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**Office of the Police
and Crime Commissioner
for Devon and Cornwall**

External Partnership Services Commissioning

Intentions Plan 2014/15-2016/17

Commissioning Intentions Plan 2014/15-2016/17

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the Government's key policy intentions behind the creation of Police and Crime Commissioners was to ensure that the funding and oversight of the many functions that collectively deliver reductions in crime and disorder was made more transparent and accountable.

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 provides the Commissioner with the powers to make a crime and disorder reduction grant to any organisation which will secure, or contribute to secure crime and disorder reduction in the police force area. In addition, the Commissioner may make any such grant subject to any conditions (including conditions as to repayment) which he believes to be appropriate.

The purpose of this document is to set out the principles and process for the allocation of funds for partnership services commissioning. Crime and the harm caused by crime cannot be solved by the police alone across Devon and Cornwall, in addition there are numerous bodies that work effectively to reduce crime, support victims, rehabilitate offenders and engage in a wide range of activities that benefit the community.

The central principle of the Commissioner's commissioning intent is that through the provision of grants he should utilise the power created by this broad alliance of organisations to further the aims set out in the Police and Crime Plan. The headline for the plan is to make our communities safer through a collective approach to tackling crime and anti-social behaviour.

The plan also sets out a number of relevant primary objectives which are:

Reducing crime and bringing offenders to justice

- Reducing crime by finding lasting solutions
- Reducing re-offending and bringing offenders to justice
- Focusing on alcohol related violence
- Protecting the most vulnerable with a focus on domestic, family and sexual abuse and better awareness and response to so called hidden crimes
- Working to better understand and respond to crimes motivated by prejudice against someone's beliefs or circumstances, such as hate and mate crime
- Improving road safety through education and enforcement
- Reducing anti-social behaviour
- Increasing the safety of the vulnerable, young and victims by protection from those posing the most serious harm
- Supporting early intervention programmes that address drug and alcohol misuse, mental health issues and young offenders

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Giving victims and witnesses a stronger voice

- Being a champion for victims and witnesses through the criminal justice system
- Supporting the criminal justice system to deliver a simpler, swifter and more transparent service
- Better aligning the help and assistance offered by the police, other agencies and the voluntary and charitable sector
- Giving victims a greater say, particularly in how offenders are dealt with through the criminal justice system and restorative justice
- Keeping victims better informed as a crime is investigated

Providing strong leadership at all levels

- Bringing partners together to work more closely
- Mitigating the impact of reducing budgets on the community
- Working together to innovate and reduce demand
- Agreeing and delivering against common priorities
- Encouraging local people to help keep their communities safe by supporting the police
- Working to solve problems within communities and keep everyone safe

In producing this document the Commissioner has fully considered the responses that were received to the consultation letter of 2 August 2013.

The Commissioner has developed a number of principles for the delivery of the above objectives. These are explained in more detail through this document but the main ones are:

Utilising existing structures where appropriate for the delivery and control of grant funding. Devon and Cornwall already has effective structures in place that have responsibilities for the reduction of crime and disorder. The Commissioner believes that these structures should prove to be the most effective means of delivery. He therefore intends to route the majority of his grant funding through Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) and Safeguarding Boards. These multi agency bodies know their localities well and are best placed to assess local need and the tactics for maximising impact.

Where possible, funding should be allocated through a well developed needs assessment. The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner has developed a matrix to allocate funding to CSPs using a number of key elements such as population, population density and crime levels. This will generate some variance from historical allocations and thus the Commissioner plans to phase in the allocations over a three year period.

All structures and organisations that receive grants should be subject to scrutiny and accountable for effective delivery. The nature of this scrutiny and accountability will vary depending on the nature of the grant and organisation but it is appropriate that any public money that is allocated is properly scrutinised to ensure that the taxpayer is receiving maximum benefit.

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The Police Partnership Fund will be abolished. The Commissioner is the legal entity that is responsible for all commissioning activity. To this end, the Commissioner has withdrawn all funds previously spent by Devon and Cornwall Police to support commissioning. These funds will return to the OPCC. The Chief Constable will retain a small seed funding budget that will enable him to continue essential operational policing requirements.

The Commissioner reserves the right to adjust priorities. This is an intentions document and the Commissioner recognises that it is important that those organisations that receive grants should be able to plan with a reasonable degree of certainty. However, the Commissioner reserves the right to adjust these principles in the face of changing external circumstances. Budgetary changes may stem from these changes. In addition, he reserves the right to reduce or withdraw funding from any grant recipient that does not deliver the performance contained within any agreed plan.

Continuing to Encourage and Support New and Innovative Ways of Reducing Crime. Whilst this document sets out the PCCs intentions for the next three years, it is not intended to stifle new and better ways of crime reduction. The PCC will wish to consider proposals for new ways of reducing crime and although financial resources are reducing there may be opportunities to re-prioritise or make further savings to provide financial support in the short term for new ideas. The PCC in return will expect all bodies for which funding is provided to demonstrate that value for money is being actively reviewed and delivered.

2. BACKGROUND

Prior to the PCC election in November 2012, the Police Authority and Devon and Cornwall Police conducted an analysis of the funding streams for the full range of partnerships across the peninsula. The exact amounts received by community safety organisations was difficult to determine mainly due to the fact that some funding was provided directly to partners by a number of central government departments and many of the local partnerships had entered into pooled budget arrangements with other local bodies who then commissioned a range of services, so describing where a particular funding stream had been spent was challenging.

However, the picture that emerged showed that Police funding and direct government grant were in many cases a very significant element of many partners' total budgets. The Government has decided that this money should now be passed to the PCC with fewer restrictions on how and where the money should be spent. It was also clear that the total budget available to fund this type of activity was 6% less in cash terms than in 2012/13.

An options appraisal exercise was conducted exploring different ways in which the PCC could approach the distribution of this funding. The PCC chose the option that maintained "least disruption" in 2013/14. It was considered important to give local partnerships sufficient time to plan for any more substantial change in arrangements and a February announcement for April implementation of any different process was

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assessed as too great a risk, operationally, reputationally and in terms of maintaining and building relationships with local partners.

Having decided that funding decisions and allocations would follow a historical pattern, it was also considered vital to improve the level of accountability of partners to the PCC and significantly improve the level of understanding in the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) around partnerships patterns of spend, the rigour of their commissioning processes and the degree to which their spending patterns were supporting the aims of the PCC's Police and Crime Plan.

In order to improve understanding a framework of reporting was developed and issued alongside allocation letters to the wide variety of partnership bodies that were in receipt of PCC funding.

3. CONSULTATION

In producing this document the Commissioner has fully considered the responses that were received to the consultation letter of 2 August 2013. The letter was sent to all Local Authority Chief Executives, Chairs of CSPs, DAATs, DV partnerships, YOT management Boards and Safeguarding Boards, the Chief Constable and the Chief Executive of the Probation Trust. There was a full response to the letter which outlined the direction and thinking around the PCC commissioning intentions. All respondents provided confidential feedback. The Main points of the responses are summarised below.

- A majority of respondents generally welcomed routing more funds through CSPs though a minority expressed concerns regarding the challenge of establishing the right matrix, questions about CSP competence and concern that it could discourage peninsula collaboration on certain topics
- The majority of respondents generally welcomed indicative funding for more than one year
- Some respondents expressed concern around existing contract commitments, especially where recent tendering has taken place (in some cases 5 year contracts)
- About half of respondents expressed concern about CSPs being subjected to any testing or the methodology of any testing. Some advocated testing and some suggested the PCC adopted their particular local model
- A majority of respondents raised questions about ensuring balance between PCC and Local priorities, though some pointed to how similar or identical their priorities were to the PCC priorities
- A majority of respondents welcomed the use of the Peninsula Strategic Assessment. Some wanted some flexibility to respond to issues "as they rise" in year
- Some wanted better PCC engagement with the "troubled families" initiative and use of intelligence gathered by those teams

4. EMERGING DEVELOPMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The criminal justice and partnership world continues to develop and transform. The Commissioner has become an active member of local criminal justice and Health and Wellbeing Boards. Whilst there is very little direct commissioning in these broader areas the Commissioner is conscious that part of his responsibility will be to consider the merits of commissioning in these business areas.

Victim Support

In January 2012, the Government published the consultation 'Getting it Right for Victims and Services'. It set out a number of proposals to provide a more coherent service for victims of crime and with the overall effect that the vast majority of decisions about what services are needed at a local level are made by PCC's. An outcome based framework, involving the movement of decision making for services to a local level is the cornerstone of the central strategic drive to improve outcomes for victims and witnesses. The Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill published on 9 May 2013 (anticipated to receive Royal Assent in Spring 2014) includes provision to expand the Police and Crime Commissioner existing powers to ensure that they 'will be able to commission the widest possible range of services , by the widest possible means' (Helen Grant MP May 2013).

In May 2013 the Victim Services for Commissioning Framework was published. Although not mandatory, it has a number of purposes, to provide clarity around outcomes for victims and establish performance monitoring so that service Commissioners are accountable to the public and service providers to Commissioners.

Subject to Parliamentary approval, the transition to locally commissioned victim support services will occur on the 1 October 2014.

The UK has opted into the EU Directive on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime (formally adopted on 4 October 2012 with a deadline for implementation of 16 November 2015.) The obligations need to be taken into account now for PCCs which intend to enter into arrangements for provision of services which will last more than a year. Commissioners should also be aware of the plans to revise the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime (Victims Code) that will give victims clearer entitlements from Criminal Justice Agencies and better tailored services to individual need.

The final allocation could be via a grant with special conditions or through a contract; however the contract period can only be guaranteed for two years. This will create some limitations on the available options but it is possible that this constraint could be mitigated through a variety of measures.

Initial estimates are that overall national budgets are to be £50m with an additional potential for £50m raised through the "victim surcharge" initiative (ie tariff paid by those found guilty of a crime). Indicative funding for Devon and Cornwall will not be published until October this year and will be confirmed in April 2014. It will be protected for 2015/16 to enable PCCs to enter into longer contracts with providers.

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We have recently been informed that the percentage allocation for Devon and Cornwall will be 2.97% of the national amount based on population. Using this information it is estimated that the likely budget will be between £800k and £1.5m for a full financial year, dependent upon the amount of central top-slicing; however for planning purposes in this document, the OPCC is presuming payment at the lower end of this range.

The delivery of services for victims of crime is a key priority and the Commissioner has made clear that the changes from the current system must be effectively and systematically implemented. To this end the PCC will approach this as a programme management task with a dedicated named senior officer managing the project and reporting to a Commissioning Board. This approach will assist in the delivery of a programme on time and on budget.

Transforming Rehabilitation – Probation Services

The government has announced its plans to outsource approximately 80% of the current functions of the Probation service and to extend statutory supervision to prisoners who have served sentences of 12 months or less. The Ministry of Justice is leading on this commissioning process but has committed to having close involvement with the PCCs and CSPs. The PCC and CSPs will need to work closely together on this if they are to ensure coherent, strong single messages. The “contract area” for commissioning in our area will be Devon, Cornwall and Dorset police areas. The OPCC will seek to co-ordinate requirements across the CSPs with a view that the contract area services are properly focused on local needs.

5. PRINCIPLES OF COMMISSIONING DELIVERY

The high level objectives of commissioning intent are set out in the Executive Summary to this document. The PCC also believes that it is sensible to establish some delivery principles for commissioning to help those organisations that are receiving or seeking grants understand how best to prepare for this process.

The main principles are:

- Wherever possible, services will be provided locally and in accordance with value for money principles, working in partnership with key strategic partners within the public sector, the private sector, and the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector
- All grants will be linked to a detailed service specification setting out the requirements which will be outcome focused. For smaller grants, where the total value is less than £25,000, the specification and outcomes may be proportionately reduced to avoid unnecessary bureaucracy
- All allocations of funding will be made on the principles of equality and fairness in compliance with current equality legislation
- Transparent and independent governance arrangements are put in place and will be embedded within contractual documentation with service providers

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- Arrangements will provide a reasonable period of certainty to support contractual commitments

6. CURRENT GRANT ALLOCATION

Establishing the full range of current and historical funding streams has been a complicated process. However, it has been important to establish a clear picture to ensure that future allocation decisions are based upon a solid intelligence platform.

PCC funds are raised by the council tax (precept) and central government grant (police fund). In addition, the PCC holds reserves that may be allocated to specific areas as part of a planned process or to meet a sudden financial requirement that cannot be accommodated in the annual budget. The use of reserves should always be limited and cannot replace mainstream funding.

Central government grant based upon amounts provided in previous years for funding such as CSP's and YOTs is now incorporated into the Police Fund and is no longer required to be spent in specified areas. The PCC will also receive specific grants for commissioned work e.g. victim support that can only be used on prescribed activities. The overall funding available for grants has reduced by 7.4%.

The Police Fund is largely utilised to provide direct policing services through the Chief Constable. The Commissioner may use elements of the Police Fund to commission other services for the purposes of reducing crime and disorder. The Commissioner has decided that the maintenance of a strong police force is essential to achieving this objective and he has given a commitment to maintaining 3,000 police officer within Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. He is therefore limiting his commissioning budget to these funds that had previously been used for these purposes.

The Commissioner has recently launched a small grants scheme. Community groups in Devon and Cornwall are to be given the chance to share in a £200,000 cash pot. The Commissioner has earmarked the cash to help small community groups whose work focuses on reducing crime and making people feel safer.

The PCC's small grant scheme (SGS) supports the pledge to put charitable and community organisations at the heart of policing which the Commissioner set out in his Police and Crime Plan.

Groups are invited to bid for grants of up to £5,000 for projects which will have a positive impact on crime prevention, safeguarding the vulnerable or community safety. The scheme has £200,000 in 2013/14 to commit in total with half that figure expected to be delivered in the first 12 months with the remainder in 2014/15.

Successful applications will be those which evidence, in the first instance, how the bid aligns with the Police and Crime Plan and, following the award, each will be expected to show how the desired outcomes have been achieved. The first tranche

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of grants to be awarded in 2013/14 which will be announced in December 2013 with the closing dates for applications on 31 October 2013.

The following table gives an indication only of the possible levels of funding available over the three years from 2014/15 to 2016/17. The Commissioner reserves the right to adjust these priorities in the face of changing external circumstances.

Table 1. Forecast of Funding Availability. All figures represent ,000s. Victim support monies based on a half year in 14/15, full year in 15/16 and half year in 16/17

Estimated funding available	2013/14 £('000s)	2014/15 £(000's)	2015/16 £(000's)	2016/17 £(000's)
Government grant funding	2,583	2,514	2,462	2,381
Small grants funding	200	0 (see note)	100	100
Sub-total	2,783	2,514	2,562	2,481
Support for victims	0	400	800	400
Total Funding	2,783	2,914	3,362	2,881

Note: The small grants figure for 2013/14 represents the commitment to spend in 2013/14 for delivery in 2014/15.

As part of the allocation strategy for 2013/14 the OPCC undertook an analysis of the funding incidence by area as shown in Table 2. This is used as a basis against which to measure change.

Table 2 Spending Allocation 2013-14

Area	Torbay £	Devon £	Cornwall £	Plymouth £	IOS £	Other £	Totals
CSP	110,218	314,126	242,420	178,569	16,987		862,320
DAAT	55,160	98,165	93,041	104,706			351,072
Positive Futures		54,224	54,224	37,396			145,844
Communities against Crime				59,009			59,009
Total Community Safety Partnerships	165,378	466,515	389,685	379,680	16,987	0	1,418,245
Safeguarding Children Boards:	10,708	14,025	19,948	14,025			58,706

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Safeguarding Adults Boards:	4,675	4,675	6,543	4,675			20,568
Domestic abuse:	16,822	37,399	23,374	23,374			100,969
Drug and Alcohol teams:	25,799	51,611	37,395	37,395			152,200
Youth Offending services:	49,017	235,842	158,820	117,820			561,499
Sub-Total	272,399	810,067	635,765	576,969	16,987	0	2,312,187
Street Pastors:						467	467
Sexual Assault Referral Centres:						200,000	200,000
Integrated Offender Management:						41,786	41,786
Contingency:						28,787	28,787
TOTAL Allocation	272,399	810,067	635,765	576,969	16,987	271,040	2,583,227
Small Grants						200,000	200,000
TOTAL Allocation	272,399	810,067	635,765	576,969	16,987	471,040	2,783,227
% Allocation*	12%	35%	27%	25%	1%		

*Relates to CSP funding only

7. THE PRINCIPLES FOR THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDING FOR 2014/15 ONWARDS

The Commissioner has agreed that where possible he will use existing structures for the delivery and control of grant funding. He therefore intends to route the majority of his grant funding through Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) and Safeguarding Boards. These multi agency bodies know their localities well and are best placed to assess local need and the tactics for maximising impact.

The role of CSPs and their funding

The PCC wishes to make greater use of the CSPs (subject to evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness) as a means of ensuring that funding decisions at the local level are undertaken with high regard to community safety and crime reduction.

CSP local plans are predicated on Strategic Needs Assessments which in turn are used at the peninsula level to create the Peninsula Strategic Assessment which also predicated the Police and Crime Plan. A shared source of planning and priority setting is therefore held between PCC and CSPs.

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The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 specifically requires the CSP's and the PCC to have due regard to each other's priorities. However, the Commissioner would expect a greater regard to be paid to his priorities given the funding prominence that he will provide. He reserves the right to reduce future funding if these priorities are not fully reflected in CSP planning and delivery.

The Commissioner has decided to also route through the CSPs the funding that was previously directed to DAATs and Domestic Violence units. The allocation of this wider funding to CSPs will increase their flexibility to effectively tackle the full range of crime and disorder issues.

The PCC is keen to facilitate and encourage "joined up" partnership work at the local level. By grouping CSP, DAAT and DV funding into a single area allocation and using the CSPs as the vehicle, the joined up approach should be enhanced. Where appropriate, the PCC will also encourage collaboration across CSP boundaries to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

However, in return for a significant level of autonomy the OPCC will require CSPs to participate in an evaluation process commencing with a self-assessment. This process will assess key effectiveness issues including participation, planning, role of VCS organisations, intelligence gathering, providing information to the public about their work, etc.

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner has developed a matrix to allocate funding to CSPs using a number of key elements such as population, population density and crime levels. This will generate some variance from historical allocations and thus the Commissioner plans to phase in the allocations over a three year period.

YOTs and Safeguarding Boards

The Commissioner has decided to directly fund the local Safeguarding Boards (adult and children) and the Youth Offending Teams. The reason for doing this is that the Commissioner wishes to retain a greater element of direct influence on the delivery of these bodies. He is also represented on the governance bodies of each of these boards and will have a direct place in the governance and scrutiny of their work. A substantial grant in excess of £500,000 across the force area is being allocated to YOTs. The Commissioner will require this to be justified by the submission of detailed plans and delivery strategies that will be subject to formal accountability of efficiency and effectiveness processes by the PCCs Commissioning Board.

It is intended to maintain historical funding proportions for YOTs and Safeguarding Boards. This is because there is not a developed understanding to provide a local challenge to previously applied national formulas. The OPCC will keep these proportions under review and reserves the right to adjust funding based on performance and alignment to Commissioner plans.

Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs)

Sexual Assault and Referral Centres (SARCs) are multi-disciplinary centres staffed by health, police and other professionals. They play a vital part in responding to sexual violence and their development has marked a step change improvement in the way these events are handled in terms of:

- health and emotional support to victims;
- forensic evidence gathering; and
- the prosecution of offenders.

They play a central and critical part in contributing to all partner's strategies around domestic and sexual abuse and safeguarding in general.

The three centres are run by three different providers which are a mix of voluntary and statutory bodies. The main funding bodies are NHS and Police with some input from some Local Authorities.

The PCC believes that the effective provision of services for victims of sexual crime is a priority, he therefore intends to continue direct funding of these three centres. However, as with YOTs SARCs will be required to account for their efficiency and effectiveness directly to the PCC.

8. THE EVIDENCE-BASED APPROACH TO CSP FUNDING

The OPCC has designed an assessment formula for the allocation of funds across Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. It is accepted that a number of models for allocation could be considered based on population or relative crime rates for example, however each model considered had significant drawbacks including a failure to link to delivery against the Police & Crime Plan, administrative costs, potential for perverse incentives and a failure to consider relative costs of service delivery. In developing an evidence-based approach to funding allocation a number of key concerns emerge regarding allocations. In order to address these concerns, they should:

- Be directly linked to delivery against the Police and Crime Plan objectives
- Minimise the potential for perverse incentive associated with a directly crime linked allocation model.
- Relate to the evidence about the relative risk that each issue in the Police and Crime Plan represents in each geographic area.
- Reflect the potential for each issue to affect each geographic area.
- Reflect the higher potential cost of service delivery in rural areas.
- Provide potential to adjust funding allocations to support evidence-based strategic priorities

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The CSP Funding Allocation Model

The CSP funding allocation model is comprised of two elements; a risk based element that describes the risk that each issue represents and a demographic element that describes the potential for each issue to affect the population of each CSP.

For each objective in the Police and Crime Plan the risk score relating to relevant crime and disorder issues from the Strategic Threat and Risk Assessment Matrices for each CSP was applied. These matrices underpin the Peninsula Strategic Assessment, which in turn informs the development of the Police & Crime Plan. The risk score is calculated by multiplying the impact score for each issue by the probability score. In effect the impact score determines which Police & Crime Plan objectives pose the greatest risk while the probability score differentiates between the risk posed by each issue in each CSP.

For each objective in the Police and Crime Plan relevant demographic data was identified, for example relevant populations (elderly, young people, household numbers), length of roads, disability living allowances claimants. In addition demographic data associated with increased crime risk (indices of deprivation) were included.

These two elements were combined by straightforward multiplication and the total for each CSP was used to determine a proportionate funding allocation.

Recognising that service delivery is more expensive in rural areas than in more urban areas a further adjustment made based on the number of lower super output areas in each CSP categorised as falling within the two most rural classifications on the Office for National Statistics Rural/Urban Classification for England and Wales.¹

The following table shows the total available for indicative allocation year on year.

Table 3 Projected funding available analysed by recipient

	Total Funding Available £	Small Grants Fund £	SARCs £	Youth Offending Teams £	Local Safeguarding Children Boards £	Local Safeguarding Adults Boards £	Total Available for Allocation £*
2013/2014	2,783,227	200,000	200000	561,499	58,706	20,568	1,742,247
2014/2015	2,531,095	0	200000	549,264	57,427	20,120	1,704,284
2015/2016	2,582,878	100,000	200000	537,903	56,239	19,704	1,669,032
2016/2017	2,507,771	100,000	200000	520,206	54,389	19,055	1,614,121

¹ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/area-classifications/rural-urban-definition-and-la/rural-urban-definition-england-and-wales-/index.html>

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NB: Small grant funding is Nil in 2014/15 because of the commitments from 2013/14. Total funding available reduces in line with expected central government grant reductions.

Applying the new model to the data suggests the following overall indicative allocation:

Table 4 Applied Model to 2013/14 Data

2013/2014	Torbay £	Devon £	Cornwall £	Plymouth £	IoS £	Total £
Current allocation CSPs	165,378	466,515	389,685	379,680	16,987	1,418,245
Current allocation others	107,021	343,552	246,080	197,289	0	893,942
Total current allocation	272,399	810,067	635,765	576,969	16,987	2,312,187
% of total allocation	12%	35%	27%	25%	1%	100%
Proposed indicative allocation CSPs	£226,492	£574,942	£487,829	£435,562	£17,422	1,742,247
Proposed % of total allocation	13%	33%	28%	25%	1%	100%
Change in total allocation %	1%	-2%	1%	0%	0%	0%

In comparison to previous models this model slightly favours Torbay and Cornwall with less allocated to Devon whilst leaving the percentage allocation for Plymouth and the Isles of Scilly minimally affected.

The Commissioner will require each CSP to be evaluated to ensure their delivery capacity. This and others assessments could also be used to weight future allocations. In short, the Commissioner will reduce future funding for those CSPs that cannot demonstrate outcomes linked to his priorities. He will consider increasing allocations for those that clearly demonstrate success and alignment.

9. TRANSITION ARRANGEMENTS

The money available for grants will reduce by 7.4%. The changes in grant for individual CSPs is in the range of a small increase of 0.4% for Torbay to a reduction of 12.6% for Devon. The Commissioner recognises that to enable partnerships to plan for these reductions it is important to phase in the changes.

Table 5. Amount of funding and percentage allocated to each CSP by year

	Torbay	Devon	Cornwall	Plymouth	IoS	Total
2013/2014	£209,070	£609,786	£470,407	£435,562	£17,422	£1,742,247
2014/2015	£209,514	£583,456	£468,199	£426,071	£17,043	£1,704,284

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Year on year change	0.2%	-4.3%	-0.5%	-2.2%	-2.2%	-2.2%
2015/2016	£209,974	£557,781	£467,329	£417,258	£16,690	£1,669,032
Percentage	0.2%	-4.4%	-0.2%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-2.1%
2016/2017	£209,836	£532,660	£451,954	£403,530	£16,141	£1,614,121
Percentage	-0.1%	-4.5%	-3.3%	-3.3%	-3.3%	-3.3%
Total change	0.4%	-12.6%	-3.9%	-7.4%	-7.4%	-7.4%

10. COMMISSIONING PROCESS

For 2014/15, the PCC wishes to develop a process whereby CSPs will be asked to make recommendations to the OPCC about funded activity against more clearly established PCC outcomes and priorities than was the case for 2013/14, effectively developing a funding and activity programme more related to the PCC Plan alongside individual CSP priorities.

A separate paper is currently under development which outlines the process for CSPs to access the funding contained in this paper against the PCCs priorities along with the associated method of performance reporting and measurement.

- Announcement of commissioning intentions at CSP Chairs meeting on 18 September 2013 including the intention to commission some efficiency and effectiveness of the CSPs given
 - The CSPs will receive more than currently and
 - Most of the commissioning budget will be channelled through the CSPs
- The intention is to raise the profile, influence and significance of the CSPs at local level in order to ensure community safety is at the heart of local strategic planning. The PCC in turn is accountable to the Police and Crime Panel for performance and this needs to be evidence based
- A self assessment led process will be undertaken by an externally contracted body with CSPs required to submit evidence against a series of questions (September to end of October 2013)
- Upon receipt and analysis, any concerns will be followed up with visits (November 2013)
- Allocations will be made and CSPs will be required to submit spending plans to PCC (early December 2013). Any CSP where the evaluation has identified areas of concern needs to submit an improvement plan alongside their spending plan
- Spending plans will be examined and reviewed where necessary with the OPCC – December 2013
- Commissioning Board meeting early January 2014

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- For the YOTs and safeguarding boards the funding spending plans will also be required along with suitable performance monitoring information

11. COMMISSIONING INTENTIONS PLANS 2014/15 TO 2016/17

Following from the analysis contained in this report the PCCs intention for service commissioning including transition arrangements are proposed in the following table:

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Table 6. Estimated future funding allocations.

Commissioning Area	Method	Amount 14/15 £ 000	Amount 15/16 £000	Amount 16/17 £000
Community Safety Partnerships:	Direct payment to CSPs subject to submission of self assessment and any required improvement plan [This will be themed by year in the next version of this report once plan priorities are agreed].			
Torbay		210	210	210
Devon		583	558	533
Cornwall		468	467	452
Plymouth		426	417	403
Isles of Scilly		17	17	16
Sub Total			1704	1669
SARCS	Direct payment	200	200	200
YOTS*	Direct payment to YOTS based upon performance returns and competency assessment	549	538	520
LSCB*	Direct payment to Safeguarding Boards based upon performance returns and competency assessment	58	56	54
LSAB*	Direct payment to Safeguarding Boards based upon performance returns and competency assessment	20	20	19
Small Grants	These will be administered as part of the small grants fund. In accordance with the rules developed and the funding provided. Grants in 2014/15 are expected to be funded from commitments made in 2013/14.	0	100	100
Sub Total		2531	2583	2507
Support for Victims	Commissioning process determined by MOJ in separate project	400	800	400
Total Allocation		2931	3383	2907

12. GOVERNANCE - THE COMMISSIONING BOARD

The PCC is charged with ensuring that the funds for which he is responsible are used in a way which provides value for money and that any allocations of funding are distributed on a transparent and justifiable basis. In addition, the PCC is also accountable to the Police and Crime Panel.

In order to provide a body with independent advisory capacity to the PCC a Commissioning Board has been set up. The purpose of The PCC Commissioning Board is to ensure that the resources available to the PCC for commissioning are achieving best outcomes as measured against the Police and Crime Plan aims. It will govern the use of those resources to ensure best value, where they are deployed and specify what reporting mechanisms will be used to measure overall success. In addition it will advise upon the overall commissioning intentions, the way in which the processes and funding operate and the rationale for allocating and funding small grants

The board will scrutinise all applications made for funding to ensure that that the criteria set is complied with and that there is adequate reporting criteria set to enable progress monitoring to occur during the year

Specifically the commissioning board will

- Advise on the Commissioning Intentions Plan
- Advise on the commissioning processes
- Oversee and monitor progress on the Commissioning Plan
- propose investment decisions for 2014/15 and beyond
- Provide Governance of the Victim Commissioning Programme and Small Grant scheme
- Consider and advise on all new proposals and implications for commissioning