

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

DATE: 29 JULY 2015

REPORT OF: MR DAVID HODGE, LEADER OF THE COUNCIL

LEAD OFFICER: SHEILA LITTLE, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

SUBJECT: REFRESH OF 2015-20 MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN



SUMMARY OF ISSUE:

The Medium Term Financial Plan 2015-20 (MTFP 2015-20) was approved by the Council on 10 February 2015 in the context of a number of uncertainties for the years following 2015/16. These included the outcome of the May 2015 General Election, the progress of services in making further savings in the current financial year and assumptions around the growth in demographic pressures.

In approving MTFP 2015-20, the Council agreed for Cabinet to review and refresh the five year financial plan. This paper sets out the revised assumptions in MTFP 2015-20 and the strategies to maintain a balanced and sustainable budget.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that Cabinet:

- i. approves £1.9m per year funding for the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service pooled budget; (paragraph 29)
- ii. notes the increased demand and complexity of pressures faced by the council in the next five years;
- iii. notes the revised and updated revenue budget assumptions for the years 2016 to 2020;
- iv. approves the revised capital programme for 2015-20:
 - a. removal of three schemes totalling £7.0m (paragraphs 42 to 44);
 - b. addition of up to a total of £1m per year to match funding for district and borough councils for improving secondary local shopping areas, (paragraph 45);
- v. requires officers to develop business cases for capital investment in SEND and Looked After Children provision (paragraphs 47 to 48)
- vi. requires officers to develop further, for approval by Cabinet in November 2015, service transformational strategies necessary for the council to meet its financial challenges; (paragraph 54)
- vii. requires officers to prepare a draft Medium Term Financial Plan 2016 to 2021 for the Cabinet Meeting in November 2015; (Paragraph 55), and
- viii. approves the revised financial strategy to meet the challenges of the next five years; (paragraphs 56 to 59, and Appendix 4)

REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS:

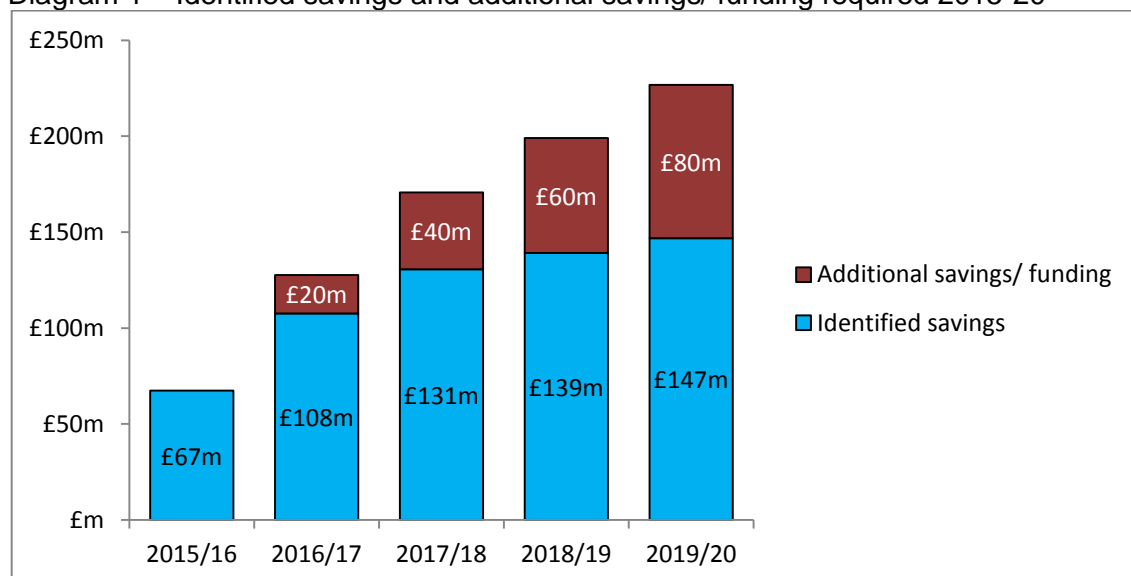
To ensure the council has a plan to develop a balanced and sustainable budget.

DETAILS:

Background

1. The Cabinet agreed the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) for the years 2015 to 2020 in February 2015. In setting the MTFP 2015-20, the members recognised that it was in the context of considerable uncertainty about the future funding of local government in England and the impact of legislative change following a General Election.
2. Full Council agreed to the recommendation that Cabinet refresh MTFP 2015-20 in the summer of 2015. This would include both revenue and capital budgets. This paper sets out the results of the refreshed budget assumptions.
3. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the new majority government elected in May 2015, delivered an early Budget on 8 July 2015. This paper outlines the potential impact of this Budget on the County Council's current and future financial years.
4. The Local Government Finance Settlement in December 2014 was for one year only – 2015/16 - with little or no details of future years' government funding and legislative change. With uncertainty in the months before the General Election, the assumptions for funding and service pressures in MTFP 2015-20 would need to be revisited.
5. In setting MTFP 2015-20, the council identified and approved £147m of ongoing annual savings to be achieved over the next five years, including £67m for 2015/16. The MTFP 2015-20 also noted the need for an additional £20m each year (£80m in total by 2019/20) from extra funding or further savings from 2016/17 onwards. Diagram 1 shows the current identified savings of £147m and the additional £80m required by 2019/20.

Diagram 1 – Identified savings and additional savings/ funding required 2015-20



8 July 2015 – Early Budget

6. Following the general election in May 2015 and the election of a majority government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented another budget on 8 July 2015.
7. The Chancellor revised the target for the UK public finances to be in surplus to 2019/20. This is one year later than forecast in the budget of March 2015. To achieve this position the public sector is required to find a further £37bn of annual savings by 2019/20.
8. Of this total, £12bn is expected to be delivered through welfare reform and savings. The council will monitor the impact of these changes on its residents and any consequent demand for its services.
9. Changes to the tax system are forecast to generate a further £5bn each year, leaving £20bn to be found through the next spending review. The results of the review are expected in the autumn of 2015, at which point there will be further information on the impact of this review on the local government sector.
10. The Chancellor announced the introduction of a National Living Wage. This will entail the rising of the current minimum wage for over 25s from £6.50 per hour to £9.00 per hour by 2020. Officers are currently assessing the impact of this on both directly employed staff and the council's suppliers.

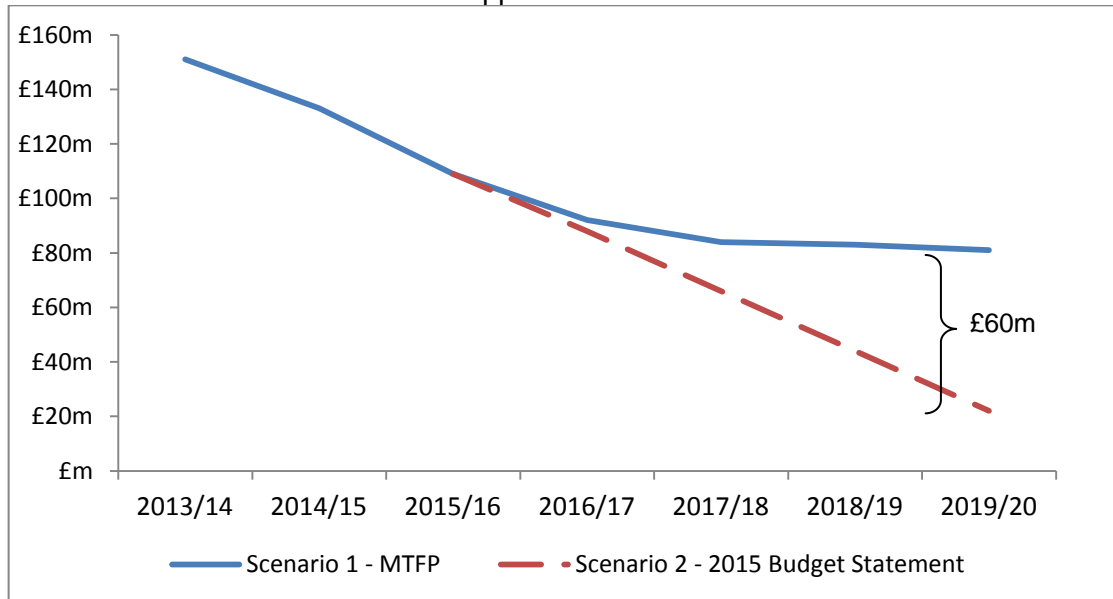
Review of revenue budget assumptions

Funding

11. The council's principal general funding grant from Government is the Revenue Support Grant (RSG). This is £109m in 2015/16 having fallen from £151m in 2013/14.
12. The MTFP 2015-20 estimates RSG to fall to £84m by 2017/18, after which the amount of grant remains fairly stable, falling to £81m by 2019/20. This assumption was based on the 2013 Comprehensive Spending Review and the previous Coalition Government's forecast of the period of austerity lasting for the duration of the last Parliament. In setting MTFP 2015-20 within the context of a period of uncertainty in the lead up to the General Election and the limited information in the 2014 Autumn Statement, the council continued with this assumption.
13. Following the General Election and statements by the Chancellor of the Exchequer since March 2015, it is now clear that reduced funding is the likely scenario. The Government has re-committed to protecting some parts of public spending, these being: Education, Health and Overseas Development, meaning the full reduction will fall upon the remaining unprotected areas. This could be as high as £20bn between 2015 and 2019, with local government likely to incur a significant part of this.
14. Although there has been no firm indication of Government funding for local government from 2016/17 onwards, the council has now updated its assumptions for RSG to reduce by between £87m and £100m over the four years to 2019/20. This could be £60m greater than the MTFP 2015 20. Diagram

2 shows the revised assumption being a continuation of the annual reduction in RSG funding.

Diagram 2 – Forecast reduction in Revenue Support Grant 2015 to 2020



15. The council receives further government grants in respect of specific services totalling £142m, excluding funding for schools. By applying the same reductions as for RSG to other government grants, the additional loss of grants could be between £8m and £9m.
16. The council increased its council tax precept by just under 2% for 2015/16, which was within the threshold for a referendum set by central government. If the council were to continue uplifting the council tax precept by 2% for the years 2016 to 2020, then this would raise an additional £84m annual funding by 2019/20 compared to 2014/15. This largely mitigates the impact of the government grant funding reductions, but does not generate any funding for the increased demand pressures faced by the council.
17. The MTFP 2015-20 assumes a return of £5m on investment properties from 2017/18 onwards. Returns achievable on the property market are low due to positive market sentiment, with significant increases in institutional and foreign investment into the safe haven of the UK property market. This increases the competition for assets and reduces the returns available. Based upon the current strategy and assuming at least two acquisitions each year are completed, £1m is achievable by 2020/21.

Expenditure pressures

18. The MTFP 2015-20 included significant assumptions on the growth in demand and costs faced by the council. In total this amounted to nearly £300m over the five years to 2019/20. The refresh of the MTFP has shown that demand for the council's services is expected to continue to grow. The following paragraphs outline the key expenditure assumptions and the overall possible impact.

Adult Social Care

19. MTFP 2015-20 included a wide range of assumptions across many activities for demand growth, legislative change and prices. The refresh concentrated on a number of key assumptions, which would have a significant impact on the council's finances.
20. Within Adult Social Care (ASC), MTFP 2015-20 included demand pressures of £75m over the full five year period. This is across all care groups and assumes the use of preventative services delivered in partnership with other agencies will lead to a reduction in the rate of growth that has been evidenced in recent years. The refresh over the first quarter of the year concluded there was no evidenced reason for this to change, although the risk remains over the success of the prevention strategies.
21. To achieve improved outcomes and better value for money, alternative delivery methods of social care are being developed. The most significant of these is the Families, Friends and Communities (FFC) strategy, which aims to save a total of £29m by 2017/18.
22. The refresh has had two main impacts regarding FFC savings. Firstly, the latest project plans mean that a small additional saving is now forecast in 2018/19. Secondly, a thorough review of performance over the last 15 months indicates that the full planned reduction in costs remains a stretch target. It is proposed that these savings are retained in the MTFP, but that they are flagged as a significant risk and reviewed based on emerging evidence to determine how likely it is that they can be achieved.
23. The Care Act came into force from 1 April 2015, although the provisions of the Act that will have the greatest financial impact on the council are not due to become law until 1 April 2016. It is still too early to forecast accurately the full anticipated costs of this as actual uptake and demand are not yet clear. The current MTFP 2015 - 2020 allows for £30m of funding risk by 2019/20. The Government has stated that the Care Act will be fully funded, and the MTFP assumptions are being adjusted to reflect this. However, there remains a risk that the implementation of the act will not be fully funded due to either the government failing to calculate accurately the true cost of the Care Act (in part because some factors such as the market impact are not included in the funding envelope) or because funding is not allocated to councils in line with how costs are incurred across the country.
24. Assumptions for other areas of ASC's budget have largely remained cost neutral over 2015-20, but timing issues identified in some areas mean an overall pressure in 2016/17 compared to the current MTFP. This pressure in 2016/17 could be offset by additional savings projected from 2017-20.

Public Health

25. MTFP 2015-20 assumes £2.5m of savings are delivered by Public Health (PH) by 2017/18. PH has been reviewing plans for delivery of these savings and although confidence remains that the £2.5m of savings are still achievable in totality, there may be some risks in the timing of their delivery as the majority of expenditure is tied to contracts. The profile of planned savings has not been amended in the refresh, as further work needs to be done to confirm what is achievable based on contractual commitments.

26. More significantly, the Government has announced that public health funding will be cut nationally by £200m. Both the council's share of this funding reduction and the precise timing of the cut remain unclear. As such the refresh has not been updated to include any funding reduction, although a proportionate reduction for the council could equate to £2.6m. PH is conducting health impact assessments to identify the impact on public health across Surrey if different services were to stop. This assessment will be used to inform the recommendations made to Cabinet about how to manage the council's share of the national public health funding reduction when its scale and timing are made clear by the Government.

Children's Services

27. Demand within Children's Services has been increasing. Based upon this increase further pressures have emerged in respect of: increased referrals and special guardianship orders, increased complexity of need and disabilities.
28. Targeted Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) are commissioned by Surrey County Council on behalf of the six clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) in Surrey and Surrey County Council. Funding for these services is included within a pooled budget, which for 2015/16 is £3.8m. In December 2014 the Children & Young People's Strategic Partnership Board agreed to align funding to the CCGs' new investment into CAMHS. The proposed CCG additional investment is £1.4 m in the behavioural pathway plus £0.6m in specialist services. This investment will reduce and avoid cost pressures on both health and social care in future years
29. Appendix 4 outlines the investment and expected outcomes for the council's funding of £1.9m. It is recommended the Cabinet approves this investment from April 2016 to help deliver the: Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy, Emotional Wellbeing & Mental Health Strategy Action Plan and Early Help Strategies.

Schools & Learning

30. The Children and Families Act 2014 brought in major reform for the services provided to children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND). This has since been followed by a new code of practice and regulations which set out the supporting detail of these main themes. The Department for Education has announced a compulsory time period for the transfer of statements of education and learning difficulty assessments (LDAs) to the new system. The Secretary of State announced that OFSTED would be commissioned to inspect the way local authorities were implementing the legislation.
31. Within the Schools & Learning service, the demand and price for special needs transport have been rising, putting additional pressure on the budget. . A joint review of SEN transport is being undertaken by the Education & Skills, and the Economic Prosperity, Environment & Highways boards to consider how to contain and reduce these costs.
32. Across Schools & Learning and Services for Young People the MTFP included £9.8m of demographic demand growth by 2019/20. More recent population data will lead to this assumption being reviewed

33. In recent years the Children, Schools and Families directorate has successfully worked with suppliers to contain price rises. The services will continue to work with providers to ensure the market remains healthy and the council receives best value. In addition, in order to recruit and retain child social workers, the service is considering pay and reward strategies within the context of the current MTFP budget.

Environment

34. In April 2015, Cabinet approved the financial assessment for proceeding with the waste contract, including delivering the Eco-park. The assessment shows additional cost pressures due to increased tonnages as a result of population growth, increased economic activity and increases in prices following the delay in commissioning

Central Income and Expenditure

35. The council's Local Government Pension Fund is due its triennial actuarial review in March 2016. In advance of this review, officers have worked on high level assumptions to assess its possible impact. The outcome is that the contribution rate for current employees will remain the same at 14.3%.
36. In addition there are costs associated with past employment as the assumptions on the pension fund's asset and liabilities have changed to reflect the UK and world economies. The actuarial review is likely to increase the pressure on this budget.

Capital budget

37. MTFP 2015-20 includes a capital programme for the five years to 2020 of £696m, funded from government grants, reserves, third party contributions and borrowing. The cost of borrowing to fund MTFP 2015-20 is made up of interest payments, and a provision for the repayment of the loan called the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). MRP is based upon the expected life of the asset.
38. This capital programme is only affordable if the revenue budget is balanced. The MTFP 2015-20 includes £15.6m for the capital financing costs of the borrowing required to fund the capital programme by 2019/20. One of the key aims of the refresh of the MTFP is to review the budget assumptions, including the capital programme, to ensure it meets the council's strategic goals and is affordable.
39. Officers have been reviewing the capital programme in the context of the emerging financial and demographic challenges that have been identified. In undertaking this work, a set of criteria have been developed to ensure that all capital expenditure contributes to the council's corporate strategy and provides value for money.
40. A total of £32m of schemes met the criteria of being invest to save schemes. These schemes are required to ensure that revenue savings in MTFP 2015-20 are achieved. These schemes are presented in Appendix 1.
41. The result of this review is that 31 schemes, totalling £508m over the five year period, meet the council's strategic goals of wellbeing, economic prosperity, and

resident experience. Of this total, the Schools Basic Need Programme accounted for £290m, and Highways maintenance comprised £105m.

42. Three schemes, totalling £7m, have been reviewed and the financial business case is no longer valid as assumptions have changed. These schemes are:
- joint public sector property projects (Knowle Green) £1.90m
 - replacement provision – Soper Hall, Caterham £1.25m
 - Trumps Farm solar panels £3.8m
43. The schemes to install solar panels at Trumps Farm, and the replacement provision at Soper Hall in Caterham were intended as Invest to Save projects. However, due-diligence work identified it would not deliver a satisfactory net income or payback period.
44. It is recommended that these schemes are removed from the capital programme. The revenue impact of this would be a saving of £0.1m in 2015/16, rising to £0.5m per year by 2017/18 and beyond.
45. The council seeks to work with its partners in the boroughs and districts to promote economic prosperity for our residents. Many district and boroughs seek to support the development of secondary, local shopping areas. Through the use of match funding the County Council can increase the effectiveness of these investments. It is recommended that provision of up to £1m each year is made available to match funding provided by Surrey districts and boroughs to develop secondary, local shopping areas. The Deputy Leader will approve schemes after agreement with the Leader of the relevant borough or district council.
46. The remainder of the capital programme consists of £37m of schemes that have already commenced and schools based projects that are outside the scope of the refresh.
47. A major pressure on the council's budget is for children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND). To a large extent this rising demand is met by placements in the non-maintained and independent sector (NMI), as there is limited in-house provision. Creating additional capacity will enable children to be placed closer to home, leading to revenue savings by 2018/19. The provision is estimated to be the equivalent of three special schools.
48. In a similar way, the council currently requires out of county accommodation provision for children, which is more expensive than provision within Surrey would be. Expanding this provision locally will allow Surrey children to be cared for in Surrey and avoid the higher cost of a growing demand. A business case with options to meet this requirement is currently being developed with a view to their inclusion in the November draft budget.
49. In April 2015 Cabinet approved the carrying forward of £17.4m of capital schemes from the 2014/15 year and in June 2015, Cabinet approved the re-profiling of £22.3m of expected expenditure in 2015/16 to future years.
50. The Schools Basic Needs programme is dependent on projections of pupil numbers and this in turn is dependent up on planning permissions for housing developments by districts and boroughs. As a part of the refresh, the timing of the required capital expenditure over the next five years has changed. The

impact on MTFP 2015-20 is a reduction in the projected spend over the two years 2015/16 and 2016/17 of £35m. The spend will then increase in the remaining three years to recover this position. In the long term there is little impact on the cost of borrowing.

51. The impact of these changes would be to increase the total amount borrowed over the next five years from £230m to £270m. Of this increase, £9m is due to the carry forward of schemes from 2014/15, which was undertaken in advance at historically low interest rates. However, unless the council can secure additional support for its major programmes, such as schools' places and SEND provision, this would increase the pressure on the council's revenue budget. The affordability of the capital programme can only be confirmed once the revenue budget is balanced, meaning a further review of the programme will be undertaken for the November 2015 draft budget report.
52. Table 1 sets out the refreshed 2015 to 2020 summary capital programme and funding. Appendix 2 shows the fully revised capital programme.

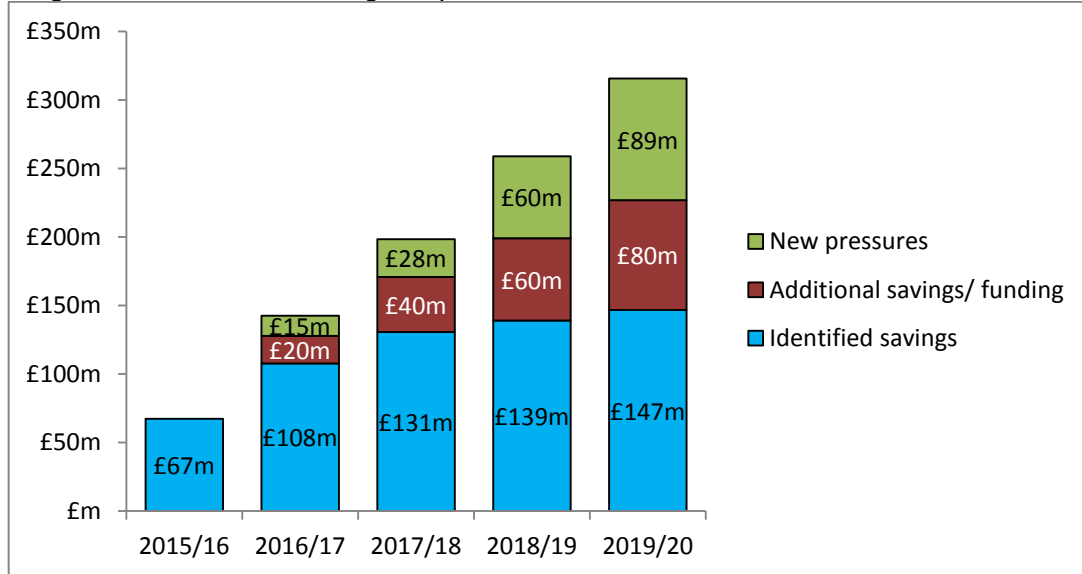
Table 1 – Updated capital programme and funding 2015–20

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Summary capital expenditure						
Schools Basic Need	57.6	77.5	74.4	50.4	25.6	285.5
Highways recurring programme	34.8	31.0	30.6	28.7	27.6	152.7
Property & IT recurring programme	26.2	26.7	25.7	24.6	26.2	129.4
Other capital projects	53.0	33.7	35.5	28.2	25.1	175.5
Total	171.6	168.9	166.2	131.9	104.5	743.1
Summary capital funding						
Grants	91.0	114.0	85.1	70.1	53.9	414.1
Reserves	10.6	3.9	6.5	2.3	3.4	26.7
Third party contributions	5.0	6.3	7.1	7.2	7.2	32.8
Borrowing	65.0	44.7	67.5	52.3	40.0	269.5
Total	171.6	168.9	166.2	131.9	104.5	743.1

Size of the challenge

53. The refresh of the MTFP has identified additional likely demand, cost and funding pressures. It is possible that the council will need to increase its savings over the next five years from £147m to nearly £320m unless additional revenue and capital funding support can be found. Diagram 3 below, illustrates the revised potential savings requirement in each year.

Diagram 3 – Potential savings requirement 2015/16 to 2019/20



54. To meet the financial challenge of the next five years, the council's services are continuing to develop transformational strategies. In the autumn, as a part of a focused business and budget planning process, officers will also develop options for future service outcomes and provision that will ensure the council has a balanced and sustainable budget. The council's Cabinet and scrutiny boards will review these strategies and options.
55. Officers will develop draft budgets to support these strategies and submit an early draft MTFP for 2016 to 2021 for approval by Cabinet in November 2015. This is likely to be before the funding for the council is confirmed by central government. However, an early draft budget will enable officers to prepare for its implementation and enable any changes due to the announcement of the Local Government Finance Settlement to be accommodated.

Financial strategy

56. The financial strategy the council has followed for the past five years has been successful in delivering over £300m of annual savings. This strategy has been within the context of a five year national austerity programme that coincided with the last full Parliament. The strategy focused primarily on the county council and was developed and presented through directorates.
57. The principles of that strategy were that the council tax uplift was kept to a minimum and within the nationally set referendum threshold. The successful achievement of the savings and efficiency targets were based upon productivity gains for the county council as at a steady state, that is to say on the methods of service delivery as they existed at the time.
58. Since 2010, the council has set a five-year medium term financial plan to enable long term planning of the savings it required. The development of the budgets within each MTFP has been based on forecast volumes and prices.
59. With the election of a new majority Conservative government, the context for the next five years is likely to be different and the council will need to review and update its financial strategy to continue to be successful. The council is

proposing a revised financial strategy as set out below. Appendix 4 sets out this new strategy.

Financial and Value for Money Implications

60. The financial and value for money implications are considered throughout this report.

Section 151 Officer Commentary

61. In February 2015, the Cabinet agreed to refresh MTFP 2015-20 once there was more certainty around the likely future financial outlook. While some clarity has emerged, indicating a challenging financial future, much uncertainty continues pending the autumn spending review.
62. This report updates the MTFP2015-20 assumptions in the light of known changes and officers will continue to develop plans to submit an early budget to Cabinet in November 2015 that will deliver a balanced and sustainable budget.

Legal Implications – Monitoring Officer

63. There are no legal implications or legislative requirements arising directly from this report. However, where the savings identified in the MTFP could lead to a significant change in the service being offered, there is a clear expectation in public law that the Council will carry out a consultation process, and give due regard to the outcome of the consultation before making a decision on the change.
64. The council has a duty under the Equality Act (2010) to consider the equalities implications of the proposals underpinning the MTFP. These are detailed in the Equalities and Diversity section of this report

Equalities and Diversity

65. The MTFP 2015–20 undertook a detailed analysis of the equalities implications of its proposals. This report provides an update on the financial environment that the council faces in the future and as such no further equality analysis is required at this stage.
66. The proposal to invest an additional and on-going £1.9m in Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services will have an impact on people with protected characteristics. An Equalities Impact Assessment has been conducted for this proposal.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT:

67. Council officers will continue to develop outcome based strategies and budgets, leading to a draft MTFP 2016-2021 being presented to the cabinet in November 2015.

Contact Officer:

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Consulted:

Cabinet members, strategic directors, heads of service.

Annexes:

Annex 1 - Invest to save capital schemes

Annex 2 - Summary capital programme

Annex 3 - New investment for targeted Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services

Annex 4 – Financial Strategy 2015 - 2020

Sources/background papers:

- Revenue and Capital Budget 2015/16 to 2019/20, and Treasury Management Strategy, County Council Meeting 10 February 2015
 - Medium Term Financial Plan 2015 – 2020, Cabinet Meeting 24 March 2015
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Invest to save capital schemes

Capital scheme name	Total £000
Fire station reconfiguration - Elmbridge	500
Projects to deliver capital receipts	1,770
IT Equipment Replacement Reserve	6,516
Carbon reduction (corporate)	6,293
Projects to deliver income	1,350
IT project investment	12,500
Land acquisition for waste	3,122
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Total invest to save capital schemes	32,051
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Capital Programme	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	Total £'000
Major Adaptations	800	800	800	800	800	4,000
Wellbeing Centres	100	0	0	0	0	100
In-house capital improvement schemes	350	250	250	250	250	1,350
User led organisational hubs	200	100	0	0	0	300
Adult Social care	1,450	1,150	1,050	1,050	1,050	5,750
Schools devolved formula capital	2,812	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	13,260
Foster carer grants	500	300	300	300	300	1,700
Adaptations for children with disabilities	299	299	299	299	299	1,495
Children Services	799	599	599	599	599	3,195
Harnessing ICT	400	0	0	0	0	400
Schools & Learning: School Kitchens	1,483	0	0	0	0	1,483
Children, Schools & Families	5,494	3,211	3,211	3,211	3,211	18,338
Community Partnership & Safety: Local Committee Allocations	76	0	385	385	385	1,231
Fire-Vehicle & Equipment Replacement	5,256	1,836	1,986	2,141	1,526	12,745
Fire Emergency Care Response	75	0	0	0	0	75
Fire Resilience	641	0	0	0	0	641
Fire Joint Transport Project	5,200	0	0	0	0	5,200
Surrey Fire & Rescue Service	11,172	1,836	1,986	2,141	1,526	18,661
Highway maintenance	21,018	21,018	21,518	21,018	21,018	105,590
Bridge strengthening	2,300	1,956	1,956	1,956	1,956	10,124
Flooding & drainage	776	776	776	776	776	3,880
Local transport schemes	5,023	3,500	3,000	2,500	2,000	16,023
Safety barriers	333	256	256	256	256	1,357
Traffic signal replacement	954	550	550	550	550	3,154
Highways Vehicle Replacement	400	200	200	200	0	1,000
Local Growth Deal (tranches 1-3)	1,701	1,693	1,210	383	0	4,987
Flood remediation works	826	0	0	0	0	826
Flood resilience schemes	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
River Thames scheme	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Redhill Balanced Network	556	0	0	0	0	556
Local economic regeneration	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Developer funded schemes	2,952	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	9,752
Highways & Transport	37,839	33,649	33,166	31,339	30,256	166,249
Maintenance at closed landfill sites	476	100	100	100	0	776
Rights of way and byways	168	85	85	85	85	508
Road safety schemes	175	200	200	200	200	975
Basingstoke Canal Remedial Works	835	500	0	0	0	1,335
Local sustainable transport fund	1,419	0	0	0	0	1,419
Newlands Corner Visitor Improvements	100	300	0	0	0	400
Food waste	30	0	0	0	0	30
Transport coordination centre	24	0	0	0	0	24
Developer funded schemes	383	0	0	0	0	383
Cross Directorate CIL schemes	2,002	4,576	5,354	5,479	5,479	22,890
Environment & Planning	5,612	5,761	5,739	5,864	5,764	28,740

Annex 2

	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	Total £'000
<u>Recurring programmes:</u>						
Schools - Disability Discrimination Act	466	737	487	497	497	2,684
Schools capital maintenance, including Children's centres	12,685	13,102	13,102	13,102	13,102	65,093
Carbon reduction - Corporate	1,000	1,393	1,300	1,300	1,300	6,293
Fire risk assessments/minor works/DDA	236	0	0	0	0	236
Non schools structural maintenance	7,295	6,900	7,000	6,987	6,895	35,077
Recurring programmes	21,682	22,132	21,889	21,886	21,794	109,383
<u>Projects:</u>						
Portesbury SEN School	4,278	150	0	0	0	4,428
Gypsy Sites	1,200	1,045	0	0	0	2,245
Fire Station reconfiguration	2,070	3,460	0	1,989	991	8,510
Woking Fire Station	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	2,000
Guildford Fire Station	145	0	0	0	0	145
Fire training tower replacement	315	200	0	0	0	515
Replace aged demountables	1,014	850	750	0	0	2,614
SEN strategy	2,049	3,265	3,394	0	0	8,708
SEND and LAC Provision	250	2,400	13,000	10,300	8,750	34,700
Joint Public Sector Property Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land acquisition for waste	3,798	0	3,122	0	0	6,920
Projects to enhance income	671	1,650	0	0	0	2,321
Regeneration projects	3,506	1,326	0	0	0	4,832
Projects to reprovision and deliver capital receipts	650	1,475	0	0	0	2,125
Reigate Priory School	423	500	0	0	0	923
Trumps Farm Solar Panels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Youth Transformation	119	0	0	0	0	119
ASC Sluice Rooms	31	200	0	0	0	231
Short Stay Schools	761	1,301	0	0	0	2,062
Projects	22,280	18,842	20,266	12,289	9,741	78,418
Property Services	43,962	40,974	42,155	34,175	31,535	192,801
Schools Basic Need	57,614	77,484	74,365	50,398	25,550	285,411
IT Equipment Replacement Reserve	1,494	2,074	1,342	207	1,898	7,015
IT Project Investment	3,038	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	13,038
Recurring programmes	4,532	4,574	3,842	2,707	4,398	20,053
Adults Social Care Infrastructure Grants (IT)	578	0	0	0	0	578
Other IMT projects	266	142	90	469	683	1,650
Projects	844	142	90	469	683	2,228
Information Management & Technology	5,376	4,716	3,932	3,176	5,081	22,281
Economic Development (Broadband)	2,647	0	0	0	0	2,647
Magna Carta 800th Anniversary	187	0	0	0	0	187
Legal & Democratic services: Community Buildings Grant scheme	150	150	150	150	150	750
Chief Executive's Office	2,984	150	150	150	150	3,584
Total Capital Programme	171,579	168,932	166,139	131,889	104,508	743,047

New investment for targeted Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services

Investment area and value	Expected outcome
<p>“Behavioural pathway” for identification, advice, training, resilience building and treatment of children with neurodevelopment difficulties and enhancing the CAMH service for children with learning disabilities</p> <p>SCC investment: £1,100,000</p>	<p>Strengthening of the capacity of professionals working with children and young people to support the early intervention of mild to moderate mental health needs, therefore reducing demand for acute services.</p> <p>An improved experience for children and young people presenting with emotional and behavioural problems/disorders who need to access CAMHS.</p>
<p>Sustainability of Extended HOPE</p> <p>SCC investment: £200,000</p>	<p>Improved out of hours response for young people in mental health crisis. Will lead to a reduction in inappropriate out of county placements, psychiatric hospital admissions, A&E admissions and paediatric ward admissions as well as placement breakdowns.</p>
<p>Looked After Children</p> <p>SCC investment: £200,000</p>	<p>Increased capacity in the Children in Care (3Cs) service to meet the high demand for Looked After Children requiring CAMHS support. Enable Looked After Children placed out of county within 20 mile radius to receive CAMHS support from the Surrey 3Cs service.</p>
<p>Sexually exploited young people</p> <p>SCC investment: £250,000</p>	<p>Deliver intensive group work programme and one to one support across the county to support sexually exploited children and young people and their parent/carers.</p>
<p>Prospective adopters and adoptive parents including special guardianships orders and residence orders</p> <p>SCC investment:£150,000</p>	<p>Children and young people will be supported through pre and post adoption period and prospective adopters / adoptive parents / kinship carers will have timely access to support young people’s emotional wellbeing and mental health needs.</p>

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