

The Commissioner's Proceeds of Crime Act Community Grants Scheme

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Session Overview

Outcomes:

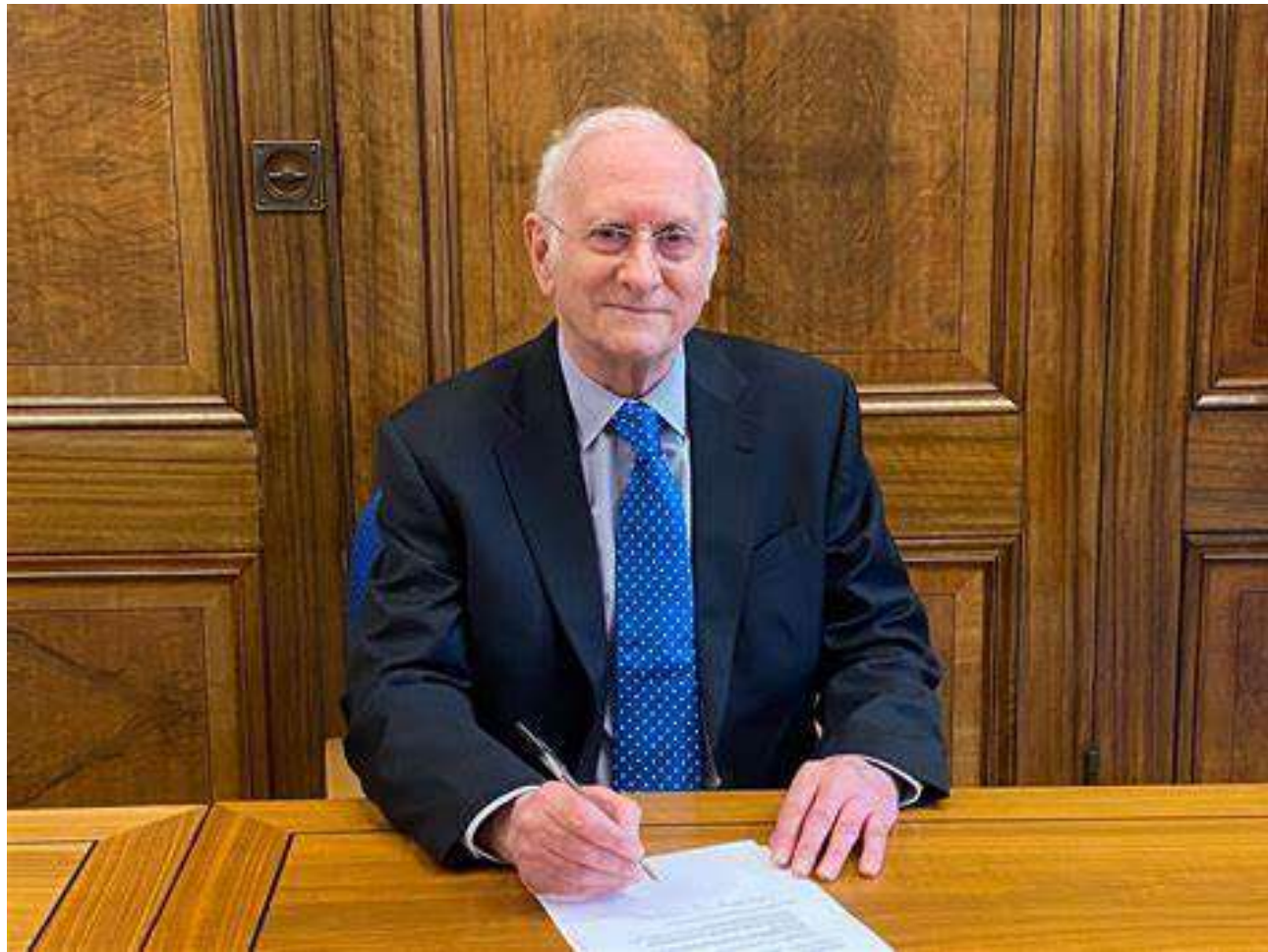
1. To introduce the Community (POCA) Grants Scheme
2. To increase understanding of the application process and scheme requirements

Session Structure

1. Introduction to the OPCC
2. Scheme Overview
3. The Application Process
4. Common Errors and Top Tips
5. Q&A

1. Introduction to the OPCC

Police & Crime Commissioner for South Yorkshire: Dr Alan Billings



Role of the PCC

- Elected by the public to:
 - Be the voice of the public
 - Hold the police to account
- Responsible for the totality of policing including:
 - Setting the policing budget and determining the policing precept
 - Securing an efficient and effective police force
 - Setting the policing and crime objectives for South Yorkshire
 - Bringing together community safety and criminal justice partners to provide an efficient and effective criminal justice system
 - Contributing to and influencing national policing matters
- Statutory responsibilities under
 - The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act (2011) and
 - The Police Act (1996)

Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner

- Created 2012 to enable the PCC to successfully carry out their duties
- **Vision:** Making South Yorkshire safe for everyone through services that work hard for all
- **Mission:** To reflect the voices of our communities in the Police and Crime Plan, commission services that support victims of crime and create positive opportunities to help tackle and reduce crime.
- **Strategic pillars:**
 - Ethical and Transparent Leadership
 - Working with, and Supporting, Partnerships and Communities
 - Valuing our People
- Functions include:
 - Community engagement and communications
 - Commissioning services and activities to aid achieving the Police & Crime Plan priorities
 - Evaluation and scrutiny of activities and services commissioned and funded

South Yorkshire Violence Reduction Unit

- **Aim:** To support people to work together to prevent and reduce violence
- Takes a **public health approach:**
 - Starts with the needs of populations (rather than individuals)
 - Seeks to understand and address the causes of the causes of violence
 - Champions prevention
 - Makes intelligent use of data and our evidence base
 - Facilitates organisations working in partnership with each other and communities
- Established September 2019 with funding from the Home Office secured until 2025
- Relationship with the OPCC
 - Sits within OPCC structure under the PCC, Dr Billings
 - Financially independent from OPCC and South Yorkshire Police (funded through separate budgets)
 - Accountable to Violence Reduction Executive Board
 - Identified VRU priorities that differ from OPCC Police & Crime Plan
 - Work closely together

2. Scheme Overview

The Commissioner's Community (POCA) Grants Scheme

- Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) and PCC's budget
- Open to non-profit organisations delivering in South Yorkshire
- Overarching aim: *For South Yorkshire to be a safe place to live, learn, work and travel*
- Alignment to Police & Crime Plan priorities:
 - Protecting Vulnerable People
 - Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour
 - Treating People Fairly

Funding Overview

Deadlines

- 31 December 2022
- 31 March 2023
- 30 September 2023 (TBC)

Funding Available

- Projects lasting up to 12 months
- No lower limit to £10,000
- Payment structure
 - 50% - project outset
 - 25% - mid-point monitoring
 - 25% - final monitoring

Who we fund

- Non profit organisations:
 - Registered charities
 - Community interest companies
 - Voluntary organisations
 - Unregistered charities
- Governing document e.g. constitution, memorandum of articles, etc.
- Bank account in organisations name
- Two unrelated authorisers for financial transactions and payments
- Effective, up-to-date safeguarding policy and arrangements
- Insurance/s in place

What we fund

- Projects that support South Yorkshire residents and communities
- All activities must take place in South Yorkshire
- Helps to address local problems and issues
- Responds to an identified or unmet need
- Keeps local people and communities safe
- Links in with local partners and provision
- Offers value for money
- Contributes to the Police & Crime Plan

Police & Crime Plan:

Areas of Focus

| AREAS OF FOCUS | |
|--|---|
| Protecting vulnerable people | |
| 1.a | Working in partnership to protect vulnerable people through early intervention and prevention, supporting those with mental health needs and targeted interventions |
| 1.b | Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) including but not limited to sexual exploitation, sexual and other forms of abuse and activities to promote societal shifts/attitude change |
| 1.c | Domestic abuse programmes to support victims and increase understanding around types of abuse, impact and effect on children |
| 1.d | Tackling the exploitation of adults and children including safeguarding and prevention against sexual exploitation, modern slavery and trafficking and child criminal exploitation such as county lines |
| 1.e | Identifying, safeguarding and preventing child sexual exploitation inclusive of online offending |
| 1.f | Helping victims and those vulnerable to cybercrime including fraud, exploitation and online offending |
| Tackling crime and anti-social behaviour | |
| 2.a | Addressing neighbourhood crimes and promoting community cohesion inclusive of anti-social behaviour, burglary, vehicle crime, robbery, theft or hate crime |
| 2.b | Support for non-statutory treatment efforts and for preventative work to raise awareness of the risks posed by drugs including recreational drug usage |
| 2.c | Violence prevention activities and tackling organised crime gangs and serious violence including use of knives and guns |
| 2.f | Activities to help address rural and wildlife crime |
| 2.g | Projects to support and promote road safety |

Types of Projects

- Innovative and/or proven methodologies:
 - New ideas and/or activities i.e. pilots/trials
 - Established models that engage new audiences and places
- 3 categories:
 - Preventative
 - Supportive
 - Responsive



Preventative Projects

Types

- Education and training to encourage positive development
- Diversionary activities to encourage positive connections and reduce exposure to negative influences



Preventative Projects 2

| Activities | Examples |
|-----------------------|---|
| Education & training | Projects for young people not in education, employment or training, activities to develop social skills, first aid and CPR training |
| Sports | Boxing, football, rugby, boxercise, cricket, multi-sports |
| Arts, music and media | Workshops, drama and performance, dance, participant-led events and programmes |
| Youth work | Street based sessions, activity clubs, youth leadership programmes |
| Social action | Projects to improve community spaces, cross-generational activities, community-based solutions |
| Green projects | Forest crafts, outdoor fitness, planting and growing food (allotment projects), den building, foraging |

Supportive Projects

Types

- Supporting victims of crime
- Targeted support for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups

| Activities | Examples |
|--|--|
| Peer support and talking therapies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer support for those recovering from addiction • Peer support to divert young people away from crime |
| Mentoring projects | <p>Mentoring and diversionary activities for young people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at risk of exclusion; or • involvement in serious crime |
| Specialist support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for different groups including veterans, bereaved families, care leavers • Therapeutic interventions for children and families • Caseworkers to support specific targeted groups • Training such as anger management, employability, cyber, etc |
| Activity based e.g. sports, arts, media, environmental, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drama project for women and children who've experienced domestic violence • Music and media projects for disadvantaged young people |

Responsive Projects

Types

- Awareness raising and educational activities
- Community based activities that address and respond to local issues

Examples

- Campaigns to encourage the public to report concerns regarding firearms
- Projects to raise awareness of issues such as hate crime and cyber-crime
- Responsive activities to support those in need such as road safety victims and those vulnerable in the night-time economy

Key Messages

- Not a prescriptive funder
- Receptive to new ideas and established delivery models
- Meet an identified need
- Local/community based solutions
- Wide remit and broad scope
- Contributes to Police & Crime Plan



Please consider how an activity or activities delivered by your organisation contributes to a specific Area of Focus.

[illegible]

3. The Application Process

Application Process

- Apply via the OPCC website at [Grants - South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(southyorkshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://southyorkshire-pcc.gov.uk/grants)
- Online application form
- Unable to save responses
- Complete in Word and paste into the form
- 1 application per organisation/project lead

Organisation Details

- Standard organisation details e.g. address, website
- Charity/company number
- Project contact i.e. telephone number, email
- Where you heard about the grant

About the Organisation

- Previous and current grants from the OPCC and the VRU
- Organisation objectives – see constitution
- Track record and experience:
 - What similar projects have you run?
 - What are your skills and experiences?
 - Staff qualifications and skills?
 - Performance of similar projects?

Delivery Location

- Specify location i.e. Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield
- South Yorkshire Police Neighbourhood Inspector or Thematic Lead
 - Identified using link:
<https://www.southyorks.police.uk/find-out/your-neighbourhood-policing-team/>
 - Prior sign-off or contact not required

Police & Crime Plan

Contribution: Areas of Focus

- Areas of Focus: Select one only
- How will your project contribute to the area of focus you have selected above?
 - Will the project break down barriers or reduce risk factors?
 - Will it help victims to recover from crime?
 - Will it reduce the likelihood of groups becoming victims of crime?
 - Will it divert groups away from involvement in crime?

Project Summary

- Brief description (100 words):
 - What
 - Who
 - Where
 - When
 - How
- Used to publicise your project on OPCC website

About the Project

- What activities are you proposing to deliver using the grant?
 - What are the project aims and objectives?
 - Who will benefit from the project (age, gender, ward, etc.) and how will they be engaged?
 - What activities will be delivered using the grant?
 - How is the activity or initiative different to, or in addition to, what already exists?
- Specify anticipated number of beneficiaries
- Specify number of sessions (where applicable)

Project Need:

Why is this project needed?

- How do you know? How has the need been identified?
 - Consultation with the public or service users
 - Previous experience or local knowledge
 - Reviewed [RMBC Data Hub](#)
 - Reviewed crime data: [SYP website](#)
- How will your proposed project address this need? Why is it the right approach to use?
 - How do you know it will be effective?
 - How do you know it will work?

Partnership Working

- How will you work in partnership with South Yorkshire Police, the public sector and/or other organisations to deliver this project?
 - Referrals into the project or onto other provision
 - Joined up working arrangements
 - Delivery of specialist subjects or sessions
- What organisations do you plan to work with and what is their role?
 - Name the organisations
 - Describe their role and/or contribution

Measuring Success & Impact

Please tell us how you will measure impact and evaluate the success of your project. Include details of the outputs and outcomes to be measured.

- Consider qualitative and quantitative:
 - Quantitative: fixed, number-based, measurable
 - Qualitative: provides meaning and insight, subjective, text based
- Total number of referrals to support services
- Number of referrals broke down by referral source
- Number of individuals supported in the time period
- Number of new individuals supported
- Retention rates
- Population data (age, gender, ethnicity, etc.)
- Provision of case studies or qualitative data
- Assessment of positive outcomes e.g. participant questionnaires, feedback, quotes

Impact

What positive changes will happen to the project participants as a result of taking part in the project? How will the project benefit the wider community?

Examples

- Progression into education, employment, training or volunteering
- Progression into other provision e.g. grassroots sports, etc.
- Improved interpersonal and social skills e.g. confidence, communication, relationships, etc.
- Better outcomes i.e. attendance, attainment, participation, motivation, etc.
- Reduction in crime related incidents in the neighbourhood
- Improved community cohesion

Exit Plan

What is your plan for sustaining the activity or impact of the project when the funding ends?

Consider the following:

- Sustaining the impact
- Sharing and/or embedding lessons learned
- Continuation of services
- Building on relationships developed during the funding period

Preparing the Budget

| Budget Headings | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Employee | Transport |
| Premises | Promotional costs |
| Services & Supplies | Other costs |

- Check the budget adds up
- Ensure large funding items are itemised
- Include your working out e.g. hourly rates, unit prices, numbers, frequency, etc
- Work with your Finance Officer
- Ensure your offering value for money
- Prepare in Excel if possible and keep a copy
- Ensure all expenditure is eligible against guidelines

Eligible Expenditure

| Cost Heading | Eligible Expenditure | Ineligible expenditure |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Employees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct delivery costs • Expenses for project volunteers • Management/admin: 10% max. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified and/or statutory costs |
| Premises | Room hire/facilities (external to the organisation's premises) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCTV, security alarms • Capital/building costs • Use of organisation's own facilities |
| Transport | Public transport, car mileage and minibus hire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase minibuses |
| Supplies & Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured activities aligned to PCP inc. trips and visits • Equipment for the activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal clothing for established groups • Activities outside of South Yorkshire |
| Promotions & Events | Publicity materials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership fees/subscriptions • 3rd party grant making |
| Other | Direct project costs inc. DBS costs | Evaluation/feasibility studies |

Assessment

Quality Criteria

1. Clear links and contribution to the PCP
2. Well-developed project idea and clear methodology aligned to the PCP
3. Evidence of need
4. Cost effective budget with eligible items
5. Strength of partnership working
6. Confidence in monitoring measures and ability to deliver

Process

- Scored by a panel with representatives from OPCC, VRU and South Yorkshire Police
- Scored against a Matrix ranging from 0 (unacceptable) to 5 (excellent)
- Clarification questions
- Due diligence checks undertaken prior to award

4. Common Errors and Top Tips

Common Errors: Insufficient Detail

1. Alignment to the PCP
2. Detail included in the delivery methodology
3. Detail on referral pathways (into and beyond)
4. Beneficiary targeting
5. Evidence of need
6. Partnership arrangements

Common Errors: Budgetary Issues

1. Ineligible expenditure
2. Imbalances
3. Not itemised
4. Unrealistic costs

Top Tips 1

Developing the project

- Carefully read the scheme documentation to ensure suitability
- Engage internal colleagues to secure buy-in and assistance
- Allocate plenty of time
- Engage with partner organisations to gain their support, especially if they are making or receiving referrals
- Consider your plans for when the funding ends
- If you're unsure on something, contact us

Writing your proposal

- Adhere to word and character limits
- Draft in Microsoft Word and copy across
- Be clear and concise
- Check spellings and grammar
- Avoid jargon, generalisations and abbreviations
- Regularly refer back to the guidelines and documentation
- Ensure you clearly describe how the project meets the Area of Focus
- Make a solid case to demonstrate the need for the project
- Be specific: remember to include numbers, ages, locations, etc.
- Have you covered the who, when, where, how and why?

Top Tips 2

Preparing your budget

- Think value for money - £10,000 is a limit not a target
- Ensure all items requested are eligible by checking the budget guidance
- Ensure your budget is accurate, adds up and is itemised

The final checks

- If you have time, walk away and review again later
- Make time to proofread your proposal
- Ask a critical friend, who ideally doesn't know your organisation, to review against the guidance
- Give yourself plenty of time to submit

Questions

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Thank you

