

COMMISSIONING SERVICES TO SUPPORT VICTIMS AND REDUCE OFFENDING

A GUIDE TO APPLYING FOR FUNDING
2021/2022





POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER

Serving
Hampshire
Isle of Wight
Portsmouth
Southampton

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INTRODUCTION

The Police and Crime Commissioner, Michael Lane, has produced his Police and Crime Plan for 2020 – 2022. His ambition, through his Commissioning and Partnerships Team, is to reduce offending and support victims, enabling everyone to realise their life potential without being drawn into the Criminal Justice System.

The Commissioner has pledged to secure services that empower partners and potential partners through regular opportunities to bid for grant funding for projects and contracts.

The Commissioner is directly responsible for only a small percentage of the funding that goes towards building safer communities, with many other funders at local, regional and national levels. By working with our funding partners, we want to ensure that the best possible use is being made of the resources available so that all funders are agreeing priorities and working together to ensure that money is targeted and sustainable. We will conduct a series of strategic reviews of the sectors we fund, enabling us to gain a better understanding of the supply and demand of services.

In 2020/21 the Commissioner invested £4,477,000 in the local community through a range of services to support victims and reduce offending. The funding was invested through contracts for core services to safeguard the most vulnerable to crime, and through the annual Safer Communities Fund grant programme. For 2021/22 the Commissioner is again inviting organisations to apply for funding in order to secure the provision of services that will reduce offending and support victims of crime.

There will be continual dialogue with providers to ensure that we can harness and benefit from the knowledge and intelligence of those people with direct experience of what works and what is needed: the statutory agencies, voluntary agencies, the people who use services and their representative agencies.

Nothing can be achieved without the tremendous work of hundreds of voluntary organisations; from small and local, to large and national. It is our responsibility to do what we can to ensure that those organisations are informed and working efficiently with reliable funding to enable the Commissioner to achieve his vision and priorities.

This paper provides an update on the commissioning of contracted partnership services and provides guidance on the available opportunities when applying for grant funding in specific areas of work.

Please ensure that you read both the ‘applications welcomed’ and the ‘application exclusions’ sections within each theme you wish to apply for.

YOU
YOUR FAMILY
YOUR COMMUNITY

SAFER

THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S VISION, MISSION & PRIORITIES

Following his election in May 2016, the Commissioner wrote his first Police and Crime Plan. The Plan is a high level strategic document setting out the Commissioner's vision and priorities for policing and crime reduction across the Hampshire Policing Area until 2021. This Plan has been update to cover the period of 2020 until 2022.

Further details on the vision, mission and priorities can be found below:

VISION

The Commissioner's vision is that Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton are amongst the safest places to live, work and visit, so that people are empowered to realise their life opportunities.

MISSION

You, your family, and your community safer.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The Commissioner's overarching priority is to stand up for every resident; by being visible, accessible and accountable to the people he represents, ensuring their concerns are heard and addressed. In order to achieve this the Commissioner will:



HOW YOU CAN HELP

The Commissioner is inviting organisations to tell him how they can work with him to achieve his vision and make your communities safer. He is looking for new and exciting approaches, whilst still supporting those ideas that have been proven to work.

THE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN



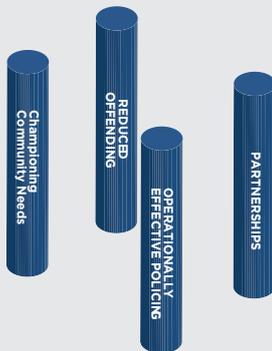
COMMUNITY

My plan starts with the community. The first action is community and it is from the community that my mandate is given.



SAFER

The one test that applies to everything and my mission.



PILLARS

These four key strategic priorities of the Plan have equal status and will define all that I do over the coming years.

- Championing community needs
- Partnerships
- Enabling operationally effective policing
- Reduced offending



DELIVERY

The Delivery Plan sets out the detailed approach to delivering the individual components, outcomes and benefits.

THE STRATEGIC PILLARS OF THE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

The four strategic pillars of this plan support the overarching mission “You, Your Family and Your Community – Safer” and also the responsibility the Commissioner holds from his electoral mandate ‘to stand up for every resident, being visible, accessible and accountable to the people I represent, ensuring their comments are heard and addressed.’

INFORMATION TO CONSIDER BEFORE YOU APPLY

You may wish to consider the following areas before you apply for funding:

YOUR ORGANISATION'S ELIGIBILITY TO APPLY FOR FUNDING

To be eligible to apply for funding from the Police and Crime Commissioner, each of the following statements must apply:

- You must be a registered organisation such as a registered charity, a charitable incorporated organisation, or a social enterprise, including companies limited by guarantee and community interest companies in England and Wales, Local Authority, Community Safety Partnership or Town or Parish Council
- You have at least one year of published accounts covering a twelve-month operating period. The accounts must show as 'received' on the Charity Commission website. These will need to be submitted with your application.
- Your organisation has its own bank account (each applying charity must have its own bank account in the charity's name. If the application is successful, the grant will be paid into this account.)
- Your organisation has sufficient financial stability and you are able to demonstrate this with the level of reserves held
- Your organisation has safeguarding policies either for children/young people or vulnerable adults
- Your organisation undertakes and maintains current Disclosure Barring System (DBS) checks on staff / volunteers / contractors who will be delivering frontline services with either children/young people or vulnerable adults
- Your organisation has a data handling policy to manage information that contains sensitive personal details referred to as 'special category of personal data' in the General Data Protection Regulation and Data Protection Act 2018 (GDPR)

SUBMITTING MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS

The Police and Crime Commissioner is happy to receive more than one application from an organisation, however you will not be able to submit more than one application per project / activity in an area. For example if your project / activity has multiple posts you will only be able to submit one application for those posts up to a maximum of £50,000, you will not be able to break them down over multiple applications.

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

The Commissioner believes partnership working is important and has included it in one of his strategic priorities; 'strengthen partnerships to work together to reduce crime, promote public safety and create vibrant, inclusive communities'. A large part of the work of the Commissioner's team is developing shared understandings with partner agencies; in particular local authorities, health, Hampshire Constabulary, the voluntary sector, service users and victims.

To this end, the Commissioner's team will be consulting with local authorities and relevant partners on

the applications we receive for funding. Each application will be discussed with the most appropriate person or team in the relevant area. We therefore strongly advise anyone applying for funding to approach their local Community Safety Partnership (CSP) representatives, or relevant lead local authority officer for that subject to gain the support for their project. For projects relating to children and young people please contact the Youth Commission. Applications will be scored based on the support of partners so it is in your best interests to gain their support. Contact details for each representative can be found under appendix 4.

YOUTH COMMISSION

The Police and Crime Commissioner has a Youth Commission who are a group of young people aged 14-25 that volunteer to consult with their peers on issues relating to policing and the criminal justice system. This work can lead to social action projects and campaigns, changes to policy and practice, as well as the opportunity for consultation with a diverse group of young people. Members act as a conduit between their peer group and the Commissioner, exploring their issues and collecting their solutions to tackle those issues and collate the results into recommendations, presented to the Commissioner and partners to take forward.

VIOLENCE REDUCTION UNIT (VRU)

Hampshire was identified as being in the top 18 areas across the country to be most affected by serious violence. In 2019, the Police and Crime Commissioner set up a Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) on behalf of the Home Office. The purpose of the VRU is to work together with young people, communities, businesses and a wide network of partners to prevent and tackle serious violence. VRU activity supports a multi-agency, 'public health' approach to preventing and tackling serious violence with much focus on early intervention and prevention, tackling the root causes of violence and prevent young people (predominantly those aged 25 years and under) from getting involved in crime in the first place. We strongly advise anyone applying for funding relating to those aged 25 years and under to approach their local VRU Manager to gain support for the project and agree viable referral pathways with Local Authorities where relevant.

TRAUMA INFORMED APPROACH

The Police and Crime Commissioner is particularly interested in services which are (or are working towards becoming) 'trauma informed'. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) can lead to trauma which can be so severe that it might negatively impact upon a person their whole life. It is important that we are aware of this and work in a way which is healing and reduces the impact of trauma.

Trauma informed services take into account an understanding of trauma, placing priority on the individual's safety, building trust, giving choice and creating a culture of trust and collaboration. According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), a programme, organisation or system that is trauma-informed has these four elements:

- Realises the widespread impact of trauma and understands potential paths for recovery
- Recognises the signs and symptoms of trauma in clients, families, staff and others involved in the system
- Responds by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures and practices
- Seeks to actively resist re-traumatisation

A trauma-informed approach does not necessarily require disclosure of trauma but employs a

universal approach where everyone is treated in a trauma-informed way by assuming that all of us have potentially experienced trauma. Services are provided in ways that recognise the need for physical and emotional safety as well as choice and control in decisions affecting individuals. In trauma informed services, safety and empowerment are central, and are embedded in policies, practices, and relational approaches.

Researchers and clinicians have identified principles of trauma-informed practice. These principles provide a framework within which a trauma-informed approach may be incorporated:

- Safety
- Trust
- Choice
- Collaboration
- Empowerment

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EARLY ATTACHMENT

Ideally, from the time infants are 6 months to 2 years of age, they form an emotional attachment to an adult who is attuned to them, that is, who is sensitive and responsive in their interactions with them. It is important that this attachment figure remains a consistent caregiver throughout this period in a child's life. During this second year, children begin to use the adult as a secure base from which to explore the world and become more independent. A child in this type of relationship is securely attached.

Things that can stop a secure attachment from developing include:

- Being mistreated or abused
- Only getting attention when behaving badly
- Having needs met infrequently or inconsistently

TOXIC STRESS

Toxic stress results in prolonged activation of the stress response, with a failure of the body to recover fully. Examples of toxic stress include abuse, neglect, extreme poverty, violence and household dysfunction.

DEVELOPMENTAL TRAUMA

Developmental Trauma Disorder (DTD) was first identified by Bessel van der Kolk in 2005. It describes trauma that is experienced during a child's development. This can include chronic abuse, neglect or other adversity where the caregiver does not help reduce the stress or is the cause of the stress. The brain develops from the bottom upward. The lower parts are responsible for survival in the helpless infant. This continues into the middle brain where children learn to regulate their behaviours and emotions. The higher brain allows them to develop their cognitive abilities and executive functioning. Each part is dependent on the part before having healthy development. However, when stress responses are repeatedly activated over an extended period in a baby or child, this development process is disrupted and can effectively alter the developing architecture of the brain.

The correlation between ACEs, trauma and negative outcomes

There is a significant correlation between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), trauma and negative outcomes, including depression, suicide attempts, alcoholism, drug abuse and domestic abuse.

LEVEL OF SUPPORT OFFERED

In order to help us understand the level of support you are offering, we need you to tell us which of the following best reflects your service:

- Primary (prevent a problem occurring in the first place)
- Secondary (when a risk has been identified, offer more targeted support to prevent further escalation and increase protective factors)
- Tertiary (support for high risk and high harm individuals with entrenched needs)

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Each successful applicant will be required to provide evidence on the performance of their project against agreed performance indicators, appropriate for the level of funding invested in each project. Discussions on the performance indicators will take place at the time an offer of funding is made, so that both the Commissioner and the applicant know the level of expectation from both parties.

The fundamental principles the Commissioner follows to manage the performance of successful bids are as follows:

- To create an effective monitoring and evaluation framework that is neither bureaucratic nor burdensome
- A process which is proportionate for organisations
- A process which captures added value of projects for the Commissioner
- A process which provides good information for the Commissioner for his agenda for change

A combination of quantitative and qualitative performance information will be required. Depending on the size of the grant awarded, successful applicants will be required to report back on either a quarterly or six monthly basis. As part of the monitoring and evaluation process, successful applicants should expect an observational visit to be conducted by a member of the Commissioner's team.

Performance information will be used to analyse the performance and progress of each project to ensure they are delivering against their agreed indicators and the Commissioner's priorities to ensure that the project remains strategically relevant. Performance information will be used to support future decision making with regard to further applications for funding.

RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY

Applications need to meet the priorities of the Police and Crime plan and the Commissioning themes. Applicants will be expected to evidence the need for funding, and propose a model of delivery based on evidence of what works. It should have clear stated outcomes and demonstrate how success will be evaluated. All of this will be taken into account when scoring each application.

MATCHED FUNDING AND SUSTAINABILITY

Applications are scored against a number of criteria, one of which is funding secured towards your project from elsewhere. Other secured funding will greatly strengthen your application for funding from the Commissioner and we therefore encourage you to approach other organisations to support your project.

Another is that your project has a robust and sustainable delivery model including plans for future financial sustainability. The Commissioner wants to encourage and enable organisations to move towards their projects becoming sustainable in the long term. Therefore you will be asked to demonstrate within your application how you will plan to move towards becoming more financially sustainable and priority will be given to those organisation who can demonstrate this for the next few years.

WORKING IN SCHOOLS OR PRISONS

The Commissioner receives a number of applications for projects to work in schools / colleges or in prisons. From the applications, it is not always clear if prior arrangements have been made with the institution that the project plans to work with. Applications should only be submitted if agreement has been made in principle should funding be successful. The application should include contact details of those organisations that agreement has been made with.

PROMOTION OF FUNDING ALLOCATED AND PROJECTS SUPPORTED

In the future, the projects and services supported by the Commissioner will be given a sharper focus and will be promoted as much as possible to the communities of Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton, particularly using the Commissioner's website.

The Commissioning Team will look to promote of the work of each individual project by including a brief summary of each grant funded project, including details of how to get in touch, and include a short video clip of individual projects, showcasing the work they do and how they contribute towards making communities safer.

INFORMATION SHARING

To aid and strengthen partnerships, partners are encouraged to use the Partnership Database. It provides organisations with a secure information sharing tool to manage cases and incidents for which multi-agencies are involved. The Partnership Database facilitates the joining up of services which contributes to the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan to 'strengthen partnerships to work together to reduce crime, promote public safety and create vibrant communities'.

The Partnership Database (SafetyNet+) is a valuable tool for issues such as anti-social behaviour, for monitoring vulnerability and repeat victims and offenders in a secure database where partners can confidently share appropriate information with linked partners, thus complimenting and strengthening existing working partnerships.

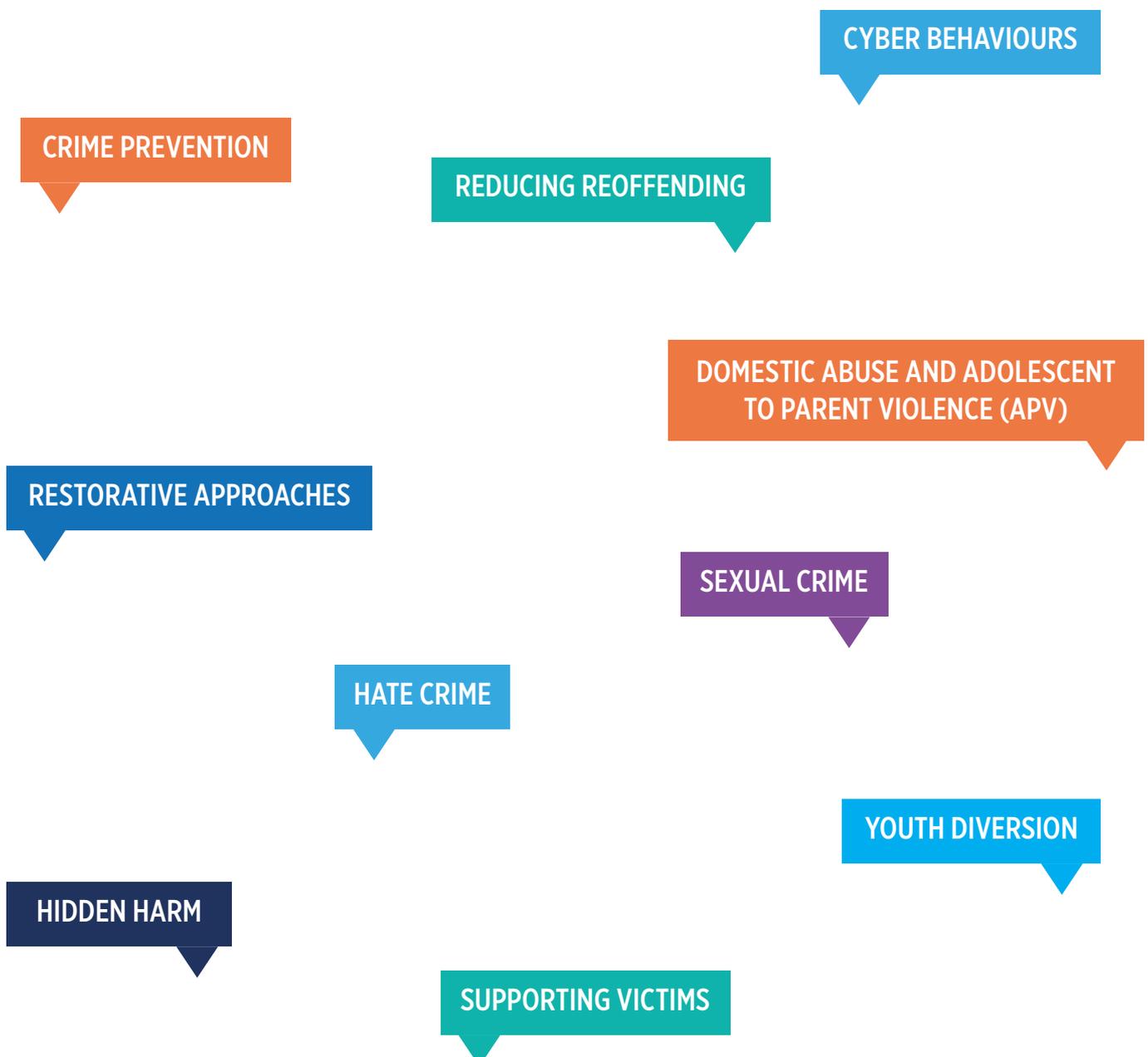
In order to ensure the community's needs are understood and that projects and activities for victims, offenders and crime prevention are shaped effectively, the Commissioner will require successful organisations to submit anonymised data on a monthly basis (or the most appropriate timescale for your project). The data will support performance monitoring of your project and be used for statistical and research purposes. It will also be available to contributing partners and community safety professionals within the Commissioner's secure partnership information sharing tool, InterAct,

supported by an Information Sharing Agreement and Security Operating Procedures.

COMMISSIONING THEMES

To help organisations with your applications, the Commissioner's Team has identified some key areas that encompass the broad range of work that comes under the remit of the Commissioning and Partnerships team. These areas of work, much like the four key strategic priorities of the plan, have equal status and importance.

The themes found below by no means preclude any applications for services / projects that sit outside of these areas and we encourage you to propose new approaches and initiatives to the Commissioner.



CRIME PREVENTION

Although there are elements of prevention in all work supported by the Commissioner, This theme considers crime prevention more generally including issues connected to the night time economy, anti-social behaviour and rural crime.

Consultation with residents of Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton revealed that Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) was high on the list of issues affecting people. ASB covers a wide range of activity including fear of crime, concern for public safety, public disorder or public nuisance.

Rural crime can be challenging to detect due to fewer witnesses and greater opportunities to target isolated properties and businesses. The impact of these crimes can lead to victims feeling particularly vulnerable due to their remote location.

APPLICATIONS WELCOMED:

- Projects which prevent anti-social behaviour. This is particularly welcomed in Basingstoke, East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Hart, Rushmoor, Test Valley and Winchester
- Projects which prevent rural crime
- Projects that address crime and anti-social behaviour in relation to the night time economy, preventing individuals from becoming victims and those on the periphery of offending whilst under the influence of drink/ drugs. This is particularly welcomed in Winchester and on the Isle of Wight
- Projects that work toward reducing the opportunity for individuals who target the most vulnerable (Fraud, MET, CSE, County Lines). This is particularly welcomed in Winchester
- Road Safety – The rate of those killed or seriously injured is statistically higher on the Isle of Wight compared to the England average. Innovative projects that support the Police and Crime Commissioner's priorities and which address these issues, working alongside the Road Safety Forum would be particularly welcomed on the Isle of Wight

APPLICATION EXCLUSIONS:

- Applications for purchasing CCTV
- The Commissioner will not be accepting applications specifically for Out of Court interventions at this time



*Don't forget,
the deadline for
applications is*

**FRIDAY 30th
OCTOBER 2020
at 16:00 (4PM)**



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CYBER BEHAVIOURS

There is an increase in ‘homo interneticus’ as technology continues to evolve at a rapid rate. Our daily lives can be influenced by the technology and the devices we use from mobile phones and tablets, in-car technology and smart gadgets in the comfort of our homes, to the way banking behaviours are moving to online and app use. Traditional methods become influenced by technology, such as shopping, staying connected, keeping informed (news), applications and bookings.

Cybercrimes are generally broken down into two categories:

Cyber-enabled: traditional crimes which use technology as a facilitator, such as romance and dating scams, online shopping, online banking, competition scams, all known as cyber-enabled fraud and data theft. Anyone can be a target, anyone can be a victim.

Cyber-dependant: crimes that can be committed only through the use of technology. Devices such as laptops, mobile phones, tablets, smart gadgets are both the tool for committing

the crime, and the target of the crime. Examples include developing malware for financial gain, hacking to steal, damage, distort or destroy data and/or network or activity. Usually associated with businesses and organisations.

Residents are often targeted by cyber enabled crimes, but these crimes are often much more than a scam or fraud. Those in domestically abusive relationships can be controlled through the use of technology e.g. GPS tracking, revenge online ‘fake’ accounts, endless calls and messages to online stalking. Young people and young adults often live through their phone for social means, advice such as ‘just turn your phone off’ is not helpful nor practical. We need to be better informed of how to support victims.

Individuals can be unsure about how best to protect against cybercrimes and how to report it when it happens. Victims may not even be aware that it has taken place. Vulnerability in our communities come in a variety of forms, all of which need to be addressed to ensure we work to keep our communities safer.

APPLICATIONS WELCOMED:

- Targeted support, intervention and awareness raising of cyber behaviours around cyber stalking, romance fraud, sextortion, sexing, revenge porn, online exploitation, unhealthy relationships and emotional resilience. To look at the different groups across our communities not only young people but thinking about age (e.g. 65+, parents, young adults, school programmes), technology use and identifying support for victims
- For Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) and Missing, Exploited and Trafficked (MET) the profile for Hampshire tells us victims are mostly white females aged 14-15yrs and offenders are mostly white males aged 18-24yrs, and that online abuse was the biggest current threat

APPLICATION EXCLUSIONS:

- None – Although all applications must demonstrate how the project will support victims or raise awareness of cybercrimes and their impact upon individuals and communities

DOMESTIC ABUSE AND ADOLESCENT TO PARENT VIOLENCE (APV)

The UK government's definition of domestic abuse is "any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality".

Abuse can take different forms, including, but not limited to, physical violence, damage to property and financial exploitation. Emotional abuse, such as humiliating language and making threats, as well as heightened sexualised behaviours are also forms of abuse. The impact of domestic abuse (even when a person has achieved safety) can be severe and long lasting.

The definition includes intimate partner violence, sibling abuse, child to parent abuse, so called 'honour' based violence, forced marriage and other violent acts within the family and it is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

The Commissioner works in partnership with Hampshire County Council, Isle of Wight Council, Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council to deliver specialist domestic abuse services through contracts.

The Commissioner is also contributing funding through contracts towards community based

domestic abuse perpetrators programmes across Hampshire, Isle of Wight, and Southampton.

Whilst the age in the definition is '16 or over', we know that in households where there is domestic abuse, children can suffer serious long-term emotional effects. Even if they are not physically harmed, or do not see the abuse, they may hear it and still suffer emotional and psychological damage as a result.

Due to many domestic abuse contracts now being in place, for 2021/22 the Commissioner is only inviting applications for projects that provide support to people living in rural areas, children and young people who suffer emotional and psychological damage as a result of domestic abuse, as well as projects that promote healthy relationships to young people (targeting for example, young people under 16 years old who display harmful behaviours in their relationships). The Commissioner will also support applications for perpetrator services in Portsmouth, however please note this is dependent on any changes being made to local contracted services and it is suggested anyone considering making an application confirms this with the commissioner's office prior to submitting an application.

For 'honour' based violence and forced marriage please see under Hidden Harm.

APPLICATIONS WELCOMED:

- Promoting healthy relationships to young people, including those displaying harmful behaviours in their relationships
- Applications that seek to educate and raise awareness to young people regarding building positive relationships in aid of avoiding children's early engagement in domestic abuse behaviour. Sessions to be age appropriate and sensitive depending on age group and other characteristics of the children (if working in schools, please ensure you have agreement to deliver workshops before applying)
- Targeted work with vulnerable young people who have suffered emotional and psychological damage as a result of domestic abuse (please ensure you have agreement of a viable referral pathway to deliver any targeted work before submitting your application)
- Working with perpetrators of domestic abuse in Portsmouth

- Innovative solutions that support victims living in rural areas
- Innovative solutions to intervene at other opportune moments and to tackle the most entrenched relationships
- Support for victims of stalking (addressing service gaps and waiting times for support)
- Support to reduce risk of harm by offenders of stalking

APPLICATION EXCLUSIONS:

We will not accept applications for services included in contracts. Please see appendix 4 for details of who you should consult with to clarify this. Examples of these services include:

- Community outreach support
- Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVA)
- Refuge provision
- Adult support groups and emotional 1-1 support
- Perpetrators programmes in Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Southampton

ADOLESCENT TO PARENT VIOLENCE (APV)

Adolescent to Parent Violence (APV) can be defined as 'abusive behaviour perpetrated by a son or daughter against a parent, who is legally recognised as a child and is most likely still living in the family home. Abusive behaviours which are recognised to be involved in APV include but are not limited to, threats, name calling, humiliation, threats to harm themselves or others, property damage, physical violence and theft' (Holt, 2015). APV is not restricted to violence by an adolescent against a parent; it extends to violence against a family member who is acting as a parent i.e. common-law in-laws, foster family, grandparents, aunt or uncle.

A number of studies identify the problem of APV to be escalating and there is concern that it is significantly underreported. Studies show that male adolescents are more likely to be the perpetrators of APV and mothers are facing a greater risk of victimisation in comparison to fathers. APV affects parents in a number of ways, including but not limited to anxiety, depression, physical health problems and issues within family relationships. It has also been found that APV has a negative effect on mental and physical health and parents report that exhaustion often occurs as a result of attempting to manage their child's behaviour. Parents often also live in fear of victimisation. Entrapment is a common feeling for parents who suffer from APV due to the lack of ability to leave the family home due to parental responsibility, therefore a safe home environment is paramount for parents experiencing APV.

APPLICATIONS WELCOMED (PLEASE AGREE REFERRAL ROUTES WITH KEY PARTNERS PRIOR TO SUBMITTING YOUR APPLICATION):

- The Commissioner welcomes applications that seek to tackle APV, providing intervention and support to young people and their parents/guardians. Please ensure that proposals are based on credible evidence of what works
- To provide awareness and intervention sessions for parents, not just intervention sessions for young people (if working in schools, please ensure you have agreement to deliver workshops before applying)

APPLICATION EXCLUSIONS:

- None

*Remember to read
the application
guidelines **carefully.***



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HATE CRIME

Hate crime is defined as “any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic”. This common definition was agreed by all agencies which make up the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in 2007, the five monitored strands of hate crime area:

- Race or ethnicity
- Religion or beliefs
- Sexual orientation
- Disability
- Transgender identity

The impact of a hate crime on a victim can be very personal and long lasting. Across the country, it is widely acknowledged by criminal justice agencies that hate crime is chronically under reported by victims and is prone to rise in the aftermath of national and international events (such as terror attacks or the aftermath of the EU referendum). Nationally police recorded figures indicate that hate crime levels have increased by 10% in 2018/19 compared with the previous year. 103, 379 hate crimes were recorded by police forces in 2018/19 compared with 94,121 in 2017/18. Between 2012/13 and 2018/19, police recorded hate crime levels have increased by over 144% (61,124).

These are the crimes which we are aware of, many hate crimes go unreported by their victims. According to the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW), the estimated number of hate crime incidents experienced by adults aged 16 and over fell from 307,000 in the combined 2007/08 and 2008/09 surveys to 184,000 in the combined 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18 surveys, a fall of 40 per cent.

APPLICATIONS WELCOMED:

- Raising awareness of hate crime amongst young people (schools / colleges) or in communities
- Increasing reporting of hate crimes from victims (Includes sustaining existing hate crime networks)
- Improve awareness of hate crime levels within society
- Working with either members of the transgender community or disability community to help increase reporting of Hate Crime
- Working with a specific strand within a designated area to improve awareness / community cohesion (such as the LGBTQ community or BME community within a particular location)
- Working with perpetrators to challenge attitudes, stereotypes and prejudice
- Working with parents to challenge their preconceived stereotypes and prejudices
- Providing emotional and psychological support to victims of hate crime

APPLICATION EXCLUSIONS:

- None – Although all applications must demonstrate how they contribute towards tackling hate crime, raising awareness and supporting victims the project will support victims or raise awareness of hate crime

HIDDEN HARM

Please pay particular attention to the section of this document which explains a 'trauma informed approach'. This can be found at the beginning of this document under 'information to consider before you apply'.

Hidden Harm is the undetected and unreported abuse of a person or people. Abuse can happen in lots of ways, it doesn't have to be physical. People can also be abused emotionally, psychologically and financially.

The Commissioner is looking to support projects that support victims of the abuse happening in the heart of our communities against the vulnerable.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION, FORCED MARRIAGE AND HONOUR BASED ABUSE

Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) - FGM/C is defined as injury to the female genital organs for cultural and non-medical reasons.

Forced Marriage - The Home Office defines this as 'where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used'.

Honour-Based Violence - According to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) this is a crime or incident which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community."

Child abuse linked to faith or belief - No single definition is used in the UK, but according to the Metropolitan Police this can include; abuse that occurs as a result of a child being accused of witchcraft or of being a witch, abuse that occurs as a result of a child being accused of being 'possessed by spirits' that is, 'spirit possession' ritualistic abuse or Satanic abuse.

APPLICATIONS WELCOMED:

- Training and empowerment initiatives including those for communities, professionals and young people
- Support for victims and those at risk of being victims
- Whole community based interventions, in particular those that take a restorative approach and address community leaders, and decision makers
- Developing cross sector partnerships to address harmful cultural practices
- Innovative research in partnership with community groups

APPLICATION EXCLUSIONS:

- Project proposals which will be automatically excluded will be ones that cannot demonstrate a strong relationship with affected communities groups

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE) AND MISSING, EXPLOITED AND TRAFFICKED (MET)

Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where the young person (or third person/s) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or others performing on them, sexual activities. CSE can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example, being persuaded to post images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain.

A common feature of CSE is that the child or young person does not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and does not see themselves as a victim of exploitation.

There are strong links between CSE and MET and this overlap should always be considered.

The issue of CSE and MET is a national problem, with one or more elements of MET being present in communities across the UK. The abuse can be organised involving one or more adults or be peer on peer (between children).

CHILD CRIMINAL EXPLOITATION (CCE) AND COUNTY LINES

The government's definition of CCE is:

Child Criminal Exploitation occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into any criminal activity:

- In exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and / or
- For the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and / or
- Through violence or threat of violence

The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. CCE does not always involve physical contact, it can occur through the use of technology.

County lines refers to urban gangs supplying drugs to suburban areas, market and coastal towns using dedicated mobile phone lines or "deal lines".

Gangs target children and other vulnerable people including those who are homeless, living in care homes, or trapped in poverty with the aim of moving drugs and money. Those exploited are often unsafe, unable to cope, and preyed upon by those seeking to take advantage of them.

Gangs may establish a base in a market location, typically taking over homes of local vulnerable adults by force or coercion in a practice referred to as "cuckooing". Gangs may groom, threaten or trick people into trafficking drugs, often making physical threats, or threats to harm loved ones. Gifts in the form of material items or improved status often leaves the victim indebted to their exploiter.

County lines is a major, cross-cutting issue involving drugs, violence, gangs, safeguarding, criminal and sexual exploitation, modern slavery, and missing persons. County lines has a devastating impact on those directly involved and the wider community.

APPLICATIONS WELCOMED:

- Projects which support those involved in or at risk of CSE, CCE, County Lines or MET (missing, exploited, trafficked) with the aim of reducing risk of harm and vulnerability, building resilience, strengthening protective barriers and reducing risk. This should include support for those locked into gangs to enable them to exit safely. Support should take a strength based and trauma informed approach.
- Projects that educate young people around the inherent risks of drug related harm and associated crimes, and which support young people involved or at heightened risk of drug related harm.
- Projects that support young people at risk of exploitation, particularly females and those with low self-esteem. Interventions should build self-esteem, resilience and address mental health concerns. This is particularly welcomed on the Isle of Wight.
- Projects which support children and young people at risk of high harm who have been re-located from out of county. Support should form part of safety planning. This is particularly welcomed in Portsmouth and Southampton.
- Projects which support parents, for example those affected by CSE/CCE including peer support and parenting interventions. This is particularly welcomed in Portsmouth and Southampton.

APPLICATION EXCLUSIONS:

- None

MODERN SLAVERY

There are many different characteristics that distinguish slavery from other human rights violations, however only one needs to be present for slavery to exist:

- Physically constrained or has restrictions placed on his/her freedom of movement
- Forced to work, through mental or physical threat
- Owned or controlled by an employer usually through mental or physical abuse or the threat of abuse
- Dehumanised, treated as a commodity or bought and sold as property

Hampshire was an early adopter of the Independent Child Trafficking Advocacy Service (ICTA) now renamed Independent Child Trafficking Guardian Service (ICTG), a central government funded programme. This involves close partnership working to ensure their effectiveness.

The Modern Slavery Partnership was launched in 2015. Its first year focussed on looking at structures, representation, training, and awareness raising through a number of campaigns. The Partnership underwent a restructuring at the end of 2019 to ensure the Partnership remained outcome focused. The new structure comprises a Steering Group and 3 Sub-Groups: Prevent/Training & Raising Awareness, Protect/Victim Support and Pursue. The Steering Group is acting as the 4th 'P' or Prepare group. Each group has been given a specific functionality:

- Prepare/Steering Group to work in partnership, which sits at the core of the Modern Slavery Partnership as a whole by bringing agencies together in the fight against modern slavery
- Prevent to raise awareness of the issue of modern slavery through training, sharing of best practice, communications and events

- Protect to identify and support victims of modern slavery through coordination of statutory and non-statutory agencies and the sharing of joined up working practices, current legislation, research and best practice
- Pursue to pursue perpetrators by actively seeking intelligence and partnership working to increase prosecutions

APPLICATIONS WELCOMED:

- Applications are welcomed that focus on supporting victims of modern slavery and trafficking that support the national strategy
- Applications are also welcomed that will raise awareness of slavery in our communities with an aim of identifying and freeing victims

APPLICATION EXCLUSIONS:

- None

OLDER PEOPLE

For some crime types, older people are deliberately targeted. There is a need to make it more difficult for offenders to be successful, and a need to appreciate the best support for those who are affected.

Fraud is commonly targeted at older people, and data is purchased by criminals for the purpose of contacting potential victims. Whilst this is not restricted to older people, the practice and likelihood of that person owning a landline, or being available during the day, increases the risk of them being targeted by an organised criminal network. Further, when people are in the workplace, they have more opportunities to hear what others are experiencing and may build greater resilience as a result. Those who have retired may not benefit from this frequent communication. This is not true for everyone, however the impact for those affected can be lessened with targeted attention.

HMIC have recently written a report as a result of crimes against older people

<https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/our-work/article/criminal-justice-joint-inspection/crimes-against-older-people-inspection>

The Police and Crime Commissioner's office is beginning to get a greater understanding about the creation of fear among those not strongly connected to groups / peers etc and the ability for motivated groups to create further feelings of isolation within communities. It is important to ensure that there are suitable channels for all people to have their voice heard.

APPLICATIONS WELCOMED:

- Projects which prevent the vulnerable and elderly being victims of scams, fraud and cybercrime. This is particularly welcomed in Test Valley.
- Schemes working with older perpetrators

APPLICATION EXCLUSIONS:

- None – Although all applications must demonstrate how the project will support older people, bids will be considered that don't solely focus on older people, but older people must be one of the main stakeholder groups or targets of the bid

*Don't forget to
contact your local
**Community Safety
Partnership.***

REDUCING REOFFENDING

Please pay particular attention to the section of this document which explains a 'trauma informed approach'. This can be found at the beginning of this document under 'information to consider before you apply'.

This section relates to all ages and seeks to reduce re-offending. More specifically, this theme is targeted at young people up to the age of 25 years who are frequent offenders or those aged 26 years and above who commit offences. Please see the section called 'Youth Diversion' for young people up to the age of 25 years who are at risk of offending or who have committed offences but who are not fully entrenched in the Youth Justice or Criminal Justice System.

MANAGING OFFENDERS

Offender Management should adopt a strengths based and trauma informed approach, seeking to reduce offending and risk of harm posed by offenders and empowering those supported to positively thrive and ultimately live a happy, healthy and crime-free life. Research has shown that the best way to reduce reoffending is to target relevant support against the 7 pathways of offending outlined by the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) as:

- Education, training and employment
- Accommodation
- Mental and physical health
- Drugs and alcohol
- Finance, benefits and debt
- Children and families of offenders
- Attitudes, thinking and behaviour

Women and girls who have committed an offence are recognised as a vulnerable group; a high proportion have been victims of crime themselves and many have suffered significant trauma in childhood. Evidence suggests that adopting a different approach with justice-involved females would have far-reaching benefits for them, their families, and for society as a whole. Females are identified as having specific vulnerabilities when involved in the criminal justice system. Gender is a protected characteristic in the Equality Act 2010 and we have a legal duty to ensure that those who become involved in the criminal justice system are not discriminated against or unfairly treated because of their gender. Women represent approximately 5% of the prison population and 15% of offenders in the UK. Although the proportion of female offenders is low, the positive impact of addressing their needs is significant.

Female offenders are less likely to commit serious offences and often pose a low risk of serious harm to the public. However, complex needs often mean female offenders and their dependents have repeated needs for services and a disrupted family life.

APPLICATIONS WELCOMED: (YOU WILL NEED AGREEMENT FROM EACH RELEVANT LOCAL AUTHORITY AS TO HOW THE PROJECT FITS WITHIN LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURES AND REFERRAL PATHWAYS)

- Projects which support children and young people who regularly commit offences and who are caught in the revolving door of the Youth Justice System, with a particular focus on serious violence, knife crime and drug related harm. Projects should reduce re-offending, harm and vulnerability. Support should be tailored against the needs of each young person and should empower them to positively thrive and achieve better life outcomes. Examples could include developing positive life skills, building resilience, building social capital, improving 'attitudes, thinking and behaviour', conflict resolution, increasing opportunities for education, employment and training, promoting healthy relationships and emotional coaching. Support should take a strength based and trauma informed approach.
- Projects which support adults, particularly those between the ages of 18 and 25 who have committed offences, particularly those at risk of serious violence. Support should be tailored against the 7 pathways of offending unique to that person and should empower them to positively thrive and achieve better life outcomes. Examples could include developing positive life skills, building resilience, building social capital, improving 'attitudes, thinking and behaviour', conflict resolution, increasing opportunities for education, employment and training, promoting healthy relationships and emotional coaching. Support should take a strength based and trauma informed approach.
- Projects that help to reduce harm and vulnerability associated with those who are street attached and the associated revolving door scenario. This is particularly welcomed in Winchester.
- Projects which promote better awareness and understanding of the impact of gender difference in the criminal justice system, and the importance of adopting a gender-responsive approach with improved access and support services for justice-involved females (or those at risk of offending).

APPLICATION EXCLUSIONS:

Those services already provided through contracts:

- Managing IOM offenders in the Hampshire County Council area
- Integrated Offender Management Accommodation

*Make sure to
double check
your application*

RESTORATIVE APPROACHES / PRACTICES

When explaining the wider field of Restorative Practice, the Restorative Justice Council states:

Restorative practice can be used anywhere to prevent conflict, build relationships and repair harm by enabling people to communicate effectively and positively. Restorative practice is increasingly being used in schools, children’s services, workplaces, hospitals, communities and the criminal justice system.

Restorative practice can involve both a proactive approach to preventing harm and conflict and activities that repair harm where conflicts have already arisen. This enables individuals and groups to work together to improve their mutual understanding of an issue and jointly reach the best available solution.

Restorative practice supports people to recognise that all of their activities affect others and that people are responsible for their choices and actions and can be held accountable for them. It enables people to reflect on how they interact with each other and consider how best to prevent harm and conflict’.

In his Restorative Justice and Restorative Approaches Strategy, the Police and Crime Commissioner said the following:

“It is encouraging that there is growing support for the use of restorative approaches in environments such as schools, neighbourhoods, local authority care homes and prisons, in order to reduce conflict and anti-social behaviour amongst these communities, thus preventing further harm from being caused”.

The strategy recognises the value of Restorative practice in resolving conflict and reducing harm outside of the formal Criminal Justice System. The Police and Crime Commissioner stated that his team would continue to look for new opportunities to pilot the use of Restorative practice and share the outcome of this with partners.

APPLICATIONS WELCOMED:

- Applications from partners wishing to use an innovative restorative approach to respond to conflict and disorder in particular settings; for example schools, local authority care homes and prisons. Thus preventing the criminalisation of individuals (where appropriate) and the creation of further victims

APPLICATION EXCLUSIONS:

- Applications for Restorative Justice services as defined in the ‘Service Specification for Restorative Justice across Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton’ will not be considered under this grants round
- Applicants should also be aware that the specification referenced above includes referrals made by the Police low level neighbourhood disputes and anti-social behaviour where there is no clearly identified harmed person or harmer and no enforcement option available to the Police

SEXUAL CRIME

Sexual offences are a complex and sensitive area with a high level of under-reporting by victims to the police. Victims are all ages, from across society and cultures and include those that are our most vulnerable citizens. Whilst the majority of reported victims are female, males are increasingly finding the courage to disclose their experience. Recorded data across Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton highlights that those who commit such crimes are more often known to the victim, with the event taking place in familiar surroundings. Victims of sexual crimes, particularly children, may find it difficult to disclose and may never have the confidence to talk to someone. The impact of their experience can be devastating and have a lifelong impact.

The Commissioner continues to fund sexual crime support provision and has worked in partnership to deliver support which includes:

- The Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC), funded by Hampshire Constabulary and NHS England with a contribution from the Police and Crime Commissioner towards a Crisis Support Worker
- Independent Sexual Violence Advocates (ISVA's) in Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton
- 'Frankie Workers' in Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Portsmouth who offer counselling to those aged 0 - 18 years who have been traumatised as a result of being a victim of child sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation or Female Genital Mutilation
- Sexual Crime Therapeutic Support counselling support in Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton
- The Isle of Wight integrated domestic abuse and sexual crime contract which includes ISVA and sexual crime counselling support
- The Southampton integrated domestic abuse and sexual crime contract which includes ISVA and sexual crime counselling support
- The Victim Care Service, delivered by Victim Support which provides emotional and practical support to all those impacted by crime, including victims of sexual crime entitled to enhanced support as defined by the Victim Code of Practice in Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton

APPLICATIONS WELCOMED:

- Empowerment support for victims and survivors of sexual crime
- Awareness raising of sexual crimes linked to the internet and social media
- Young person ISVAs in Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton
- Prevention of harm by engaging with those who express harmful sexual behaviours
- Support to reduce offending and risk posed by sexual crime perpetrators
- Improved access to sexual crime support services for ethnic minority communities, LGBTQ+ groups, individuals with disabilities and any other protected characteristic groups
- Sexual crime counselling specifically for those with complex mental health needs
- Sexual crime counselling for the those aged 18-25 with learning delay or disability

APPLICATION EXCLUSIONS:

- Adult ISVA's for the Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton areas
- Frankie Workers for Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth
- Counselling for victims and survivors of sexual crime in Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton (other than those outlined in applications welcomed)

SUPPORTING VICTIMS

Supporting victims and those affected by crime and disorder comes within the Commissioners priority “Champion community needs – Support victims and those affected by crime and disorder”. Work in this area includes the provision of the Victim Care Service (VCS) currently delivered by Victim Support.

Funding for victim care was devolved to Commissioners on 1 April 2015 and the Victim Care Service was created to offer support to those impacted by crime via a team of approximately 50 volunteers and 30 staff. The Victim Care Service is available to victims no matter what the type of crime, regardless of whether the crime has been reported to the police or not, and no matter how recently or how long ago the crime took place. Victims are offered emotional and practical support to help cope and recover from the impact of the crime. Work has been undertaken to improve the offer of support to reach more victims of crime, with the implementation of an automated text service. Specialist Case Workers provide an enhanced wrap-around support to those as defined by the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime by working with partner services rather than simply sign-posting. A variety of support and advice is available depending on the victims need:

- **Practical Support** – for example the provision of alarms, signposting or referrals to other organisations and advice relating to the Criminal Injuries and Compensation Authority claims
- **Emotional Support** – talking about experiences with a trained supporter and working in partnership to develop ways to increase confidence or self-esteem
- **Intensive Support** – for victims of more serious crimes, such as sexual violence and domestic abuse, the most vulnerable victims and those that have been persistently targeted, intensive support is available

APPLICATIONS WELCOMED:

- The Commissioner welcomes applications that support victims of crime and help them cope with the impact, and/or to recover from the harm experienced

APPLICATION EXCLUSIONS:

- Applications for support and services that are already covered by the Victim Care Service



*Projects that
have been
funded in the
past:*

www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk/past-funding-allocations

YOUTH DIVERSION

Please pay particular attention to the section of this document which explains a 'trauma informed approach'. This can be found at the beginning of this document under 'information to consider before you apply'.

This 'Youth Diversion' section relates to young people up to the age of 25 years who are at risk of committing offences or who commit offences but who are not entrenched within the Youth Justice or Criminal Justice System (please see the Reducing Re-Offending section for young people up to the age of 25 involved in more frequent offending).

Support should be tailored to the needs of each young person and seek to reduce their risk of offending, harm and vulnerability, empowering them to positively thrive and achieve better life outcomes. Examples could include developing positive life skills, building resilience, building social capital, improving 'attitudes, thinking and behaviour', conflict resolution, increasing opportunities for education, employment and training, promoting healthy relationships and emotional coaching. All support should take a strength based and trauma informed approach.

Violence Reduction Unit (VRU)

Hampshire was identified as being in the top 18 areas across the country to be most affected by serious violence. In 2019, the Police and Crime Commissioner set up a Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) on behalf of the Home Office. The purpose of the VRU is to work together with young people, communities, businesses and a wide network of partners to prevent and tackle serious violence. VRU activity supports a multi-agency, 'public health' approach to preventing and tackling serious violence with much focus on early intervention and prevention, tackling the root causes of violence and preventing young people (predominantly those aged 25 years and under) from getting involved in crime in the first place. Knife crime has a significant impact on individuals, families, communities and society. Many lives are affected by trauma as well as physical and psychological injuries, including the loss of life.

APPLICATIONS WELCOMED:

- Projects which prevent escalation into crime at an early stage and help change the destination for young people at risk. This includes working with secondary schools and Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) (year groups 7, 8 and 9). This is particularly welcomed in Eastleigh
- Support for young people at risk of harm who are not in fulltime education, including those on reduced hours. Projects should aim to prevent young people becoming NEET, strengthen protective factors and reduce risk.
- Detached youth work targeted at supporting vulnerable young people. Support should be easy to reach and access, and be offered on a one to one and group basis
- Whole family support, promoting contextual safeguarding, for young people affected by the trauma of ACEs who are at risk of offending or who have committed offences but who are not fully entrenched in the Youth Justice or Criminal Justice system. Support should help young people identify their goals and steps to achieve them, provide a consistent, positive role model and stabilise the family environment, building protective barriers and reducing risk
- Speech and Language support to tackle underlying challenges often experienced by young people who commit offences including those at risk. Young people can be associated with being difficult/defiant and challenging as opposed to considering their ability to understand and communicate clearly. This is particularly welcomed in Portsmouth and Southampton

APPLICATION EXCLUSIONS:

- Applications for the purchase of CCTV equipment will not be considered as part of this grant around, unless it is being utilised in a new and innovative way

FINAL THOUGHTS

The success of this bidding round is entirely dependent on the quality and strategic necessity of the applications received. The Commissioner is asking existing and potential providers, whether they are in statutory or independent sectors, to bring as much knowledge, expertise, skills and creativity to address real issues that improve people's lives, at a time when resources are increasingly scarce.

Michael Lane, the Commissioner, said *"In my determination to keep our communities safer, I will work in partnership to deliver the best outcomes, drawing on local intelligence and a sound evidence base. I will enhance existing partnerships and build new ones to best meet the needs of victims and offenders. I am therefore looking forward to receiving your applications and encourage you all to submit exciting and innovative approaches to support my vision for a safer Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton"*.



*Read through this document **carefully**, to ensure your application has the best chance of success.*



POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER

Serving
Hampshire
Isle of Wight
Portsmouth
Southampton