



Date: 11/08/2025
Our ref: 01/FOI/25/015118/F

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST REFERENCE NO: 01/FOI/25/015118/F

I write in connection with your request for information dated 15/07/2025, received by Greater Manchester Police (GMP) for the following information:

I would like Greater Manchester Police's policy documents on Out of Court Disposals and Community Resolution. I would like the policy that is currently in effect.

I urgently require any policy document and/or communication dealing with Greater Manchester police approach to Out of Court Disposals and Community Resolution, specifically including the circumstances when Greater Manchester Police consider that Community Resolution is appropriate. I urgently require all policies and/or communications that are currently in effect.

Result of Searches

Following receipt of your request searches were conducted within Greater Manchester Police (GMP) to locate the requested information and I can confirm the information requested is held by GMP, but I am not obliged to provide it all as exemptions apply. Section 17 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 requires GMP, when refusing to provide such information (because the information is exempt) to provide you the applicant with a notice which: (a) states that fact, (b) specifies the exemption in question and (c) states (if that would not otherwise be apparent) why the exemption applies.

Where redactions occur in the attached document, that is because that information is exempt from disclosure by virtue of the following exemptions: **Section 31(1)(a) - Law Enforcement** and **Section 40(2) – Personal Information**.

The redactions in Chapters 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5 of the attached Community Resolution Policy and Procedure are because that information is exempt under Section 31. Section 31 is a prejudice-based and qualified exemption. There is a requirement to articulate the harm in disclosing such information as well as carrying out a public interest test. This can be found below.

All other redactions in the attached Community Resolution Policy and Procedure are because that information is exempt under Section 40(2). Section 40 covers information that identifies a living individual. To disclose this information would breach the principles of the Data Protection Act 2018. Personal data is defined by Section 1 of the Data Protection Act 1998 and means data that relates to an individual who can be identified directly or indirectly from that data. Section 40 is an absolute exemption and there is no requirement to conduct a public interest test for such data.

Evidence of Harm – Section 31

Disclosure of the information on how Police Officers investigate crimes and decide on the most appropriate outcome could be of intelligence value to criminals. To disclose could provide those with criminal intent valuable information on how to avoid more serious sanctions. Providing details operational and investigative procedures provides opportunities for criminality to benefit, or for risks to be extended to members of the public.

Public Interest Test

Section 31 - Factors favouring disclosure

Providing this information would make members of the public more aware of the decision process that is involved when investigating crime. It will also show accountability and that public funds are being spent appropriately.

Section 31 - Factors favouring non-disclosure

GMP exists to protect and serve the public through the prevention and detection of crime. To provide such information at force level would compromise law enforcement tactics which would hinder GMP's ability to successfully investigate crimes. The threat of crime will increase as more crimes are committed because of criminals gaining knowledge about the investigative process. Therefore, the public will be placed at a greater risk. A fear of crime will be realised as criminals identify ways to avoid more serious consequences for their criminality. This would result in the public being in fear of more criminal activity occurring. The safety of the public is of paramount importance to GMP and to release the requested information would compromise the safety of the community that GMP serve to protect and place individuals at risk.

Balancing Test

When balancing the public interest GMP must consider whether the information should be released into the public domain. Arguments need to be weighed against each other. The most persuasive reason for disclosing the information would be openness. However, this needs to be weighed against the strongest reason for non-disclosure which is the fact that individuals may be placed at risk and the effect it may have on the prevention and detection of crime and protecting the people and communities we serve. Having considered all the factors for and against disclosure, the reason against disclosure outweighs the reason for disclosure and so the decision at this time to maintain the above exemption and withhold the information from disclosure.

In accordance with the Freedom of Information Act 2000, this letter acts as a Refusal Notice for the redacted information in the attached document.

GMP do not have a specific policy relating to Out of Court Disposals. Please see attached a redacted copy of the Community Resolution Policy.

Further information on these matters may be available from the College of Policing.

Community Resolution

Policy & Procedure

Greater Manchester Police

April 2019



POLICY & PROCEDURE IMPLEMENTED: 30th April 2019

REVIEW DATE: May 2021

POLICY & PROCEDURE OWNER: Partnership Justice Transformation Team,
Local Policing and Criminal Justice Branch

APPROVED BY: Exec. Co.

PROTECTIVE MARKING: Restricted

IS THE POLICY & PROCEDURE? ☒ New ☐ Revised

IF REVISED, PLEASE COMPLETE TABLE BELOW

VERSION NO	DATE	SUMMARY OF CHANGES	AUTHOR(S)
V1	April 2019	New policy on community resolutions, which features reference to restorative justice. As a consequence, GMP's Restorative Justice Policy is now obsolete.	[REDACTED]

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1. Policy Statement

A community resolution is a nationally recognised, non-statutory out of court disposal option within the [Authorised Professional Practice Guidance](#) (APP) for crime.

It is a way of dealing with an offender which is proportionate to lower level crime, primarily committed by first time offenders, albeit can be used in exceptional circumstances for more serious offences with the appropriate level of authority. A community resolution can be offered when the offender admits responsibility for their part in an offence, shows genuine remorse and, in most cases, where the victim has agreed that they do not want more formal action taken.

By encouraging offenders to face up to the impact of their behaviour and take responsibility for making good any harm caused, a community resolution can reduce the likelihood of re-offending. In addition, victims are empowered by placing them at the heart of the criminal justice system and giving them a voice in how they wish their crime to be dealt with.

Restorative Justice (RJ) can be used as part of a community resolution but the two are distinct and separate, and community resolutions can take place with or without the use of RJ.

1.1 Aims

The purpose of this policy is to provide clear guidance on when and how a community resolution can be effectively used as an out of court disposal option. In addition, it outlines the considerations and procedures for using RJ as part of a community resolution.

2. Scope

This policy and procedure applies to any police officer or member of the Special Constabulary, who is involved in the application of community resolution as a crime outcome.

3. Roles & Responsibilities

3.1 Assistant Chief Constable, Local Policing

Has responsibility for:

- Providing strategic direction to the force and the Local Policing and Criminal Justice Branch on the use of out of court disposals, including the option to use restorative justice at any point within the criminal justice process.
- Maintaining an overview of force-wide out of court disposal related activity (including community resolutions and the use of restorative justice) and how this relates to overall performance, including victim satisfaction.

- Engaging with the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) in relation to the strategic direction of community resolutions and how they relate to GMP's out of court disposal strategy, as well as the Greater Manchester partnership landscape appertaining to out of court disposals.

3.2 Superintendent – Criminal Justice [Local Policing & Criminal Justice Branch]

Has responsibility for:

- Maintaining ownership of this policy and procedure, ensuring that it is reviewed and refreshed as appropriate.
- Engaging with the GMCA in relation to the strategic direction of community resolutions and how they relate to GMP's out of court disposal strategy, as well as the Greater Manchester partnership landscape appertaining to out of court disposals.
- Setting the force's strategic direction in relation to the use of out of court disposals, including community resolutions.
- Developing strategic partnerships which support GMP's out of court disposal strategy.
- Ensuring that there is governance and an effective oversight of force performance relating to out of court disposals.

3.3 Partnership Justice Transformation Team - Local Policing & Criminal Justice Branch

Has responsibility for:

- Maintaining, monitoring the effectiveness and reviewing this policy and procedure.
- Maintaining and reviewing the 'Community Resolution Toolkit'.
- Ensuring that the use of community resolutions is embedded within GMP's Out of Court Disposal Strategy and framework.
- Maintaining corporate partnership engagement with the GMCA, statutory and voluntary sector organisations in order to ensure the on-going development of community resolutions and use of restorative justice.
- Engaging with partners within the Youth Offending Service (YOS), ensuring that there is a Greater Manchester approach to out of court disposals for children who offend.
- Supporting the development of offender referral pathways which can form agreed activities for a community resolution.
- Advising districts in relation to establishing local offender referral pathways.
- Supporting GMP's role in the Out of Court Scrutiny Panels and thereby any potential learning on the appropriate use of community resolutions.
- Working with GMP colleagues and partners to develop training or other learning tools as they relate to community resolutions and the use of restorative justice.
- Identifying to the force any national initiatives or developments in the field.
- Maintaining liaison with the National Police Chief's Council (NPCC) out of court disposal lead regarding any developments in national guidance.
- Supporting districts and branches in the sharing of good practice.

- Liaising with Corporate Communications Branch in order to ensure that the force's website is up-to-date with community resolution and restorative justice related information and advice.
- Ensuring that there is governance and an effective oversight of force performance relating to out of court disposals.
- Commissioning analysis or research which supports the effective monitoring and use of community resolutions and restorative justice.

3.4 District Superintendents

Have responsibility for:

- Appointing a local criminal justice lead who will oversee the administering of community resolutions and use of restorative justice at a district level.
- Promoting the appropriate use of community resolutions as part of the force's out of court disposal strategy.
- Ensuring that the use of community resolutions for domestic abuse cases forms part of their monthly performance governance procedures, to ensure appropriate use and identify any training needs.
- Inspiring innovative thinking and problem-solving approaches to community resolutions.
- Making their staff familiar with this policy and procedure and its guidelines.

3.5 District Criminal Justice Leads

Have responsibility for:

- Ensuring that there are effective partnerships with both statutory and third sector organisations which support GMP's problem-solving approach to community resolutions, including through the development of local offender referral pathways.
- Inspiring innovative thinking and problem-solving approaches to community resolutions.
- Supporting the facilitation of the Restorative Justice Practitioners on their districts and promoting the use of restorative justice in community resolution outcomes.
- Ensuring effective supervision on of all aspects of community resolution and the use of restorative justice, embedding district oversight into local performance management processes.
- Identifying, when required, an inspector or sergeant to represent the district at the Out of Court Scrutiny Panel.
- Supporting the delivery of any local training relating to community resolutions and the use of restorative justice.
- Making their staff familiar with this policy and its guidelines, including supervisors' levels of authority.

3.6 Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPT) or Detective Inspector

Has responsibility to:

- Where required, review the use of the community resolution and ensure decision making rationale is recorded.

- Inspire innovative thinking and problem-solving approaches to community resolutions.
- Ensure effective supervision on of all aspects of community resolution and the use of restorative justice, including the quality assurance of community resolutions by sergeants.
- Understand the different levels of authority and where a sergeant's or an inspector's is required.
- Make their staff familiar with this policy and its guidelines.

3.7 NPT Sergeant

Has responsibility to:

- Where required, review the use of the community resolution and ensure decision making rationale is recorded.
- Understand the different levels of authority and where a sergeant's or an inspector's authority is required.
- Provide guidance to their teams on all aspects of this policy and procedure, ensuring that the views of the victim, and in relevant cases any community concerns (e.g. hate crime), are sought and that any activity or activities agreed are reparative, rehabilitative and or punitive. In any event, a problem-solving approach should be followed in order to address the root cause/s of offending.
- Promote the benefits and use of community resolution and, where appropriate, the use of restorative justice.
- Support the facilitation of the Restorative Justice Practitioners on their districts.
- Quality assure the community resolutions carried out by members of their team.
- Ensure officers follow up contact with the victims, that agreed activities have been completed in a timely manner and that crimes are not closed prior to this being completed.
- In the event of non-compliance (see section 5.4) ensure that consideration is given to:
 - Whether further investigation is required;
 - Whether the public interest test is subsequently met;
 - Whether a prosecution should then ensue, taking into account the circumstances for that particular offence;
 - Fully documenting on the crime any decision made not to prosecute.

In the event that a decision is made to prosecute, that any required authority as per CPS charging standards is obtained.

- Support the delivery of local training, as appropriate.

3.8 Crime Progression Teams

The Crime Progression Teams will:

- Identify crimes whereby a community resolution appears to be a suitable outcome and allocate in line with policy and procedure accordingly.
- Provide guidance to officers on the levels of authority required for specific crimes when a community resolution is being considered, or advise when a community resolution cannot be used.

- Ensure that the [Professionalising Investigation Programme](#) (PIP1- crime management standard) write up adequately reflects the decision making rationale as to why community resolution was used.
- Provide guidance to officers on the appropriate outcome codes and ensure that crimes are finalised using the correct outcome code.
- Support the district Criminal Justice Lead in identifying good practice and areas for improvement in the use of community resolutions.
- Raise any concerns about the inappropriate use of a community resolution with the Officer in Case's line manager.

3.9 Youth Offending Team (YOT) Officer

YOT officers will:

- Receive referrals from officers and liaise between GMP and YOTs and, where relevant, other statutory partners.
- Provide guidance to officers on the use of community resolutions for children who offend and whether a referral should be made to the YOT, alongside explaining the role of the YOTs in early intervention support.
- Ensure that children who have offended understand the implications of receiving an out of court disposal before they are asked to accept it.
- Establish local good practice.
- Adopt an innovative and problem-solving approach to the use of community resolutions for children who offend.
- In liaison with local YOTs, identify schemes which would be suitable for children who have offended.

3.10 Officer in Case (OIC)

See Section 5 (Procedure) for your role in deciding whether an offender qualifies for a community resolution disposal and how to administer and record a community resolution on a crime.

The OIC will:

- Support and reassure the victim when deciding to use community resolution as an outcome and explain the benefits of its use.
- For some cases, obtain and consider any community concerns before any decision to use a community resolution is taken, e.g. hate crime.
- Provide victims with a list of community remedy options to choose from, ensuring that any agreed options are appropriate and proportionate to the offence.
- Be innovative in considering any additional activity or activities which do not form part of the community remedy options, but which relate to that particular crime and seek to address the offender's behaviour and reduce re-offending likelihood.
- Seek approval from relevant supervisor for all matters that require additional authorisation and ensure that the authorising supervisor records their rationale on the crime.
- Record all relevant details and the agreed activities.
- Make referrals where a referral pathway with a partner agency is available or signpost the offender to other organisations which offer appropriate support,

e.g. debt counselling, housing associations, homeless charity, local foodbank, employment skills organisation.

- After agreed time limits, check with the victim or appropriate referral pathway partner that the outcome has been completed and update the crime report accordingly.
- In the event of non-compliance (see Section 5.4) ensure that consideration is given to:
 - Whether further investigation is required;
 - Whether the public interest test is subsequently met;
 - Whether a prosecution should then ensue, taking into account the circumstances for that particular offence;
 - Fully documenting on the crime any decision made not to prosecute.

In the event that a decision is made to prosecute, that any required authority as per CPS charging standards is obtained.

4. Terms and Definitions

4.1 Community Resolution

A community resolution is a non-statutory out of court disposal used by the police to deal primarily with low-level crime when it is not in the public interest to prosecute. However, a community resolution can also be used in exceptional circumstances for more serious offences where considered the most appropriate approach and with the necessary level of authority and documentation of the authorising officer's rationale.

Community resolution is defined as: 'Any action that is requested by the victim, which is agreed by the offender and is considered proportionate and appropriate by the officer in the case.'

'Any action requested by the victim' – this can involve any action listed under the menu of options found within the Community Remedy document or any reasonable suggestion made by the victim. It is essential that victims are consulted and wherever possible outcomes are the victim's choice, though officers have the final decision as to what will be proportionate and appropriate.

'Which is agreed by the offender' – if the offender does not agree to participate in any aspect of the process, a community resolution is likely to not be appropriate. In this situation, a more formal disposal should be considered.

'And considered appropriate and proportionate by the officer' – it is up to the police officer to act as independent arbiter, ensure that the community resolution is the best way forward, any activities are appropriate, proportionate, safe and completed within the agreed timescales.

4.2 'Community Remedy' Document

Community remedy is a requirement of the [Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014](#). It is a menu of options available to allow victims a choice in deciding how their offender is dealt with if the disposal is either a community resolution or conditional caution.

4.3 Restorative Justice

Restorative justice (RJ) brings those harmed by a crime, and those responsible for the harm, into communication, enabling everyone affected by a particular incident to play a part in repairing the harm and finding a positive way forward.

The fundamental element of RJ is the dialogue between the victim and the offender (although it doesn't have to be face-to-face). In Greater Manchester, restorative justice is broken down into three levels (though only levels 1 and 2 are relevant to this policy and procedure):

Level 1 – Is a Greater Manchester Police led instant or on-street disposal where all parties involved are present at the scene. It allows staff to deal with minor crimes quickly and proportionately and in line with the victim's wishes.

Level 2 - Takes place where a level 1 resolution cannot be undertaken immediately, or in cases of more serious or persistent matters that have had a clear impact on the victim or community. Level 2 meetings may seek to resolve long term issues, involve more participants or require a greater risk assessment.

Level 3 – Relates to contact with victim and offender after the offender has been sentenced.

More information can be found on the [Restorative Justice](#) Intranet page.

4.4 Acronyms

APP	-	Authorised Professional Practice
BME	-	Black and Minority Ethnic
DBS	-	Disclosure and Barring Service
CPS	-	Crown Prosecution Service
CR	-	Community resolution
ENB	-	Electronic notebook
GMCA	-	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
HMIFRCS	-	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services
MVOP	-	Mentally Vulnerable Offender Panel
NPCC	-	National Police Chiefs' Council
NPT	-	Neighbourhood Policing Team
OIC	-	Officer in the case
OoCD	-	Out of court disposal
PIP1	-	Professionalising Investigation Programme (1)
PNC	-	Police National Computer
RJ	-	Restorative Justice
YOT	-	Youth Offending Team
YOS	-	Youth Offending Service
VCOP	-	Victim Code of Practice

5. Procedure

The following procedure sets out what considerations and steps should be undertaken when using a community resolution as an out of court disposal. This procedure is supported by the [Community Resolution Toolkit](#), which includes more detailed information on the following:

- Suitable offences and levels of authority.
- Supervisor considerations for documenting authority and rationale.
- Case scenarios providing examples of activities undertaken as part of a community resolution.
- Use of community resolution for hate crime and domestic abuse cases.
- Youth community resolution.

5.1 Identifying Suitable Offences

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5.2 Administering a Community Resolution

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5.3 Recording the Community Resolution

[illegible]

5.4 Monitoring the Agreed Activity

- [illegible]

5.5 Finalising the Crime

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6. Associated Documents

[Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014](#)

[Association of Chief Police officers Guidance on the use of community resolutions, incorporating the use of restorative justice](#)

[Code of Ethics](#)

[CPS Guidance on Offensive Weapons, Knives, Bladed and Pointed Articles 2018](#)

[CPS information and guidance on hate crime](#)

[Community Resolution Toolkit](#)

[Corston Report 2013](#)

[Greater Manchester Community Remedy Document](#)

[Greater Manchester Police - Crime Management Policy and Standard](#)

[Hate Crime Policy and Procedure](#)

[HMICFRS – Out of Court Disposal Work in Youth Offending Teams – Inspection Report](#)

[Lammy Review 2017](#)

[Mental Ill Health, Mental Incapacity and Learning Disabilities Policy and Procedure](#)

[Ministry of Justice – Quick Guide to Out of Court Disposals](#)

[National Decision Making Model](#)

[NCPP Child Centre Policing Action Plan](#)

[NCPP Out of Court Disposal Strategy 2017-21](#)

[Non-Arrest \(Voluntary Attendance\) Procedure](#)

[Non-Arrest \(Voluntary Attendance\) intranet site – includes further guidance](#)

[Pocket notebook procedure](#)

7. Statutory Compliance & Consultation

7.1 Statutory Compliance

7.1.1 Equality Act (2010)

This Policy and Procedure provides detail to ensure a consistent approach to the use of community resolutions across Greater Manchester, along with the offer of restorative justice. However, in developing this policy and the Community Resolution Toolkit, there has been cognisance regarding offenders from particular protected characteristic groups, as follows:

Offenders from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities – the Lammy Review referred to a greater likelihood of BME offenders not making early admissions due to a lack of confidence within the criminal justice system. An integral element of the community resolution procedure is the admission of responsibility by the offender. This is because both the victim and the offender enter into an informal agreement for the offence to be dealt with by way of a community resolution. Therefore, GMP has extended its procedures to say that an initial admission can have been made to a third party, e.g. a parent, teacher, social worker, care worker, whom the offender may have more trust and confidence in initially confiding in.

Women offenders – the Corston Review identified that there was a need to have a women-centred approach to those women who do offend, but also at risk of offending. Since the report in 2009 there has been an extension of women's community centres to support women who offend – in Greater Manchester this support is offered through the Greater Manchester Women's Support Alliance. As part of the ongoing development of procedures relating to this policy, engagement is taking place with the Women's Alliance regarding local referral pathway mechanisms in order that an individual assessment of the woman's needs is undertaken and support offered which aims to address the root causes of their offending.

Offenders who are experiencing mental ill health or who have a learning disability – it is acknowledged that there is over representation within the criminal justice system of offenders experiencing mental ill health or who have a learning disability. Within each GMP district there is a Mentally Vulnerable Offenders Panel (MVOP) which are multi-disciplinary and include mental health professional partners. All offenders experiencing mental ill health or who have a learning disability or autism should be referred to the MVOP for their needs to be assessed and a disposal decision to be made (the latter of which may require a referral to the CPS). This approach particularly supports early intervention and support to address offending which may be affected by their mental ill health or learning disability.

Children – the HM Inspectorate of Probation and HMICFRS's joint inspection report on the out of court disposal work in youth offending teams (March 2018) recommended that Youth Offending Teams (YOT) were made aware of community resolutions given by the police to children who have offended. GMP and its YOT partners have agreed a referral process to YOT for early intervention activity at the point that a second community resolution is being considered.

In terms of victims who are from particular protected characteristic groups, the below has been considered:

Child abuse and sexual assault victims – child abuse and sexual assault-related offences are not suitable for a CR. If an offence of ‘sexting’ committed by a child has taken place, there is guidance within the youth community resolution toolkit that the College of Policing’s guidance on police action in response to youth produced sexual imagery should be followed. This approach also supports the NCPP Child Centred Policing’s action plan.

Vulnerable, domestic abuse and hate crime victims – a community resolution must be authorised by an Inspector for hate crime and for domestic abuse cases, (only for offences involving non-intimate partners). Guidance for supervisors and what they should consider when authorising a community resolution is included within the toolkit.

7.1.2 General Data Protection Regulation and Data Protection Act (2018)

Greater Manchester Police has a duty to ensure, so far as is possible, that all staff comply with the provisions of the GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018, particularly relating to their access to and dissemination of a wide variety of personal information and intelligence.

This policy and procedure has been assessed for compliance issues by the Information Compliance & Records Management Unit (ICRMU), and is considered to be compliant with the legislation. It should be read in conjunction with GMP’s Data Protection Policy and guidance issued on the Data Protection Intranet pages.

For more information on Data Protection and the [Data Protection Impact Assessment](#) that supports this policy please contact [REDACTED].

7.1.3 Freedom of Information Act (2000)

This document is classified as RESTRICTED and should not, therefore, be published in the public domain. Parts may be disclosed upon request and with prior approval from the author.

However, any requests for its disclosure should be directed through the ICRMU via the Freedom of Information mailbox. For advice and assistance on FOI, please contact [REDACTED].

7.2 Consultation

Department	Comments
Local Policing & Criminal Justice Branch -Criminal Justice Lead	No amends requested
Local Policing & Criminal Justice Branch -Integrated Offender Management lead	No amends requested
Force Crime Registrar	Suggested further consideration regarding indictable only and liaison with Force Knife Crime Lead. Include reference to risk assessment and National Decision Making model
Force Crime Standards lead	Queried whether a PCSO could administer a community resolution

	Suggested inclusion of reference to the Crime Management Standards Policy & Procedure to ensure that this policy is also considered
Operational Communication Branch	Potential future developments regarding centralised screening and evaluation. No impact yet regarding the policy
Local Policing & Criminal Justice Branch – PCSO lead	PCSOs have not been given the designated powers to administer a community resolution, so the community resolution policy does not apply to PCSOs
Public Protection- Domestic Abuse lead	A separate guidance document for inclusion in the toolkit has been developed including governance
Force Drugs Lead	Agreed with the policy wording
Sex Offender Management Unit	Informed the policy direction
Public Protection- Child Abuse	Informed the policy direction
Force Hate Crime lead	Informed the policy direction
Training	Raised national guidance and use of community resolution and restorative justice in non-crime incidents. Queried definition of remorse and relevance to disabled offenders
Bury District incorporating Local Policing Team officer feedback	Supportive of policy content. Clear direction required regarding non-compliance. Would welcome IT developments for electronic recording
Force knife crime lead	Agreed with the policy wording
Victim Services Strategic Partnership Development Lead	Agreed with the policy wording
Professional Standards Branch	Agreed with the policy wording
Youth Offending Team Officer	Agreed with the policy wording
Youth Offending Service	Agreed with policy wording. Minor addition to the policy -specific reference to parent/guardian agreeing to monetary recompense in a youth community resolution
Crown Prosecution Service North West	Advised regarding non-compliance
Crown Prosecution Service – national legal lead for hate crime	Supportive of the use of community resolutions for some hate crime cases. Requested that guidance makes it clear that the views of the victims and any community concerns should be obtained and considered before any decision to issue a community resolution is taken
Information Compliance	Checked for compliance and additional wording added at Section 7. DPIA supporting the sharing of information signed off.

8. Appendices

This policy and procedure is supported by the [Community Resolution Toolkit](#), which includes more detailed information on the following:

- Suitable offences and levels of authority;
- Supervisor considerations for documenting authority and rationale;
- Case scenarios providing examples of activities undertaken as part of a community resolution;
- Use of community resolution for hate crime and domestic abuse cases;
- Youth community resolution.