



Northern Ireland Office



Hillsborough Castle

Departmental Investment Strategy for the period 1
April 2005 to 31 March 2008

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Introduction

The Northern Ireland Office's (NIO) Departmental Investment Strategy (DIS) for the 2004 Spending Review (SR04) period revisits the department's investment strategy for the 2002 Spending Review (SR02) period, reviews the department's performance to date against the SR02 plans and sets out the department's capital investment plans for 2005-6 to 2007-8.

The DIS is set out in four sections:

1. A **summary** which sets out how the department will use its capital investment to meet its objectives (set out in the Public Service Agreement (PSA)) and a review of the department's performance during the 2002 Spending Review period.
2. A review of **asset management** including a description of the department's forecast asset base as at 31 March 2006, plans for maintenance and replacement of the existing asset base and the department's asset disposal strategy.
3. Detail of the department's **capital investment plans** for 2005-6 to 2007-8.

4. Review of the **systems and procedures** which support the efficient and effective management of investment programmes and ensure the department's capacity to deliver.

The figures used in the DIS reflect the assessment of the department's capital planning undertaken for SR04. The capital investment plans and the resulting resource (non-cash) costs included in the DIS will be reviewed and, if necessary, amended as the department's plans evolve.

Introduction

For the purpose of the DIS, the bodies within the NIO have been aggregated as follows:

- Core department;
- Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI);
- Northern Ireland Prison Service (NIPS); and
- Other Agencies and non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs), comprising:-
 - Compensation Agency
 - Forensic Science Agency
 - Youth Justice Agency
 - Probation Board for Northern Ireland
 - Northern Ireland Policing Board
 - Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission
 - Office of the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland

Summary

The NIO objectives as set out in its Public Service Agreement (PSA) are at Annex A.

This section reports progress against the SR02 investment strategy to date and looks forward at plans across the SR04 period.

On Objectives 1 to 6

SR02 investment strategy

The Department will provide an improved office automation system which will be capable of supporting existing and future users across the NIO in carrying out their tasks. This will include electronic records management, web browsing, Intranet and electronic communication.

Performance to date

The office automation system ("Flax") has rolled out across the department in 2004.

Investment strategy across the SR04 period

"Flax II" which develops the system further and seeks to improve workflows is due to commence in 2005/6 with capital expenditure of approximately £1million. This increases to £2million in 2006/7 and 2007/8.

Objectives 2 & 4

SR02 investment strategy

The Department will continue to support implementation of the Patten recommendations by providing resources to progress the long-term action plan for the modernisation of the police service. This will tackle the maintenance backlog in the police estate, continue with the refurbishment programme of police stations, make improvements to the information technology and data communications infrastructure and provide a new fleet of modern police vehicles including a helicopter and water cannons.

Performance to date

During 2003-4 PSNI capital expenditure was broadly in line with plans.

Investment strategy across the SR04 period

Capital investment across the SR04 period seeks to meet the following needs:

Transport: The requirement to maintain the PSNI transport fleet at the optimum age/mileage profile is £5.2 million per annum. From 2004/5, armouring of vehicles was capitalised. In 2006/7, an investment of £2.4million has been included for the replacement of a sixteen-year-old- fixed wing aircraft which due to its age is incurring increasing maintenance costs.

Summary

Objectives 2 & 4 continued

IT and communications: Significant items of telecommunications expenditure are fixed radio equipment, increasing to £3 million per annum, and the ongoing provision of radio security equipment at £1 million per annum. As the Army continues to reduce its establishment in NI under demilitarisation, there will be a corresponding increase in spend to replace systems that were shared with them. This, together with new systems for the investigation of serious crimes, (£1.5 million per annum) accounts for the significant bid for capital for Crime Operations Department in the final two years of the SR04 period.

Estates: This capital investment is required to continue the progress of the Major Works programme, as reflected in the SR02 bid and contained within the ten-year PSNI Estate Strategy of December 2001. This Estate Strategy was endorsed by the Northern Ireland Policing Board and submitted to the Northern Ireland Office in support of the SR02 bid. This level of funding will allow the commencement of new DCU Headquarters at Magherafelt, Ballymoney, Cookstown and Downpatrick. The current project at Omagh will be completed in 2005/6. Other significant capital projects include a substantial extension and refurbishment of the PACE Custody facilities at Bangor and the development of a Central Firearms Store.

In addition, an extension at Brooklyn is planned to commence in 2006/7 as part of the Headquarters rationalisation plan allowing the subsequent disposal of Knocknagoney PSNI site. The SR04 bid allows for capital receipts to be realised from the disposal of the Sprucefield site in 2005/6. New legislation in relation to the management and storage of Firearms and Munitions within Police Estates will require the development of a significant Armouries/Munitions Stores upgrading programme.

This programme in itself will require funding of £3m to £3.5m during SR04. A capital acquisition budget of £450k in 2005/6, £500k in 2006/7 and £500k in 2007/8 is required to support a planned land acquisition at Downpatrick for the new DCU HQ, and potential acquisitions at sector stations in 2006/7 and 2007/8.

Objectives 3 and 5

SR02 investment strategy

The Department will provide appropriate capital resources to support the implementation of Criminal Justice Review recommendations, investment in a new Juvenile Justice Centre and mortuary and IT system for the Department of Public Prosecutions.

Summary

Objectives 3 & 5 continued

Performance to date

Investment in a new juvenile justice centre has progressed in 2003/4 and the project is now at tender stage. It is planned that the centre, part financed by the sale of surplus land adjacent to the existing site, will be completed in 2006. A new IT infrastructure system for the DPP is in the process of being rolled out. Capital expenditure allocated in SR02 to support the implementation of the Public Prosecution Service will continue as planned until 2006/7. Plans for a new mortuary, bid for in SR02, continue to be developed and this will necessitate the level of funding bid for in SR02 for 2005/6 to be carried forward into 2006/7 and 2007/8.

Investment strategy across the SR04 period

As discussed above, capital plans for the Juvenile Justice Centre and new mortuary will continue into the SR04 period. The construction of a new forensic science laboratory will begin in 2006/7.

Objective 6

SR02 investment strategy

The Northern Ireland Prison Service will use its capital resources to progress the development of its IT systems, maintenance programme and in 2005/6

take forward its plans for an extensive and ambitious modernisation programme.

Performance to date

NIPS received its SR02 capital expenditure allocation on the premise that the Northern Ireland Prison Service would continue to operate a "normal" prisoner regime. In the event, the Secretary of State agreed to implement John Steele's recommendations on the safety of prisoners, incurring additional capital expenditure to allow for the separation of paramilitary prisoners. The Steele costs are primarily security related and are required to maintain a separated prisoner regime. Where possible, NIPS has reprioritised its existing capital expenditure programme.

Investment strategy across the SR04 period

NIPS capital strategy is heavily weighted towards the provision of prisoner accommodation, necessary to meet the demands of a prisoner population currently (October 2004) increasing at around 10% per annum. To accommodate the rising prisoner population will require the construction of new houseblocks together with an upgrading of infrastructure and associated support buildings (Kitchens, Health Care, Visits, Education, ECR etc). In addition to which there is a requirement to replace cells and infrastructure at

Summary

Objective 6 continued

Magilligan Prison where the facilities are comprised of a mixture of temporary single storey buildings (corrugated steel facilities (circa 1940), flat roofed H-Blocks erected as short term accommodation in the 1970's and timber framed structures) all of which are in need of replacement.

Construction of the first houseblock at Maghaberry is scheduled to commence in 2005/6. The design development strategy for the replacement of facilities at Magilligan will be concluded in 2005/06. An ongoing review of population trends will then determine the direction of development in 2006 – 2008 given the availability of funding and the priorities of the Service. Should population trends continue to rise at current rate, as has been predicted, then priority will be given to the construction of the next houseblock. The location of this block will be dependent on a number of factors including both the speed with which the devolved administration make the necessary improvements to the infrastructure in the vicinity of Magilligan Prison and upon the conclusion for the recommended design strategy for the redevelopment at Magilligan. This could commence 2006/07.

The necessity for establishments to remain operational during the building programme places a considerable constraint on the

work achievable within a given timescale. Temporary accommodation may be required as a stopgap.

While capital expenditure is primarily driven by the need for extra prisoner accommodation, the Service also needs to expand and/or upgrade its prison support facilities, including kitchens and health centres. The drive is to have facilities which are fit for purpose both as to scale and as to suitability for today's uses. The Service needs to expand activity space to include training workshops, programmes village, gym and accommodation rooms for groupwork programmes, enhanced thinking skills and drug awareness. Some temporary buildings will need to be replaced.

Security at headquarters has been tightened following a forced entrance by dissident Republican protesters, and receipt of postal bombs. There is now a security, as well as a landlord, imperative to relocate headquarters. Following a comprehensive economic appraisal of a range of possible sites a preferred option has recently been identified.

The Service intends to resource capital expenditure on the new headquarters with proceeds from disposal of the Prison Service's Training College at Millisle.

Summary

Objective 6 continued

The proceeds of sale will also finance the cost of replacing the training facilities.

The Service continues to invest in information technology, systems integration, shared services and value for money initiatives. The PRISM (Prisoner Record Information System) project will improve the management of prisoners. The Causeway Programme will deliver improvements through the improved sharing of information among agencies within the Criminal Justice system.

Further capital expenditure is necessary to complete the implementation of the Steele recommendations on the safety of prisoners with paramilitary affiliations. These costs are primarily security related and are required to maintain a separated prisoner regime.

These plans will be reviewed in light of any recommendations of the Hamill Review of the Service's efficiency programme.

Asset management

As at 31 March 2004, the largest capital element within the NIO vote was the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), which accounted for 72% of the net book value of the existing capital base. Next largest was the Northern Ireland Prison Service (NIPS) which accounted for 24% of the net book value of the existing capital base. The remaining parts of the NIO accounted for 4% of the net book value of the existing capital base (excluding the net book value of Hillsborough Castle which is classified as a Heritage Asset).

Annex A shows a forecast valuation of fixed assets as at 31 March 2006. This forecast takes account of planned investment during the 2002 Spending Review period.

The consequences of investing in and owning capital assets are reflected in the resource costs of depreciation and cost of capital. Depreciation reflects the consumption of an asset's value in its use by the owner over its useful life (the NIO's depreciation policy is set out in its annual report and resource accounts).

Cost of capital represents the cost of government borrowing to fund investments and is currently calculated at 3.5% of average annual value of fixed assets.

Annex B sets out the resource cost implications of this asset base.

Description and plans for management and replacement

Core department

Heritage assets

Heritage assets comprise Hillsborough Castle (land, buildings and antiques) which is used to provide accommodation to the Secretary of State and to host various functions. The impact of revaluation has the effect of increasing the value of heritage assets.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings within the Core department's asset base consist of residential properties. The total value of these is expected to decrease during the remainder of the SR02 period due to the disposal of approximately 40 houses during 2004/5 and 2005/6.

In April 2006, it is expected that the new juvenile justice centre will become operational. If this is the case, it will transfer from assets in the course of construction to land and buildings in this year. The value of the centre is estimated at £16million.

Expenditure in 2005/6 on the aforementioned mortuary will be classified as an asset in the course of construction. Capital expenditure on the new forensic science laboratory is not due to commence until 2006/7.

Asset management

Description and plans for management and replacement

Core department continued

Other assets

The remainder of the Core department's other fixed assets are vehicles, equipment and IT. The main element within IT is the new Flax system which became operational in April 2004. Fixed assets have been indexed based on trend analysis of indices used in previous years. Indices for land and buildings are supplied by Valuation and Lands Agency and indices for other fixed assets are obtained from the Office of National Statistics.

PSNI

Land and buildings

The PSNI estate consists of a wide variety of facilities ranging from operational police stations, headquarter sites, limited opening stations, logistics facilities (i.e. Supplies, Transport, ICS) and hilltop sites. The asset base consists of 178 sites with a total area of 320,000m². The age profile of the estate is wide ranging with 49% of the assets dated pre 1950 and ten properties dated pre 1900. Only 29% of the buildings are less than 30 years old and the majority of these buildings are hardened structures, not compliant with the spirit and content of Patten recommendations.

PSNI are currently implementing 22 schemes to improve the external appearance of PSNI stations. However, the age profile and the historical over-utilisation of the Estate, combined with under investment in property management funding during the past 10-15 years, will necessitate a considerable programme of works spanning 5-10 years in order to improve the overall general condition of the Estate to an acceptable standard.

Vehicles and aircraft

The vehicles fleet consists of armoured land rovers, armoured saloon cars, soft skin saloon cars, boats, vans, motorcycles and water cannons.

IT and communications

The IT and communications asset base consists of a wide variety of communications and information technology equipment including a secure radio network, a data communications network, a wide range of computer systems and closed circuit television.

Asset management

Description and plans for management and replacement

PSNI continued

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous assets include transport equipment, office equipment, catering equipment and armoury.

NIPS

The existing asset base broadly consists of 3 main operational establishments:

Maghaberry

A high security prison housing adult male long-term sentenced and remand prisoners, including the prisoners with paramilitary associations that, following the Steele recommendations, have to be held in separated conditions. Maghaberry also has a facility in Belfast for selected prisoners nearing the end of their sentence and for male immigration detainees. Constructed in the early 1980's, this prison is located approximately 20 miles from Belfast in close proximity to a major road (motorway) network.

Magilligan

A low/medium security prison housing shorter-term sentenced adult male prisoners. Constructed in the early to mid 1970's, initially as an emergency measure to cope with a rapidly expanding terrorist prisoner population arising from a

deteriorating security situation, it now has wholly inadequate facilities to cater for a modern prison regime. It is situated on the Foyle peninsula in the North West of the Province.

Hydebank Wood

A prison and young offenders centre for male remand and sentenced young offenders and for all female prisoners and immigration detainees. Constructed in the late 1970's, it is located on the outskirts of Belfast at the edge of a major and expanding residential area.

Other sites

The Service also has a staff training facility, the Prison Service College. Its main facet, Woburn House, was built in the early 19th century as a large family residence, and is now a listed building.

While Maze Prison was closed in September 2000, a section of the site was until March 2004 retained in warm storage as emergency accommodation. The Government has now transferred the whole site and that of the former HMP Belfast, apart from a small part used to hold male prisoners preparing for release and male immigration detainees, to the Northern Ireland Assembly.

Asset management

Description and plans for management and replacement

Other Agencies and NDPBs

As shown in Annex A, the value of other assets is immaterial in the context of the overall NIO asset base.

Disposal strategy

Core department

The core department plans to sell approximately 40 residential properties during 2004/5 and 2005/6 as the result of a review of the most effective method of providing accommodation.

Surplus land and buildings adjacent to the current juvenile justice centre are due to be sold in 2005/6 and will part fund the new centre. The core department also plans to undertake a comprehensive review of its remaining asset base and, where possible, release resources for other priorities if surplus assets are no longer contributing to departmental objectives.

PSNI

As with the Core department, where possible assets surplus to requirement are identified for disposal and resources released for other priorities. PSNI plan to dispose of properties in each year up

to 2007/8, with total capital receipts over this period expected to be in excess of £4million. Proceeds from these sales and the related non cash costs will be used in order to fund planned capital investment and related resource expenditure.

NIPS

Under NIPS asset disposal strategy all assets are kept under review with a view to disposal, at the earliest possible opportunity, of any asset identified as surplus to requirements. The Government 'gifted' the Maze and Belfast prison sites to the Northern Ireland Assembly during 2003/04. The Prison Service College is scheduled for closure in early 2005 and the site will be available for for sale in 2006/07. It is likely that the site will be sold along with the adjacent Lisnevin site, which was transferred to NIPS at nil value in April 2004.

Other Agencies and NDPBs

All assets are kept under review with a view to disposal, at the earliest possible opportunity, of any asset identified as surplus to requirements.

Capital investment plan for the SR04 period

Core department

The main capital expenditure planned by the Core department over the SR04 period seeks to replace existing assets as follows:

Within the Criminal Justice Directorate, the new juvenile justice centre due to open in 2006/7 will replace and improve the existing centre. Development of a new mortuary is at planning stage and this should be completed in the SR04 period as should a new forensic science laboratory.

The Flax programme, as well as refreshing the Core department's IT infrastructure, also offers new working practices and associated efficiencies. Flax II seeks to improve the system further over the period 2005/6 to 2007/8.

PSNI

Land and buildings

In 1998, the Condition Survey of the Estate identified a backlog of £64m of backlog maintenance expenditure. Within this sum, £11m was required to remedy Categories 1 and 2 Health & Safety conditions. The PSNI Property Management Strategy has reduced this £11m backlog to approximately £8.5m. Priority given to Security Works during 2002/3 following the Castlereagh break-in resulted in a slow down of the

implementation of the Property Management Strategy. The Property

Management Strategy, which focuses on remedying the aforementioned £11m backlog of Health & Safety works, will continue to be implemented subject to availability of funding.

IT and Communications

Technology refresh is an essential part of the capital investment strategy to ensure that ageing equipment is upgraded or replaced before it becomes obsolete.

During the period the main aim is to ensure that telephone equipment more than 12 years old is replaced, with a 10 year period for radio infrastructure, 7 years for radio terminals, 5-7 years for IT infrastructure and 3-4 years for Personal Computers being targeted. This ensures that systems are operating at peak performance and that response times to incidents are minimised with information always being made available to officers upon demand.

Vehicles

Vehicle condition is monitored on the basis of mileage and age. Vehicle replacements are dictated by compliance under the PSNI fleet replacement policy that stipulates the optimum life cycle.

Capital investment plan for the SR04 period

NIPS

Performance to date

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(circa 1940), flat roofed H-Blocks erected as short term accommodation in the 1970’s and timber framed structures) all of which are in need of replacement.

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Capital investment plan for the SR04 period

NIPS continued

The necessity for establishments to remain operational during the building programme places a considerable constraint on the work achievable within a given timescale. Temporary accommodation may be required as a stopgap.

While capital expenditure is primarily driven by the need for extra prisoner accommodation, the Service also needs to expand and/or upgrade its prison support facilities, including kitchens and health centres. The drive is to have facilities which are fit for purpose both as to scale and as to suitability for today's uses. The Service needs to expand activity space to include training workshops, programmes village, gym and accommodation rooms for groupwork programmes, enhanced thinking skills and drug awareness. Some temporary buildings will need to be replaced.

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Further capital expenditure is necessary to complete the implementation of the Steele recommendations on the safety of prisoners with paramilitary affiliations. These costs are primarily security related and are required to maintain a separated prisoner regime.

These plans will be reviewed in light of any recommendation of the Hamill Review of the Service's efficiency programme.

Capital investment plan for the SR04 period

Other Agencies and NDPBs

The value of other assets is immaterial in the context of the overall NIO asset base.

Resource implications

Core department

Depreciation and cost of capital charges increase due to the effect of planned additions prior to and during the SR04's period.

PSNI

Depreciation and cost of capital both increase significantly due to planned capital additions in both the main and Patten non-severance grants. It has been assumed that additions are acquired equally over the financial year to calculate depreciation.

NIPS

The increase in depreciation and cost of capital primarily reflect the Service's capital expenditure programme through to 2007/8.

Other Agencies and NDPBs

As outlined in Annex A, the value of other assets and therefore the associated non cash implications are immaterial in the context of the overall NIO asset base.

Systems and procedures

The NIO Financial Services Division (FSD) plays a key role in the management of capital expenditure across the department:

Current practice includes:

- Advising the Departmental Board on specific capital allocations to all Directorates, Agencies, and NDPBs on a prioritised basis in line with its PSA objectives;
- Providing central advice and guidance on the development of business cases;
- Scrutinising all business cases and evaluating their compliance with the Green Book requirements and best value criteria and that they evidence the application of robust project management skills to ensure delivery before approval is given;
- The use of the Gateway review process is standard practice, where applicable;
- Risk management with the particular use of risk registers is an integral part of the process; representation of finance staff on major project boards is normal practice to ensure that financial control issues are effectively applied;
- It oversees capital expenditure is by monthly review of actual expenditure and the use of financial management information and regular meetings with all main budget holders; and
- Treasury is engaged on all major projects above departmental delegation levels and ensures that information on best practice and innovative approaches to procurement are disseminated to all stakeholders.

Annex A – Departmental objectives 2002-3

Objective 1 To sustain the implementation of the Good Friday Agreement and to be ready to respond imaginatively to any difficulties that arise; maintain positive and constructive relations with the devolved Assembly and Executive and the Irish Government and to contribute effectively to the work of the British-Irish Council and the British-Irish Intergovernmental Conference.

Objectives 2&4 To build and sustain confidence in the police service and police oversight and accountability arrangements in Northern Ireland taking account of the recommendations of the Independent Commission on Policing for Northern Ireland established under the Good Friday Agreement and, to uphold and maintain the rule of law by developing and maintaining and adjusting policing, security and police order policies in light of the changing circumstances in Northern Ireland supported by sufficient counter-terrorist capability and an appropriate legislative framework which takes account both of the need to secure justice and the rights of individuals.

Objectives 3&5 Taking account of the review of the criminal justice system established under the Good Friday Agreement, to promote and build confidence in and to foster the continued development of a criminal justice system in Northern Ireland which is efficient, effective and responsive, and, to lessen the impact of crime by working in partnership with other criminal justice agencies to maintain and develop policies aimed at preventing or reducing the threat of crime and the incidence of crime and to provide support for the victims of crime.

Objective 6 To execute the supervisory and custodial sentences of the courts so as to punish offenders appropriately, protect the people of Northern Ireland and help reduce the risk of re-offending.

Annex A – Departmental objectives 2003-4

Objective 1 To support the devolved institutions in Northern Ireland and encourage further political development through positive and constructive relations with the Assembly and Executive and the Irish Government and effective contributions to the British-Irish Council and British-Irish Intergovernmental Conference.

Objectives 2&4 To build and sustain confidence in the effectiveness and efficiency of the police service and police oversight and accountability arrangements in Northern Ireland. To uphold and maintain the rule of law by developing and maintaining a policy, legislative and strategic framework, that takes account of the need to secure justice and the rights of the individual that provides for a sufficient counter-terrorist capability and seeks to minimise the potential for and causes and effects of public order disturbances and community strife.

Objectives 3&5 To promote and build confidence in a criminal justice system in Northern Ireland that is efficient, effective and responsive through implementing the published plan of agreed changes deriving from the accepted recommendations of the review of the criminal justice system established under the Good Friday Agreement. To lessen the impact of crime by working in partnership with other criminal justice agencies to maintain and develop policies aimed at preventing or reducing the threat of crime, the fear of crime and the incidence of crime and to provide support for the victims of crime.

Objective 6 To execute the supervisory and custodial sentences of the courts so as to punish offenders appropriately, protect the people of Northern Ireland and help reduce the risk of re-conviction.

Annex B – Asset base as at 31 March 2006

	2005/6 total £000
Core Department	84,090
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0
PSNI	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	0
<u>Heritage assets</u>	<u>84,090</u>
Core Department	29,291
Northern Ireland Prison Service	177,682
PSNI	416,050
Other Agencies and NDPBs	3,178
<u>Land and buildings</u>	<u>626,201</u>
Core Department	0
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0
PSNI	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	65
<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>65</u>
Core Department	0
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0
PSNI	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	648
<u>Temporary buildings</u>	<u>648</u>
Core Department	0
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0
PSNI	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	396
<u>Fixtures and fittings</u>	<u>396</u>
Core Department	18,441
Northern Ireland Prison Service	7,377
PSNI	87,797
Other Agencies and NDPBs	2,187
<u>Vehicles, Equipment and IT</u>	<u>115,802</u>
Core Department	3,102
Northern Ireland Prison Service	12,186
PSNI	18,635
Other Agencies and NDPBs	750
<u>Assets under construction</u>	<u>34,673</u>
Core Department	0
Northern Ireland Prison Service	1,605
PSNI	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	0
<u>Assets awaiting disposal</u>	<u>1,605</u>
Core Department	506
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0
PSNI	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	152
<u>Intangible assets</u>	<u>658</u>
Core Department	135,430
Northern Ireland Prison Service	198,850
PSNI	522,482
Other Agencies and NDPBs	7,376
<u>Total fixed assets</u>	<u>864,138</u>

Annex C – Non cash implications of asset base as at 31 March 2006

	2005/6 total £000
Core Department	8,283
Northern Ireland Prison Service	10,762
PSNI	28,096
Other Agencies and NDPBs	1,113
Depreciation	48,254
Core Department	0
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0
PSNI	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	100
Impairments	100
Core Department	1,406
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0
PSNI	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	54
Write-downs	1,460
Core Department	0
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0
PSNI	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	0
Cancellations	0
Core Department	900
Northern Ireland Prison Service	2,684
PSNI	9,837
Other Agencies and NDPBs	24,511
Changes in provisions	37,932
Core Department	4,700
Northern Ireland Prison Service	5,700
PSNI	8,877
Other Agencies and NDPBs	(1,192)
Cost of capital charge	18,085
Core Department	15,289
Northern Ireland Prison Service	19,146
PSNI	46,810
Other Agencies and NDPBs	24,586
Total Resource DEL impact	105,831
Core Department	873
Northern Ireland Prison Service	2,462
PSNI	120,387
Other Agencies and NDPBs	43,172
Memo item: cash paid out in respect of provisions	166,894

Annex D Capital investment plans – effect on the valuation of fixed assets

Fixed Assets Net Book Value (NBV)	2005/6 total £000	2006/7 total £000	2007/8 total £000
Core Department	84,090	90,818	98,093
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0	0	0
PSNI	0	0	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	0	0	0
Heritage assets	84,090	90,818	98,093
Core Department	29,291	30,829	32,448
Northern Ireland Prison Service	177,682	206,831	225,546
PSNI	416,050	430,111	445,964
Other Agencies and NDPBs	3,232	3,071	2,909
Land and buildings	626,255	670,842	706,867
Core Department	0	0	0
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0	0	0
PSNI	0	0	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	104	2,471	2,347
Leasehold improvements	104	2,471	2,347
Core Department	0	0	0
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0	0	0
PSNI	0	0	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	648	617	586
Temporary buildings	648	617	586
Core Department	0	0	0
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0	0	0
PSNI	0	0	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	458	394	378
Fixtures and fittings	458	394	378
Core Department	18,441	16,591	12,069
Northern Ireland Prison Service	7,377	5,307	5,288
PSNI	87,797	105,422	124,571
Other Agencies and NDPBs	2,812	2,295	1,811
Vehicles, Equipment and IT	116,427	129,615	143,739
Core Department	3,102	7,666	11,018
Northern Ireland Prison Service	12,186	11,457	36,100
PSNI	18,635	16,260	7,765
Other Agencies and NDPBs	750	8,250	15,750
Assets under construction	34,673	43,633	70,633
Core Department	0	0	0
Northern Ireland Prison Service	1,605	0	0
PSNI	0	0	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	0	0	0
Assets awaiting disposal	1,605	0	0

Annex E Resource implications of the capital investment plans

DEL impact of above forecasts	2005/6 total £000	2006/7 total £000	2007/8 total £000
Core Department	8,283	9,213	9,888
Northern Ireland Prison Service	10,762	12,292	14,134
PSNI	28,096	32,230	37,020
Other Agencies and NDPBs	1,295	1,526	1,467
Depreciation	48,436	55,261	62,509
Core Department	0	0	0
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0	0	0
PSNI	0	0	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	100	100	100
Impairments	100	100	100
Core Department	1,406	1,136	1,024
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0	0	0
PSNI	0	0	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	54	49	45
Write-downs	1,460	1,185	1,069
Core Department	0	0	0
Northern Ireland Prison Service	0	0	0
PSNI	0	0	0
Other Agencies and NDPBs	0	0	0
Cancellations	0	0	0
Core Department	900	900	900
Northern Ireland Prison Service	2,684	2,752	2,820
PSNI	9,837	20,944	5,396
Other Agencies and NDPBs	24,511	28,679	28,038
Changes in provisions	37,932	53,275	37,154
Core Department	4,700	4,909	5,047
Northern Ireland Prison Service	5,700	6,644	7,973
PSNI	8,877	13,133	16,111
Other Agencies and NDPBs	(1,165)	(596)	(232)
Cost of capital charge	18,112	24,090	28,899
Core Department	15,289	16,158	16,859
Northern Ireland Prison Service	19,146	21,688	24,927
PSNI	46,810	66,307	58,527
Other Agencies and NDPBs	24,795	29,758	29,418
Total Resource DEL impact	106,040	133,911	129,731
Core Department	873	1,068	990
Northern Ireland Prison Service	2,462	2,086	2,056
PSNI	120,387	85,288	46,806
Other Agencies and NDPBs	43,172	33,723	28,032
Memo item: cash paid out in respect of provisions	166,894	122,165	77,884