

SURREY POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Surrey Police & Crime Commissioner's Precept Setting Proposal for the Financial Year 2020/21

7th February 2020

1). LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

Under Schedule 5 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and the Police and Crime Panel (Precepts and Chief Constable Appointments) Regulations 2012, as Police & Crime Commissioner, normally I would notify the Police & Crime Panel by 1st February of the precept that I proposed to issue under section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992. Unfortunately because of the holding of a General Election on the 12th December 2019, the 2020-21 Police Finance Settlement (including the police precept capping limits) was not issued until a month later than usual on 22nd January by the Policing Minister, Kit Malthouse, I was not able to notify the Panel of my precept proposal until the 4th February.

Under the legalisation the Police & Crime Panel must review the proposed precept and make a report to me on the proposal by 8th February. The report may agree with my proposals, or include recommendations on a different precept proposal, or the Panel may decide to veto the proposal if at least two thirds of Panel members vote in favour of making that decision.

If the Panel does not use its veto and I have published my response to the Panel's report, I can then issue the precept notice, which may either be the same as my original proposal, or a different proposal made in the Panel report, with which I am in agreement. If the Panel veto my proposal, I must advise the Panel of a revised precept by 15th February. The Panel then has to review the revised precept by 22nd February and issue a further report to me.

Again, I have to consider the Panel's recommendations and publish a response. If the Panel accepts the revised precept, I can issue it. If the Panel does not accept the revised precept, I can still issue it despite the Panel recommendations, or I can issue a different precept, taking into account the Panel recommendations, provided that if the original precept was vetoed because it was considered to be too high, the revised precept is not higher and vice versa if the original precept was vetoed for being too low.

I can only issue precept notices to the District and Borough Councils before 1st March 2020 if the Police & Crime Panel has completed its scrutiny process.

2). PRECEPT PROPOSAL

My precept recommendation for the 2020/21 financial year has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the relevant legislation and on the basis of the statement made by Kit Malthouse Minister of Policing in a written statement to the House of Commons on the 22nd January 2020 stated in relation to the precept, "*We also propose*

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enabling PCCs to raise further funding through precept flexibility, subject to confirmation at the final Local Government Finance Settlement. We propose to empower PCCs to increase their Band D precept by up to £10 in 2020/21 without the need to call for a local referendum, the equivalent of less than twenty pence per week. If all PCCs decide to maximise their flexibility, this would result in up to an additional £248 million of funding for local policing next year. It is for locally accountable PCCs to take decisions on local precept and explain to their electorate how this additional investment will help deliver a better police service”.

In arriving at my precept proposal, I have carefully balanced my duty of not imposing an unreasonable tax burden on Surrey residents, against the need to ensure that the Surrey Police Force has sufficient funding to help keep the Surrey public safe.

Currently the Police Service in both Surrey and nationally, as the Government has acknowledged, is experiencing challenges and increases in demand and complexity in almost every area of operational activity. Decisions regarding where we spend the resources that we raise both through the Police Precept, which is the major source of our income, and the smaller sum that we receive from the Government are difficult, as we face up to maintaining traditional activity, such as local policing, burglary, drug abuse, anti-social behaviour, but also have to move towards dealing with “hidden crimes”, which include such things as Modern Slavery, Child Sexual Exploitation and Cyber Crime.

To strike the right balance between the professional policing advice I receive as Police & Crime Commissioner and the views of the Surrey public as to what is important to them, I have recently held a series of public engagement events in all eleven Borough and District Councils in Surrey under the heading “Policing In Your Community”. This gave Surrey residents the opportunity to feedback directly to me about those things that they see as a priority for Surrey Police to tackle in the future and I picked up from these events frequently expressed concerns about burglary, road safety, unauthorised encampments and police visibility and numbers. In addition to my series of public consultations I have also commissioned the views of Surrey residents on the amount I should increase the Police Precept by in 2020/21.

As I did not know the Governments capping limits, when I launched my Police Precept Consultation on the 8th January 2020, I asked residents to comment on whether they would prefer me to increase the precept by 2% or 5%. The consultation closed on the 6th February and I will inform the Panel verbally of the final result of the consultation at its Precept Setting Meeting. However, I can report at the time of writing this report that we had received 3,005 completed responses to the survey with 2,804 giving their choice of 2% or 5% (201 respondents skipped the question). Of those that responded, 60% supported the 5% increase while 40% supported 2%. In addition, 1,641 respondents filled in the question which invited comments from the public on the policing element of the council tax or policing in Surrey in general.

Having given all the above information very serious consideration I have come to the conclusion that for Surrey Police to be able to meet the recently expressed concerns of the Surrey public and to take proper account of the professional policing advice given to me by the Chief Constable, which suggests that on current trajectory, by the end of March 2020, there will have been an 8.1% increase in emergency calls, a 5.7% rise in Notifiable Offences and a 30.1% rise in cyber related crime, I should increase the Police Precept by the maximum amount allowed of a £10 flat rate increase on last years Band D property figure of £260.57p, which gives a new Band D figure of £270.57p representing 3.84% increase on last years figure, below the 5% precept increase I consulted on and which the

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majority of respondents approved of.

The additional funding will also allow for a 2% in year pay increase for Police Officers and a 2.5% increase for Police Staff and for additional Taser Trainers to be provided to help with the wider adoption of Tasers and similar help to be provided to assist with addressing the national shortage of detectives.

In making this proposal to the Panel, I have acted in the knowledge that the Government require, under the provisions of the Localism Act, that a referendum must be held if a proposed Council Tax Precept increase exceeds the principles endorsed by Parliament. The Council Tax Principles set for 2019/20, allow Police & Crime Commissioners to increase the precept on a Band D property by the maximum flat rate increase of up to £10.

I have taken note of comments made in the Minister of Police's statement made to the House of Commons, which clearly links the maximum allowable Police Precept increase without holding a referendum, with central government grant funding to provide policing with the ability to make the investment needed to strengthen the service across the country:-

"This people's Government is determined to strengthen our police service and tackle the unacceptable levels of crime, particularly violent crime, across our country. This Government will deliver on its commitment to recruit 20,000 additional officers over the next three years to protect the public and keep our families, communities and our country safe. We have already invested in this uplift programme, providing £45 million of additional funding in 2019/20 to ensure the programme gets off the ground. The 2020/21 funding settlement gives the police the investment they need to deliver on that promise. Taking all funding from the Government and PCCs' precept raising power into account, up to an extra £1.1 billion will be available for investment in the policing system in 2020/21. This would represent an increase of 8% funding on top of 2019/20 levels and is the single biggest increase in Government investment in policing for some time."

The increased funding from the Government in respect of Police Officers that the Minister referred to of 8% is higher than that given to Surrey which is only 6.2%. However, I have agreed with the Chief Constable that a further 78 police officers will be recruited by April 2021, as Surrey's share of the first tranche of 6000 new police officer posts that forms part of the national 20,000 additional police officers announced during the General Election campaign. These 78 officers will be deployed as follows. Eight Officers to Child Exploitation Management Units. Twenty-one Officers to Divisional Special Investigation Units. Twenty-seven Officers to Divisional Proactive Teams. One Officer to the Professional Standards Department and twenty-one Officers to Contact and Deployment.

The question of what is the right level of precept is always a contentious one and is a matter that I have always carefully considered throughout my term of office. I will in future years if re-elected, as I have done this year, seek assurances from the Chief Constable that the Surrey Police revenue budget is set at a minimum level consistent with the successful and cost effective delivery of the strategic objectives set out in my Police & Crime Plan. In addition I shall annually examine with the Chief Constable, whether there is any scope for reducing either the precept itself, or the rate of precept increase that has to be imposed, thereby ensuring that Surrey taxpayers pay no more than is absolutely necessary to provide effective policing at an adequate level.

My precept proposal if approved will provide the funding to support the strategic objectives

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of the Police and Crime Plan and make a step change in the broader force mission of pursuing offenders, protecting the vulnerable and preventing crime and disorder, as well as supporting and enabling our Police Officers and staff to be best they can be, by building our workforce capability, by valuing our people and enhancing the employment proposition.

The table below shows the funding sources that will be available to me in 2020/21 to fund Surrey Police in its entirety should members approve the Council Precept Tax increase that I am proposing:-

Summary of Funding Sources for 2020/21:

Grants	2019/20 £m	2020/21 £m	Difference £m
Home Office Police Grant	62.6	69.5	6.9
Formula Funding	29.4	29.4	0.0
Total Core Government Grants	92.0	98.9	6.9
Localising Council Tax Support	9.2	9.2	0.0
Police Officer Pension Grant	2.0	2.0	0.0
Operation Uplift Grant Performance Grant	0.0	2.2	2.2
Total Specific Government Grants	11.2	13.4	2.2
Precept	130.5	137.0	6.5
Collection Fund Surplus	0.3	0.8	0.5
Reserves	1.1	0.0	-1.1
Total Local Funding	131.9	137.8	5.9
TOTAL BUDGET FUNDING	235.1	250.1	15.0

It should be noted that the Home Office have made “re-allocations” from the national Home Office Police Grant before funds were distributed to individual Police & Crime Commissioners. In 2019/20 the national re-allocation amounted to £1.029m, for 2020/21 the amount has been increased by 8.9% to £1.121m. These top sliced amounts fund such activities as national Police IT projects, Police Special Grant, Forensics, Counter Terrorism, Serious Violence Strategy, Police Now and financial top ups to the National Crime Agency and the Regional Organised Crime Units.

The tax base figures and collection fund positions, which are used to calculate the amount of funding that will be raised by the proposed precept increase, have been confirmed by the Borough and District Councils and both have had a positive effect on the funding position. The tax base has increased by 1.01% since last year and the Surrey Police share of the collection fund surplus amounts to £773,255.10 an increase of £492,322.65 compared with last year.

The following table provides the tax base & Collection Fund surplus by individual Borough

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and District Councils and also the amount that the proposed precept will raise if the £10 flat rate increase in the Police Precept is approved.

Authority	Tax Base	Collection Fund Surplus/Deficit	Precept
		£	£
Elmbridge	65,288.00	117,895.00	17,648,739.96
Epsom and Ewell	33,019.91	13,886.10	8,934,197.05
Guildford	57,645.42	-	15,597,121.29
Mole Valley	40,883.00	10,281.00	11,061,713.31
Reigate & Banstead	61,128.80	200,373.00	16,539,619.42
Runnymede	34,099.00	-	9,226,166.43
Spelthorne	40,085.00	81,000.00	10,845,798.45
Surrey Heath	38,525.86	202,500.00	10,423,941.94
Tandridge	38,646.10	(10,886.00)	10,456,475.28
Waverley	55,467.10	126,545.00	15,007,733.25
Woking	41,579.79	31,661.00	11,250,23.78
Total	506,307.98	773,255.10	130,543,615.73

3). THE 2020/21 REVENUE BUDGET

Although the Panel is not formally required to approve the budget or make recommendations on the allocation of the resources contained within it, I believe that it is important to provide members with this background information, as it allows members to make an informed judgement about the reasonableness of my precept proposal, which I have arrived at based on the budget that I have approved, having taken account of the Chief Constable's operational advice.

a). Main changes from last year's budget

Main Changes in the Revenue Budget from 2019/20 to 2020/21

Surrey Police	£m
Base Budget (2019/20)	235.1
Inflation	5.3
Other Unavoidable Cost Pressures	1.2
Operation Uplift	5.7
Capital Funding	1.8
Precept Enabled Investments	3.8
Estate Strategy	0.4
South East Regional Organised Crime Unit	0.2
Police Now Detectives	0.5
ICT Investment	0.4
Taser Trainers	0.2
Cost of Change Savings	-3.1
Savings Plan	-1.4
Total Surrey Police Group Revenue Budget	250.1

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The table above tracks the main reasons why the Surrey Police Revenue Budget approved by me last year has increased to £250 million for 2020/2021.

In formulating the budget, **inflation** of 2% has been allowed for a pay increase of 2% for Police Officers and 2.5% for Police Staff. An increase in general inflation of 1.9% has also been allowed for non-pay budgets.

The Unavoidable Cost Pressures relate to a £900 thousand increase arising from incremental salary drift and a £200 thousand increase in the contribution that Surrey Police has to make to the National Police Air Service

The Precept Enabled Investments relate directly to the ability that an annual Band D Council Tax increase of a flat rate £10, if approved, will give me to provide further funding to Surrey Police to increase both Police Officer posts and Police Staff posts in exactly those areas that both the Chief Constable and Surrey public have identified as being in need of strengthening.

In addition to the additional posts that were funded out of last years precept increase and the additional seventy-eight posts that are being funded by the Government as part of Operation Uplift, the precept increase if approved will allow me to fund an additional 23 Police Officer posts in 2020/21, together with an additional 53.5 Police Staff posts.

The new twenty-three Police Officer posts will be deployed in a number of areas. Eight will be deployed within the High Harm Perpetrator Unit which deals with serious sex offences, domestic abuse, hate crime, child abuse and serious violent crime. Eight will be assigned to Neighbourhood Policing. Two will be deployed as Volunteer Coordinators. One will be used to strengthen the Paedophile Online Investigation Team (POLIT) and four will work on the operational frontline with police dogs.

The 53.5 Police Staff, which includes four PCSOs deployed to strengthen Neighbourhood policing, will be deployed in areas as diverse as Forensics, Domestic Abuse, Sexual Offences Investigative Training, Cyber Crime, Serious Organised Crime, the Criminal Justice Checkpoint Scheme and the Contact Centre.

Levying the maximum £10 increase allowed without holding a referendum, when taken with the uplift in Government funding will mean for Surrey in 2020/21:

- A significant increase in Police Officer numbers.
- Strengthening of the Neighbourhood policing service.
- Investing more resources to train detectives to help tackle burglary, serious organised crime and drugs
- An increased number of staff and officers working in prevention and proactivity to help prevent abuse against vulnerable people
- Having more resources to develop the work already being undertaken to help prevent crime and reduce reoffending
- Increased resources to deal with digital and online crime and to help officers maximise their use of technology in the fight against crime

I have consulted with local communities and listened to both what they had to say and to the professional advice I have received from the Chief Constable and I consider that the precept proposal I am making if approved will help to ensure that next years budget that

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the increased funding will support, takes full account of the concerns expressed by the Surrey public and gives the Chief Constable the right level of resource to maximise the operational effectiveness of Surrey Police.

b). Savings programme

Savings Plan Built Into the 2020/21 Revenue Budget

Saving Category	£mill
Specialist Crime	0.2
ICT	0.5
Police Staff Vacancy Rate	0.7
Total	1.4

Even with the proposed maximum permissible increase in the council tax precept that does not require a referendum, balancing the 2020/21 approved revenue budget requires a savings programme of £1.4 million to be achieved as shown in the table above. The major proposals for savings in 2020/21 are:

- 1) Specialist Crime has already saved a significant amount from the development of a revised operating model, which will allow Surrey Police to provide a Specialist Crime service with fewer specialist teams. This £200,000 saving represents the final saving that will accrue from implementing the revised operating model.
- 2) ICT are currently rationalising the various contracts that are in place with a variety of IT providers. The expected saving from this exercise is expected to produce a saving of £500,000.
- 3) The Police Staff Vacancy Rate will be increased by £700,000 to reflect the reality of the turn-over of police staff that means we historically do not spend the police staff budget.
- 4) Local Policing is planned to achieve savings of £0.7 million as a result of reductions in the unsocial hours allowance, from custody savings and a reduction in the number of Community Safety Sergeants.
- 5) Support Functions (People Services, IT, Commercial & Finance Services, Corporate Services) will collectively save £0.7 million from implementing a range of cost saving initiatives.

The allocation of revenue budgets is detailed by functional unit at appendix A and by cost type at appendix B. The detailed changes in the revenue budget from 2019/20 are shown at appendix C.

4). THE 2020/21 CAPITAL BUDGET

The Capital Budget can be funded from government grants, capital receipts, revenue contributions to capital and borrowing. Because capital schemes are managed over a longer period than one year, the capital budget for 2020/21 is set out within the context of a five year planning period, which governs the overall management of the capital programme and influences the construction of each individual year's capital budget.

The 2020/21 column in Appendix D, outlines the proposed capital budget for next year with totals given for each of the areas in which capital investments will be made. The Estate Strategy line includes the estimated spend on Building the Future project which provides for the development of a new state of the art Surrey Police Headquarters. The sources of funding for the proposed capital programme including the borrowing requirement for "Building the Future" are shown in the second table in Appendix D.

5).RESERVES

My general reserves strategy is to maintain a General Reserve at 3% of the gross revenue budget. It is estimated that the forecast level of general reserves at 1st April 2020 will amount to the target level of 3%. In addition there are specific reserves in place to meet known risks and capital commitments, which it is estimated will be at 1st April 2020, OPCC Operational Reserve £0.5 million (subject to spending proposals to be finalised), Estate Strategy Reserve £3.1 million, Cost of Change Reserve £0.9 million, Insurance Reserve £3.9 million and the Police Pension Reserve £1.7 million.

6). MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN

The medium term financial plan which looks ahead over the next five years in terms of the expected income flows and the expected expenditure which Surrey Police will be subject to is reviewed regularly. The key financial risks that Surrey will face in the future and that need to be taken account of are:

- 1) There is a particular risk that the provision for inflation may not be adequate, as uncertainty around trade negotiations following Brexit and a falling pound may see general inflation increase above the 2% level as the year progresses and national pay award maybe higher than expected. This uncertainty represents a significant risk in the ability of Surrey Police to manage the budgetary position during 2020/21, with additional potential risk around disruption in supply chains and police powers and services dependent on EU co-operation, which may also increase policing costs.
- 2) That even with the achievement of the £1.4 million 2020/21 savings targets, Surrey Police will still need to find additional savings or sources of income amounting to circa £1 million, in order to meet the statutory duty of maintaining a balanced budget over the three years that follow 2020/21.
- 3) That the review of the national funding arrangements for policing, that the Government has said will be carried out as part of the next Comprehensive Spending Review, could result in a significant reduction in the financial resources currently being allocated to

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Surrey Police.

7). SECTION 25 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2003

Under section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003, my Chief Finance Officer is required to report on the robustness of the estimates made for the purpose of the budget and precept calculations. I can report that my Chief Finance Officer has given me an assurance that the estimates used are robust as they are based on the methodology used successfully in previous years when budgets have not been significantly exceeded.

In addition, under section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003, the Chief Finance Officer has to report on the adequacy of the financial reserves, taking account of such factors as the track record in budget and financial management and the adequate arrangement of insurance provisions to meet unplanned expenditure. I can report that my Chief Finance Officer has assured me that the balance held in reserves can be considered to be adequate given the longer term financial uncertainties that Surrey Police faces.

8).RECOMMENDATION

That the Police & Crime Panel agrees the proposed Surrey Police Council Tax Precept of £270.57p for a Band D Property for the financial year 2020/21.

David Munro

Surrey Police & Crime Commissioner

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Appendix A

REVENUE BUDGET 2020/21

	2019/20 £m	2020/21 £m	Variation £m %	
Office Of Police & Crime Commissioner	2.1	2.1	0.0	0%
Police Force				
North Division	23.8	24.6	0.8	3%
East Division	26.9	27.6	0.7	3%
West Division	29.4	30.3	0.9	3%
Specialist Crime	24.6	25.4	0.9	3%
Operations	17.4	18.2	0.9	5%
Public Protection	11.1	11.5	0.4	3%
Contact & Deployment	17.2	17.6	0.4	2%
Criminal Justice	11.1	11.4	0.3	3%
sub total	161.4	166.6	5.2	3%
Chief Officers	1.3	1.1	(0.2)	(13%)
DCC	1.1	0.8	(0.3)	(25%)
PSD	2.6	2.7	0.1	3%
Corporate Communications	1.3	1.4	0.0	2%
Service Quality	2.4	2.4	0.1	2%
Change Programme	3.3	3.4	0.1	2%
sub total	12.0	11.8	(0.2)	(2%)
ICT	15.1	15.4	0.2	2%
Finance & Services	17.1	18.0	1.0	6%
People Services	13.3	11.4	(1.9)	(14%)
Operation Uplift	0.0	5.7	5.7	0%
Precept Uplift	0.0	3.8	3.8	0%
Corporate	14.2	15.4	1.2	8%
sub total	59.7	69.6	9.9	17%
Sub-Total Force	233.1	248.0	14.9	6%
GROSS BUDGET	235.1	250.0	14.9	6%
Grants				
Home Office Police Grant	(62.6)	(69.5)	(6.9)	11%
Formula Funding	(29.4)	(29.4)	0.0	0%
Legacy Council Tax Grant	(2.5)	(2.5)	0.0	0%
Council Tax Support Grant	(6.8)	(6.8)	0.0	0%
Police Officer Pension Grant	(2.0)	(2.0)	0.0	0%
Operation Uplift Performance Grant	0.0	(2.2)	(2.2)	0%
Total Grants	(103.2)	(112.2)	(9.1)	9%
Use of Reserves	(1.1)	0.0	1.1	
Collection Fund Surplus	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.5)	
NET PRECEPT REQUIREMENT	130.5	137.0	6.5	5%

* where figures are rounded to 1 decimal place they may not cast correctly

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Appendix B

REVENUE BUDGET 2020/21

	2019/20	2020/21	Variation	
	£m	£m	£m	%
EMPLOYEE COSTS				
Police Officer Sals/Pension/NI/Allowances	114.4	122.5	8.2	7%
Police Staff Sals/Pension/NI/Allowances	71.5	73.5	2.0	3%
Training & Other Employment Cost	6.8	8.1	1.3	20%
Sub - Total	192.7	204.2	11.6	6%
PREMISES RELATED COSTS	10.3	11.0	0.7	6%
TRANSPORT & TRAVEL COSTS	5.1	5.3	0.1	3%
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	37.8	40.8	3.0	8%
INCOME	(10.7)	(11.3)	(0.5)	5%
GROSS BUDGET	235.1	250.0	14.9	6%
Grants				
Home Office Police Grant	(62.6)	(69.5)	(6.9)	11%
Formula Funding	(29.4)	(29.4)	0.0	0%
Localising Council Tax Support	(2.5)	(2.5)	0.0	0%
Council Tax Support Grant	(6.8)	(6.8)	0.0	0%
Police Officer Pension Grant	(2.0)	(2.0)	0.0	0%
Operation Uplift Performance Grant	0.0	(2.2)	(2.2)	0%
Total Grants	(103.2)	(112.2)	(9.1)	9%
Use of Reserves	(1.1)	0.0	1.1	
Collection Fund Surplus	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.5)	
NET PRECEPT REQUIREMENT	130.5	137.0	6.3	5%

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REVENUE BUDGET 2020/21

	2019/20	2020/21	Variation	
	£m	£m	£m	%
EMPLOYEE COSTS				
Police Officer Sals/Pension/NI/Allowances	114.4	122.5	8.2	7%
Police Staff Sals/Pension/NI/Allowances	71.5	73.5	2.0	3%
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Sub - Total	192.7	204.2	11.6	6%
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SUPPLIES & SERVICES	37.8	40.8	3.0	8%
INCOME	(10.7)	(11.3)	(0.5)	5%
GROSS BUDGET	235.1	250.0	14.9	6%
Grants				
Home Office Police Grant	(62.6)	(69.5)	(6.9)	11%
Formula Funding	(29.4)	(29.4)	0.0	0%
Localising Council Tax Support	(2.5)	(2.5)	0.0	0%
Council Tax Support Grant	(6.8)	(6.8)	0.0	0%
Police Officer Pension Grant	(2.0)	(2.0)	0.0	0%
Operation Uplift Performance Grant	0.0	(2.2)	(2.2)	0%
Total Grants	(103.2)	(112.2)	(9.1)	9%
Use of Reserves	(1.1)	0.0	1.1	
Collection Fund Surplus	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.5)	
NET PRECEPT REQUIREMENT	130.5	137.0	6.3	5%

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Appendix D

Capital Programme Summary	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
DESCRIPTION	2019/20 (including c/fwd)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
ICT Renewals	3.3	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
ICT New Schemes	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Business Led IT Projects	3.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	-
Fleet Replacement and Equipment	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.7
Estate Strategy	5.0	2.5	4.4	17.7	24.9
Equipment	0.9	0.0	-	-	-
Total	17.7	10.5	9.7	23.4	30.6

Capital Programme Funding	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
DESCRIPTION	2019/20 (including c/fwd)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Capital Income Surplus brought forward	-	-	-	-	-
Central Government Grant Received in-year	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other Capital Receipts	0.9	4.5	1.0	0.3	0.9
Estate Strategy Receipts	-	-	2.5	-	5.0
Estate Strategy Borrowing	2.2	-	-	17.7	24.9
Other Borrowing	7.5	1.5	-	-	-
Revenue Contributions Received in-year	5.9	4.2	5.2	6.2	7.2
Other External Grants / Conts Received in-year	0.5	-	-	-	-
Resources Carry Forward	0.5	0.1	0.7	(1.0)	(7.5)
Total Funding Applied	17.7	10.5	9.7	23.4	30.6