is now continuing with maths coaching, acting work and is looking for some part-time jobs. He went on to say that the organisation has consistently demonstrated empathy, care and a very real focus on finding practical solutions to real problems. Since the intervention has been completed, the male has not reoffended.