



Mr Evan Morris
Chair, Police and Crime Panel for Cheshire
c/o Cheshire East Council
Westfields
Middlewich Road
Sandbach
CW11 1HZ

John Dwyer
Police & Crime Commissioner
Cheshire Constabulary Headquarters
Clemonds Hey
Oakmere Road
Winsford
CW7 2UA

Date: 26th January 2024

Our Ref:
PCC/26012024

Your Ref:

Tel:
01606 364000

Email:
pcc@cheshire.police.uk

Dear Mr Morris

Proposed Precept 2024/25

I enclose details of the proposed precept for 2024/25 for consideration at your meeting on 2 February 2024. This is based upon the provisional settlement issued by the Home Office on 14 December 2023. A full copy of the budget and council tax precept report approved by the Joint Management Board on 24 January is also enclosed for information.

As my Chief Finance Officer, Clare Hodgson, briefed the Panel informally on 26 January 2024, Cheshire Constabulary will receive a potential funding increase of up to approx. £16.5m for 2024/25. Within this is an assumed increase to the policing element of the council tax precept of £13 per annum for a band D property, which is estimated to give £5.8m (35%) of the increase. However, I have considered the impact of the cost-of-living crisis upon Cheshire residents and am proposing an increase of £12.50 per annum for a band D property. This is lower than the amount allowable and represents an increase of 4.99% per annum, in line with that which can be levied by the four local authorities. This is an increase of around £1.04 per month at Band D. Nearly two thirds of households in Cheshire fall in Council Tax Bands A-C, so will pay less than £1.04 monthly increase as shown below;

Council Tax Band	Current payment (Per month)	Increase (Per Month)	Total payment (Per month)
A	£13.91	£0.69	£14.60
B	£16.23	£0.81	£17.04
C	£18.55	£0.93	£19.48
D	£20.87	£1.04	£21.91
E	£25.51	£1.27	£26.78
F	£30.15	£1.50	£31.65
G	£34.78	£1.74	£36.52
H	£41.74	£2.08	£43.82

As mentioned previously, this 4.99% precept increase is commensurate with the precept increase allowable to local authorities. If I do not increase the precept by £12.50 per annum at Band D, this would result in a significant loss of funding to Cheshire in 2024/25 and this amount would be lost to the base budget going forward.

The funding received from Central Government includes £7.1m which must be claimed separately and is dependent upon maintaining police officer numbers. Cheshire will maintain numbers at 2,347 plus an additional 15, which is the highest in modern times. Inflation alone has meant that over £16 million has been added to Cheshire Constabulary's costs and a budget gap exists. A comprehensive Priority Based Budgeting exercise was carried out to ensure resources continue to be allocated to priority areas as set out in my Police and Crime Plan, local policing needs and the national Beating Crime Plan. This exercise also identified £6.2m of savings and use of reserves that could be made to help address the funding gap.

My annual budget consultation went live at the start of January. A total of 4,346 responses - the largest response to a budget survey undertaken by any Cheshire PCC - were received from local people through face-to-face events and an online survey. Of these, 3,430 (79%) respondents supported an increase in the precept of at least £13 (5.19%), up from 76% who supported an increase last year. Within this, 1,704 respondents (39%) supported an increase of £24 per annum at Band D (9.6%).

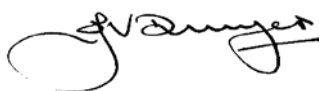
Cheshire now has the highest charge rates for violence against the person and other sexual crimes in the country. Support through the police precept in 2023/24 enabled me to allocate funding to improve performance in several key priority areas, such as:

- Continued investment in call handling to further improve call answering and response times;
- Investing in NICE Investigate technology to manage digital evidence and improve standards of investigation; and
- Further increasing the number of arrests made by 11% over the past year.

In the face of future financial uncertainties, current pressures, and the fast-moving pace of complex demands, it is vital that the Chief Constable has the resources necessary to protect the public of Cheshire and to deliver on local priorities as well as deliver commitments at a national level. To achieve this, I am therefore proposing an increase of £12.50 per annum (based on band D) to go towards achieving my Police and Crime Plan priorities including funding to prevent and tackle crime, make Cheshire's roads safer for everyone, deliver justice for victims of crime, protect vulnerable and at-risk people, improve public confidence in policing and modernise our police service.

In accordance with legislation, I submit this precept proposal for the Panel's consideration on 2 February 2024 and should be grateful for your response by the statutory deadline of 7 February 2024.

Yours sincerely



John Dwyer
Police & Crime Commissioner

JOINT MANAGEMENT BOARD

DECISION NO. 2024/03

DATE: 24 JANUARY 2024

BUDGET AND COUNCIL TAX PRECEPT 2024/25

Executive Summary:

The Commissioner is required by law, to set an annual budget and issue a precept (the Commissioner's element of council tax) taking into account Government grant funding, operational demands and the economic inflationary pressures. Full details of the 2024/25 budget are presented in Appendix 1.

Recommendation: That:

- (1) the Police & Crime Panel be notified that it is proposed to increase the police element of council tax by 4.99% (£12.50p.a. for an average Band D equivalent property for 2024/25; an uplift from £250.44 to £262.94; i.e., by 24p per week). This is less than the flexibility in precept increase permitted by the Government which is set at £13;
- (2) the net budget requirement for the financial year commencing 1 April 2024 be set at £249.83m.
- (3) the proposed 2024/25 precepts be as follows:

	Number of Band D equivalent houses	Precept on Collection Fund £
Cheshire East	160,151.52	42,110,241
Cheshire West and Chester	129,059.20	33,934,826
Halton	36,409.00	9,573,382
Warrington	71,738.00	18,862,790
Total	397,357.72	104,481,239

Band	Proposed 2024/25 £	Actual 2023/24 £	Change per year £	Change per week £p
A	175.29	166.96	8.33	0.16
B	204.51	194.79	9.72	0.19
C	233.72	222.61	11.11	0.21
D	262.94	250.44	12.50	0.24
E	321.37	306.09	15.28	0.29
F	379.80	361.75	18.05	0.35
G	438.23	417.40	20.83	0.40
H	525.88	500.88	25.00	0.48

- (4) the deficit of collection funds allocated to the Commissioner of £231k included in the budget and its funding from reserves, be noted;
- (5) the Legal & Unavoidable Commitments of £6.605k and Operational demands and pressures of £2.453k as set out in tables 3 and 4 of the report, be approved;
- (6) the savings proposals totalling £4.92k, as set out in table 5 in the budget report, be approved;
- (7) the financial health targets for monitoring purposes as set out below, be approved:
- (i) *Reserves*
That the level of general reserves, after allowing for potential financial risks be maintained, at no lower than 3% of the net budget and that this be monitored by the Commissioner on a quarterly basis.
 - (ii) *Revenue Spending*
That the Chief Constable maintains revenue spending within 1% of the net budget and that this is monitored by the Commissioner on a quarterly basis.
 - (iii) *Capital Programme Management*
That the Chief Constable maintains the projected capital outturn at a level that does not vary from the original capital programme by more than 20%. The total capital programme includes the new schemes and those schemes brought forward from previous years. This target is to be monitored by the Commissioner on a quarterly basis.
 - (iv) *Debt*
That the Chief Constable collects at least 50% of debtor income within one month of the invoice being raised.
 - (v) *Prudential Indicators*
That the actual prudential indicators be monitored by the Commissioner on an annual basis against the indicators set in the budget.
- (8) the Capital Strategy and Reserves Strategy as set out in appendices 5 and 6 be approved.

I submit these recommendations for approval.

Signature

Date 24 January 2024

Chief Constable

Subject to comments as noted in summary

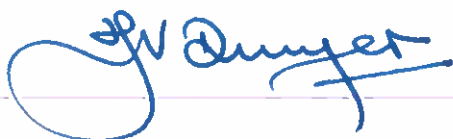
I have reached the following decision:

Accept the recommendations.

My rationale for this decision is:

Agreeing the enclosed budget will allow the Chief Constable to deliver the priorities contained within my Police & Crime Plan and provide the appropriate level of resources for Cheshire Constabulary for the next financial year.

Signature



Date 24 January 2024

Police & Crime Commissioner

PART 1 – NON-CONFIDENTIAL FACTS AND ADVICE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. The purpose of this report is to enable the Commissioner to finalise the 2024/25 budget and meet their statutory duty to set a precept.
2. The Commissioner receives funding from two main sources – Government grants and local council tax (known as a precept). Government grants account for around 58% with local council tax funding covering the remaining 42%.
3. On 14 December 2023, the Minister of State for Crime, Policing and Fire published the Provisional Police Grant Report 2024/25 alongside his Written Ministerial Statement. It included the following overall statement on policing funding for 2024/25:

‘The settlement for 2024/25 provides a total of up to £18.4 billion for policing, an increase of up to £843 million when compared with the 2023/24 funding settlement, which has been restated to reflect the additional funding received to support the costs of the 2023/24 Pay Award. Funding available to Police and Crime Commissioners will increase by up to an additional £922 million in 2024/25, a 6% cash increase. This includes local flexibility to increase council tax precept by £13 for English forces.’
4. Full details of the proposed 2024/25 budget are set out in appendix 1. A consultation exercise was undertaken between 2 January and 23 January 2024, details of which are reported in appendix 1.
5. In addition to the budget, the Commissioner is asked to approve the Capital Strategy and Reserves Strategy as set out in appendices 5 and 6.

FINANCIAL COMMENTS

6. The financial comments are included in the appendices to this report.

LEGAL COMMENTS

7. There are no specific legal comments associated with the report.

EQUALITY COMMENTS

8. There are no specific equality comments associated with the report.

Public access to information

Information in this form is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and other legislation. Part 1 of this form will be made available on the PCC website within 3 working days of approval. Any facts/advice/recommendations that should not be made available on request should not be included in Part 1 but instead on the separate Part 2 form.

Is there a Part 2 form - No

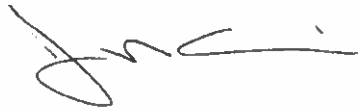
Contact Officer: Wendy Bebbington (Head of Finance)

Tel. No.: 01606 362035

Email: wendy.bebbington@cheshire.police.uk

CHIEF OFFICER DECLARATION (Assistant Chief Officer - Julie Gill):

I have reviewed the proposal and I am satisfied it is correct, all relevant internal checks have been undertaken and it is an appropriate request to be submitted to the Police & Crime Commissioner.



Signature

Date 23 January 2024

CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER DECLARATION (Clare Hodgson):

I have been consulted about the proposal and confirm that financial, legal and equalities advice has been taken into account in the presentation of this report. I am satisfied that this is an appropriate request to be submitted to the Police & Crime Commissioner.



Signature

Date 23 January 2024

REVENUE BUDGET AND COUNCIL TAX 2024/25

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. The purpose of this report is to enable the Commissioner to finalise the budget for 2024/25 and meet their statutory duty to set a precept. An overview of the statutory requirements regarding the budget and precept setting including the timing of decision-making and interaction with the Police and Crime Panel is attached in Appendix 2.

INTRODUCTION

2. The Commissioner is required to set an annual balanced budget and precept, taking into account Government funding, precept regulations and organisational demands. This requirement is supported by the production of a Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) with the annual budget forming the first year of the Strategy. The creation and maintenance of the MTFS is fundamental in promoting good financial planning and delivery of value for money.
3. The MTFS covers the period 2024 to 2029 with the first year covered by the Spending Review as announced by the then Chancellor in October 2021, with the remaining years being estimated. In addition to the MTFS there are a number of other financial strategies relating to reserves, capital and treasury management that both inform and support the budget process. The current documents are available on the Commissioner's website via the following link – www.cheshire-pcc.gov.uk.

FINANCIAL BACKGROUND

4. On 14 December 2023, the Minister of State for Crime, Policing and Fire published the Provisional Police Grant Report 2024/25 alongside his Written Ministerial Statement. It included the following overall statement on policing funding for 2024/25:

‘The settlement for 2024/25 provides a total of up to £18.4 billion for policing, an increase of up to £843 million when compared with the 2023/24 funding settlement, which has been restated to reflect the additional funding received to support the costs of the 2023/24 Pay Award. Funding available to Police and Crime Commissioners will increase by up to an additional £922 million in 2024/25, a 6% cash increase. This includes local flexibility to increase council tax precept by £13 for English forces.’
5. The Minister expects that in return for this investment, it is imperative that policing continues to deliver on driving forward improvements to productivity and identifying efficiencies wherever possible. In addition, the Minister recognised that investment in new technologies and innovation has the scope to unlock productivity at force level, support the policing of serious offenders, and allow forces to provide increased support to the communities they serve.

6. In addition to the general funding, the Settlement provided a number of specific grants allocated direct to Commissioners. These include £92.8 million to support activity designed to combat anti-social behaviour and serious violence and £15 million on Safer Streets Round 5, to supplement the funding already provided for 2023/24. Cheshire will receive a share of each of these grants and details will be given later in the report within the Commissioning section.
7. In terms of setting the precept, as announced at the Local Government Policy Statement on 5 December, the Government has set a precept limit of £13 for 2024-25 for English forces – higher than the level of precept flexibility agreed at SR21 of £10. Council tax policy is devolved in Wales and therefore Welsh forces are not bound by the increase in precept limits. This flexibility will result in up to an additional £298 million if all forces across England and Wales choose to maximise the precept limit, and up to an additional £60 million compared to £10 precept flexibility.
8. Without additional funding afforded through the precept uplift, substantial additional savings would be required, and the level of services provided could not be maintained. However, it is recognised that inflationary pressures affect everyone and therefore considerable scrutiny has been applied to the Constabulary to ensure it is both efficient and effective. Savings have been identified through a rigorous review of all areas to contribute to the overall budget allowing the proposed precept uplift to be as low as possible. In addition, reserves have been reviewed and where appropriate released to support the budget.

OUR PURPOSE – "DELIVERING EVEN SAFER COMMUNITIES FOR THE WHOLE OF CHESHIRE"

9. The Constabulary's priorities in support of the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan are:
 - Prevent and tackle crime
 - Make Cheshire's roads safer
 - Deliver justice for victims of crime
 - Protect vulnerable and at risk people
 - Modernise our police service
 - Improve public confidence in policing
10. The Chief Constable is clear that to deliver the above, the Constabulary must:
 - Deliver outstanding Neighbourhood Policing and protect the vulnerable
 - Proactively understand and prevent crime and harm
 - Tackle crime and anti-social behaviour.
11. This budget proposal supports the above whilst taking into account the limiting financial factors.

2024/25 BUDGET PROPOSALS

12. The preparation of the 2024/25 budget commenced in 2023 utilising a planning process that had at its core the following key documents - the Commissioner's Police & Crime Plan; the Force Management Statement; the Chief Constable's Plan on a Page; local, regional and national commitments; and the Strategic Policing Requirement. Recognising both demand and risks together with the Value for Money profiles, the Constabulary set out the key principles for that planning process:
 - Ensure the plans and proposals align to the priorities and demands as set out in the key documents, fully utilising the priority-based budgeting (PBB) process which examines all areas of the budget and matches resources according to priorities and risk;
 - Identify savings and efficiencies which can be made through the PBB process in support of the budget and spending plans.
 - Set a comprehensive, timely, balanced and realistic budget;
 - Takes into account pay and price inflation and achievability of savings;
 - Complies with the approved treasury management strategy;
 - Complies with the approved reserves strategy;
 - Raises awareness of and communicates key financial messages both internally and externally;
 - Ensure budgets set are affordable and do not jeopardise financial stability either in the short or long term;
 - All spending plans will need to demonstrate that they can achieve value for money;
 - Spending will be agreed only when the necessary funding is identified and approved;
 - External funding will be sought wherever it can be used in a sustainable manner that does not lead to unforeseen costs; and
 - Budget proposals will be publicised and consulted upon with stakeholders in an open and transparent manner.

PROPOSED REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25

13. Table 1 shows the outcome of the budget planning process with the proposed revenue budget for 2024/25. The impact of the threats and demands placed upon policing; commitments required; proposed savings and the total funding available to the Commissioner are reflected within these proposals.
14. The proposed revenue budget is considered vital by the Chief Constable in order to deliver a viable, sustainable police service to the public of Cheshire and to deliver the priorities and demands placed on the Constabulary.

Table 1: Proposed Revenue Budget	2024/25 £000
2023/24 Gross Expenditure Budget	269,968
Pay and Price Inflation	16,117
Legal & Unavoidable Commitments	6,605
Operational Demands and Pressures	2,453
Savings	-4,920
Use of Reserves	-1,495
2024/25 Gross Expenditure Budget	288,728
Other income and specific grants	-38,898
2024/25 Net Budget Requirement	249,830
Financed by:	
Government Police Grant & Formula Funding	-137,324
Legacy Council Tax Grant	-8,256
Council Tax Precept	-104,481
(Surplus)/Deficit on Collection Funds	231
2024/25 Net Budget Requirement	-249,830

INFLATION

15. Inflation in both pay and price terms is applied to budgets where appropriate. For 2024/25 the details are: pay awards are negotiated nationally and the increase is mandated for all forces. The proposed budget includes an estimated 2.3% pay award for September 2024 and the full year impact of the pay award from September 2023.
16. For non-pay items, the inflation applied is based on the Office of National Statistics Inflation Report using the most applicable inflation factor. However, the proposed budget acknowledges that certain non-pay items such as energy costs are significantly more expensive and additional inflation has been applied to those areas, together with contractual obligations for inflation based on specified indices. The following table shows the inflation applied.

Table 2: Inflation	2024/25 £000
Pay inflation (estimated)	13,814
Price (non-pay) inflation provision	2,303
Total Inflation	16,117

LEGAL & UNAVOIDABLE COMMITMENTS

17. Legal and unavoidable commitments come from two sources, the impact of decisions taken in previous years that have a financial impact in the forthcoming financial year and the financial impact of external decisions and changes such as the introduction of a new financial burden or change in legislation. The following table shows those items included in the 2024/25 budget proposal.

Table 3: Legal & Unavoidable Commitments	2024/25 £000
Prior year decisions - full year impact	18
Employers' Pension Contribution increase (grant funded)	5,094
Additional Police Uplift Programme (grant funded)	687
Collaborations	698
Forensic IT investment and support	108
Total	6,605

18. Both police officer and staff pension schemes are subject to a valuation every three years, which sets the employers' contribution rate for the subsequent three years. These new rates come into force from 1 April 2024. For the police officer scheme, the Government has provided a one-year grant to cover the additional costs.
19. As part of the 20,000 additional officers under the Police Uplift Programme, the Constabulary has recruited and maintained their 300 allocated officers. However, in 2023/24 an further 15 officers were recruited and this will be maintained during 2024/25 supported by additional grant funding.
20. Under Sections 22B and 22C of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, Chief Officers and Commissioners have a duty to keep collaboration opportunities under review and to collaborate where it is in the interests of the efficiency or effectiveness of their own and other police force areas. This is in recognition that there are certain services required, which are not affordable by individual forces alone – e.g., firearms provision. The above costs reflect the additional uplift requirements to the collaborations Cheshire is involved in, subject to partner forces full agreement.
21. In the Policing Productivity Review published in October 2023, it recognised that for policing to make a step change in productivity, significant improvements are needed in how the sector identifies opportunities, prioritises investments, and adopts solutions. Technology complements investment in people by enabling efficient, effective, and safe working across all areas of policing, from creating administrative efficiencies that free time for frontline duties, to delivering tools that deliver a cheaper, faster, and more agile operational response. For the Constabulary, this is fully reflected within our Digital Business Strategy. Within this budget are several investments in technology including the on-going cost of new technology within the Forensics Department included in the above table.

OPERATIONAL DEMANDS AND PRESSURES

22. The following table sets out the additional investments included within the proposed budget and linked to the priorities set out earlier in the report. In addition, these investments also take into account the need to fund digital technology and ensure the Constabulary modernises and remains fit for the future.

Table 4 – Operational Demands & Pressures	2024/25 £000
Investment in ASB Hotspots (grant funded)	1,000
Investment in County Lines	130
Investment in Response – additional vehicle running costs	188
Investment in Custody	132
Investment in Directed Action and Operations	69
Investment in Witness Care	32
Investment in Disclosure Unit	36
Investment in Safeguarding Partnership	8
Investment in Drones & Tasers	273
Investment in Digital Business Technology	418
Increase in borrowing – capital	167
Total	2,453

23. In March 2023, the Government launched the ASB action plan to crack down on anti-social behaviour, aimed at restoring people's confidence that this behaviour will be quickly and visibly punished. This plan includes funding for an increased police and other uniformed presence to clamp down on anti-social behaviour, targeting hotspots. For 2024/25 £1m grant has been allocated to Cheshire to fund this.
24. County lines is a form of criminal exploitation. It is when criminals target the vulnerable, either online or offline, and then manipulate them into drug dealing. Grant funding has been provided in previous years to support the fight against such criminality, but this is now reducing, and it is proposed that the support remains as it meets both the Commissioner's and Chief Constable's priority of protecting the vulnerable.
25. When someone asks for help, it is right that they should not only expect but receive a prompt response. With more officers, there is a need to invest in the vehicle running costs to ensure this is achieved. Currently, 92% of emergency incidents are attended within 15 minutes, an improvement of 1% in the past year. This investment recognises the increased mileage undertaken and the impact on vehicle running costs.
26. With the Constabulary's focus on making Cheshire a hostile place for criminals, there has been a significant increase in arrests. As a result, there is a need for further investment into the Custody department to meet additional costs including clothing and food.
27. In addition, there are some modest investments to support the ongoing work of Directed Action and Operations, Witness Care, Disclosure Unit and Safeguarding Partnerships.
28. There is considerable focus nationally on the need for Digital Business Technology and its drive for efficiency and effective policing – greater productivity. Cheshire has had this as part of their priorities for some time with the Commissioner's Police and Crime

Plan – fit for the future and the Chief Constable’s Plan on a Page – modernise our police service. This budget includes proposals for investment in drones and taser capability together with additional IT equipment and software and its maintenance. This will support the delivery of a police service fit for the 21st century.

29. Finally, it has to be recognised that the Government no longer provides direct grants to support capital investment. As part of the Reserve Strategy, funding is set aside each year to support the annual replacement cycles of items such as laptops, phones and vehicles. However, this is not always sufficient, and borrowing is used to fill any shortfall. This budget provides sufficient funding to meet the interest and set-aside for repayment based on the capital programme included within this budget.

SAVINGS

30. A key requirement of the funding settlement is an assurance that public spending provides value for money and funding is prioritised in line with the Police and Crime Plan, operational demand etc. As part of the budget process, non-pay expenditure was scrutinised to ensure that all efficiency opportunities have been maximised without impacting on service delivery and resources focussed on key priorities. The savings opportunities are set out below.

Table 5 – Savings	2024/25 £000
Full Year Effect - Prior year decisions	-359
Vacancy Management	-1,600
Management Root and Branch	-411
Workforce Planning	-562
HR – Restructure	-125
Legal – Restructure	-35
IT – Restructure	-76
Minor Staffing Changes	-29
Contract Management savings	-291
Business Rates Review	-100
Non-pay Expenditure Review	-977
National Subscriptions Review	-15
Capital Costs Review	-340
Total	-4,920

31. In order to make significant contributions to the budget shortfall, the Constabulary is robustly reviewing all vacancies under the Resources Board and Tracker Meetings. Each review will look at alternative options to recruitment together with the impact on service delivery and performance. It is expected that through attrition and this review process, sufficient vacancies can be removed permanently to provide the necessary savings included above.
32. Protection of the front-line and service delivery has been at the forefront of all the budget setting process. As such a number of ‘root and branch’ reviews have been undertaken to provide savings while maintaining performance. These reviews include

a number of management and departmental restructures and minor staffing changes all achieved without the need for compulsory redundancies.

33. Outside of these areas, all non-pay expenditure has been reviewed and efficiencies and savings taken where practical. This has provided savings from robust contract management and reviews of business rates. Challenge has also been levied against national subscriptions to ensure they provide value for money. Overall, non-pay budgets have identified nearly £1m from other non-pay items.
34. Finally, the capital programme and its subsequent funding has been reviewed and the borrowing requirement and timing amended accordingly delivering significant savings for 2024/25.

RISKS AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

35. For 2024/25, there is a reasonable degree of certainty based on the Provisional Grant Settlement published on 14 December 2023. However, there remain some outstanding issues affecting next year such as the counter terrorism grant. Any changes to the funding will be reported to the Commissioner as soon as they are known together with the associated proposed changes to the budget.
36. As with any assumptions, there are risks that the actual outcome will be different. There are key assumptions included within this proposed budget that could significantly affect the proposed budget such as pay awards where a 0.5% movement in the pay award would have a potential £1.1m impact on the budget. Inflationary pressures have been reflected in this proposed budget, but with such volatility at present, the estimates made may change.
37. Reserves are held to provide flexibility in-year for such incidences and the Reserves Strategy included within this report covers this in more detail.

COUNCIL TAX PRECEPT

38. A precept is levied on the Council Tax for policing in Cheshire. It is the responsibility of the Commissioner to set the level of precept as part of the budget setting process. On the 6 December 2023, DLUHC published its Local Government Finance Policy Statement 2024/25 which set out the council tax referendum principles. These principles set the maximum increase permitted before a local referendum is required. For policing this was set at £13 on a Band D property for 2024/25. However, it is for the Commissioner to decide the level of precept annually. For 2024/25, the Commissioner is proposing to increase the precept at £12.50 on a Band D property. This represents a 4.99% increase from 2023/24 and matches the flexibility afforded to the local authorities rather than the maximum permitted. Cheshire's council tax remains the 10th cheapest of all police forces.
39. To calculate the level of Council Tax funding, each local authority calculates the taxbase (the assimilated number of council tax bills issued) taking into account

changes in the number of houses, council tax benefits etc. Compared to 2023/24, the overall taxbase has increased by 4172.28 compared to last year when the increase was 5744.36. The following table shows the proposed level of precepts for each local authority and the individual amount levied per each Council Tax band.

Table 6: Proposed Precepts 2024/25	Number of Band D Equivalents	Precept on Collection Fund £
Cheshire East	160,151.52	42,110,241
Cheshire West & Chester	129,059.20	33,934,826
Halton	36,409.00	9,573,382
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F	379.80	361.75	18.05	0.35
G	438.23	417.40	20.83	0.40
H	525.88	500.88	25.00	0.48

40. In addition to the above precept, each of the four local authorities holds a council tax collection fund; this is a separate fund that records the income and expenditure relating to council tax. Any surplus or deficit on the fund is due to or paid for by the individual authorities, the Police & Crime Commissioner and Cheshire Fire Authority respectively. The net deficit amount declared and payable by the Commissioner in 2024/25 amounts to £231k, funded by earmarked reserve set aside for this purpose.

COMMISSIONING

41. In 2024/25, the approach to commissioning will continue to focus on victims of crime with the aim of ensuring that appropriate services are in place to assist them to cope with their ordeal and recover as best they can. The Commissioner will utilise the understanding gained from the Cheshire Victims Needs Assessment alongside the Serious Violence Needs Assessment to prioritise areas for development. The initial supporting service for victims across Cheshire is Cheshire CARES, to which all reports of crime to the Constabulary are referred. Cheshire CARES supports victims from the outset and throughout their journey through cope and recovery; furthermore, it is complemented through the provision of enhanced support to victims of Hate Crime delivered by Remedi.

42. The Commissioner has additional responsibilities to have specialist services available, e.g., to support victims of rape and sexual abuse, child sexual abuse and domestic abuse as well as to provide a restorative justice (RJ) service. The costs of victims' services commissioned are funded through an allocation provided from the Ministry of Justice. The core funding allocation for the 2024/25 Victims Grant is approximately £1.3m but as in previous years opportunities to attract further funding to support will be explored. Consequently, the Commissioner will continue to work with partners across all sectors to identify and address gaps and/or emerging areas for victims' services and to drive the effectiveness of the service commissioned through the Victim's Grant Fund in 2024/25. We anticipate further developments this year around where Cheshire is leading the way. This service is currently co-commissioned alongside probation and whilst supporting victims it also seeks to use RJ as a means of reducing future offending.
43. During 2023/24, a further £2,651,179 was obtained by the PCC over and above the core grant to support front line Domestic Abuse and Sexual Abuse services, this not only supported front line victims but also delivered pan Cheshire Domestic Abuse Perpetrator interventions. Furthermore, a new service to meet the needs of Honour Based Abuse and FGM victims has been introduced. The commitment to support victims of Domestic Abuse and reduce offending amongst perpetrators through behaviour change will continue throughout 2024/25.
44. In 2023/24, a further £465,000 has been secured by the Commissioner under the Safer Streets 5; this will be complemented by £355,000 in 2024/25. This year the Commissioner will continue to explore any opportunities to support victims of ASB whilst addressing the activities of perpetrators through behaviour change. The forthcoming year's commissioning will build upon existing services and aim to maximise opportunities, both singularly and in partnership, to provide value for money and better outcomes for our communities.
45. In 2023/24 the Commissioner commissioned a pilot working in partnership with Warrington Borough Council and Halton Borough Council to address the needs of victims of Childhood Exploitation. He also secured £362,000 to assist in understanding and addressing serious violence. In 2024/25 further serious violence funds secured in excess of £500,000 will ensure the benefits of the approach to exploitation are secured across the County as well as other innovative responses to reduce serious violence.
46. In 2023/24 the PCC in recognition of his commitment to improve the safety of our roads has part funded an Average Speed Scheme on the A41 at Christleton, Chester and funded a 'Speed on Green' camera on Watkinson Way in Halton, other similar measures are underway for delivery in 2024/25.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME

47. In addition to the revenue budget, a programme of capital investment is proposed for 2024/25. This programme links to the major strategies such as Estates, Digital

Business Technology and Fleet together with the annual replacement cycle for assets such as equipment.

48. Funding for this investment, is longer supported through Government grants and therefore is now covered by capital receipts (the net proceeds from the sales of assets), reserves held by the Commissioner, contributions and borrowing. The contributions include funding set aside within the general budget each year. A summary of the proposed programme and associated funding is shown below.

Table 7: Capital Strategy	2024/25 £000
Annual Replacement Schemes:	
Fleet Vehicles	1,880
IT and Communications	1,280
New Schemes:	
Estates - Maintenance and Environmental	1,662
Estates Strategy 2021-2031	3,748
IT and Communications	440
Operational Equipment	1,029
Collaboration/Funded Vehicles	500
Capital Expenditure	10,539

49. Full details of the individual schemes within the capital programme are provided in Appendix 4 of this report and in the Commissioner's Capital Strategy attached at Appendix 4. The proposed funding for the above capital investment is set out in the following table.

Table 8: Capital Financing	2024/25 £000
General/Specific capital grants	286
Capital Receipts	3,107
Revenue Contributions to Capital	4,218
Revenue and Capital Reserves	120
External Contributions to Capital	190
HQ IT Reserve	284
Borrowing	2,334
Total Funding	10,539

ROBUSTNESS OF ESTIMATES

50. Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 places a requirement on Chief Finance Officers to report on the robustness of the estimates used in the preparation of this proposed budget. Details of how this requirement is met are in Appendix 3.

RESERVES

51. Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 also places a requirement on Chief Finance Officers to formally report on the adequacy of the reserves. The Chief Finance Officers assess this in the context of the strategic, operational and financial risks and opportunities facing the Commissioner and the Constabulary.
52. While holding reserves is a recognised and recommended financial management tool, the levels of such reserves must remain prudent, appropriate to the level of risk and opportunity and not excessive. This is set out within the Commissioner's Reserves Strategy attached at Appendix 5.

CONSULTATION WITH THE PUBLIC AND BUSINESS RATEPAYERS

53. A formal consultation exercise on the public's priorities and the precept was undertaken between 2 January and 23 January 2024. The survey was carried out online and paper copies were also printed and distributed to people who requested them, as well as to local police stations so that local teams could distribute to residents who were not able to have their say online.
54. Residents were encouraged to complete the survey via social media platforms e.g. Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram and Nextdoor, as well as via Cheshire Police Alert, the Commissioner's newsletter and press activity.
55. Public consultation roadshow sessions were held around the county. Here people could complete the survey in person or take a copy to return via freepost if they wished. 13 events were held in total, more than in previous years, and this year saw the largest ever number of people completing the survey face-to-face or via freepost. These events took place at the times/locations detailed below:

Day/Date	Location	Time
Thursday 4 January	Northwich - Barons Quay, CW9 5LG	10:00-12:00
Thursday 4 January	Winsford - Morrisons, CW7 3GZ	13:00-15:00
Friday 5 January	Macclesfield - Tesco, SK10 2AB	13:00-15:00
Saturday 6 January	Nantwich - Nantwich Market, CW5 5DG	10:00-12:00
Saturday 6 January	Crewe - Tesco, CW1 2DD	13:00-15:00
Tuesday 9 January	Runcorn - Shopping City, WA7 2EU	10:00-12:00
Tuesday 9 January	Frodsham - Morrisons, WA6 7EZ	13:00-15:00
Thursday 11 January	Stockton Heath/Latchford - Morrisons, WA4 6RN	10:00-12:00
Friday 12 January	Ellesmere Port - Morrisons, CH65 6RU	13:00-15:00
Saturday 13 January	Warrington - Golden Square, WA1 1QB	10:00-12:00
Saturday 13 January	Widnes - Morrisons, WA8 6UA	13:00-15:00
Tuesday 16 January	Chester - Tesco, CH1 3JS	10:00-12:00
Thursday 18 January	Congleton - Morrisons, CW12 1YJ	12:00-14:00

56. The key message provided via the survey and at consultation roadshows was that the Commissioner wanted to protect key improvements made by Cheshire Police over the

past year, and with the economic situation facing residents and the police service it was vital to get as many views as possible on their priorities and the precept.

57. The consultation ended at midday on Tuesday 23 January 2024. A total number of 4,346 responses were received, providing a 99% confidence level with a +/- 2% margin of error - This is the largest ever response to a budget consultation carried out by the PCC in Cheshire.
58. Before a question about the police precept, residents were provided with a table detailing the impact of each option on each Council Tax Band and were encouraged to check this table before answering. A link was also provided so that people could check their Band if they were unsure. The following question was asked after the precept information was given:

Which of these options for next year's police budget would you support?

Option 1: No increase - This would require a reduction in services significantly beyond the £6.2 million in savings already identified.

Option 2: Increase of up to £1.08 per month for Band D - This would allow Cheshire Constabulary to maintain the improved level of service that has been achieved over the past year.

Option 3: Increase of up to £2 per month for Band D - This would allow further investment to be made in key areas such as call handling and community policing. This option would require a referendum to be held.

59. 79% (3,440) of respondents to this question gave their views on the policing precept as part of the online survey and 21% (906) completed the survey at a consultation roadshow or returned the survey via freepost.
60. 79% (3,430) of respondents agreed to support some form of increase to the precept. The table below shows the breakdown of responses.

Survey completed via:	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Total
Online	763	1,336	1,341	3,440
Roadshow/Freepost	153	390	363	906
Total	916	1,726	1,704	4,346
Percentage	21%	40%	39%	

The full results of this survey including the responses to questions about policing priorities will be published on the Cheshire PCC website at www.cheshire-pcc.gov.uk/get-involved/have-your-say/outcomes-and-results/.

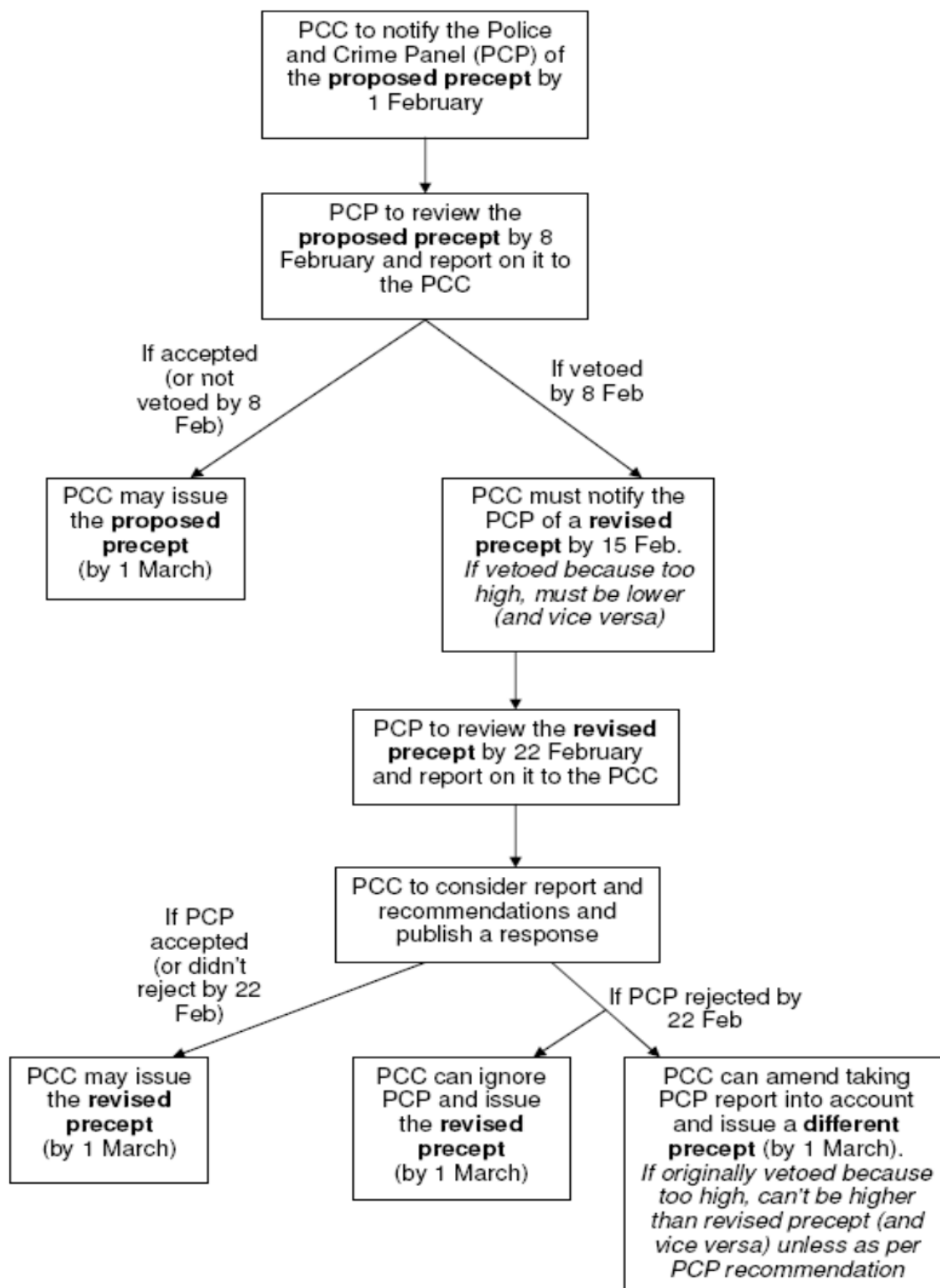
BUDGET AND PRECEPT SETTING TIMETABLE

PURPOSE

- a. To provide the Commissioner with an overview of the statutory requirements regarding budget and precept setting and the interaction with the Police and Crime Panel. It also provides a copy of the internal timetable developed to enable the Commissioner to meet the statutory timetable.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

- b. The statutory requirements for precepting authorities to set a budget and issue a precept for the next financial year are set out in Chapters 3, 4, and 5 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992. They include significant detail on how budget estimates and the precept must be calculated. The Police Act 1996 and the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 amended these provisions for the change to police authorities and Police and Crime Commissioners respectively, but the basic statutory requirements remain the same.
- c. Schedule 5 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and The Police and Crime Panels (Precepts and Chief Constable Appointments) Regulations 2012 provide further detail on the process the Commissioner must follow for notifying the Police and Crime Panel of the proposed precept by 1 February of the relevant financial year (Section 3 of the 2012 Act). They also cover the interaction between the Panel and the Commissioner leading to the determination of the precept by the Commissioner by 1 March. The process is set out with the due dates diagrammatically in Annex A.

PCC PRECEPT APPROVAL (Final Regulations)

ROBUSTNESS OF ESTIMATES

- a. Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 places a requirement on Chief Finance Officers to report on the robustness of the estimates used in preparing the budget.
- b. The Commissioner has a policy and expenditure planning process that takes account of the service scenario and financial scenario in some detail for 2024/25. Alongside this, future capital programmes have been produced taking into account forecast Government funding, borrowing limits and council tax. For 2024/25 borrowing levels are also guided by the prudential indicators as set out in the Treasury Management Strategy.
- c. For 2024/25, full consideration of these issues had led to:
 - Policy and expenditure proposals that reflect the Government's Provisional Police Grant Settlement together with the on-going revenue impact of new capital projects, whilst recognising the outstanding issues and uncertainties.
 - A proposed capital-financing budget based on 2024/25 capital programme.
- d. When using estimates in preparing the budget every effort is taken to ensure that they take into account the most up to date data. However, it should be noted that there are a number of areas where the actual impact could vary from the estimates used in setting the budget. The principal areas are:
 - Pay awards, pension increases, national reviews of pay & inflation
 - Service financial performance (i.e., variances on budgets)
 - Ability to achieve projected savings
 - Operational demands
- e. To provide for all potential scenarios that may arise would be prohibitively expensive and result in demands on council taxpayers considerably higher than likely need. For 2024/25 £16.1m has been provided for pay and price increases.
- f. Many factors can affect financial performance in year including under or over-achievement of efficiency savings, income and other financial targets. The Commissioner takes a number of steps to minimise the impact by:
 - Seeking wherever possible to explore in full the implications and achievability of policy and expenditure options before the budget is set.
 - Promoting a robust approach to financial management requiring budget holders to monitor expenditure against budget and to take prompt action in reporting and responding to projected variances.
 - Quarterly reporting of the projected budgetary outturn supplemented by monthly exception reports to prompt remedial action if necessary.
 - Creation of appropriate and proportionate contingencies.
- g. It should be noted that while every effort is taken to ensure the budget is balanced, there is always the possibility of variances to the budget occurring. The Commissioner holds reserves to mitigate this as set out in the Reserves Strategy.

<u>CAPITAL PROGRAMME</u>	2024/25 £000
<u>Prior Year Schemes</u>	
Estates Strategy - Major Projects	1,748
Security Upgrade at HQ	301
Replacement Chiller Units - Blacon PS	86
Custody Desk replacement project	480
Additional Data Storage Hardware - Forensic Collision data.	70
In-Car ANPR/Video Refresh - Cheshire Vehicles	147
In-Car ANPR/Video Refresh - Alliance Vehicles	134
ANPR Infrastructure - Home Office Grant Funded	238
Armed Alliance Vehicle Replacements	212
Dogs Alliance Vehicle Replacements	168
UWSU Replacements	120
Workshop Tools and Cabinets	114
	3,818
<u>New Scheme</u>	
Arpley Street roof and Museum works	100
Blacon DHQ roof remedials	50
ABE suite at CSH	30
Ref areas, welfare rooms – CSH, Arpley St, Runcorn (Phase 1)	175
Relocation of PV from Wilmslow	50
Custody Desk replacement project	250
Custody Suite AFI's	140
Estates Strategy - Major Projects *	2,000
Technology Refresh - Devices	1,080
Technology Refresh - Infrastructure (Servers/Network)	200
Corporate Wifi Upgrade	100
Digital Interview Recorders - replacement	230
Technology Refresh – E-Forensics	40
Replacement of Body Worn Video (phased replacement)	50
In-Car ANPR/Video Refresh - Cheshire Vehicles	75
In-Car ANPR/Video Refresh - Alliance Vehicles	71
Annual Vehicle Replacement Programme	1,880
Workshop Capital Equipment	14
Workshop Tools and Cabinets	108
Vehicle key and building security	78
	10,539

Starred items – marked *. Any capital scheme can be ‘starred’ to reflect the Commissioner’s agreement in principle, but no further action can be taken without further approval being obtained when more detailed plans are available. For example, the Estates Strategy includes several major schemes which will be submitted for approval individually as and when details proposals are prepared.

Capital Strategy 2024-2029

Introduction

Welcome to the 2024-29 Capital Strategy.

This strategy sets out the proposed investments in assets over the next five years. It is fundamentally linked to the Estates; Fleet and Digital Strategies which form the detailed plans summarised within this Strategy.

Funding for these investments comes through specific grants; capital receipts (the sale proceeds from existing assets); reserves; contributions and borrowing. Borrowing will incur costs for interest payable and the need to set-aside sufficient funds to repay the loan. Therefore, borrowing is only used as a last resort or for long-term assets such as Estates.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark Roberts'.

**Chief Constable
Mark Roberts QPM**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Dwyer'.

**Police and Crime Commissioner
John Dwyer**

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities establishes a framework that supports local strategic planning, asset management and appropriate options appraisal.
- 1.2. The objectives of the Prudential Code are to ensure that the capital plans of an organisation are affordable, prudent and sustainable and the treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good professional practice and in full understanding of the risks involved.

2. DEFINITION

- 2.1. To utilise the full extent of the Prudential Code and its framework, it is essential that there is a clear understanding of what is capital expenditure. Unless expenditure qualifies as capital it will normally fall outside the scope of the Code and its framework and be charged to revenue in the period in which its goods or services were received. If expenditure does qualify as capital, there are opportunities to finance such spend from any capital receipts held or to spread the cost over future years in line with the life of the asset(s) purchased.
- 2.2. In the main, expenditure must meet one or more of the following conditions for it to be classified as capital:
 - Spend results in the acquisition, construction or enhancement of an asset (tangible or intangible) in accordance with 'proper practices';
 - Spend meets one of the definitions specified in regulations made under the 2003 Local Government Act; or
 - The Secretary of State makes a direction that the expenditure can be treated as capital.

3. CONTEXT

- 3.1. The capital programme requirements of the police sector nationally are by nature limited in comparison to other public sector organisations such as local authorities who have diverse responsibilities to prioritise including schools, housing, and highways. Certainly, this is true of the Constabulary with capital expenditure plans largely limited to replacing and upgrading essential operational assets (for example, estate facilities, vehicles, equipment and IT/communications infrastructure) together with individual ad-hoc capital investment schemes required to meet national demands (for example, the national Emergency Services Network project) or aimed at improving efficiency and operational performance/priorities.

- 3.2. In refreshing the Police and Crime Plan in 2022, the Commissioner stated 'I promised to review this Plan to ensure that it remains relevant and delivers on your key priorities for policing, community safety and making Cheshire even safer. The priorities and commitments set out here have come directly from what you have told me through public consultations, engagement activities and surveys, and as a result this refreshed Plan truly reflects what the people of Cheshire want to see from policing, community safety and criminal justice partners. In this refresh of my Plan, I have reflected on what we have achieved so far, how we have responded to your concerns, and what we need to do next to deliver an outstanding police service.' The full plan is available on the Commissioner's website - [Police and Crime Plan \(cheshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://cheshire-pcc.gov.uk).
- 3.3. The Police and Crime Plan sets out the priorities Cheshire Constabulary will deliver between 2021 to 2024, to make Cheshire even safer. These are set out in the following graphic:



- 3.4. The Commissioner maintains rolling medium-term revenue and capital plans (summarised in a Medium-Term Financial Strategy – MTFS) that usually extend for 4-5 years. The plans are drawn up, reassessed and extended annually and if required, re-prioritised to enable the Constabulary to achieve the aims and objectives established in the Commissioner’s Police and Crime Plan and to support national drivers like the Strategic Policing Requirement and Home Office national priorities to achieve significant reductions in crime and restore the public’s confidence in the criminal justice system, including the Beating Crime Plan.
- 3.5. Historically, capital grant funding of around £2m was received from the Government each year. This helped fund annual replacement of vehicles, IT and operational equipment and maintenance of police buildings. Over recent years, this grant reduced significantly and from 2022/23 was removed in totality. As such, with limited reserves held, the need to borrow has increased. Borrowing incurs on-going costs of interest payments and the funding set aside to repay the loan in due course. As borrowing incurs costs, there has been a programme of increasing year on year revenue contributions to fund the capital programme in order to meet the annual replacement programme, with borrowing limited to invest to save or invest to increase efficiency and effectiveness.
- 3.6. Key focuses of the Capital Programme plans, all aligned to achieving the Commissioners priorities above are:
- To ensure the property estate remains fit for the future; at the heart of and connected with our communities, promoting effective collaborative working and being economic, efficient and sustainable.
 - To support front line operations by delivering high quality vehicles which are safe, fit for purpose and meet the needs of modern-day policing.
 - The replacement and upgrade of other core assets where necessary, e.g., operational equipment and communication infrastructure.
 - Development of improved capability.
 - To ensure provision is made for Digital Business Technology to maintain and develop the existing infrastructure and invest in the core technologies required to provide innovative digital policing services.
 - Invest to Save Schemes.
- 3.7. The Commissioner maintains separate focussed long-term Estates, Environmental, Fleet and Digital and IT strategies setting out the overall direction of these key areas and priorities, all of which feed into this overarching Capital Strategy.

- 3.8. The plans acknowledged the constrained financial position of the Commissioner and maximise both the available financial resources and the capacity that the Constabulary has to manage change projects.

4. GOVERNANCE

- 4.1. The annual budget setting process is an ongoing process with key stakeholder groups assisting departmental managers to identify change proposals and develop business cases for future capital investment requirements and ideas aligned with the Police and Crime Plan priorities and the Constabulary's Plan on a Page.
- 4.2. Investment proposals must explicitly identify the organisational requirement, rationale, deliverables, benefits, links to the Commissioner's and/or Constabulary priorities, and costs in terms of both capital investment and ongoing revenue consequences.
- 4.3. Based on an agreed budget setting timetable, investment proposals will be submitted for presentation to and scrutiny review by the Senior Command Team along with an initial view of potential affordability. Prioritisation is then made, taking into account the following in order of priority:
- Unavoidable (statutory, contractual, or tortuous liability);
 - Operational Need (enables continuity of agreed service delivery levels and priorities) and linked to the Force Management Statement;
 - Police and Crime Plan Improvement Priority;
 - Other (efficiency, invest to save, leverage of external funding, etc.).
- 4.4. An updated Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS), including a proposed Capital Programme, is then presented to the Commissioner, providing views on affordability, potential funding issues and options.
- 4.5. A final version of the MTFS will be presented to the Commissioner for approval in January each year, reflecting the known funding position and any further developmental work on the plan. This formal approval agrees the capital budget for the following year and acknowledges the intention for planning purposes of the remaining years of the MTFS.
- 4.6. Any approved budget item, capital or revenue, can be 'starred' to reflect the Commissioner's agreement in principle, but no further action can be taken without further approval being obtained when more detailed plans are available.

- 4.7. Where in year additions to the approved Capital Programme are identified, a business case will be prepared and reviewed by the Senior Command Team. The Senior Command Team will then submit to the Commissioner for consideration and approval, including details of how the new scheme is to be funded, delivered and benefits realised, noting any ongoing MTFS implications.
- 4.8. Currently approved Financial Regulations (Section 4.3) specify individual officer roles and responsibilities relating to the capital programme along with a number of key controls as follows:
- Specific approval by the Commissioner for at least three-year capital programme which is the key document for planning and controlling of capital expenditure;
 - 'Starred' items require further approval before expenditure can be incurred;
 - Expenditure on capital schemes not included in the programme and/or which would involve future years' commitments is subject to the approval of the Commissioner;
 - Steps are taken to enable land required for the purposes of the programme to be acquired in due time;
 - A scheme and estimate, including the associated revenue expenditure, is prepared for each capital project for approval by the Commissioner;
 - Any scheme not commenced within two years of approval will be deemed null and void and removed from the capital programme;
 - Prudential Indicators covering affordability, capital expenditure, external debt and treasury management;
- 4.9. Following approval of the capital programme, a programme manager or project manager and a user representative is identified for each capital project. That individual is responsible for managing the project implementation and delivering its objectives. For all projects within the capital programme, a Chief Officer is identified as project sponsor.
- 4.10. Monitoring progress against capital schemes is reported on at least a quarterly basis to the Senior Command Team and to the Joint Management Board.
- 4.11. Once projects have been completed the programme or project manager completes a post implementation review for the major capital projects. This includes identifying at what stage the post project review will be carried out. The post project report is reviewed by the Senior Command Team, if required.

- 4.12. To evaluate the actual success and outcomes of capital projects a post project review is also carried out. The depth of this review is proportionate to the scale of the project and the benefits set out in the initial Project Initiation Documentation. This review focuses on the outcomes achieved, the extent to which the benefits claimed are being realised, the actual costs, both revenue and capital, and the impact of other funding and partnership working.
- 4.13. This information can then be used to learn lessons and make any improvements identified during project implementation.

5. FUNDING STREAMS

- 5.1. Capital expenditure can be funded from a number of sources as set out below:
- **Government Grants** – these are either general grants which can be used to fund any capital spend approved by the Commissioner or specific grants which can only be used to fund specific projects in line with any conditions placed with the grant – *note general capital grants are no longer provided*;
 - **Capital Receipts** – when an asset held by the Commissioner is sold, the proceeds are held in reserve to be used either to fund future capital expenditure or to repay debt. They cannot be used to fund revenue expenditure except where specifically approved by central Government in line with strict flexible use of capital receipts rules for a limited period to 2025;
 - **Reserves** – funds can be set aside and held in earmarked reserves if known expenditure is to be incurred at a future date. These reserves can then be used to fund such expenditure be it capital or revenue. In terms of capital expenditure, it may be known that a specific asset may need replacing in 10 years and therefore funds are set-aside each year to build up the reserve to fund the replacement. Details of the reserves held are found within the Commissioner's Reserves Strategy;
 - **External Contributions** – these are funds or grants provided by external organisations such as collaboration partners or local authorities for specifically agreed capital expenditure; and
 - **Borrowing** – the Commissioner is permitted in law to take out loans or financing to fund capital expenditure. The Prudential Code sets out the requirements under which such borrowing must be undertaken including affordability, prudence and cost effectiveness. Any borrowing will incur costs for interest payable and the need to set-aside sufficient funds to repay the loan. These costs impact on the revenue budget

6. CAPITAL PROGRAMME

6.1. The following table shows the Commissioner's overall capital programme and how it is to be funded from 2024 to 2029. Please note that the figures quoted include both in-year approvals and schemes rolled forward from previous years. As such the table represents estimates of total capital expenditure in each year:

Table 2 Capital Strategy	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	2026/27 £000	2027/28 £000	2028/29 £000
Annual Replacement Schemes:					
Fleet Vehicles	1,880	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,500
IT and Communications	1,280	1,305	1,430	1,355	1,380
New Schemes:					
Estates - Maintenance & Environmental	1,662	680	600	500	300
Estates Strategy 2021-2031 ^{*1}	3,748	10,230	0	0	0
IT and Communications ^{*2}	440	2,040	140	1,740	885
Operational Equipment	1,029	200	200	200	200
Collaboration/Funded Vehicles	500	520	314	173	570
Capital Expenditure	10,539	17,375	5,184	6,468	5,835
Financed by:					
General/Specific capital grants	286	0	0	0	0
Capital Receipts	3,108	3,800	500	0	0
Revenue Contributions to Capital	4,217	3,959	3,667	5,610	5,009
Revenue and Capital Reserves	120	0	0	0	0
External Contributions to Capital	190	221	133	74	242
HQ IT Reserve	284	284	284	284	284
Borrowing	2,334	9,111	600	500	300
Total Funding	10,539	17,375	5,184	6,468	5,835

^{*1} The current Estates Strategy 2021-2031, jointly developed between the Commissioner and the Constabulary recognises that planned changes to the estate's footprint require additional capital financing. The latest forecast costs in respect of the in-progress Crewe and Wilmslow major projects, which will be completed during the period covered by the Capital Strategy, have been included. Any further major schemes associated with the strategy will be subject to future business cases and no financial provision is therefore contained within this strategy.

^{*2} The estimated cost of new National Emergency Services Network (ESN) devices is not included in this strategy. The original business case indicated an estimated £5m Cheshire cost. However, given current national uncertainty over timescales, deliverability and local costs, the above table does not currently include any ESN provision. Any cost and funding implications will be added once more information regarding local costs and timescales becomes available.

7. AFFORDABILITY

- 7.1. Capital expenditure plans are a key driver of treasury management activity. The funding of such plans impact on cash balances and borrowing need in the short and longer terms. The on-going consequences of these decisions have a direct impact on the annual revenue budget. As such, having regard to the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities, the Commissioner sets and reviews a number of prudential indicators showing the proposed capital expenditure plans, how they are to be funded, the impact on the organisation's finances and their affordability in terms of the impact on revenue budgets.
- 7.2. Full details and commentary on the prudential indicators are found within the Commissioner's Treasury Management Strategy 2024/25. Along with controls and limits relating to levels of capital expenditure and resulting borrowing requirements, these prudential indicators also include a specific affordability indicator, below, which provides an indication of the impact of the above capital expenditure plans and their financing proposals on the overall finances and precept (council tax):

Treasury Management Strategy 2024/25

Table 5: Ratio of financing costs to net revenue funding

2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate	2028/29 Estimate
1.20%	1.16%	1.19%	1.22%	1.44%	1.41%	1.29%

- 7.3. This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital, (borrowing and other long-term obligation costs net of investment income), against the net revenue stream. The estimates of financing costs include current commitments and the proposals included in the budget/medium-term financial strategy.
- 7.4. The above ratio reduces slightly in 2023/24 due to the impact of debt repayment but then is steadily increasing to 2026/27 due to the requirement to increase borrowing in order to finance the ongoing capital programme, in particular the Estates Strategy. The affordability of this will therefore continue to be reviewed alongside the Medium-Term Financial Strategy.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

- 8.1. Risk is the threat that an event or action will adversely affect the Commissioner's ability to achieve their desired outcomes and the Constabulary's ability to execute their strategies successfully. Risk management is the process of identifying risks, evaluating their potential consequences and determining the most effective methods of managing them and/or responding to them. It is both a means of minimising the costs and disruption to the organisation caused by undesired events and of ensuring that staff understand and appreciate the element of risk in all their activities.
- 8.2. The aim is to reduce the frequency of adverse risk events occurring (where possible), minimise the severity of their consequences if they do occur, or to consider whether risk can be transferred to other parties. The corporate risk register sets out the key risks to the successful delivery of corporate aims and priorities and outlines the key controls and actions to mitigate and reduce risks or maximise opportunities.
- 8.3. To manage risk effectively, the risks associated with each capital project need to be systematically identified, analysed, influenced and monitored. It is important to identify the appetite for risk by each scheme and for the capital programme as a whole, especially when investing in complex business change programmes. Where greater risks are identified as necessary to achieve desired outcomes, the organisation will seek to mitigate or manage those risks to a tolerable level. All key risks identified as part of the capital planning process are considered for inclusion in the corporate risk register.
- 8.4. The Chief Finance Officer and Assistant Chief Officer will report jointly on the deliverability, affordability and risk associated with this Capital Strategy and the associated capital programme. Where appropriate they will have access to specialised advice to enable them to reach their conclusions.
- 8.5. Credit Risk - The risk that an organisation with which we have contracted to deliver capital projects becomes insolvent and cannot complete the agreed contract. We will ensure that robust due diligence procedures cover the appointment of partners and contractors relating to capital programme delivery. Where possible contingency plans will be identified at the outset.
- 8.6. Liquidity Risk - This is the risk that the timing of any cash inflows from a project will be delayed, for example if other organisations do not make their contributions when agreed. There is also a risk that the cash inflows will be less than expected, for example due to the effects of inflation, interest rates or exchange rates. Our exposure to this risk will be monitored via the revenue and capital budget monitoring processes and mitigating actions taken promptly where appropriate.

- 8.7. Interest and Exchange Rate Risk - This is the risk that interest rates or exchange rates will move in a way that has an adverse effect on the value of capital expenditure or the expected financial returns from a project. Rates will be reviewed as part of the on-going monitoring arrangements to identify such adverse effects. As far as possible our exposure to this risk will be mitigated via robust contract terms and when necessary, contract re-negotiations.
- 8.8. Inflation Risk - This is the risk that rates of inflation will move in a way that has an adverse effect on the value of capital expenditure or the expected financial returns from a project. Rates of inflation will be reviewed as part of the ongoing monitoring arrangements to identify such adverse effects. As far as possible our exposure to this risk will be mitigated via robust contract terms and when necessary, contract re-negotiations.
- 8.9. Legal and Regulatory Risk - This is the risk that changes in laws or regulation make a capital project more expensive or time consuming to complete, make it no longer cost effective or make it illegal or not advisable to complete. Before entering into capital expenditure or making capital investments, the Commissioner will understand the powers under which the investment is made. Forthcoming changes to relevant laws and regulations will be kept under review and factored into any capital bidding and programme monitoring processes.
- 8.10. Fraud, Error and Corruption - This is the risk that financial losses will occur due to errors or fraudulent or corrupt activities. Officers involved in any of the processes around capital expenditure or funding are required to follow the agreed Code of Corporate Governance. The Constabulary has a strong ethical culture, which is evidenced through our values, principles and appropriate behaviour. This is supported by the national Code of Ethics and detailed policies such as Anti-Fraud and Corruption and Declaration of Interests.
9. ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE (ESG) CONSIDERATIONS
- 9.1. This Commissioner is supportive of the principles for responsible investment (www.unpri.org) and will seek to bring ESG factors into the decision-making process for investments. Within this, the Commissioner is also appreciative of the Statement on ESG in Credit Risk and Ratings which commits signatories to incorporating ESG into credit ratings and analysis in a systemic and transparent way. The Commissioner utilises the ratings provided by Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's to assess creditworthiness, which do include analysis of ESG factors when assigning ratings.

- 9.2. Typical ESG considerations that are considered by these Credit Rating Agencies when assigning credit ratings to counterparties, and therefore by the Commissioner when selecting investment and borrowing counterparties, include:
- Environmental: Emissions and air quality, energy and waste management, waste and hazardous material, exposure to environmental impact.
 - Social: Human rights, community relations, customer welfare, labour relations, employee wellbeing, exposure to social impacts.
 - Governance: Management structure, governance structure, group structure, financial transparency.
- 9.3. The Commissioner will continue to evaluate additional ESG-related metrics and assessment processes that could be incorporated into his investment process and will update accordingly.

10. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ACTIONS

- 10.1. This Capital Strategy currently looks ahead over the next five years to 2029. It will be reviewed to consider whether it would be appropriate and of value to extend this period to cover a longer-term period of for example 10 or 20 years.
- 10.2. The current Estates Strategy 2021-2031, jointly developed between the Commissioner and the Constabulary recognises that planned changes to the estate's footprint require additional capital financing. The latest forecast costs in respect of the in-progress Crewe and Wilmslow major projects, which will be completed during the period covered by the Capital Strategy, have been included. Any further major schemes associated with the strategy will be subject to future business cases and no financial provision is therefore contained within this strategy.
- 10.3. In view of the initial reduction and now removal of ongoing Government funding towards capital programme expenditure, investigation will continue aimed at identifying alternative potential funding sources which will include the extension of partnerships and collaborations.
- 10.4. All Capital expenditure will be subject to rigorous review to ensure that plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable.
- 10.5. The Strategy will be continually reviewed in light of emerging and changing local issues, circumstances and priorities and updated accordingly.

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Reserves Strategy 2024-25



**Cheshire
Constabulary**



John Dwyer
Police & Crime
Commissioner
for Cheshire

Introduction

Welcome to the 2024/25 Reserve Strategy.

Reserves are essentially savings accounts – they help manage financial risk and fund major future costs. As set out in the Strategy, we hold reserves for three main purposes:

- To cover unforeseen risks and expenditure that may be incurred outside of planned budgets – known as a general reserve
- To set-aside funds for specific purposes, known or predicted pressures or future liabilities – known as earmarked reserves
- To hold capital receipts from sale of assets. The use of which is restricted under legalisation to the purchase of new assets or the repayment of debt.

The Strategy needs to balance the necessity for reserves against the cost to council taxpayers and arrive at a level that is both prudent and adequate for the current climate but not excessive.

Details of each reserve and how it will be used is explained in the Strategy together with a list of the reserves and the amount held in each.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark Roberts'.

**Chief Constable
Mark Roberts QPM**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Dwyer'.

**Police and Crime Commissioner
John Dwyer**

RESERVE STRATEGY 2024/25

1. In addition to the requirements covering the robustness of estimates, Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 also requires the Chief Finance Officer, OPCC to present a report assessing the adequacy of the unallocated reserves in the context of policing threats and demands together with corporate and financial risks facing the organisation. The Commissioner needs to balance the necessity for reserves against the cost to council taxpayers and arrive at a level that is both prudent and adequate for the current climate but not excessive.
2. The Reserves Strategy sets out the reserves held, their intended usage and the strategy for ensuring the funds are maintained at an appropriate level.
Reserves are held for three main purposes:
 - a. To cover unforeseen risks and expenditure that may be incurred outside of planned budgets – known as a general reserve
 - b. To set-aside funds for specific purposes, known or predicted pressures or future liabilities – known as earmarked reserves
 - c. To hold capital receipts from sale of assets. The use of which is restricted under legislation to the purchase of new assets or the repayment of debt.
3. In addition to the above reserves, Cheshire Constabulary act as lead force for a number of regional collaborations for which it holds reserves. These reserves are owned by all regional partners on an agreed share basis in line with each collaboration agreement.
4. Over the past few years, the level of reserves held by all forces have been under scrutiny by the Home Office and it is now considered best practice to produce a reserve strategy covering the medium-term financial strategy (MTFS) period. The status of each reserve will be reported to Joint Management Board as part of the quarterly financial reports.
5. Based on the audited 2022/23 Statement of Accounts, £24.6m was held in reserves of which £2.66m belongs to the regional collaborations (of which Cheshire Constabulary is a partner and therefore part owner). Annex 1 sets out the proposed usage of the reserves over the next four years in line with MTFS plans together with other known commitments and liabilities. Reserves are forecast to decrease to £17.2m by the end of March 2024 and then fall to £13.4m by March 2029 (including collaborations reserves of £1.67m and £1.38m respectively).

6. As part of the Home Office scrutiny process; it classifies reserves in three main categories:
 - a. Funding for planned expenditure on MTFS projects and programmes
 - b. Funding for specific projects and programmes beyond the current MTFS timeline
 - c. Those held as a general contingency or resource to meet other expenditure needs held in accordance with sound principles of good financial management.

Annex 2 provides analysis of the reserves in line with the above.

7. The purpose of each reserve is set out below:

General Reserves

The purpose of general reserves is to provide funding to cover specific and general risks identified in setting the budget but also in recognition of unforeseen risks and expenditure that may arise in year. Given the current levels of threats and demands facing policing the amount held in this reserve is deemed both prudent and adequate.

Basis of Transactions:

Best practice states that the prudent level for this reserve is 3% of the net revenue budget. Should the reserve fall below this level any underspends in the current financial year will be transferred up to the amount required to maintain the 3%. If such underspends are insufficient or not available, then a provision will be made in the next budget to cover any shortfall.

Use of this reserve is subject to approval by the Commissioner and is generally limited to funding unrecoverable overspends if they are not containable within existing funding and contingencies or other earmarked reserves.

Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) Reserve

The origins of this reserve dates back to the start of the austerity programme and has been successfully used to support transition, implementation costs of transformational changes together with 'invest to save' projects. With increasing demands, the implementation of Digital Policing and the level of uncertainty over future funding, this reserve will provide some mitigation to these risks and challenges. This reserve also forms part of the 3% calculation as stated in the General Reserves above.

Basis of Transactions:

Any request for funding from this reserve will be subject to a business case setting out the proposal and the deliverable benefits, including wherever possible cashable savings. Such business cases will be presented to SCT Business Meeting for initial endorsement and then through Joint Management Board for approval from the Commissioner.

Earmarked Reserves:

Carry Forwards Reserve

This is a temporary reserve for any underspend from the previous financial year that has been approved to be spent in the following financial year. For example, if a project is delayed funding can be carried forward into the following year to meet delayed spend.

Basis of Transactions:

As all carry forward items are approved through the quarterly budget reports submitted to Joint Management Board via SCT Business Meeting, the funding is automatically returned to the relevant department at the start of the following financial year.

Proceeds of Crime Community Fund Reserve

Money seized under the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) 2002 is initially utilised to support the Economic Crime Unit funding of financial investigators. These investigators ensure that where possible, proceeds of crime are recovered. All proceeds in excess of this commitment will be held in this reserve and used to support the mission of delivering even safer communities for the whole of Cheshire.

Basis of Transactions:

As part of the approved budget, there is a first call on POCA to support the funding of the Economic Crime Unit, Community Action Fund, Innovation Fund and Community Initiatives. Any additional funding after these commitments has been covered, is placed into this reserve and agreement on its usage is subject to a report to Joint Management Board.

Hardship Loan Reserve

It is acknowledged that individuals may find themselves needing assistance in achieving a greater sense of wellbeing; it is known that wellbeing comprises elements of physical, emotional, social and financial health. As such, a scheme was created to address any short-term financial issues personnel (Officers and Staff) may experience. The intent being to prevent/break the cycle of financial difficulty without the exposure to high interest loan schemes (pay day loans). This small reserve covers the loans until repaid.

Basis of Transactions:

Should a default arise on the repayment of any Hardship Loan, a report will be submitted to Deputy Chief Constable. If they approve the writing off of the debt, the funding will be applied and reported to the Commissioner in the next quarterly financial report.

Pay and Pensions Reserve

There are currently several issues in relation to pay and pensions that could impact on the revenue funding, the main being the outcome of the McCloud ruling (see financial risks below). The level of administration to service these is considerable and the uncertainty of how these will be funded has resulted in this reserve being created to cover any initial costs. It is anticipated that this will be utilised once the funding position is clarified and to support the preparatory work. Initial costs are now known which will significantly reduce the reserve. Further costs are still expected, and funding will need to be set aside for this purpose. In the Provisional Police Settlement, additional pension grant was provided to support the administration burden of McCloud. This additional grant will be held within this reserve and applied as and when costs are incurred.

Basis of Transactions:

Utilisation of this funding is linked to the costs and support required in both HR and Finance in resolving the McCloud issues. Approval is granted each year as part of the budget setting process. Additional use in year will be reported in the quarterly financial reports to Joint Management Board.

Redundancy Reserve

It is recognised that the cost of reforms, efficiencies and restructuring can require changes to staffing levels. This reserve is held to meet any associated costs should the need arise.

Basis of Transactions:

Redundancies are managed through the relevant HR processes and approval routes. Only approved redundancies will be funded via this reserve and will be reported in the quarterly financial reports to Joint Management Board.

Major Investigations Reserve

This reserve holds funds to contribute towards the costs of ongoing Major Investigations in accordance with the terms and conditions of any grants.

Basis of Transactions:

This is restricted under the grant agreement to fund the specified operation and is reported accordingly.

Council Tax Deficit Reserve

This reserve holds funds received from Government towards irrecoverable Council Tax income losses associated with the Coronavirus pandemic. It is held to mitigate against future resulting Council Tax Collection Fund deficits as they are declared by billing authorities.

Basis of Transactions:

This reserve will be applied to council tax collection fund deficits until such times that the deficits have ceased, or the grant is fully utilised. Should the collection funds return to balanced or surplus before the grant is fully utilised, any balance will be transferred to general reserves.

Estates Strategy Reserve

The Commissioner approved the Estates Strategy in 2021 that sets the direction over the next 10 years to ensure a modern, fit for purpose, environmentally efficient and cost-effective estate that meets the needs of police staff and officers and delivers for the public. As changes take place, there will be transitional costs and this reserve supports those interim costs.

Basis of Transactions:

Approval for the use of this funding is reserved to the Commissioner and restricted to supporting the delivery of the Estates Strategy. Any call on this reserve is subject to a report to Joint Management Board and Commissioner approval. It is currently planned to be fully utilised in 2025/26.

Road Safety Initiatives Reserve

One of the Commissioner's key Police and Crime Plan priorities is 'Make Cheshire's roads safer'. This reserve holds funds set aside to enable the commissioning of projects in line with this priority including the deployment of average speed cameras.

Basis of Transactions:

Use of this funding is subject to a report to Joint Management Board setting out the proposals and is subject to agreement from the Commissioner and Chief Constable.

Commissioning Reserve

The Commissioner bids for and receives specific grants and funding to support victims and other key priorities such as Violence against Women and Girls. Some of this funding covers more than one financial year and this reserve is used to hold such funding until it is utilised.

Basis of Transactions:

Use of this funding is at the discretion of the Commissioning Officer within the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner in consultation with the Commissioner's Chief Finance Officer.

Capital Receipts

Capital Receipts represents the net proceeds from the sale of assets. Use of this funding is limited by regulation to re-investment in new assets or the repayment of debt.

Basis of Transactions:

The use of this reserve is restricted under legislation and regulations and is applied to the IT refresh programme at part of the year-end process.

Unapplied Capital Grants Reserve

This reserve contains any capital grant received by the Commissioner but not yet used to finance capital investment. Such funding, if any is allocated, is now generally applied in full in the year it is received, with the exception of specific grants that are applied when the associated expenditure is made.

Basis of Transactions:

The use of this reserve is restricted under the grant arrangements and is applied to the capital programme at part of the year-end process.

Emergency Services Network (ESN) Reserve

The Emergency Services Network (ESN) programme will see the current Airwave based communication systems replaced with a new 4G based communication service. This is a national programme that is currently undergoing a new procurement process, which is expected to take some time to complete. Airwave now remains viable to at least 2035 and therefore, this reserve is not expected to be required for the foreseeable future.

Basis of Transactions:

Within the reserve, grant funding is held for use in line with the terms and conditions of the grant. All other funding is available for use subject to the Commissioner's approval. Until such times as a clearer national position is available no further funding will be added to this reserve.

HQ IT Reserve

This reserve was created as part of the private finance initiative (PFI) scheme to support the replacement of computer equipment. It is supplemented each year in line with the scheme's requirement and applied to finance relevant capital expenditure.

Basis of Transactions:

The use of this reserve is restricted under the PFI contract arrangements and is applied to the IT refresh programme at part of the year-end process.

Revenue Reserve for Capital

In recognition of the removal of Government funding for capital investments, the MTFS includes a contribution each year towards the costs of such investment in order to mitigate the level of borrowing required. This contribution will be held in this reserve and applied as capital spend is incurred. This reserve is for the general funding of capital, especially those annual replacement schemes such as Fleet and Digital Technology.

Basis of Transactions:

This reserve supports the funding of the approved capital programme. Its use is initially set out at the start of the financial year through the Investment Strategy and reported on throughout the year as part of the quarterly financial reports. Final actual application of the reserve is undertaken at year-end and reported in the outturn report.

Collaboration Reserves:

Armed Police Alliance

This reserve has arisen from underspends in previous financial years due to high turnover of officers. It is being utilised to support training, ammunition and other expenditure to support the training of new trainees to replace these officers.

Underwater Search Unit

Funding held on behalf of all partners for future demands – e.g., replacement of the boat, vehicles and equipment as part of an asset replacement strategy.

Local Resilience Forum

Cheshire Resilience Forum partners work together to prepare for emergencies, including Cheshire Constabulary, Cheshire Fire and Rescue Services and local authorities. The reserve is held to support strategic training and as a contingency for unforeseen pressures.

National Blue Light Procurement Reserve

This is a national collaboration, which Cheshire Constabulary leads, with the reserve being held for development of the system in conjunction with the Home Office.

For all Collaboration Reserves – Basis of Transactions:

The use of any of the above reserves are subject to approval by all relevant partners and the agreed governance routes as set out in the S.22 Agreements.

KEY RISKS

8. There are a number of uncertainties and risks over the next few years that hold the potential of significant financial impact including the on-going effect of the pandemic. Uncertainty over funding as a result makes planning difficult and reserves are a key tool in providing flexibility to deal with this challenge.
9. The following set out key financial risks that may impact on reserves:
 - a. Government funding remains uncertain and while the Spending Review in October 2021 provided very high-level options for the subsequent three years, the actual settlement provides details for one year only. With inflation remaining high, pay awards in excess of budgeted forecasts and limited funding, the MTFS remains challenging. Reserves will be required to support the budget and savings targets.

- b. Claims of unlawful discrimination were made in relation to the changes to the Judiciary and Firefighters Pension regulations and in December 2018 the Court of Appeal (McCloud / Sargeant) ruled that the 'transitional protection' offered to some members as part of the reform to public sector pensions amounts to unlawful discrimination. Significant work is required to facilitate the fallout of this ruling and there is a degree of uncertainty over the costs and funding going forward. Initial costings are now known, and the Pay and Pensions reserve utilised to fund these. However, there are further costs expected including 'compensation'. The value of these and their ultimate funding remains uncertain.
- c. As part of the triennial valuation of police pensions, the level of employers' contribution rose from 31% to 35.3%. Funding has been provided in the form of a one-off grant in 2024/25, but any funding after that is subject to the next spending review. Should funding not be provided in full, there is a £4m risk that reserves may have to find in part until a permanent solution is applied.

FORWARD STRATEGY

- 10. The foremost principle of holding reserves remains affordability versus risk. To set aside reserves for all potential risks scenarios that may arise would be prohibitively expensive and result in demands on council taxpayers considerably higher than likely need.
- 11. As such, the strategy for general reserves is to hold the level of this reserve at around 3% of the net budget requirement. The level should be reviewed annually after the budget for the forthcoming year has been set. Any excess will be released in support of capital funding to limit the need to borrow and the associated impact on revenue budgets. Any shortfall will be recognised as a first call on any in-year underspends or built into the following year's budget proposals.
- 12. Earmarked reserves are reviewed quarterly and reported to the Commissioner as part of the formal financial reviews. The reviews will take into account purpose of the reserve, the risks they are designed to mitigate and the current and future demands. Any reserve deemed no longer required will be returned to general reserves.

13. Strategic risks are monitored through SCT Business Meeting, Joint Management Board and Joint Audit Advisory Committee. Any new risk or significant change to existing risks will be monitored with any impact on reserves presented to SCT Business Meeting for recommendation to the Commissioner for the creation or adjustment to Earmarked Reserves.
14. Capital reserves are the primary source of funding for all capital investments and are therefore linked to the approved capital strategy. The use of such reserves is designed to cover short-life assets, limiting the need to borrow over short periods.
15. Capital receipts of more than £10,000 from the sale of assets can only be used to fund future capital investment or the repayment of debt. Receipts of less than £10,000 are returned to revenue budget.
16. There has been no allocation of capital grants in the last two Government Settlements. It is, therefore, appropriate to forward plan on that basis. In order to meet the minimum asset replacement cycles, a revenue contribution is made each year into Revenue Reserve for Capital reserve and used towards financing that year's capital programme.

RESERVES HELD

	2022/23	2023/24			2024/25			2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29		
	31-Mar £000	Revenue £000	Capital £000	31-Mar £000	Revenue £000	Capital £000	31-Mar £000	Revenue £000	Capital £000	31-Mar £000	Revenue £000	Capital £000	31-Mar £000	Revenue £000	Capital £000	31-Mar £000	Revenue £000	Capital £000	31-Mar £000
General Reserves: Revenue																			
Police Fund - General Reserve	£5,773	£0	£0	£5,773	£0	£0	£5,773	£0	£0	£5,773	£0	£0	£5,773	£0	£0	£5,773	£0	£0	£5,773
MTFS Reserve	£3,401	-£551	£0	£2,850	£0	£0	£2,850	£0	£0	£2,850	£0	£0	£2,850	£0	£0	£2,850	£0	£0	£2,850
	£9,174	-£551	£0	£8,623	£0	£0	£8,623	£0	£0	£8,623	£0	£0	£8,623	£0	£0	£8,623	£0	£0	£8,623
Earmarked Reserves: Revenue																			
Carry Forwards Reserve	£1,519	-£1,325	£0	£194	-£194	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
POCA Reserve	£435	-£197	£0	£238	-£115	£0	£123	-£115	£0	£109	-£115	£0	£94	-£115	£0	£80	£0	£0	£80
Hardship Loan Reserve	£50	£0	£0	£50	£0	£0	£50	£0	£0	£50	£0	£0	£50	£0	£0	£50	£0	£0	£50
Pay and Pensions Reserve	£734	-£361	£0	£373	-£225	£0	£147	-£128	£0	£19	£0	£0	£19	£0	£0	£19	£0	£0	£19
Redundancy Reserve	£467	-£69	£0	£398	£0	£0	£398	£0	£0	£398	£0	£0	£398	£0	£0	£398	£0	£0	£398
Major Investigations Reserve	£1,226	£0	£0	£1,226	£0	£0	£1,226	£0	£0	£1,226	£0	£0	£1,226	£0	£0	£1,226	£0	£0	£1,226
Council Tax Deficit Reserve	£1,580	-£580	£0	£1,000	-£231	£0	£769	£0	£0	£769	£0	£0	£769	£0	£0	£769	£0	£0	£769
Estates Strategy Reserve	£500	£0	£0	£500	£0	£0	£500	-£500	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Road Safety Initiatives Reserve	£566	-£281	£0	£285	-£98	£0	£187	£0	£0	£187	£0	£0	£187	£0	£0	£187	£0	£0	£187
Commissioning Reserve	£228	£35	£0	£263	£0	£0	£263	£0	£0	£263	£0	£0	£263	£0	£0	£263	£0	£0	£263
	£7,305	-£2,778	£0	£4,527	-£863	£0	£3,663	-£643	£0	£3,021	-£115	£0	£3,006	-£115	£0	£2,992	£0	£0	£2,992
Earmarked Reserves: Capital																			
Capital Receipts	£0	£0	£108	£108	£0	-£108	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Capital Reserve - Unapplied Grant	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
ESN Reserve	£3,090	-£1,670	£0	£1,419	-£1,195	£0	£225	£0	£0	£225	£0	£0	£225	£0	£0	£225	£0	£0	£225
HQ IT Reserve	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Revenue Reserve for Capital	£2,360	£3,377	-£4,900	£837	£3,608	-£4,408	£37	£4,139	-£4,176	£0	£4,551	-£3,800	£751	£4,992	-£5,684	£59	£5,660	-£5,251	£468
	£5,450	£1,707	-£4,792	£2,364	£2,413	-£4,516	£262	£4,139	-£4,176	£225	£4,551	-£3,800	£976	£4,992	-£5,684	£284	£5,660	-£5,251	£693
Collaboration Reserves:																			
Armed Police Alliance Reserve	£812	-£480	£0	£332	-£300	£0	£32	£0	£0	£32	£0	£0	£32	£0	£0	£32	£0	£0	£32
Dog Alliance Reserve	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Local Resilience Forum Reserve	£459	-£30	£0	£429	£0	£0	£429	£0	£0	£429	£0	£0	£429	£0	£0	£429	£0	£0	£429
MFSS Development Fund	£228	-£228	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
National Blue Light Procurement	£21	-£21	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
UWSU Reserve	£1,104	-£134	-£53	£918	£0	£0	£918	£0	£0	£918	£0	£0	£918	£0	£0	£918	£0	£0	£918
NWAP Collaboration	£31	-£31	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
	£2,655	-£924	-£53	£1,679	-£300	£0	£1,379	£0	£0	£1,379	£0	£0	£1,379	£0	£0	£1,379	£0	£0	£1,379
TOTAL RESERVES	£24,584	-£2,546	-£4,845	£17,193	£1,250	-£4,516	£13,927	£3,496	-£4,176	£13,248	£4,536	-£3,800	£13,984	£4,977	-£5,684	£13,278	£5,660	-£5,251	£13,687

RESERVES HELD - Home Office classification

	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26			2026/27			2027/28			2028/29		
	31-Mar £000	Revenue £000	Capital £000	31-Mar £000	Revenue £000	Capital £000	31-Mar £000	Revenue £000	Capital £000	31-Mar £000	Revenue £000	Capital £000	31-Mar £000	Revenue £000	Capital £000	31-Mar £000	Revenue £000	Capital £000	31-Mar £000	Revenue £000	Capital £000
General Reserve / Contingency:																					
Police Fund - General Reserve	£5,773	£0	£0	£5,773	£0	£0	£5,773	£0	£0	£5,773	£0	£0	£5,773	£0	£0	£5,773	£0	£0	£0	£5,773	£0
MTFS Reserve	£3,401	-£551	£0	£2,850	£0	£0	£2,850	£0	£0	£2,850	£0	£0	£2,850	£0	£0	£2,850	£0	£0	£0	£2,850	£0
	£9,174	-£551	£0	£8,623	£0	£0	£8,623	£0	£0	£8,623	£0	£0	£8,623	£0	£0	£8,623	£0	£0	£0	£8,623	£0
Funding for Projects/Programmes - current MTFS																					
Armed Police Alliance Reserve	£812	-£480	£0	£332	-£300	£0	£32	£0	£0	£32	£0	£0	£32	£0	£0	£32	£0	£0	£0	£32	£0
Capital Receipts	£0	£0	£108	£108	£0	-£108	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Capital Reserve - Unapplied Grant	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Carry Forwards Reserve	£1,519	-£1,325	£0	£194	-£194	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Dog Alliance Reserve	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
ESN Reserve	£3,090	-£1,670	£0	£1,419	-£1,195	£0	£225	£0	£0	£225	£0	£0	£225	£0	£0	£225	£0	£0	£0	£225	£0
POCA Reserve	£435	-£197	£0	£238	-£115	£0	£123	-£15	£0	£109	-£15	£0	£94	-£15	£0	£80	£0	£0	£0	£80	£0
Hardship Loan Reserve	£50	£0	£0	£50	£0	£0	£50	£0	£0	£50	£0	£0	£50	£0	£0	£50	£0	£0	£0	£50	£0
Pay and Pensions Reserve	£734	-£361	£0	£373	-£225	£0	£147	-£128	£0	£19	£0	£0	£19	£0	£0	£19	£0	£0	£0	£19	£0
HQ IT Reserve	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Local Resilience Forum Reserve	£459	-£30	£0	£429	£0	£0	£429	£0	£0	£429	£0	£0	£429	£0	£0	£429	£0	£0	£0	£429	£0
MFSS Development Fund	£228	-£228	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
National Blue Light Procurement	£21	-£21	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Redundancy Reserve	£467	-£69	£0	£398	£0	£0	£398	£0	£0	£398	£0	£0	£398	£0	£0	£398	£0	£0	£0	£398	£0
Revenue Reserve for Capital	£2,360	£3,377	-£4,900	£837	£3,608	-£4,408	£37	£4,139	-£4,176	£0	£4,551	-£3,800	£751	£4,992	-£5,684	£59	£5,660	-£5,251	£468		
UWSU Reserve	£1,104	-£134	-£53	£918	£0	£0	£918	£0	£0	£918	£0	£0	£918	£0	£0	£918	£0	£0	£0	£918	£0
Major Investigations Reserve	£1,226	£0	£0	£1,226	£0	£0	£1,226	£0	£0	£1,226	£0	£0	£1,226	£0	£0	£1,226	£0	£0	£0	£1,226	£0
NWAP Collaboration	£31	-£31	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Council Tax Deficit Reserve	£1,580	-£580	£0	£1,000	-£231	£0	£769	£0	£0	£769	£0	£0	£769	£0	£0	£769	£0	£0	£0	£769	£0
Estates Strategy Reserve	£500	£0	£0	£500	£0	£0	£500	-£500	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Road Safety Initiatives Reserve	£566	-£281	£0	£285	-£98	£0	£187	£0	£0	£187	£0	£0	£187	£0	£0	£187	£0	£0	£0	£187	£0
Commissioning Reserve	£228	£35	£0	£263	£0	£0	£263	£0	£0	£263	£0	£0	£263	£0	£0	£263	£0	£0	£0	£263	£0
	£15,410	-£1,995	-£4,845	£8,570	£1,250	-£4,516	£5,304	£3,496	-£4,176	£4,625	£4,536	-£3,800	£5,361	£4,977	-£5,684	£4,655	£5,660	-£5,251	£5,064		
TOTAL RESERVES	£24,584	-£2,546	-£4,845	£17,193	£1,250	-£4,516	£13,927	£3,496	-£4,176	£13,248	£4,536	-£3,800	£13,984	£4,977	-£5,684	£13,278	£5,660	-£5,251	£13,687		

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