



Cumbria Office of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner

Public Accountability Conference 13 February 2025 Agenda Item 08b

Title: Capital Programme 2025/26 & Beyond

Report of the Constabulary Chief Finance Officer and PFCC Chief Finance Officer

Originating Officers: Lorraine Holme, Group Accountant; Sarah Walker, Financial Services Manager

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1. The purpose of this report is to provide information on the proposed capital programme for 2025/26 and beyond, both in terms of capital expenditure projections and the financing available to fund such expenditure. The capital programme is developed in consultation with the Constabulary who are the primary user of the capital assets under the ownership of the Commissioner.

2. Recommendations

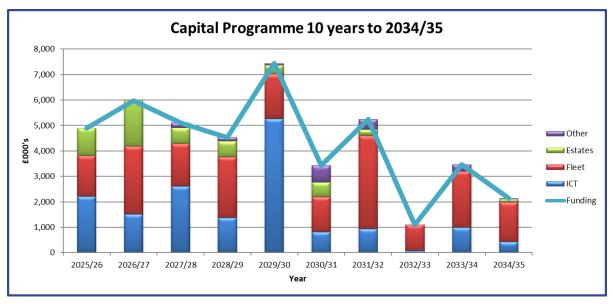
- 2.1. The Commissioner is asked to note the proposed capital strategy for 2025/26 and beyond as part of the overall budget process for 2025/26.
- 2.2. At the next Executive Board Police meeting The Commissioner is asked to approve the status of capital projects as detailed in appendices 2 to 5.

3. Capital Funding and Expenditure

- 3.1. Local Authorities (including the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner) determine their own programmes for capital investment in non-current (fixed) assets that are essential to the delivery of quality public services. The Commissioner is required by regulation to have regard to The Prudential Code when carrying out his duties in England and Wales under part 1 of the Local Government Act 2003. The Prudential Code establishes a framework to support local strategic planning, local asset management planning and proper option appraisal. The objectives of the Prudential Code are to ensure: "within a clear framework, that the capital investment plans of local authorities are **affordable**, **prudent and sustainable**". The test applied to meet these requirements states that all schemes, within the 5-year medium term capital programme, are only approved on the basis that they are fully funded either through capital grants, capital reserves, capital receipts, revenue contributions or planned borrowing.
- 3.2. There are three main recurring elements to the Commissioner's capital programme namely: Fleet Schemes, Estates Schemes and DDaT (Digital Data & Technology) Schemes. In addition to these, there are currently a small number of "other schemes" which do not fall into the broad headings above and include the replacement of firearms equipment, such as tasers and CCTV equipment.
- 3.3. The profile of capital expenditure fluctuates annually. Across the current ten-year programme, annual average expenditure typically comprises £1.991m to replace fleet vehicles and around £1.623m for replacement of DDaT systems and equipment. DDAT Expenditure reflects the Constabulary Strategy to invest in digital technology. The profile of Estates schemes is 'lumpier', with peaks of expenditure when major buildings are replaced.
- 3.4. The table below provides a high-level summary of the proposed capital programme and associated capital financing over the five-year timeframe of the medium-term financial forecast (2025/26 to 2029/30).

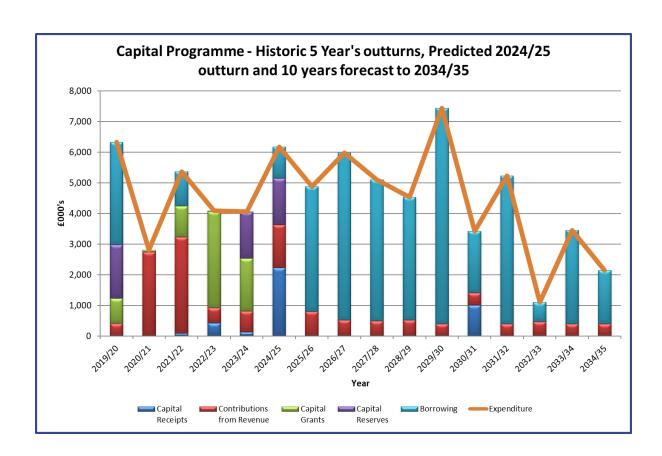
Capital Expenditure	Yr 0 2024/25 £m	Yr 1 2025/26 £m	Yr 2 2026/27 £m	Yr 3 2027/28 £m	Yr 4 2028/29 £m	Yr 5 2029/30 £m	Yr 1-5 Total £m
DDaT Schemes	3.865	2.205	1.509	2.609	1.381	5.266	12.970
Fleet Schemes	1.537	1.600	2.664	1.673	2.385	1.757	10.079
Estates Schemes	0.601	1.080	1.799	0.620	0.616	0.345	4.460
Other Schemes	0.172	0.000	0.000	0.200	0.150	0.072	0.422
Total Capital Expenditure	6.175	4.885	5.972	5.102	4.532	7.440	27.931
Capital Financing	Yr 0 2024/25	Yr 1 2025/26	Yr 2 2026/27	Yr 3 2027/28	Yr 4 2028/29	Yr 5 2029/30	Yr 1-5 Total
	£m						
Capital Receipts	(2.231)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Revenue Contributions	(0.590)	(0.402)	(0.400)	(0.487)	(0.501)	(0.400)	(2.190)
Revenue Reserves - DRC	(0.808)	(0.397)	(0.125)	0.000	(0.025)	0.000	(0.547)
Capital Reserves	(1.519)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Borrowing	(1.027)	(4.086)	(5.447)	(4.615)	(4.006)	(7.040)	(25.194)
Total Capital Financing	(6.175)	(4.885)	(5.972)	(5.102)	(4.532)	(7.440)	(27.931)

3.5. The diagram below shows the composition of the capital programme over 10 years. The large block of Estates work in 2026/27 relates to the purchase and modernisation of the deployment centre in West Cumbria at the end of the current PFI contract. The large increase in DDaT expenditure in 2029/30 includes £3.500m for the replacement to the current airwave radios with a new national Emergency Services network (ESN), this scheme has previously been delayed. The increase in the fleet budget for 2031/32 incorporates a year whereby the rolling program for replacement vehicles every 4 years & 5 years are due within the same year, resulting in a year with more vehicle purchases.



- 3.6. Historically, the capital programme has been financed through a combination of capital grants, capital receipts, capital reserves, borrowing and contributions from the revenue budget.
 - Reserves are earmarked to specific projects and the timing of their use is matched to the expenditure. Reserves are largely exhausted by 2026/27.
 - In addition, the Government's grant settlements over recent years had successively reduced the amount of capital grant to the point where it was removed altogether in 2022/23. All of the grants were used to fund capital expenditure in 2023/24 leaving no capital grants to apply to any future years.
 - A similar situation has arisen with the 'unapplied capital receipts' reserve. An historic programme of estate rationalisation has resulted in sale receipts being received but not always used to fund expenditure in the same financial year. Some of these receipts have been reserved and the programme presented here shows that £2.231m will be used in 2024/25, depleting the reserve. Following this there are expected to be no new capital receipts with the medium term.
- 3.7. As a result of the reducing funding sources described above, the choices for future financing of the capital programme are largely limited to contributions from the revenue budget or borrowing. In the past borrowing has been confined to long life assets such as Estates and as a result the capital programme has become increasingly reliant on contributions from the revenue budget to finance capital expenditure. Historically, the annual contribution from the revenue budget was set at £1.200m but from 2017 the revenue contribution has steadily increased in each budget setting round to a level of £3.560m.
- 3.8. In the previous capital programme, as a result of the current inflationary pressure on the revenue budget, the decision was taken to reduce revenue contributions in both 2022/23 and 2023/24 by £3.000m p.a. and to replace this with borrowing as a means of balancing the revenue budget in the short term. As a result of some reprofiling there has been no need to undertake any of this borrowing to date however from 2024/25 borrowing against DDaT and Fleet assets will become necessary. As a result of continued inflationary pressures, contract price increases, reduced government grants the core revenue contribution has been reduced to £0.400m p.a. with borrowing being used to balance the capital funding.

- 3.9. A summary of the 10-year capital programme is provided for information at **Appendix 1**. The appendix shows that the capital programme is fully funded over the medium-term five-year period and the longer 10-year period. This has been achieved by assumed borrowing of £37.474m over the 10-year MTFF. The estimates for 5-10 years are built on a number of assumptions, which, particularly in rapidly changing sectors such as DDaT, are difficult to accurately predict. This means that project costs in the later years of the capital programme become increasingly indicative and should be treated with caution.
- 3.10. The chart below illustrates capital expenditure and funding over a historic five-year period and forecast for ten-year period which illustrates how the capital programme will become almost entirely dependent upon borrowing in the future with a small amount of revenue funding.



3.11. **DDaT Schemes**

The DDaT Capital Programme primarily provides for the cyclical replacement and improvement of the full range of DDaT equipment, hardware and application software to meet the strategic and operational needs of the Constabulary. However, over the period of the medium term financial forecast it also supports the Constabulary strategy to invest in technology to modernise the police service that is delivered to our communities.

The DDaT capital programme supports the delivery of the Constabulary's Digital Strategy.

The DDaT Capital Programme also makes provision for a large number of national DDaT programmes, which include changes of major strategic importance, in particular, the programme to replace the Police Radio System (Airwave) with an Emergency Services Network (ESN). The ESN scheme was previously included in the capital programme at an estimated cost of £9.605m over 10 years. The scheme has been consistently postponed, due to national delays on the project. Benchmarking has been carried out with similar forces to understand their ESN strategies, and on this basis the budget has been reduced to £3.402m, commencing in 2029/30. Details of requirements are still emerging, and it won't be clear as to the financial commitment needed locally until the Home Office release further information and devices are developed.

The pandemic has provided the Constabulary with an opportunity to assess the current agile working and look at how this will affect future working arrangements. This will help determine the DDaT infrastructure that is needed to support a more agile future. The infrastructure is currently a consolidation of server hardware in an on-site data center. The desire is to move away from this expensive hardware and towards cloud storage. This work has begun and a budget of £5.416m is included in the programme to continue the infrastructure improvements over the 10-year strategy.

The DDaT programme also covers local and mandated national police systems such as the main crime and intelligence system, command and control, forensics management, prisoner information systems, case and custody, including digital files for sharing with criminal justice

partners and the police national data base that supports the sharing of information between forces.

Work is continuing in partnership with Mark 43 to replace the record management system, allowing the Constabulary to keep ahead of the evolving complexities of policing technologies and join all information in one place. Work is progressing well and the project is now going live in three phases. Phase 1 is planned to go live in March 2025 & phase 2 by March 2026. Phase 3 is linked to the national DCF (Digital Case File) project, this final phase will be much smaller and managed within the work stack of Business Development. The scheme has cost £300k to date with an expected spend of £1.15m by end of 2026.

Over recent years significant investment in mobile and digital ICT has been undertaken and was successful in allowing the Constabulary to work effectively from home during the pandemic. The capital strategy presented provides £7.467m over 10 years to provide a Modern Workplace, and the subsequent replacement of existing mobile devices as they reach end of life. Budgets for hardware also provide for the costs of all the different technology used to access systems, including traditional desktop computers, laptops, tablets as well as the smartphones that use application technology (police apps), but importantly provide end user access to all systems and applications.

An in-depth analysis & benchmarking exercise has been carried out during the year on the DDaT capital budget, with savings being identified. A number of planned replacements have been pushed back, and the contract for the command and control system has been reviewed rather than the original plan to replace the system and the savings realised.

If the large schemes are discounted, the programme shows that the DDaT capital programme presented remains broadly flat over the 10 years at an average of £1.623m per annum. This provides for the cyclical replacement and improvement of the full range of DDaT services: the networks and security and that ensures information can be moved securely between the different systems and device end points through which it is entered, processed and stored.

Appendix 2 provides a high-level analysis of the DDaT capital programme.

3.12. Fleet Schemes

The Constabulary fleet replacement programme consists of 321 vehicles. The capital programme provides for the replacement and kit out of these vehicles on a periodic basis at the end of their useful life. The fleet schemes are supported by the fleet strategy, an update of which was presented to the Commissioner as part of the budget setting process in September. The fleet strategy sets out the Constabulary fleet requirements over the coming years. The main aim of the fleet strategy is to provide a cost effective fleet service to meet the needs of operational policing. The majority of vehicles are procured through a national framework agreement which ensures value for money is achieved.

During 2024/25 54 vehicles were planned for replacement (including 19 where delivery was delayed from 2023/24) at an estimated cost of £1.57m. Of this, 11 vehicles had their life



extended by one year delaying purchase to 2025/26 at an estimated cost of £193k. The pandemic delayed delivery of a large number of vehicles and this has had an ongoing knock-on effect, however during 2024/25 deliveries have started to catch up.

Of the remaining 43 vehicles in the programme for 2024/25 all 43 have been ordered and 32 of those received, it is hoped the remaining 11 will be delivered by the end of March 2025.

A further review of vehicle requirements is currently underway, this will look at vehicle provision for pool cars, learning & development related travel is also being reviewed.

A new scheme for the introduction of vehicle telematics is progressing well. This provides incar data recording to improve vehicle utilisation and it is anticipated that the detailed data provided will result in efficiencies in future years.

The plan for 2025/26 is to replace 50 vehicles with a budget of £1.600m, this is made up of a mix of mainly operational vehicle across all commands. The budget has been created on

pricing from current frameworks and recent purchases with a caveat that prices are volatile & rapidly increasing, and there is potential that the budget requirement will increase.

Appendix 3 provides a high-level analysis of the fleet capital programme.

3.13. Estates Schemes

The Commissioner's estate currently consists of 30 premises (including police headquarters, larger police stations/Territorial Policing Area HQ, which include custody suites, smaller police stations, leased in and leased out property together with surplus assets subject to disposal). The estates schemes are supported by the estates strategy, an annual update of progress against this was presented to the Commissioner as part of the budget setting process for 2025/26. The estates strategy aims to provide a link between the strategic objectives of the organisation and priorities for the estate. The strategy outlines the current and future requirements of the estate and documents the changes that are required to meet these.



The main focus of the strategy in recent years has been on smaller life cycle replacements at various premises, including roof repairs, enhancing the LDC, heating and ventilation and improvements to the uninterrupted power supply.

The emphasis shifts for the coming years to focus on improved premises in the west of the county in response to major flooding incidents in recent years, including a review of options for the West Cumbria deployment centre which is currently part of a PFI arrangement. In the previous capital programme the budget was been reduced significantly from £13.000m to £1.100m based on the assumption that the current premises will be purchased and renovated rather than undertaking a new build.

As a result of changes to the local government boundaries in Cumbria, the Constabulary restructured into two basic command units (BCUs) to provide better alignment with the new

local authority areas. This resulted in a requirement to have a deployment centre in Penrith, the capital programme includes a scheme to modernise the estate provision at Hunter Lane. The planning and tendering stage for this project has concluded and work on the modernisation have commenced in earnest.

Appendix 4 provides a high-level analysis of the estates capital programme.

3.14. Other Schemes

Other schemes include cross cutting or operational programmes of work and include the replacement of Tasers and Firearms, replacement ballistic shields, Firearms targeting system and works to expand and replace the Countywide CCTV system.

Appendix 5 provides a high-level analysis of the 'other' schemes.

4. Scheme Approval Status

In accordance with Financial Regulations B3 — Capital Programme, capital projects are split into three categories, Indicative, Delegated and Firm as outlined below. All schemes will begin as indicative when the medium term financial plan is approved and the Commissioner will indicate which schemes are to be subject to further reports to proceed to procurement in the MTFF.

Indicative – Where a scheme requires a full detailed business case to be submitted to the Commissioner for formal approval. All schemes requiring a business case are presented to COG, followed by Executive Board – Police prior to proceeding. The information requirements for schemes will be subject to CC CFO approval in consultation with the OPFCC CFO.

Delegated – where a scheme is approved in principle but there are fine details with regard to procurement and costs that have been delegated to the CC CFO, in consultation with the OPFCC CFO, for final approval. CC CFO delegations are limited to the financial amounts included for the scheme within the capital programme plus a variance of up to 10% or

£100,000 whichever is the lower. The CC CFO in consultation with the OPFCC CFO, may vire from capital reserves to fund any balance for the scheme within the delegated limit.

Firm - where a firm scheme is approved, procurement can commence without delay. They will typically relate to cyclical replacement programmes and maintenance works. They will either be supported by the relevant capital strategy or a business case, at or before the approval of the capital programme.

No capital expenditure shall be incurred unless the specific scheme is included in the capital programme approved by the PFCC or as subsequently modified

5. Supplementary information

Attachments

Appendix 1 Draft Capital Expenditure and Financing 10 years 2025/26 to 2034/35

Appendix 2 Draft DDaT Schemes

Appendix 3 Draft Fleet Schemes

Appendix 4 Draft Estates Schemes

Appendix 5 Draft Other Schemes

Appendix 6 Analysis of the change in Capital Strategy between February 2024 and January 2025

Capital Expenditure and Financing 10 years 2025/26 to 2034/35

Capital Expenditure	Yr 0 2024/25	Yr 1 2025/26	Yr 2 2026/27	Yr 3 2027/28	Yr 4 2028/29	Yr 5 2029/30	Yr 6 2030/31	Yr 7 2031/32	Yr 8 2032/33	Yr 9 2033/34	Yr 10 2034/35	Yr 1-10 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
DDaT Schemes	3,864,899	2,204,737	1,508,797	2,609,497	1,381,005	5,266,140	820,684	943,186	84,457	985,725	426,785	16,231,014
Fleet Schemes	1,536,889	1,600,524	2,664,054	1,672,866	2,385,097	1,757,005	1,370,599	3,661,765	1,014,058	2,220,578	1,562,905	19,909,453
Estates Schemes	601,389	1,080,000	1,799,557	620,000	615,680	345,000	580,000	230,000	0	0	120,000	5,390,237
Other Schemes	172,056	0	0	200,000	150,000	72,202	650,000	400,000	0	250,000	29,202	1,751,404
Total Capital Expenditure	6,175,233	4,885,262	5,972,408	5,102,362	4,531,782	7,440,347	3,421,284	5,234,951	1,098,515	3,456,304	2,138,892	43,282,107
		-	-	-	-	-		-		-		
Capital Financing	Yr O	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 1-10
	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Receipts	(2,231,382)	0	0	0	0	0	(1,000,000)	0	0	0	0	(1,000,000)
Revenue Contributions	(589,904)	(402,000)	(400,000)	(487,360)	(500,700)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(467,260)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(4,257,320)
Revenue Reserves	(807,921)	(396,640)	(125,000)	0	(25,000)	0	(4,000)	0	0	0	0	(550,640)
Capital Reserves	(1,518,917)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borrowing	(1,027,110)	(4,086,622)	(5,447,408)	(4,615,002)	(4,006,082)	(7,040,347)	(2,017,284)	(4,834,951)	(631,255)	(3,056,304)	(1,738,892)	(37,474,147)
Total Capital Financing	(6,175,233)	(4,885,262)	(5,972,408)	(5,102,362)	(4,531,782)	(7,440,347)	(3,421,284)	(5,234,951)	(1,098,515)	(3,456,304)	(2,138,892)	(43,282,107)
(Excess)/Shortfall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

As per section 4 above, all schemes will begin as indicative when the medium term financial plan is approved and the Commissioner will indicate which schemes are to be subject to further reports to proceeding.

A more detailed analysis of capital expenditure is provided at Appendices 2-5

DDaT Schemes

DDaT Strategy 2025/26 onwards	Year 0 2024-25 £'s	Year 1 2025-26 £'s	Year 2 2026-27 £'s	Year 3 2027-28 £'s	Year 4 2028-29 £'s	Year 5 2029-30 £'s	Year 6 2030-31 £'s	Year 7 2031-32 £'s	Year 8 2032-33 £'s	Year 9 3033-34 £'s	Year 10 3034-35 £'s	Yr 1-10 Total £'s
Modern Workplace (End User Hardware Replacements)	1,905,344	792,135	813,908	2,018,294	707,114	589,124	473,174	856,082	532,801	612,413	74,000	7,469,045
Service Projects	152,076	169,598	92,916	61,469	95,042	63,635	97,249	65,885	62,042	65,783	64,549	838,168
Core Hardware Replacements	1,674,953	675,400	276,973	504,734	578,849	1,211,203	580,642	456,424	268,753	499,128	363,551	5,415,657
Radio Replacement	0	45,000	0	0	0	3,402,178	0	0	0	0	0	3,447,178
Projects (Infrastructure Solution Replacements)	520,485	648,004	325,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	998,004
General Reprofile	(387,960)	(125,400)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(125,400)
Savings	0	0	0	0	0	0	(330,381)	(435,205)	(779,139)	(191,599)	(75,315)	(1,811,638)
Total DDaT Programme	3,864,899	2,204,737	1,508,797	2,609,497	1,381,005	5,266,140	820,684	943,186	84,457	985,725	426,785	16,231,014

Fleet Schemes

Fleet Strategy 2025/26 onwards	Number of	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Yr 1-10
	Vehicles in	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	Total
	Category	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Covert	12	-	300,000	57,962	74,880	63,892	-	330,000	63,644	-	153,439	-	1,043,816
Neighbourhood Policing	94	662,424	373,999	1,879,853	-	756,831	843,298	224,399	2,220,952	-	863,030	928,655	8,091,019
Specialist Vehicles	30	72,000	335,000	107,100	189,306	352,980	101,520	224,400	385,308	107,160	265,640	50,740	2,119,153
Dog Vehicles	14	28,000	8,000	108,120	234,000	95,400	224,640	30,800	49,280	120,840	261,000	106,200	1,238,280
Motor Cycles	7	-	141,000	-	-	-	-	16,500	-	-	146,160	-	303,660
Pool Cars	27	64,590	19,500	87,720	20,280	59,148	276,480	106,700	72,341	22,230	58,000	23,010	745,409
Protected personnel Carriers	9	-	-	218,280	445,120	340,260	-	-	-	-	-	252,520	1,256,180
Roads Policing Vehicles	25	250,000	241,000	82,620	621,920	327,540	260,280	89,100	669,760	352,260	279,560	95,580	3,019,620
Crime Command	40	102,000	135,000	122,400	-	95,400	-	280,500	200,480	51,300	139,200	106,200	1,130,480
Crime Scene Investigators	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,700	-	239,400	-	-	269,100
Garage	6	-	-	-	-	143,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,100
VIP	3	74,009	47,025	-	-	49,847	50,787	38,500	-	53,609	54,549	-	294,316
Above Strength Vehicles	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Courtesy/fleet stock for rolling garage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Partnership Vehicles (Rechargable)	17	266,240	-	-	87,360	100,700	-	-	-	67,260	-	-	255,320
Telematics		17,627											
Total Fleet Summary	321	1,536,889	1,600,524	2,664,054	1,672,866	2,385,097	1,757,005	1,370,599	3,661,765	1,014,058	2,220,578	1,562,905	19,909,453
Number of Vehicles Replaced Each Year		50	50	77	27	55	42	50	93	30	52	32	

Estates Schemes Appendix 4

Estates Strategy 2025/26 Onwards	Yr 0	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 1-10
	2024/25 £	2025/26 £	2026/27 f	2027/28 f	2028/29 £	2029/30 £	2030/31 £	2031/32 £	2032/33 £	2033/34 £	2034/35 £	Total £
Existing Schemes	Ľ.	E	± .	· ·	E	_ <u>-</u>	E	E I	E	E	E	I.
Roof Repairs - Various	476 240					25.000		0				25.00
Roof Repairs - Kendal Police Station	176,249	0_	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	-	0	25,000
Roof Repairs - Appleby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120,000	0	0	0	120,000
Roof Repairs & Glazing - Durranhill	5,000	0	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,000
Heating, Ventilation & Cooling Plant - Various												
Police Headquarters HVAC	0	300,000	0	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	-	0	500,000
Barrow HVAC	0	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,00
Durranhill heat and vent plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	120,000	120,00
Comms Centre Cooling plant	0	0	0	0	0	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	70,00
UPS												
UPS HQ	0	0	80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,000
UPS Kendal	30.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/
UPS Barrow	5.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	
CCTV and Cell Call	0,000											
Kendal CCTV and Cell Call	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	0	0	0	60,00
Other Existing Schemes	0	U	0	U	0		U	00,000	U	U	U	00,00
	0	_		-			500.000					500.00
Garage Provision		0	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	500,00
Cell Safety	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	0	-	0	4 005 00
West Estate Purchase	10,140	85,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,085,00
HQ window conservation	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	50,00
Learning and Development Centre life cycles	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	25,00
Gas suppression cylinder replacements	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	-	0	25,00
Kendal M&E plant	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,00
Kendal - yr 10 electrical and plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	-	0	50,00
Carlisle M&E plant (area 2)	0	80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	80,00
Dog Section	125,000	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	125,00
Durranhill curtain walling life cycles	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	0		0	30,00
Strategic Estate development fund	0	100,000	289,557	500,000	595,680	0	0	0	0	-	0	1,485,23
Cockermouth Paving	0	80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	80,00
Appleby	150,000	50,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	50,00
Firearms welfare - toilets/facilities	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	100,00
Windermere refurbishment	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	120,00
Brampton retaining wall	0	80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	80,00
Kirby Stephen - new roof	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000
Sub Total Existing Estates Schemes	601,389	1,080,000	1,649,557	500,000	615,680	345,000	580,000	180,000	0	0	120,000	5,070,23
New Estates Schemes 2025/26												
Kendal CCTV	0	0		0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	50,00
Durranhill CCTV	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000	0		0	30,00
Durranniii CCTV Durranhiill affray	0	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	120,00
Durranniii airray Durranhiil life replacement	0	0	120,000	120,000	0	0	0	0	0		0	120,00
	Ü	-				0	-	50.000	-	-	-	
Sub Total New Estates Schemes	0	0	150,000	120,000	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	320,000
Total Estates Schemes	601,389	1,080,000	1,799,557	620,000	615,680	345,000	580,000	230,000	0	0	120,000	5,390,237

Other Schemes

Other Schemes 2025/26 onwards	Yr 0 2024/25 £	Yr 1 2025/26 £	Yr 2 2026/27 £	Yr 3 2027/28 £	Yr 4 2028/29 £	Yr 5 2029/30 £	Yr 6 2030/31 £	Yr 7 2031/32 £	Yr 8 2032/33 £	Yr 9 2033/34 £	Yr 10 2034/35 £	Yr 1-10 Total £
CCTV	0	0	0	0	150,000	0	450,000	400,000	0	0	0	1,000,000
Taser CED migration (T60 package /T7 * 79	67,829	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	0	400,000
X26 taser fleet replacement	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	200,000
Glock Pistol Replacement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	50,000
Portable Ballistic Protective Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	43,000	0	0	0	0	0	43,000
LaserCam4	20,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firearms Targeting System	55,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheilds - Public Order Protective Sheilds	29,202	0	0	0	0	29,202	0	0	0	0	29,202	58,404
Total Other Schemes	172,056	0	0	200,000	150,000	72,202	650,000	400,000	0	250,000	29,202	1,751,404

Analysis of change in Capital Programme between Feb 2024 and the Jan 2025 proposals.

EXPENDITURE	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	1-5 Year
	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	TOTAL
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
0 11 15 1							
Capital Strategy - Approved (February 2024)	6,547,052	3,479,912	6,518,356	4,415,936	8,705,458	9,162,418	32,282,080
Capital Strategy - Proposed (TODAY)	6,175,233	4,885,262	5,972,408	5,102,362	4,531,782	7,440,347	27,932,162
Difference (decrease)/Increase	(371,819)	1,405,350	(545,947)	686,426	(4,173,676)	(1,722,071)	(4,349,918)
<u>Difference by Type</u>							
- ICT Schemes	(210,178)	79,985	(209,500)	(37,500)	(4,636,678)	(1,909,010)	(6,712,702)
- Fleet Schemes	607,701	725,364	188,761	103,926	(112,678)	686,939	1,592,312
- Estates Schemes	(789,367)	600,000	(525,208)	620,000	575,680	(500,000)	770,472
- Other Schemes	20,025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference (decrease)/Increase	(371,819)	1,405,350	(545,947)	686,426	(4,173,676)	(1,722,071)	(4,349,918)
Explanation of the Difference by Type							
ICT Schemes							
Budget Assumptions review	(92,434)	(709,500)	(209,500)	(287,500)	(4,571,678)	(1,995,911)	(7,774,089)
Transfer to Revenue	(32,434)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(500,000)
	(165,936)		(100,000)		(100,000)	(100,000)	
Budget Returned		(4,734)		0	-	0	(4,734)
Slippage to Future years	486,640	0	0	0	0		50.000
Schemes B/Fwd	(250,000)	50,000	0	300,000	0	(300,000)	50,000
Savings	0	0	0	0	0	486,901	486,901
Slippage from 2023/24	(558,974)	659,504	100,000	0	0	0	759,504
New Replacement	370,527	82,715	0	50,000	35,000	0	167,715
New Scheme - ARIS	0	102,000	0	0	0	0	102,000
Fleet Schemes							
Qtr.4 slippage	650,603	0	0	0	0	0	0
Move to 2025/26	(193,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Write off B/Fwd	23,836	27,000	(43,136)	0	0	23,836	7,700
Price Increase / reprofile	0	275,000	(54,424)	(115,344)	(441,456)	585,996	249,772
Price Increase & B/fwd	0	43,000	(35,000)	0	0	, 0	8,000
New Approval	39,009	0	0	0	47,025	0	47,025
Re-profile	0	56,000	0	0	0	(56,000)	0
Price Increase	87,253	347,525	380,288	243,737	331,768	100,237	1,403,555
Vehicle Specification Change	0	(6,000)	(16,000)	0	0	0	(22,000)
Inflation	0	(17,160)	(42,967)	(24,467)	(50,015)	32,870	(101,739)
		` ' '	. , ,	` , ,	, ,	·	, , ,
Estates Schemes							
Quarter 4 2023/24 B'Fwd	(649,367)	230,000	0	0	0	0	230,000
Scheme B/Fwd	30,000	140,000	(90,000)	0	(20,000)	0	30,000
New Schemes	70,000	150,000	(535,208)	620,000	595,680	0	830,472
Budget returned	(60,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slippage	(180,000)	80,000	100,000	0	0	(500,000)	(320,000)
Other Schemes							
LaserCam4 slippage	20,025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference (decrease)/Increase	(371,819)	1,405,350	(545,947)	686,426	(4,173,676)	(1,722,071)	(4,349,918)
Balance Inflate and Inflate							
Balance left to explain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0