

Leicester
City Council

MEETING OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES SCRUTINY COMMISSION

DATE: THURSDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER 2021

TIME: 5:30 pm

**PLACE: Meeting Rooms G.01 and G.02, Ground Floor, City Hall, 115
Charles Street, Leicester, LE1 1FZ**

Members of the Committee

Councillor Thalukdar (Chair)

Councillor Solanki (Vice-Chair)

Councillors Joshi, Nangreave, O'Donnell, Waddington and Westley

One unallocated Labour group place

One unallocated non group place

For Monitoring Officer

Officer contacts:

Anita Patel (Scrutiny Policy Officer)

Jacob Mann (Democratic Support Officer),

Tel: 0116 454 5843, e-mail: Jacob.Mann@leicester.gov.uk
Leicester City Council, 115 Charles Street, Leicester, LE1 1FZ

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- ✓ where filming, to (via the Chair of the meeting) ensure that those present are aware that they may be filmed and respect any requests to not be filmed.

Further information

If you have any queries about any of the above or the business to be discussed, please contact:
Jacob Mann, Democratic Support Officer on 0116 454 5843. Alternatively, email Jacob.Mann@leicester.gov.uk, or call in at City Hall.

For Press Enquiries - please phone the **Communications Unit on 0116 454 4151.**

PUBLIC SESSION

AGENDA

FIRE / EMERGENCY EVACUATION

If the emergency alarm sounds, you must evacuate the building immediately by the nearest available fire exit and proceed to the area outside the Ramada Encore Hotel on Charles Street as directed by Democratic Services staff. Further instructions will then be given.

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members are asked to declare any interests they may have in the business to be discussed.

3. CHAIR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

4. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

[Appendix A](#)

The minutes of the meeting of the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission held on 1 July 2021 are attached and Members are asked to confirm them as a correct record.

5. PETITIONS

The Monitoring Officer to report on the receipt of any petitions submitted in accordance with the Council's procedures.

6. QUESTIONS, REPRESENTATIONS AND STATEMENTS OF CASE

The Monitoring Officer to report on the receipt of any questions, representations and statements of case submitted in accordance with the Council's procedures.

7. EXECUTIVE RESPONSE TO THE NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES SCRUTINY COMMISSION FINDINGS INTO 'THE VIABILITY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF A COMMUNITY LOTTERY'

[Appendix B](#)

The Director of Finance submits a report to provide an Executive response to the recommendation made by the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny

Commission following a review of the viability and appropriateness of a community lottery.

8. DEALING WITH COMPLEX AND HIGH RISK ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR REPORT [**Appendix C**](#)

The Director of Neighbourhood and Environmental Services submits a report to provide the Commission with an overview of the work of the Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour Unit (CrASBU); outlining how complex, high-risk anti-social behaviour (ASB) cases are managed in the City.

9. CROWDFUND LEICESTER PRESENTATION [**Appendix D**](#)

The Director of Delivery, Communications, and Political Governance submits a presentation on the CrowdFund Leicester initiative.

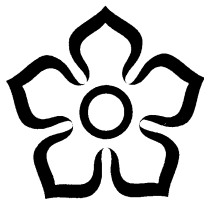
10. VOLUNTARY AND COMMUNITY SECTOR ENGAGEMENT PRESENTATION [**Appendix E**](#)

The Director of Delivery, Communications and Political Governance submits a presentation on Voluntary and Community Sector Engagement.

11. DRAFT WORK PROGRAMME [**Appendix F**](#)

The current work programme for the Commission is attached. The Commission is asked to consider this and make comments and/or amendments as it considers necessary.

12. ANY OTHER URGENT BUSINESS



Leicester
City Council

Appendix A

Minutes of the Meeting of the
NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES SCRUTINY COMMISSION

Held: THURSDAY, 1 JULY 2021 at 5:30 pm

P R E S E N T :

Councillor Thalukdar (Chair)
Councillor Solanki (Vice-Chair)

Councillor Joshi, Councillor Nangreave, Councillor O'Donnell, Councillor Waddington, Councillor Westley

In Attendance:

Councillor Clarke, Deputy City Mayor – Environment and Transportation

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies were received from Councillors Clair and Master.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

3. CHAIR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chair noted his thanks to Neighbourhood and Environmental Services staff for their work with Ward Councillors to support communities during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Chair noted the membership of the Commission and the future Commission meeting dates.

4. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the meeting of the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission held 11 March 2021 be confirmed as a correct record.

Councillors asked for an update on the situation with land contamination on the Groby Road school site. It was noted that the Groby Road school site had a contaminated land condition attached to the plans and the Planning Department may be able to explain better why the work had ceased to progress.

AGREED:

1. That the Commission be updated by the Planning Department on the Groby Road school site land contamination situation.

5. PETITIONS

The Monitoring Officer reported that none had been received.

6. QUESTIONS, REPRESENTATIONS AND STATEMENTS OF CASE

The Monitoring Officer reported that none had been received.

7. NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

The Director of Neighbourhood and Environmental Services presented an overview of the key areas and services relating to the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission portfolio.

The presentation was welcomed, and work areas were noted by Members, which would help them to set the Commission's Work Programme for the forthcoming year.

Members discussed various portfolio areas which included the following points:

Councillors thanked officers for their work evacuating residents from several homes on Halstead Street due to an unstable retaining wall.

Councillors noted that work ongoing with the Housing Scrutiny Commission might be of relevance to the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission. The concept of a joint review into issues such as private landlords was raised. It was noted that Private Sector Housing was no longer within the remit of the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission. This was now part of Housing Scrutiny Commissions remit.

The quality and responsiveness of services across the Division were noted. Concerns however were raised with respect to the Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Unit. Officers asked that any cases of concern be raised with them so that they can be reviewed with feedback as appropriate to Members. A detailed breakdown of the Units activity was requested to be fed back to the Commission. Officers confirmed this information was readily available and they would ensure Members of the Commission were provided with an update.

Members welcomed the anti-litter and fly tipping strategy which was being developed by the Council. More detailed information was requested on the Council's work supporting the voluntary sector.

In response to queries around the status of the Library Plan as laid out in the Constitution, Officers stated that they would consult with the Monitoring Officer.

Concerns were raised regarding the cleanliness of the city centre and other areas in the city as well as the impact of street lifestyles on visitors. Officers asked for any examples of poor cleansing to be referred in so that they could be appropriately followed up. It was noted that a deep clean of the city had been carried out and that photos of this clean would be distributed to Members. It was confirmed that work on street lifestyles was ongoing and Leicester's approach had been acknowledged at a national level. The results of a national bid to further expand this work was awaited.

In response to queries from Members around the funeral services pledge in the manifesto, Officers stated that a review of the funeral sector had recently been conducted by the Competition and Markets Authority and activity around this commitment was being reviewed in light of this.

Concerns were raised about the increase of fly tipping in the city. Officers further confirmed that an item would be brought to a future meeting of the Commission, looking at fly tipping and littering, noting the previously mentioned litter and fly tipping strategy that was being developed.

It was noted that there would be a program of removal of pop-up cycle lanes in line with the lifting of Covid restrictions on 19 July. It was hoped that some of these lanes could become permanent. It was noted that there would be a program of removal of pop-up cycle lanes in line with the lifting of Covid restrictions on 19 July. It was hoped that some of these lanes could become permanent, however this was outside of this Scrutiny portfolio.

In response to queries from Members, it was noted that the food safety program would soon resume, with higher risk premises being looked at first.

Agreed:

1. That the Commission notes the presentation.

8. COVID 19 RECOVERY UPDATE

The Director of Neighbourhood and Environmental Services presented an update on the continued impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on Neighbourhood Services. It was noted that:

- The position of Neighbourhood and Environmental Services had remained largely the same since the previous Commission meeting except for Neighbourhood Services.

- Thirteen libraries were now open on reduced hours.
- Certain facilities remained a part of the Covid effort.
- Work was currently ongoing in respect of planning the reopening of community centres.
- The Council had launched several online alternatives to previously in-person services. There had been no drop in usage of these services since some facilities reopened.

Separate to the Neighbourhood and Environmental Services COVID-19 Recovery Update it was noted that a scheme of putting flowers on bus stop roofs had received positive reception. More opportunities were being looked at.

Agreed:

1. That the Commission notes the update.

9. WARD ENGAGEMENT AND FUNDING ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21

The Head of Neighbourhood Services presented a report on Ward Engagement and Funding covering the period 2020-21. It was noted that:

- From the period of April 2020 to March 2021, every ward budget was spent within 10%.
- An extra £105,000 Community Mobilisation Fund had been made available to support residents during the pandemic, helping fund foodbanks and other similar initiatives.
- Ward Community Engagement Officers had been working hard to support those hoping to make bids.
- Due to the pandemic, there had been more bids than usual focused on supporting communities and less on events.
- A number of virtual Ward Community Meetings had been held during the lockdown period, with attendance levels varying. The return of physical Ward Community Meetings was not yet an option due to restrictions, Members would be consulted on the return of physical Ward Meetings.

Members noted their thanks to Ward Community Engagement Officers for their work during the pandemic.

In response to concerns that not enough was being done to advertise Ward Meetings. It was noted that word of mouth had been found to be the best way to raise awareness of Ward Meetings.

In response to questions around the Community Mobilisation Fund, it was noted that Council led schemes generally included things such as pavement works and bollards on roads.

AGREED:

1. That the Commission recommends that Ward Community Meetings be held virtually until such a time as physical meetings are safe.

10. TREE STRATEGY REVIEW

Councillor Clarke, Deputy City Mayor for Environment and Transportation, introduced the item, stating that trees were one of the most important assets that the Council looked after.

Stewart Doughty, Head of Parks and Open Spaces presented the item. It was noted that:

- The Tree Strategy had been launched in 2018, and the Commission was being updated on the scheme,
- All registered trees in the city were surveyed as part of the strategy.
- 100% of waste material from the strategy was recycled and diverted from landfill, and created a small income.
- Individual Tree Protection Orders could cover multiple trees.
- The Climate Wood Group was working to identify suitable sites for additional woodland and the development of a tree trail.

In response to concerns raised around certain trees causing a nuisance, it was acknowledged that historically trees had not always been planted in appropriate places. It was noted that there was now a strict process of determining new tree locations, and that the level of maintenance of trees was determined by its location. It was acknowledged that when trees reached the end of their life span, they would be removed.

Councillors enquired as to what the options were for consulting with residents about trees in more urban wards. It was noted that planting trees in narrow urban streets was difficult and that other options could be considered.

It was noted that the shade provided by trees was a indicator in the healthy street assessment.

In response to Councillors enquiring about more cherry trees being planted in the city, it was noted that these trees had a shorter life span and would create issues with fruits falling on the ground.

Councillors enquired as to how schools were getting involved in supporting trees. It was noted that 60 fruit trees had been planted in schools this year, and that schools had been mapped out to see where there was room for more trees. Schools that didn't have space would be encouraged to get involved in mass planting projects off-site.

In response to a question around the Council's use of paper, it was noted that considerable effort was being made to use less paper across the Council.

AGREED:

1. That the Commission notes the report.

11. DRAFT WORK PROGRAMME

The Chair noted that any suggestions for future items for the Commission should be emailed to himself or the Scrutiny Policy Officer.

12. ANY OTHER URGENT BUSINESS

Councillor Clarke congratulated Stewart Doughty for celebrating 45 years of employment at Leicester City Council.

There being no further business the meeting closed at 8.07pm.

Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission Report

Executive Response to the Neighbourhood Services
Scrutiny Commission findings into 'The Viability and
Appropriateness of a Community Lottery'

Date: 9th September 2021

Lead Director: Colin Sharpe

Lead member: Cllr Kirk Master

Wards Affected: All wards

Report author: Colin Sharpe

Author contact details: colin.sharpe@leicester.gov.uk / 0116 454 4081

Report version number: 1

1. Purpose

- 1.1 To provide an Executive response to the recommendation made by the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission following a review of the viability and appropriateness of a community lottery.

2. Summary

- 2.1 The Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission undertook a review of the viability and appropriateness of a community lottery in 2019/20. The final report as presented to this Commission and the Overview Select Committee is detailed at Appendix 1.
- 2.2 The review made a single recommendation, that the setting up of a local lottery in Leicester should not be pursued at this point. This report provides a formal response by the Executive.
- 2.3 The Executive welcomed the report completed by the Commission and the opportunity to comment on the recommendation.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 The Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission is recommended to:
 - a) Note the content of this report and provide any comment/feedback.

4. Report

- 4.1 The report reviewing the viability and appropriateness of a community lottery was undertaken in 2019/20 by a task force on the Commission's behalf. The community lottery had been a manifesto commitment in the context of supporting the voluntary sector with a new five-year strategy and local lottery.
- 4.2 This detailed review recommended that on balance a local lottery should not be pursued at this point.
- 4.3 The review was presented to this Commission in September 2020 and to the Overview Select Committee in December 2020.
- 4.4 In line with the review findings, the OSC considered that a lottery would have a disproportionate impact on the most vulnerable individuals, households and communities in Leicester; and would not be consistent with the aims and objectives of the Council's developing Anti-Poverty strategy. OSC agreed that the recommendation not to pursue a Community Lottery be endorsed.
- 4.5 The report was considered by the Executive in February 2021. The Commission was thanked for its review and its recommendations. The Executive welcomed and supported the clear and well thought through findings and conclusions. The impact of gambling on individuals and communities within Leicester, and the work of the Anti-Poverty Strategy currently being developed in the context of the City having some of the most deprived communities in the country, was noted.
- 4.6 The Committee may wish to note that separate work is underway on the development of a VCS strategy.

5. Financial Implications

Whilst the proceeds of a lottery could have supported the voluntary sector if sufficient income had been generated, the review concluded there would be a disproportionate impact on the most vulnerable people in the city.

More detailed implications of implementing a lottery were included in the review report.

Colin Sharpe, Deputy Director of Finance, ext. 37 4081

6. Legal Implications

There are no legal implications arising from not proceeding with a lottery.

Emma Jackman, Head of Law (Commercial, Property & Planning),
Leicester City Council

7. Equalities Implications

The report provides a response in relation to the recommendation, that the setting up of a local lottery in Leicester should not be pursued at this point. There are no direct equalities implications arising from the report.

Detailed implications of proceeding were provided in the review report which considered that a lottery would have a disproportionate impact on the most vulnerable individuals, households and communities in Leicester.

Surinder Singh, Equalities Officer, Ext 37 4148

8. Summary of appendices:

Appendix 1 – The Commission's report following a review of the viability and appropriateness of a community lottery

9. Is this a private report (If so, please indicate the reasons and state why it is not in the public interest to be dealt with publicly)?

No

10. Is this a "key decision"? If so, why?

No

Leicester City Council

Scrutiny Review

The Viability and Appropriateness of a Community Lottery

A Review Report of the Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Commission

Neighbourhoods Services SC - 28th September 2020
Overview Select Committee – 3rd December 2020
Executive Board meeting – 11th February 2021

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Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Commission

Commission Members Task Group

Late Councillor Jean Khote (Chair)
Councillor Aminur Thalukdar (Vice Chair)
Councillor Hanif Aqbany
Councillor Rashmikanth Joshi
Councillor Ratilal Govind
Councillor Nita Solanki
Councillor Ruma Ali

Evidence to the Commission was provided by

Allison Greenhill: Leicester City Council
Marc Clawson: Leicester City Council
Andrew Shilliam: Leicester City Council
Georgia Humby: Leicester City Council
George Ballentyne: Leicester City Council
Hannah Watkins: Leicester City Council
Nicola Bassindale: Leicester City Council

Cath Lewis, STAR Service Manager

Information was provided on lottery consideration in the following local authorities:

Cambridgeshire County Council
Harrow MB Council
Aylesbury Vale BC
Shropshire County Council
South Staffordshire Council

FOREWORD

It gives me great pleasure to present this report on behalf of the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission, but I would first of all ask us to reflect on a sad loss to the Commission, the council and the wider community. The review was instigated and was being progressed by Cllr Jean Khote as chair of this scrutiny commission.

Unfortunately, and sadly, Cllr Khote fell ill and died in February of this year. She was a dedicated and popular councillor and the work of this task group has progressed in her shadow and in her memory.

The disastrous development of the coronavirus pandemic also cast a heavy shadow over the city, its communities and the work of the authority. We did not take any specific evidence about how this event might affect our considerations.

We took evidence from a wide range of organisations and individuals and looked at how a community lottery might operate in Leicester and how similar schemes have operated within other communities.

We are grateful in particular to the comprehensive briefing provided by City Council officers which we found informative and well-balanced. It was important in helping us as members navigate our way around the key issues relating to the setting up and running of a local lottery.

There were two key issues within our final considerations. One was: Who stands to gain? The other was: Who might lose?

The second question was perhaps easier to answer. The council could in some circumstances, particularly if the community lottery was not to be successful, could suffer financial and reputational damage. But perhaps more importantly, over time this commission has received important evidence about how damaging the effects of gambling can be.

Evidence to the Commission's review of the impact of fixed odds betting terminals showed that gambling can extract a terrible toll even at low levels of spending. Inevitably this had the most significant impact on the poorest members of our communities.

A range of local organisations and community groups might stand to gain, in financial terms, from the proceeds of a community lottery, but to what extent is not clear. It was our view that this community gain would also come at a community cost. In the light of the wider issues of poverty within our communities the commission felt the right thing to do was to reject the proposal of a community lottery at this time.



Councillor Aminur Thalukdar

Acting Chair of Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Commission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Background to the Review and Key Findings

- 1.1.1. The purpose of this review is to highlight the potential risks, benefits, and the impacts involved for Leicester City Council in considering the option of setting up and running a local community lottery.
- 1.1.2. As budget pressures continue to grow on all aspects of the council's work, there will continue to be an impact on the funding available for the voluntary and community sector in Leicester.
- 1.1.3. New funding and income generation options need to be considered. Many councils are now operating or considering a local Community Lottery as a means of accessing new funding to support local causes.
- 1.1.4. However the Commission also considered whether, however profitable a local lottery might be, it would be appropriate for the Council to set up such a fund-raising system within the city.
- 1.1.5. The Commission considered evidence from a range of authorities on why and how they had set up a local lottery. There was also information on why councils had decided against setting up a local lottery.
- 1.1.6. The Commission also considered the impact of gambling in a previous Neighbourhood Services and Community Involvement report on Fixed Odds Betting Terminals which found that even comparatively low levels of gambling could have a seriously disruptive impact on households struggling with debt.
- 1.1.7. The impact of gambling will have been amplified in successive years because of a range of measures limiting housing and other benefits, and by the introduction of Universal Credit, which has typically caused extreme, if short-term, income crises.
- 1.1.8. Members considered that in the light of local and national evidence to the Commission, and the existing range of gambling options, the Task Group would recommend that the council should not introduce a local lottery.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1.1.9. **The Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Commission considers that the setting up of a local lottery in Leicester should not be pursued at this point. The scheme would have a disproportionate impact on the most vulnerable individuals, households and communities in Leicester and would not be consistent with the aims and objectives of the city council's developing Anti-Poverty strategy.**

REPORT

1.1.10. Background

- 1.1.11. Local Authorities have been receiving less and less Central Government money over the years to deliver and improve local services, so other options for accessing funds need to be considered.
- 1.1.12. In September 2019 the Neighbourhood Services Commission was asked to explore the viability of a community lottery and drew up a scoping document to review the possibility, viability and desirability of setting up a locally based lottery within Leicester.
- 1.1.13. A copy of the scoping document can be found at Appendix A.
- 1.1.14. A task group meeting took place in October 2019. However, it was not possible to set up further meetings due to a combination of circumstances, including General Election campaign, the Covid-19 crisis and the unfortunate illness of the Chair of the Commission.
- 1.1.15. The task group members and officers commend Late Councillor Jean Khote for her dedication and leadership.
- 1.1.18. A comprehensive position paper on the issues relating to a possible Community Lottery was provided by officers. This paper can be found in APPENDIX B.
- 1.1.19. Some local Authorities have reported facing a number of issues and potential challenges in the process of setting up local lotteries. Some areas were concerned that other lotteries, other than obvious national lotteries (The National Lottery, Euro millions, The People's Postcode Lottery etc.) were being delivered in the local area and that this could provide competition and lead to low take up to the local lottery.
- 1.1.20. A local authority lottery scheme does not generate income directly for the council. Charities or good causes generally receive up to 60% per £1 ticket sold, with 20% distributed as prize money and 20% retained for administration.
- 1.1.21. A number of local authorities have now created local lotteries. These tend to be done through specialist operators. Gatherwell is one of the leading companies involved in this market and provide lotteries for some 60 authorities. A list provided by Gatherwell of councils for which they operate a local lottery can be found in APPENDIX C.
- 1.1.22. In schemes operated for other authorities, tickets are sold at £1 each and draws take place weekly. Sums generated by the lottery are paid to community bodies/ charities and are not available to the City Council. A procurement exercise would be required to select an operator.

Advantages of a local lottery

- New funding for good causes
- Zero or minimal costs to the Council other than start-up costs
- Greater public exposure for local causes and additional opportunities for support which they may not otherwise receive
- Players can choose the causes they support from those who have subscribed to the scheme
- Opportunity for the Council to influence which causes are supported

Disadvantages of a local lottery

- Amount generated for good causes is tiny, and unlikely to be worth the effort (median estimate is £40,000 a year)
- The City Council could be deemed to be encouraging gambling
- Negative attention from the media is likely (as was the case with Aylesbury Vale) – **The Bucks Herald, 2015**
- A gambling license would need to be obtained
- The Council will be responsible for marketing the lottery, and therefore will have to bear the initial expense of doing so
- Leicester residents who are on low incomes may play the lottery, hoping for a win, but ending up worse off
- Prizes offered are small relative to the 1,000,000/1 chance of actually winning the jackpot (e.g. **Lyme Lottery, 2019**)
- Increased competition for charities running their own lotteries (Rainbows Hospice, LOROS, etc.)
- Potential impact on collection of council tax

THE LEICESTER CONTEXT

A local lottery: the costs to Leicester City Council

- 1.1.23. Costs are estimated at £10,000 in year one, falling to £3,000 to £5,000 thereafter, based on the information shared by Newcastle-Under-Lyme Borough Council (2019). These could be recouped from the lottery proceeds, if these are sufficient. Income figures below suggest they could be after year one. Any surplus is added to the amount for good causes.
- 1.1.24. There is an administrative effort required to launch any scheme in year one. At **Newcastle** this involved a launch event at a theatre along with promotions including billboards, media coverage and advertising campaigns. Subsequent promotion could be done through the Council's website and social media platforms.
- 1.1.25. The Council would be responsible for approving applications by good causes to join the lottery. The Council would also have to authorise monthly payments and prepare a Gambling Commission lottery return.

Local lottery income

- 1.1.26. Annual income estimates are based on figures provided by Gatherwell, tempered by figures actually achieved at Portsmouth, whose scheme is operational. This suggests a best-case scenario of 2,000 ticket sales a week and a prudent best estimate of 1,500.
- 1.1.27. Income is split into percentages pre-determined by Gatherwell, as shown below. Gatherwell retains 17% of the income generated.

Annual Tickets (£1 each)				
Breakdown	Amount	39,000	78,000	104,000
Gatherwell	£ 0.17	£ 6,630.00	£ 13,260.00	£ 17,680.00
Prizes	£ 0.20	£ 7,800.00	£ 15,600.00	£ 20,800.00
Good causes	£ 0.50	£19,500.00	£ 39,000.00	£ 52,000.00
Council admin	£ 0.10	£ 3,900.00	£ 7,800.00	£ 10,400.00
VAT	£ 0.03	£ 1,170.00	£ 2,340.00	£ 3,120.00
Total	£ 1.00	£39,000.00	£ 78,000.00	£104,000.00

Leicester City Council Anti-Poverty Strategy

Leicester City Council's Anti-Poverty Strategy is being developed in the context of the city having some of the most deprived communities in the country. This deprivation is a reflection of high unemployment in some parts of the city combined with low wages. Leicester's deprivation is reflected in the publication of IMD (Indices of Multiple Deprivation) data in 2019.¹

- 1.1.28. The main features of the IMD data for Leicester are as follows:
- The most deprived areas of Leicester have generally remained unchanged since 2015 and social housing estates feature prominently.
 - There are fewer Leicester areas amongst England's most deprived 10% of areas, falling from 46 to 39².
 - Two areas have slipped into England's most deprived 10%; these are in Saffron and Eyres Monsell
 - Six areas in the city are ranked within the most deprived 1% in England. They are: Saffron (2), New Parks (1), Braunstone (2) and Fosse (1)

¹ The level of Leicester deprivation within the IMD data may be understated in that (pre-Coronavirus) the city had higher levels of stated employment than other similarly deprived councils – but that the employment was mainly low wage, low productivity work, with zero-hours contracts featuring significantly.

² This may reflect other areas also becoming more deprived as well as improvements within Leicester.

1.1.29. Leicester is amongst the 10% most deprived of local authorities for:

- Income
- Education, Skills and Training
- Income Deprivation Affecting Children
- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

1.1.30. Income deprivation affecting children (aged 0-15 in income-deprived families) indicates that:

- Leicester is amongst the most deprived 10% local authorities for Income Deprivation Affecting Children and reports a more deprived rank in 2019
- 16% of Leicester's 0 to 15-year-olds live in the most deprived 5% of areas nationally.
- 43% of 0 to 15-year-olds live in the most deprived 20% of areas nationally.

1.1.31. The picture among older people presented by the IMD data is that:

- Leicester is amongst the most deprived 10% local authorities for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People and reports a more deprived rank in 2019.
- 21% of Leicester's 60+ population reside in the most deprived 5% of areas nationally.
- 50% of Leicester's 60+ population year olds reside in the most deprived 20% of areas nationally.

1.1.32. Against the local picture of low-income and vulnerable evidence there is evidence at national level that gambling, including playing the National Lottery, impacts excessively on low-income households.

1.1.33. An international study³ published in 1995 looked at the impact of the introduction of the National Lottery and concluded that:

The increase in average gambling expenditure associated with the introduction of a national lottery in the United Kingdom has led to a pronounced increase in the prevalence of excessive gambling, especially in low-income households. This is likely to increase the prevalence of gambling disorders and to exacerbate social inequalities in health.

1.1.34. The study found that the proportion of low-income households (on less than £200 a week) that gambled more than 10% of their income increased from 0.6% to 3.2%.

³ <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10946444/>

GAMBLING ISSUES WITHIN LEICESTER

- 1.1.35. The Neighbourhood Services and Community Involvement Scrutiny Commission in 2016 published a review which looked at the impact of gambling on individuals and communities within Leicester.⁴
- 1.1.36. The report examined the specific impact of Fixed Odds Betting Terminals (FOBTs) but received evidence on the impact of a wide range of gambling practices across the city.
- 1.1.37. It concluded that:

“Members found there was a lack of detailed local evidence about the impact of gambling on individuals and communities. However a sample survey conducted for this review found there were sometimes devastating consequences of gambling for individuals.

For some the spending of comparatively small sums of money appeared to have had a disruptive effect on household finances. In other cases losses for some people ran into tens of thousands of pounds”

- 1.1.38. The issues relating to a local lottery clearly do not involve the precipitate and disastrous losses of large sums of money in a short period of time. However a survey was conducted on behalf of the FOBT review by members of STAR, Leicester City Council’s Supporting Tenants and Residents organisation. The results of the survey can be found in APPENDIX D.
- 1.1.39. Almost by definition STAR staff were (and are) dealing with households in financial difficulties. And it is worth noting that the government’s squeeze on housing-related benefits, as well as the introduction of Universal Credit, will have increased the strains on household budgets in the period since 2016, when the STAR survey took place.
- 1.1.40. Cath Lewis, the STAR service manager, summarised the survey results at an NSCI task group meeting. The minutes of the meeting say:

“(Her) paper reflected a sample of cases – both walk-in short-term clients and others going through a longer, more complex, relationship with STAR case workers. The 46 cases probably reflected about a third of the agency’s workload for the week.

STAR worked with 22,000 tenants and when they were referred to the agency many were in serious difficulties and often facing eviction and

⁴ [The impact of gambling on vulnerable communities in Leicester: NSCI: April 2016](#)

family break-up. Over the last year STAR had worked with around 3,500 clients.

She said the agency had not been collecting specific data on gambling issues but had agreed to run a pilot – and was surprised to find how significant the issue was.

Key findings were:

- *20 out of 46 clients questioned said they had some form of gambling problem.*
- *Scratch cards and lottery tickets were identified as the main source of gambling*
- *Betting shops featured in 12 of the 20 cases*
- *Thirty-five of the clients were white British.*
- *Twenty-two described themselves as single and aged between 25 and 55*
- *The gender split was 19 females and 27 males.⁵*

The responses indicated that some clients used multiple gambling outlets (the total numbers involving betting shops and lottery/scratch card users was greater than the number of clients reporting gambling issues.

1.1.41. The review report said:

“More than half of those polled by STAR officers (26 out of 46) stated that they did not have any issues with gambling. Eleven of those who said they did not have an issue with gambling said they bought lottery and/or scratchcards.

Just 14 out of 46 clients interviewed said they did not gamble in any way, which implies that almost 70% of those questioned identified themselves as having a gambling habit, or at least identified that they did gamble.

Some of the comments which clients made indicated a high level of self-awareness about the economic, social and emotional damage of gambling. What is significant is not the high levels of gambling spend, distressing and damaging as these might be – it is the fact that comparatively low levels of spending (at least for many people) can cause deep damage to individuals and their families.

In many cases the council is a victim in that it is losing money – rent or council tax – which should be going to the

⁵ There was some surprise at the comparatively high number of women against expected figures; gambling is often seen as mainly a male issue.

housing revenue account. Further, the authority may have to deal with the consequences of debt – through making a family or individual homeless then providing resources to ensure they continue to have some form of shelter rather than being on the street.”

- 1.1.42. Another aspect of gambling considered by the commission at that time was the potentially addictive nature of gambling, and its links to mental health issues.
- 1.1.43. The themes of addiction, mental health issues and their relationship to gambling are referred to separately in the Equalities Implications comments in section 2.3.

The Gambling Commission

- 1.1.44. The Gambling Commission has set out its views on local lotteries and says these are a form of gambling and as such local authorities are required to ensure children and other vulnerable people are not exploited by their lottery.
- 1.1.45. It says the minimum age for participation in a society or local authority lottery is 16 years of age. A person commits an offence if they invite or allow a child to enter such a lottery. Licensed societies and local authorities running lotteries must have written policies and procedures in place to help prevent and deal with cases of under-age play.
- 1.1.46. It advises that lotteries are a form of gambling and as such societies and local authorities are required to ensure that children and other vulnerable people are not exploited by their lottery.
- 1.1.47. Licence holders must take all reasonable steps to ensure information about how to gamble responsibly and how to access information and help in respect of problem gambling is readily available.
- 1.1.48. In other respects the Gambling Commission has a light touch approach to local lotteries, and does not see them as a serious issue in the context of other gambling issues.

CROWD-FUNDING LEICESTER

Crowdfunding is the practice of funding a project or venture by raising small amounts of money from a large number of people, typically via the Internet.^{[1][2]} is a form of crowdsourcing and alternative finance. In 2015, over US\$34 billion was raised worldwide by crowdfunding.^[3]

Although similar concepts can also be executed through mail-order subscriptions, benefit events, and other methods, the term crowdfunding refers to Internet-mediated registries.^[4]

This modern crowdfunding model is generally based on three types of actors: the project initiator who proposes the idea or project to be funded, individuals or groups who support the idea, and a moderating organization (the "platform") that brings the parties together to launch the idea.^[5]

Crowdfunding has been used to fund a wide range of for-profit entrepreneurial ventures such as artistic and creative projects, medical expenses, travel, and community-oriented social entrepreneurship projects

- 1.1.49. While some authorities have looked to local lotteries to provide support to third parties such as charities and community groups, another mechanism also provides help for such organisations in the form of crowd-funding appeals.
- 1.1.50. This takes the form of crowd-funding, whereby individual projects or organisations seek to raise money from the public, and is supported by a range of partners, including local [Crowdfunding](#) authorities.
- 1.1.51. Leicester City Council set up a crowd-funding initiative in 2017, in partnership with Spacehive, which is an agency which partners authorities in similar projects across the country.⁶
- 1.1.52. Supported by the City Mayor it is backed by a £100,000 fund and will offer up to £10,000 to support projects which are crowd-funding.
- 1.1.53. Council support comes through the Community Engagement Fund, set up to support innovative projects that address the general aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty, in particular by:
- Eliminating discrimination, victimisation and harassment;
 - advancing equality of opportunity;
 - fostering good relations between communities and groups⁷.

⁶ <https://www.spacehive.com/movement/crowdfundleicester>

⁷ <https://www.spacehive.com/movement/crowdfundleicester?platform=hootsuite>

- 1.1.54. There are also other things that are considered before funding, including the level of community interest and support, as well as overall progress towards reaching the campaign target as projects move along. Where there are good levels of interest and strong prospects that campaigns will be successful without a contribution from the Council then we will not always make a contribution from the Community Engagement Fund. This is in keeping with the notion of crowdfunding and our efforts to encourage funding and support from the widest and most appropriate range of funders as possible.

As an overview of the campaigns since our first full year i.e. 2018:

- ✓ 2018 – 4 campaigns received a total of £14,500 from the Community Engagement Fund.
- ✓ 2019 – 4 campaigns received a total of £14,250 from the Community Engagement Fund. Note: the number of campaigns supported in both years i.e. 4, and the similar funding level is coincidental and not intentional.
- ✓ 2020 to date – 3 campaigns have received a total of £11,000 from the Community Engagement Fund.

Total Leicester City Council fund (including Ward Community Meeting funds) contribution to date - £46,250

Total contributions from other backers - £359,495

Total backing for all 18 successful campaigns to date - £405,745

- 1.1.55. The scheme is also supported financially by the city's Business Improvement District (BID) and Highcross Leicester and has been able to work with councillors through ward community funds.
- 1.1.56. A range of projects has successfully raised funds through the crowd-funding mechanism, and a total of 37 schemes, either successful or in preparation, is listed on the Spacehive site.⁸
- 1.1.57. They include a proposed [Joe Orton memorial](#), [a Little Theatre memorial](#) fund-raiser and [community drumming for residents in Beaumont Leys](#).

OTHER OPTIONS

- 1.1.58. As the chances of winning the National Lottery jackpot are extremely slim (around 45,000,000/1), players may be willing to accept the smaller jackpot offered by the Local Authority lottery, as it is half the price to play and there is a greater chance of winning.

⁸ <https://www.spacehive.com/movement/crowdfundleicester/projects>

- 1.1.59. However alternative lottery options are also available. One is the Health Lottery. It is the same price to play and the jackpot offered is four times that of the Local Authority lottery. Having said that, the odds against winning are more than double that of the Local Authority lottery and the jackpot prize would be split if there were multiple winners. (**The Health Lottery, 2019**)
- 1.1.60. There are also more specialised versions of the lottery that offer a better risk/reward balance for players. Online betting companies such as Betfred offer options to players that allow them to only play a certain amount of numbers from the lottery draw.
- 1.1.61. As some lotteries have a “fairer” reward available, relative to their chances of winning, the Local Authority Lottery may be seen as unfair. The charitable donations offered may seem desirable to some, but many people will be playing the lottery mainly to win and will therefore look elsewhere to find greater chances of winning.
- 1.1.62. Those whose main aim is to donate to charity can do so themselves with 100% of the donation going to the charity (plus Gift Aid where applicable), rather than 50% of a lottery ticket. Most authorities operating lotteries are smaller bodies, such as borough and district councils, though some London authorities and counties run such schemes. Within Leicestershire, for example, lotteries are run by **Blaby, Charnwood, Harborough and Melton councils**.
- 1.1.63. Additionally, some members of the public are likely to take the view that operating a local lottery will be a precursor to further spending cuts on services, as was the case with locals in Aylesbury Vale⁹ (**The Bucks Herald, 2015**).

⁹ - <http://www.bucksherald.co.uk/news/vale-lottery-slammed-for-promoting-gambling-in-aylesbury-1-6953502>

- 1.1.64. **Cambridgeshire County Council**¹⁰ considered setting up a local lottery but in February 2020 decided to abandon the effort, considering that the effort involved would be great and the benefits rising not significant enough. A report by the commercial and investment committee concluded that "whilst there may be some financial benefit for charities" the positives were outweighed by the negatives.
- 1.1.65. **Shropshire County Council** considered setting up a local lottery but rejected it¹¹ on the grounds that the scheme would not provide enough benefits to the authority.
- 1.1.66. **South Staffordshire Council** Community Lottery was launched in 2017 to raise funds to support the district's community and voluntary sectors. However, the community lottery that aimed to raise £100,000 to support good causes in South Staffordshire netted less than half the target amount by the end of the 2019 financial year.¹²
- 1.1.67. A report to the council said: "In order to support officers with marketing and public relations a new marketing consultancy has now been appointed. The South Staffordshire Community Lottery will be a key focus area."
- 1.1.68. **Harrow Council**, in West London, agreed in 2018 to set up a local lottery, awarding a five-year management contract to Gatherwell worth almost £175,000.¹³
- 1.1.69. The council is considering raising the profile of the lottery through a fresh marketing exercise; this has been put on hold due to the financial and social disruption caused by the Coronavirus pandemic.

¹⁰ <https://www.cambstimes.co.uk/news/county-council-scraps-lottery-proposal-1-6495654>

¹¹ <https://www.shropshirestar.com/news/local-hubs/shrewsbury/2019/07/19/community-lottery-plan-rejected-by-council/>

¹² <https://www.expressandstar.com/news/local-hubs/staffordshire/south-staffordshire/2019/07/10/community-lottery-significantly-below-income-target-of-100k/>

¹³ <https://www2.harrow.gov.uk/mgChooseDocPack.aspx?ID=64379>

CONCLUSIONS

- 1.1.70. It is valid for the council to consider setting up a locally-focused community lottery, a route to raising funds for local organisations undertaken by a wide number of other local authorities.
- 1.1.71. Most councils which have set up local lotteries have a very different profile to that of Leicester, and it is not especially helpful to make direct comparisons and draw meaningful conclusions from the experiences of other authorities.
- 1.1.72. Having acknowledged that a number of local lotteries have not performed as hoped for or expected, and this trend is likely to have been accentuated by the Coronavirus pandemic.
- 1.1.73. In Leicester there already exists a number of opportunities to take part in lotteries. There is also the option of the city council's crowd-funding scheme, which achieves the objectives of local lotteries in that it supports local initiatives, projects and organisations.
- 1.1.74. Community contributions to crowd-funding schemes do not involve betting with the prospect of winning a significant amount, though there may be social "returns" through investing in the local community.
- 1.1.75. The most significant issue for members to consider is the potential damage done to vulnerable individuals, households and communities by gambling. The 2016 NCSI report on fixed odds betting terminals (FOBTs) noted that even comparatively small sums being bet could be hugely disruptive to the people involved and their families.
- 1.1.76. Mental health problems, including a range of addictive or compulsive behaviours, are associated with betting problems and have a significant impact on vulnerable communities and individuals. These factors are set out in significant detail within the equality impact comments in section 3.3.
- 1.1.77. Members may consider that promoting a local lottery would not be consistent with the wider aims and values of the authority, particularly within the framework of the developing anti-poverty strategy.

2. Financial, Legal and Other Implications

2.1 Financial Implications

The establishment of a community lottery would require initial investment in terms of launch and marketing costs. The report also highlights the need for an ongoing profile to retain and stimulate ticket sales. Some administration costs would also be incurred.

The council would not directly benefit from any funds raised as net profits would be directed towards community organisations. The council would also have to administer a process to identify “eligible” organisations and keep this up to date.

The report identifies concerns specifically related to low income households and poverty in the city. The link to gambling issues and debt is also clearly identified and the potential adverse impact on housing rent and council tax collection.

Alison Greenhill, Director of Finance, Leicester City Council

2.2 Legal Implications

There are no legal implications arising from the recommendations but, in the event this is revisited legal advice should be sought on any proposed scheme and arrangements.

Emma Jackman, Head of Law (Commercial, Property & Planning), Leicester City Council.

2.3 Equality Implications

Community lottery– initial equalities considerations

There are conflicting views about whether problem gambling is an addiction or a 'behavioural' issue, however the NHS defines addiction as “not having control over doing, taking or using something to the point where it could be harmful to you”.

<https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/healthy-body/gambling-addiction/?tabname=body>

Addiction, in and of itself, may not be deemed **a protected characteristic**, however there may be a disproportionate amount of people with particular protected characteristics who are affected by addiction, and, in particular, gambling addiction.

People who engage in problematic gambling are often young, male and come from families where gambling is the norm. But this is not always the case – people who gamble problematically can come from all walks of life, and population demographics are better at predicting what type of gambling someone will partake in, rather than whether or not they will have gambling problems.

Gambling and co-morbidity

Perhaps more than any other addiction, compulsive gambling is often accompanied by drug or alcohol dependency. In addition, gambling addiction is often accompanied by psychological disorders including mood disorders, anti-social personality disorders, depression, anxiety and insomnia.

Some research has found that people who have co-occurring substance abuse disorders and gambling disorders also tend to have higher rates of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), risky sexual behaviors, and antisocial personality disorder (Jazaeri and Habil, 2012).

Many of these psychological disorders may potentially meet the definition of disability under the Equality Act 2010, in individual cases. The definition under the Equality Act 2010 is; If you have a physical or **mental** impairment that has a 'substantial' and 'long-term' negative effect on your ability to do normal daily activities.

- 'substantial' is more than minor or trivial, e.g. it takes much longer than it usually would to complete a daily task like getting dressed
- 'long-term' means 12 months or more, e.g. a breathing condition that develops as a result of a lung infection

Therefore, it could be considered that there may be a link between gambling and disability (a protected characteristic) that would need to be considered proactively to understand the impacts and potentially to consider how any disproportionate negative impacts (if identified) could be mitigated for this group, prior to making a decision.

The impacts of gambling addiction

Compulsive gambling can lead to a wide range of problems that may well accumulate over time. A Swedish longitudinal study found that gamblers were 15 times more likely to die by suicide (Karlsson and Hakansson, 2018). Although, it is hard to isolate the role played by gambling, due to co-morbidity, which refers to the existence of multiple overlapping factors that may be present in subjects who take their own life.

For instance, if a subject was diagnosed with depression as well as a gambling disorder, the likelihood of suicide increased even further, but the risk did not appear to rise if substance misuse was added.

Having said this, the research cited above is not specific to community lotteries.

Equalities approach and statutory responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010

Under the Equality Act 2010, public authorities have a Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) which means that, in carrying out their functions, they have a statutory duty to pay due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Act, to advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't.

Due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty should be paid before and at the time a decision is taken, in such a way that it can influence the final decision.

Protected Characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

In deciding whether to pursue a proposal to have a community lottery, these considerations around risk factors and the impact on protected characteristics will need to be considered. However, should it be recommended that this is a proposal that can be scoped and potentially pursued, **a full EIA would be needed to examine, in detail, the impacts for people with different protected characteristics** and in order to ensure that, as an authority, we pay due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty. This should be an integral part of the decision-making process.

Risk Factors

Several risk factors are related to gambling addiction, including;
Sex – Males are more likely to develop gambling disorder than females.

Males are also more likely to develop the disorder at a younger age

- Age – Young and middle-aged adults are more likely to develop a gambling disorder than older adults.

- Ethnic background – people from ethnic minority groups may be more likely to be affected in some contexts
- Psychiatric history – Gambling disorders are more common in people who have anxiety, impulse control, depressive, and certain personality disorders.
- Substance abuse history – People with a substance abuse disorder are more likely to have a gambling disorder. Alcohol use disorders are particularly common in people who are diagnosed with a gambling addiction.
- Socioeconomic status – Gambling disorders are more common among people who live in lower socioeconomic areas

(American Psychiatric Association, 2013).

These would all need to be explored in relation to any proposal, along with other protected characteristics.

References

- Jazaeri S, Habil MHB. (2012). [Reviewing Two Types of Addiction – Pathological Gambling and Substance Use](#). *Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine*, 34(1), 5-11.
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- Karlsson, A., & Håkansson, A. (2018). Gambling disorder, increased mortality, suicidality, and associated comorbidity: A longitudinal nationwide register study. *Journal of Behavioural Addictions*, 7(4) 1091-1099.
<https://doi.org/10.1556/2006.7.2018.112>

Equalities Team, Leicester City Council

3. Summary of Appendices

Appendix A – Review scoping document
 Appendix B – Briefing paper from Leicester City Council
 Appendix C – List of councils whose local lottery is operated by Gatherwell.
 Appendix D – Results of STAR survey
 Appendix E - Executive Response template

4. Officers to Contact

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APPENDIX A

SCOPING DOCUMENT FOR THE REVIEW - THE VIABILITY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF A COMMUNITY LOTTERY

Title of the proposed scrutiny review	Scrutiny Review of 'The Viability and Appropriateness of a local Community Lottery'
Proposed by	Cllr Jean Khote, Chair of Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission
Rationale Why do you want to undertake this review?	<p>As budget pressures continue to grow on all aspects of the council's work, there will continue to be an impact on the funding available for the voluntary & community sector in Leicester. Therefore, new funding and income generation options need to be considered for the future.</p> <p>Many other councils are now operating or in the process of setting up a local Community Lottery as a means of accessing a new funding stream to support local good causes.</p> <p>Leicester City Council may want to consider the viability of a local Community Lottery as one option to raise funds for good causes.</p>
Purpose and aims of the review What question(s) do you want to answer and what do you want to achieve? (Outcomes?)	<p>The purpose of this review is to highlight the potential risks, the benefits and the impacts involved for Leicester City Council in considering the option of a local community lottery.</p> <p>It is hoped that the following outcomes would be achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of what a Community Lottery is • Consider what the impact a Community Lottery would have on a Leicester's communities, including ethical and social implications as well as equalities implications • Understand what the resource implications for setting up and maintaining the Lottery are • Consider how current Council strategies and funding support for the VCS would impact having such a lottery system
Links with corporate aims / priorities	This review topic links into the support for the city's <i>neighbourhoods and communities</i> .

How does the review link to corporate aims and priorities?	<p>Consideration to be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council's commitment to anti-poverty and the current work to develop an Anti-Poverty Strategy • The recent Scrutiny review into 'The Impact of Gambling on Vulnerable Communities' • Existing support for the voluntary and community sector for example via Crowdfund Leicester
<p>Scope</p> <p>Set out what is included in the scope of the review and what is not. For example which services it does and does not cover.</p>	<p>The review will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the financial aspects and impacts • the ethnical and social implications • the resource implications • the risks and benefits to the council and the community <p>The review will not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out a methodology of how to implement a community lottery, it will only consider the viability of having one.
<p>Methodology</p> <p>Describe the methods you will use to undertake the review.</p> <p>How will you undertake the review, what evidence will need to be gathered from members, officers and key stakeholders, including partners and external organisations and experts?</p>	<p>The review evidence gathering will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practice and experience of other councils • Relevant supporting research reports and documents • Views of councillors re: impacts to wards
<p>Witnesses</p> <p>Set out who you want to gather evidence from and how you will plan to do this</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCC Financial and Community Services lead directors • LCC Lead Executive Members (e.g. Cllr Clair, Cllr Russell) • Council's regulatory responsibilities and impacts – lead directors • Council support for VCS – lead officers • Evidence from other councils
Timescales	Two months

How long is the review expected to take to complete?	
Proposed start date	October 2019
Proposed completion date	End of December 2019
Resources / staffing requirements Scrutiny reviews are facilitated by Scrutiny Officers and it is important to estimate the amount of their time, in weeks, that will be required in order to manage the review Project Plan effectively.	The review can be conducted within the resources of the scrutiny team. It is estimated a total of three weeks of collective time over the proposed period will be required to support the review and prepare the report.
Do you anticipate any further resources will be required e.g. site visits or independent technical advice? If so, please provide details.	No outside technical advice is envisaged to be needed.
Review recommendations and findings To whom will the recommendations be addressed? E.g. Executive / External Partner?	ALL recommendations will be directed to the City Mayor and Executive.
Likely publicity arising from the review - Is this topic likely to be of high interest to the media? Please explain.	It is expected that this review will generate medium media interest and the Lead Directors, the Executive lead and the council's communications team will be kept aware of any issues that may arise of public interest.
Publicising the review and its findings and recommendations How will these be published / advertised?	There will be a review report that will be published as part of the commission's papers on the council's website.

How will this review add value to policy development or service improvement?	The review hopes to set out clearly the potential impacts, the risks and the possible benefits of a local community lottery option.
Executive Lead's Comments The Executive Lead is responsible for the portfolio so it is important to seek and understand their views and ensure they are engaged in the process so that Scrutiny's recommendations can be taken on board where appropriate.	I am happy to be part of this review taken up by the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission Councillor Piara Singh Clair, Deputy City Mayor
Divisional Comments Scrutiny's role is to influence others to take action and it is important that Scrutiny Commissions seek and understand the views of the Divisional Director.	Local lottery schemes have attracted significant negative media elsewhere in the country. Careful consideration needs to be given to align with the Council's key strategic priorities, particularly anti-poverty.
Are there any potential risks to undertaking this scrutiny review? E.g. are there any similar reviews being undertaken, on-going work or changes in policy which would supersede the need for this review?	Negative publicity, conflict with gambling scrutiny review and conflict with the emerging anti-poverty strategy.
Are you able to assist with the proposed review? If	Yes, research resource will be available

not, please explain why. In terms of agreement / supporting documentation / resource availability?	
Name	Alison Greenhill
Role	Director of Finance
Date	22 August 2019
Will the proposed scrutiny review / timescales negatively impact on other work within the Scrutiny Team? (Conflicts with other work commitments)	It is anticipated that there will no adverse impact on the scrutiny team's work, to support this review but it must be anticipated that there may need to be some prioritising of work done during the time of this review.
Do you have available staffing resources to facilitate this scrutiny review? If not, please provide details.	The review can be adequately support by the Scrutiny Team as per my comments above.
Name	Kalvaran Sandhu, Scrutiny Support Manager
Date	21/08/19

APPENDIX B

Local Authority Lotteries – Evidence Briefing for Task Group

Background

A number of local authorities have now created local lotteries. These tend to be done through specialist operators.

This note analyses a proposal produced by Gatherwell, to operate and manage a local lottery for the City Council. Gatherwell are one of the leading companies involved in this market and now provide lotteries for some 60 authorities. In schemes operated for other authorities, tickets are sold at £1 each and draws take place weekly.

Sums generated by the lottery are paid to community bodies/charities, and are not available to the City Council.

Were we to proceed with a lottery, a procurement exercise would be required to select an operator.

1. Advantages of the Proposal

- New funding for good causes
- No or minimal costs to the Council, other than initial set-up
- Greater public exposure for local causes, and additional opportunities for support which they may not otherwise receive
- Players can choose the good causes they support, from those who have subscribed to the scheme
- Opportunity for the Council to influence which good causes are supported

2. Disadvantages of the Proposal

- Amount generated for good causes is tiny, and unlikely to be worth the effort (median estimate is £40,000 per year)
- The City Council could be deemed to be encouraging gambling
- Negative attention from the media is likely (as was the case with Aylesbury Vale) – **The Bucks Herald, 2015**
- A gambling licence would need to be obtained
- The Council will be responsible for marketing the lottery, and therefore will have to bear the initial expense of doing so
- Citizens of Leicester who are on low incomes may spend money playing the lottery, hoping for a win, but end up worse off
- Prizes offered are small, relative to the 1,000,000/1 chance of actually winning the jackpot (e.g. **Lyme Lottery, 2019**)
- Increased competition for charities running their own lotteries (Rainbows Hospice, LOROS, etc.)
- Potential impact on collection of council tax

3. Costs to Leicester City Council

Costs are estimated at £10,000 in year one, falling to £3,000 to £5,000 thereafter, based on the information shared by Newcastle-Under-Lyme Borough Council (2019). These can be recouped from the lottery proceeds, if these are sufficient. Income figures below suggest they will be after year one. Any surplus is added to the amount for good causes.

There is administrative effort required to launch the scheme in year 1. At Newcastle, this involved a launch event at a theatre; along with promotions including use of billboards, press coverage and advertising publications.

Subsequent promotion can be done through the Council's website and social media platforms.

The Council would be responsible for approving the applications submitted by good causes to join the lottery. The Council would also have to authorise monthly payments, and prepare a Gambling Commission lottery return.

4. Income

Annual income is based on figures provided by Gatherwell, tempered by figures actually being achieved at Portsmouth whose scheme is operational. This suggests a best-case scenario of 2,000 ticket sales per week, and a prudent best estimate of 1,500.

Income is split into percentages pre-determined by Gatherwell, as shown below. They themselves retain 17% of the income.

Annual Tickets (£1 each)				
Breakdown	Amount	39,000	78,000	104,000
Gatherwell	£ 0.17	£ 6,630.00	£ 13,260.00	£ 17,680.00
Prizes	£ 0.20	£ 7,800.00	£ 15,600.00	£ 20,800.00
Good causes	£ 0.50	£19,500.00	£ 39,000.00	£ 52,000.00
Council admin	£ 0.10	£ 3,900.00	£ 7,800.00	£ 10,400.00
VAT	£ 0.03	£ 1,170.00	£ 2,340.00	£ 3,120.00
Total	£ 1.00	£39,000.00	£ 78,000.00	£104,000.00

5. Other Considerations

As the chances of winning the National Lottery jackpot are extremely slim (around 45,000,000/1), players may be willing to accept the smaller jackpot offered by the Local Authority lottery, as it is half the price to play and there is a greater chance of winning.

However, there are alternative lottery options available to players that may be more attractive. One example is the Health Lottery. It is the same price to play and the jackpot offered is 4 times that of the Local Authority lottery. Having said that, the odds of winning are more than double that of the Local Authority lottery and the jackpot prize would be split if there were multiple winners. (**The Health Lottery, 2019**)

There are also more specialised versions of the lottery that offer a better risk/reward balance for players. Online betting companies such as Betfred offer options to players that allow them to only play a certain amount of numbers from the lottery draw.

As some lotteries have a “fairer” reward available, relative to their chances of winning, the Local Authority Lottery may be seen as unfair by the citizens of Leicester. The charitable donations offered may seem desirable to some, but many people will be playing the lottery primarily to win money and will therefore look elsewhere to find greater chances of winning.

For those whose prime objective is to donate to charity, they can do so themselves with 100% of the donation going to the charity (plus Gift Aid where applicable), rather than 50% of a lottery ticket. Additionally, some members of the public are likely to take the view that operating a local lottery will just be a precursor to further spending cuts on services, as was the case with locals in Aylesbury Vale (**The Bucks Herald, 2015**).

It is possible that a local lottery in Leicester would be met with negative reactions, resulting in a low volume of ticket sales. However, Portsmouth lottery’s tickets are still selling well two years on (approx. 1,700 a week).

It is worth noting though that the majority of authorities operating lotteries are smaller bodies, such as borough and district councils. Appendix 1 provides a list of local authority lotteries run through Gatherwell.

Additionally, it is possible that a local lottery in Leicester would generate high ticket sales. The BH Coastal lottery is currently selling approximately 3,200 tickets per week (according to Phil Wright, Business Development Manager at Gatherwell). However, ticket sales may decline over time, as they did in Portsmouth.

Sources Used

Betfred Lotto, 2019 - www.betfred.com/lotto

Gambling Commission, 2019 –

<https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/home.aspx>

Gatherwell, 2019 (brochure)

The Health Lottery, 2019- <https://www.healthlottery.co.uk/>

LOROS Lottery celebrating 20 years, 2019 - <http://www.loros.co.uk/support-us/lottery/>

Newcastle-Under-Lyme Borough Council, 2019 (report)

Lyme Lottery, 2019 – <https://www.lymelottery.co.uk/>

Melton Community Lottery, 2019 - <https://www.meltonlottery.co.uk/>

The National Lottery, 2019 - <https://www.national-lottery.co.uk/>

Portsmouth Lottery, 2019 - <https://www.portsmouthlottery.co.uk/>

Rainbows Lottery, 2017 - <https://www.rainbows.co.uk/get-involved/rainbows-lottery/>

The Bucks Herald, 2015 - <http://www.bucksherald.co.uk/news/vale-lottery-slammed-for-promoting-gambling-in-aylesbury-1-6953502>

Vale Lottery, 2017 - <https://www.valelottery.co.uk/>

APPENDIX C

List of Local Authority Lotteries operated by Gatherwell

Local Authority	
Aylesbury Vale District Council	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Blaby District Council	London Borough of Bexley
Borough Council of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	Mansfield District Council
Borough of Telford & Wrekin	Melton Borough Council
Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole (BCP) Council	Mendip District Council
Bracknell Forest Council	Newcastle Under Lyme Borough Council
Breckland Council	North Lincolnshire Council
Broxbourne Borough Council	Northampton Borough Council
Broxtowe Borough Council	Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
Cambridgeshire County Council	Portsmouth City Council
Charnwood Borough Council	Powys County Council
Cheltenham Borough Council	Rugby Borough Council
Cherwell District Council	Rushmoor Borough Council
Chiltern District Council	Somerset West and Taunton Council
City of Lincoln Council	South Bucks District Council
Corby Borough Council	South Hams District Council
Daventry District Council	South Kesteven District Council
Dover District Council	South Oxfordshire District Council
East Herts Council	South Staffordshire District Council
Eastbourne Borough Council	Stoke-on-Trent City Council
Essex County Council	Surrey Heath Borough Council
Gloucester City Council	Tandridge District Council
Guildford Borough Council	Thanet District Council
Harborough District Council	The Oxford City Council
Harrogate Borough Council	Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council
Harrow Council	Torbay Council
Hart District Council	Tunbridge Wells Borough Council
Havant Borough Council	West Berkshire Council
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	West Devon Borough Council
Lewes District Council	Worcester City Council
	Wycombe District Council

APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF STAR SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2016

Date	Office	Problem?	Nature of problem
02/02/16	Beaumont Leys	Yes	£50 - £100 Impacts on paying bills, tenancy at risk
02/02/16	Beaumont Leys	No	N/A
02/02/16	Beaumont Leys	No	N/A
02/02/16	Beaumont Leys	No	N/A
04/02/16	Beaumont Leys	No	N/A
04/02/16	Beaumont Leys	No	N/A
02/02/16	Beaumont Leys	No	N/A
02/02/16	Beaumont Leys	No	N/A
05/02/16	Beaumont Leys	No	N/A
05/02/16	Beaumont Leys	No	N/A
02/02/16	Braunstone and City	Yes	Affected my general well being
01/02/16	Braunstone and City	No	N/A
01/02/16	Braunstone and City	No	N/A
04/02/16	Braunstone and City	No	N/A
03/02/16	Braunstone and City	No	N/A
02/02/16	Braunstone and City	No	N/A
04/02/16	Braunstone and City	Yes	Spends £100 per week leaves no money for food
01/02/16	Braunstone and City	No	N/A
04/02/16	Braunstone and City	Yes	£10 per week Scratch cards/Lottery
02/02/16	Braunstone and City	No	N/A
03/02/16	New Parks	Yes	Spend more than they can afford and go without meals
02/02/16	New Parks	Yes	I think I may in lots of money
03/02/16	New Parks	No	N/A

Date	Office	Problem?	Nature of problem
02/02/16	New Parks	No	N/A
02/02/16	New Parks	No	N/A
03/02/16	New Parks	No	N/A

03/02/16	New Parks	No	N/A
02/02/16	New Parks	Yes	I shoplift and sell goods to fund my gambling habit. I have lost money and an inheritance.
02/02/16	New Parks	Yes	Spend most of my money gambling
02/02/16	New Parks	No	N/A
03/02/16	Saffron	Yes	£20 - £30 per week
03/02/16	Saffron	Yes	Uses wife's pension money at the bookies
03/02/16	Saffron	Yes	Gambles regularly
03/02/16	Saffron	No	Do not believe it has an impact on myself or my family. Spend £6 a week.
03/02/16	Saffron	Yes	£250 per week. This was the entire household income, leaving us without food and the ability to pay bills.
02/02/16	Saffron	Yes	Work in a betting shop
02/02/16	Saffron	Yes	Would go without food and get into debt
04/02/16	Saffron	Yes	Not paying bills
03/02/16	Saffron	Yes	Spends over £10 per week
03/02/16	Saffron	Yes	£20 a week impact on the family as less income, causing arguments, less food for the family
04/02/16	Saffron	Yes	Yes
02/02/16	Saffron	No	N/A
03/02/16	Saffron	Yes	£4 a week
04/02/16	St Matthews and Highfields	Yes	£10 a week on gambling which affect my financial situation
05/02/16	St Matthews and Highfields	No	N/A
05/02/16	St Matthews and Highfields	No	Spend everything in my pocket and borrowed money

Team	Cou nt	Proble m?	Cou nt	How ?	Cou nt	Where	Cou nt	How far?	Cou nt
Beaumo nt Leys	10	Yes	20	Onlin e	5	Casino	0	Hom e	4
Braunsto ne and City	10	No	26	In Pers on	27	Bingo	1	With in half a mile	18
St Matthew s and	3			By Phon e	0	Online	3	Half to five	9

Highfields								miles	
New Parks	10			N/A	14	Phone	0	Over 5 miles	0
Saffron	13					Betting Shop	12	N/A	15
						Scratch Cards/Lottery	16		
						Pools	0		
						N/A	14		

Family type	Count	Ethnicity		Gender	
Single 25 – 54	22	WHITE BRITISH	35	MALE	27
Pregnant Single 18 – 24	0	WHITE OTHER	1	FEMALE	19
Single Parent	6	ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH INDIAN	4	TRANSGENDER	0
Couple	6	ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH OTHER	2	PREFER NOT TO SAY	0
Couple with Children	3	BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH CARIBBEAN	1		
OAP 55+	7	OTHER	3		
Single 25 – 54	22				
Pregnant Single 18 – 24	0				

APPENDIX E

Executive Response to Scrutiny

The executive will respond to the next scrutiny meeting after a review report has been presented with the table below updated as part of that response.

Introduction

Scrutiny Recommendation	Executive Decision	Progress/Action	Timescales

Report to Scrutiny Commission

Neighbourhood Scrutiny Commission
Date of Commission meeting: 9th September 2021

Dealing with Complex and High Risk Anti-Social Behaviour

Report of the Director of Neighbourhood & Environmental
Services



Useful information

■ Ward(s) affected: All

■ Report authors:

Daxa Pancholi, Head of Community Safety & Protection

Caroline Green, Team Manager (Crime and ASB)

■ Author contact details: 0116 454 0203/ 0116 454 0251

■ Report version number plus Code No from Report Tracking Database: 1

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 To provide the Commission with an overview of the work of the Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour Unit (CrASBU); outlining how complex, high-risk anti-social behaviour (ASB) cases are managed in the City.

2. Summary

- 2.1 The Council's Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Unit (CrASBU) deal with complex and high-risk cases of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) across all tenures. They also deal with all reports of ASB from residents and tenants in private sector housing from initial report to high level investigations and legal action. Due to the nature of this work CrASBU has accumulated specialist knowledge of dealing with ASB. The type of case that CrASBU deals with includes issues that can relate to mental health, substance misuse, domestic violence, and knife crime.
- 2.2 The Council's Tenancy Management Service within the Housing Division also have a responsibility to ensure that Leicester City Council tenants adhere to responsibilities and obligations outlined within the Conditions of Tenancy. Housing Services deal with low to medium reported ASB incidents which primarily involve Leicester City Council housing stock. Where cases are assessed as complex and/or high risk they are referred to CrASBU. This report considers the work of CrASBU.
- 2.3 CrASBU deal with ASB referrals from the Council's Housing Division, partner agencies, residents, landlords and businesses.
- 2.4 The Council's CrASBU team deal with matters that cause an individual (or individuals) harassment, alarm and distress through ASB. The team address ASB through a range of mechanisms including legal sanctions such as Civil Injunctions, Possession Proceedings and Closure Orders. Over the course of the last three years, the work of the team has increased in terms of the complex nature of the reported ASB. Processes such as complex decision-making

meetings have been introduced to further ensure that decisions made can be evidenced and all options considered

- 2.5 This report provides a comprehensive overview of the performance of the team together with the information on the outcomes achieved.

3. Recommendations

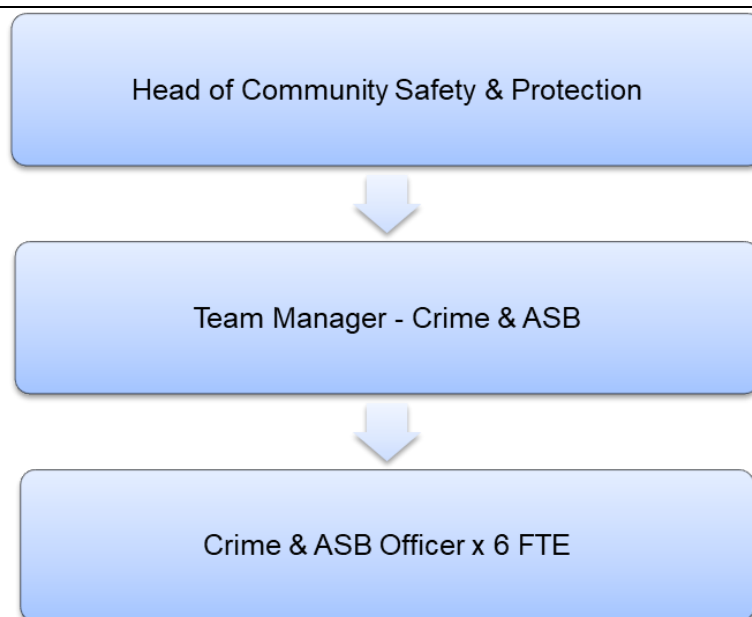
- 3.1 It is recommended that members of the Commission note and comment on this work, identifying any additional steps that can be taken to strengthen the work of the unit.

4. Report

- 4.1 The Council's Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Unit (CrASBU) deal with complex and high-risk cases of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) across all tenures. Anti-Social Behaviour is defined as conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm, or distress to any person. Conduct capable of causing nuisance and annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises. They also deal with all reports of ASB from residents and tenants in private sector housing from initial report to high level investigations and legal action. Due to the nature of this work CrASBU has accumulated specialist knowledge of dealing with ASB. The type of case that CrASBU deals with includes issues that can relate to mental health, substance misuse, domestic violence, and knife crime.
- 4.2 The Council's Tenancy Management Service within the Housing Division also have a responsibility to ensure that Leicester City Council tenants adhere to responsibilities and obligations outlined within the Conditions of Tenancy. Housing Services deal with low to medium reported ASB incidents which primarily involve Leicester City Council housing stock. Where cases are assessed as complex and/or high risk they are referred to CrASBU. This report focuses on the work of CrASBU.

CrASBU Team Structure

- 4.3 The team structure for CrASBU is provided on the next page. Whilst the establishment list has 6 FTE posts allocated to the team, one member of the team is currently seconded to the Street Lifestyle Enforcement Team.



- 4.5 CrASBU is based on the first floor at Mansfield House Police Station (MHPS) as part of Leicester City Council's Community Safety Hub. Staff spend a proportion of their time at MHPS, some working from home and some at locations such as police stations and (pre-covid) at housing offices. This flexibility in terms of agile working provides staff with an opportunity to offer advice and guidance to partners on emerging anti-social behaviour cases.
- 4.6 Staff, partners and members of the public can contact CrASBU via a duty desk. Officers are available each weekday to respond to enquiries and can be contacted a number of ways but usually through a generic email address (crasbu@leicester.gov.uk). The team receive emails directly from members of the public, members, police officers, probation and via customer services.
- 4.7 CrASBU aim to respond to every enquiry within 10 working days and risk-assess every enquiry on the day it comes in (with the exception of weekends). Every response offers access to support services, such as Victim First and the team always ask for feedback to help improve the service.
- 4.8 The team respond to an average of 145 enquiries per month and ensure each one is appropriately recorded, and risk assessed accordingly, alerting partners agencies where necessary.
- 4.9 Every case is recorded and either advice is given and an appropriate signpost to alternative agency is provided, such as to contact the Noise Team, Police, City Warden, etc, or the case is allocated to an officer for casework. Where a case is signposted, CrASBU provide information leaflets containing useful contact details for the relevant agencies and these are passed to the customer. CrASBU also use standardised letters for routine signpost cases, such as enquiries about alley gating.
- 4.10 In relation to workflow & legal cases, outlined below is the service request workflow for the last three years;

4.11 Workflow and legal Cases

Workflow summary 2019/2020/2021						
Rolling workflow summary 2020	2019	Annual total SRs	2020	Annual total SRs	2021	Running annual total
Total number of cases January	76	1743	238	1965	97	97
Total number of cases in February	97		98		118	215
Total number of cases in March	170		124		157	372
Total number of cases in April	217		182		136	508
Total number of cases in May	181		145		124	632
Total number of cases in June	150		197		180	812
Total number of cases in July	206		228		191	1003
Total number of cases in August	189		204			
Total number of cases in September	125		188			
Total number of cases in October	133		151			
Total number of cases in November	109		108			
Total number of cases in December	90		102			
Average monthly number of new cases/enquiries	145 cases a month		164 cases a month		143 cases per month (at this stage of the year)	

5. Interventions

5.1 CrASBU use a number of strategies to determine how a case should be managed effectively whilst considering a number of factors, including, vulnerability, risk to individuals and community as well as corporately.

5.2 Complex Individual Management Meeting (CIMM)

- Where it is concluded that no corporate decision is required but more information is needed, and risk needs to be shared a CIMM is convened.
- A CIMM allows CRASBU to organise a multi-agency meeting to gather and share information to inform next steps.
- The CIMM process is predominantly used for single people causing significant problems in and around their tenancy but can be used for a family or a group of people. It is used where a clearer picture of the presenting problems and the possible reasons attributing to the behaviour is required.

- CrASBU will prepare a report and will convene a multi-agency meeting usually involving Housing, Police, Probation, Turning Point, mental health services, PAVE (proactive vulnerability enforcement team) STAR and any other agencies that are involved.
- Following a CIMM a further meeting can be arranged and/or a legal action plan will be developed that may or may not lead to a CDMM.

5.3 Corporate Decision-Making Meeting (CDMM).

- A CDMM is convened when a corporate decision is required because there are complicating factors such as described above. It is only the most high risk and complex cases that are considered for CDMM.
- A report is produced by the lead CrASBU officer which details the history of the case, a chronology of incidents, intervention and actions along with an options document to guide the decision makers as to the most appropriate sanction. An equalities act assessment and a legal action justification report are also included.
- The report is presented to Heads of Service within Housing and Community Safety and Protection (as decision makers) and depending on who is going to be affected by the decision, representatives from homeless services and Children's Services are in attendance.
- Those present are invited to ask questions and offer advice before the decision makers sum up and make representations about the most proportionate action to be taken considering all the facts of the case.
- This process is deemed fair and reasonable and ensures all decisions are taken proportionately.

5.4 Current complex case snap shot (high intensity work accounting for a large number of Officer time)

Complex case snapshot as of 18/08/2021	
Total number of live Housing Referrals	19
Total number of case in Legal	5
Total number of cases pending Legal action	4

5.5 CrASBU use a range of legal remedies, often as a last resort where no other intervention has worked and the anti-social behaviour is so serious that only a legal sanction can be considered. Where CrASBU are considering legal

action against a tenant strong evidence is required and this is often collected from those affected including neighbours.

- 5.6 For CrASBU to take a case to court the team must produce evidence, and this comes in the form of written statements. CrASBU gather evidence from those affected and work with them to draft statements of evidence to put before the court.
- 5.7 Often, the team will require those that have provided a statement to be available to come to court to give that evidence to a Judge or Magistrate to help them decide if a legal sanction should be granted. Officers always offer support to those that provide evidence for a legal case.
- 5.8 Legal powers available include:
- i. Injunction – requires the person to comply with the terms of the injunction or face imprisonment.
 - ii. Closure Order (including partial Closure Order) – granted in the Magistrates Court for up to 3 months and requires the tenant to immediately leave their property thus giving immediate respite to neighbours and victims.
 - iii. Possession proceedings including the use of the Absolute Ground for Possession – possession proceedings where the absolute ground for possession is not available, require the court to make a finding that it is reasonable to grant possession whereas proceedings based on the Absolute Ground make it mandatory for the court to order possession where the Ground is proven in a criminal court.
 - iv. Demotion Order – Officers ask the court to consider removing secure tenancy rights for 12 months in an effort to support behavioural change and allow the tenant to remain in their property.
 - v. Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO) – Officers sometimes work with the Police where a tenant or a person connected to the tenant has been convicted of a criminal offence to obtain a CBO that criminally requires a person to behave in a certain way.
 - vi. Community Protection Notices (CPN) – a less serious sanction but can lead to a criminal conviction and/or a fine if breached, officers use this sanction for lower level behaviour or whilst developing a legal case.
 - vii. Various other sanctions including: Cease and Desist letter, warning letter, acceptable behaviour contract. These are aimed at controlling the behaviour whilst engaging with the perpetrators and developing a case.

6. Community Trigger (also known as ASB Case Review)
- i. The Community Trigger was introduced as part of the Crime and ASB Act 2014 and it gives victims and communities the ability to demand a review of their case where they are not satisfied with the responses from agencies to their complaints.
 - ii. The Community Trigger is a statutory requirement and whilst there is a strict criteria to request a review there is also a strict timeline to review the case and make recommendations. Unfortunately a very small proportion of community trigger requests have been declined for review, as they have not met the criteria.
 - iii. Currently CrASBU carry out case reviews on behalf of the authority and these reports along with recommendations are reviewed and agreed upon by the Chair of the Safer Leicester Partnership.
 - iv. CrASBU has received 19 such requests in 2021 of which 7 have been accepted for full case reviews and the remaining signposted through to more appropriate services.
 - v. Where individuals wish to appeal against the outcome of the case review then this issue is dealt with under the city council's complaint procedure.

Community Triggers	2021	Number accepted	Number declined
	January	1	1
	February	0	1
	March (to date)	0	1
	April	0	4
	May	1	1
	June	0	0
	July	2	2
	August	3	2
	September		
	October		
	November		
	December		

7. Development of the Service

- 7.1 CrASBU invest in sharing best practice, experiences and problem solving complex and stuck cases by coming together on a weekly basis.
- 7.2 The team has developed a peer review process where officers share a case that they are working on and discuss with colleagues to help problem solve complexities within the case. The "Signs of Safety" model is used to support any decision making and officers always risk assess the status of the case each time.

- 7.3 Peer review is of particular help and support to newer members of staff and allows them to feel supported and ask probing questions in a safe environment. The team is in the process of inviting partners to peer reviews and hope to extend the process out to other departments across the Council.
- 7.4 The service continues to develop, as new and different demands are brought to the attention of the team. The team would welcome any views from Commission in terms of how the team's work can be further improved.

5. Financial, legal, and other implications

5.1 Financial implications

There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.

Amy Oliver, Interim Head of Finance

5.2 Legal implications

There are no specific legal implications arising from this report.

Jeremy Rainbow – Principal Lawyer (Litigation) – x. 371435

5.3 Climate Change and Carbon Reduction implications

There are no significant climate change implications associated with this report.

Aidan Davis, Sustainability Officer, Ext 37 2284

5.4 Equalities Implications

When making decisions, the Council must comply with the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) (Equality Act 2010) by paying due regard, when carrying out their functions, to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people who share a 'protected characteristic' and those who do not.

In doing so, the council must consider the possible impact on those who are likely to be affected by the recommendation and their protected characteristics.

Protected groups under the Equality Act 2010 are age, disability, gender re-assignment, pregnancy/maternity, marriage and civil partnership, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

Whilst there are no direct equality implications arising from this report as it is for noting, it is important to ensure equality considerations are embedded throughout the

work of the Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour Unit (CrASBU), as demonstrated through the attached case studies and to ensure that all relevant protected characteristics are addressed as appropriate and mitigating actions put in place to identify any areas needing further support.

Sukhi Biring, Equalities Officer, 454 4175

5.5 Other Implications (You will need to have considered other implications in preparing this report. Please indicate which ones apply?)

Section 17 Crime & Disorder Act: implications with regards to the duty of local authorities to consider the impact of their decisions and actions on crime and disorder in the local area.

Daxa Pancholi,
Head of Community Safety,
Ext 37 0203

6. Background information and other papers:

7. Summary of appendices:

8. Is this a private report (If so, please indicated the reasons and state why it is not in the public interest to be dealt with publicly)?

No

9. Is this a “key decision”?

No

10. If a key decision please explain reason



Connecting people, ideas, and support from the crowd to make Leicester an even better place!

WHAT IS CROWDFUND LEICESTER?

HOW HAS CROWDFUND LEICESTER HELPED?

WHO'S SUPPORTING CROWDFUND LEICESTER?

WHAT'S NEXT FOR CROWDFUND LEICESTER?



WHAT IS CROWDFUND LEICESTER?





LEICESTER HAYMARKET
CLOCK TOWER

472 PUBLIC BACKERS

872 POUNDS,
2 SHILLINGS & 9 PENCE

CORPORATION
OF LEICESTER

REMAINING
1,200 POUNDS

CIVIC CROWDFUNDING

Bringing people together to shape and make positive change in their community.

61 Putting local people in control of bringing ideas forward, backing those ideas they want to make happen and then delivering the project.



WELCOME TO

LCB

DERBY

Automatic
door

31
62

WiFi



LIGHT BOX

Admission Free

GRAYS
COFFEE SHOP & KITCHEN

feast
your gaze at
Grays



Your ideas. Your area.
Let's #BuildBackBetter

START A PROJECT

COMMUNITY LED IDEAS TO CREATE DISTINCTIVE PLACES

CREATING BETTER CIVIC SPACES UTILISING DIGITAL TOOLS
AND RECEIVING SUPPORT SERVICES

CONNECTING PROJECT IDEAS WITH PEOPLE, COMPANIES
AND GRANT MAKERS

SUPPORT FROM THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPED TO BRING
PROJECTS TO LIFE – IN KIND OR CASH

COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE COUNCIL, COMPANIES AND
THE CROWD

PROVIDING CONFIDENCE WITH PROJECT TRANSPARENCY



CROWDFUND LEICESTER
LAUNCHED 2017

£24K
activation

9 PROJECT CREATOR
WORKSHOPS

2 BUSINESS WORKSHOPS

£19K
per annum

10+ EVENTS

RE-PROCURED 2021

£100K
to date





HOME

ABOUT

PROJECTS

FUNDS & SUPPORT

IMPACT

NEWS & EVENTS

★
Following



CrowdFund Leicester

#CrowdFundLeic

Connecting people, ideas, and support from the crowd to make Leicester an even better place!

Created by [Leicester City Mayor](#). Powered by [Spacehive](#).

spacehive.com/movement/crowdfundleicester

THINGS TO KNOW

- Spacehive is an all-or-nothing model
- Pledges are returned to backers if the project is unsuccessful
- Can include non-essentials in overfunding and the wish list
- Can include pre-campaign funds and in-kind support (no fees associated with them)
- 5% platform success fee – only taken if the campaign is successful (included in the target amount)



HOW HAS CROWDFUND LEICESTER HELPED?



24 SUCCESSFUL
PROJECTS

£484,180 RAISED

OVER 2,000 BACKERS

£9.24 OF
PROJECT VALUE

FOR EVERY £1 LCC
CONTRIBUTION

£41k
pledged
City Mayor

£11.4k
pledged
Ward Cllrs

£484k
raised

£9.24
project
value



2018

5

successful
projects

538

backers

£149k

raised

PHOENIX ACCESS CINEMA APPEAL

THE URBAN EQUESTRIAN ACADEMY
MINIBUS APPEAL

THE LITTLE THEATRE CENTENARY
CHALLENGE

SAVE GODDARD BANK ROOF APPEAL

BRASS OF THE SAFF



2019

9

successful
projects

650

backers

£185k

raised

STOP THE FIGHTING & UNITE

LOPC KAYAK LAUNCH

CULTURE CRAFTS

CREATE LEICESTER DAY EVENT

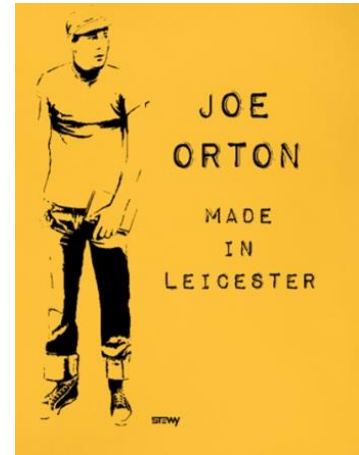
ART OF THINKING

PURE O2

DOGS IMPROVE WELLBEING

BEAUMONT LEYS DRUMS

JOE ORTON STATUE APPEAL



2020

7

successful
projects

598

backers

£83k

raised

PROJECT HIVE

GLOBAL KITCHEN

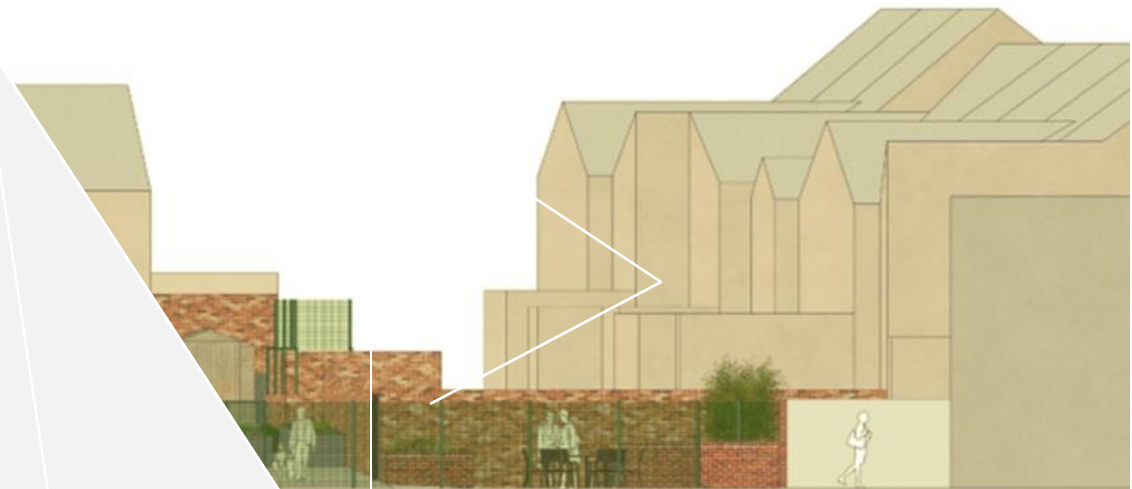
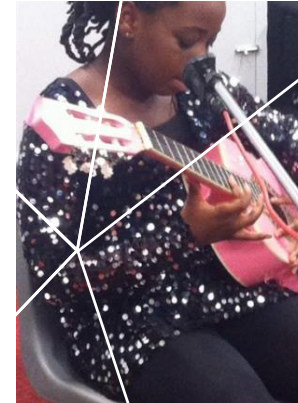
SWITCH THE PITCH

WOODGATE COMMUNITY FOOD

CORONAVIRUS EDUCATION SUPPORT

20 YEARS OF WOODGATE MUSIC

AVENUE COMMUNITY GARDEN



2021

3

successful
projects

253

backers

£67k raised

WATERMEAD MEMORIAL WALK

73

OUR PLANET OUR FOSSE

BEAUMONT LEYS PROJECT BEES



£504,289
RAISED

2257
BACKERS

£40,000
FROM IAN MATTIOLI MBE


£40,500
FROM LEICESTER CITY MAYOR

£10
MOST POPULAR
PLEDGE AMOUNT

40%
SUCCESS RATE

26
SUCCESSFUL
PROJECTS


£1,000
PLEDGED
By Al Ward


**5 DAYS OF TRAINING
PROVIDED**

**67% OF BACKERS
THINK PROJECTS
MAKES THEIR
AREAS MORE
FAMILY FRIENDLY**


£2,000
PLEDGED
By De Montfort University


£605
PLEDGED
By Jane Dee

 30 May 2018
The Urban Equestrian Academy
[ITV News Central](#)
A project that gives inner-city children in Leicester the opportunity to ride horses is now accessible to more children.


**1,142 KWH OF
ENERGY SAVED**


**7 COMMUNITY
EVENTS CREATED**


**105 NEW ITEMS OF
EQUIPMENT
PROVIDED**


**Minibus Crowdfunding
Celebration Event**


£1,200
PLEDGED
By Nicholas Daniel


 24 October 2018
**This trainer said horses
turned his troubled life
around - and now he's
running a centre to help
other young people**

 07 March 2019
**Introducing the 'Fantastic'
Brass of the Saff
community band**
[Leicester Mercury](#)


**Dolores Scorzo
pledged £423**

**100% OF
BACKERS THINK
PROJECTS
BRINGS PEOPLE
TOGETHER**



 07 March 2019
**Inspirational Brass of the
Saff launch Band Camp**
[Brass Bands England](#)
The Brass of the Saff is the only youth brass band in Leicester City. And it is about transforming lives, building confidence and generating pride and resilience. They are run by and for the local community and actively promoting young leadership, cultural diversity and


**18 NEW USERS OF
SPORTS OR LEISURE
FACILITIES**

**100% OF
BACKERS THINK
PROJECTS ADDS
CHARACTER TO
THEIR AREAS**


1 COURSE PROVIDED


**71 VOLUNTEERS
INVOLVED**

109
NEW FRIENDS
MADE

**67% OF BACKERS
THINK PROJECTS
PROVIDES MORE
THINGS TO DO**


**3 APPRENTICESHIPS
PROVIDED**

 Superact pledged £200


**25 KWH OF
RENEWABLE ENERGY
GENERATED**


**27 HOURS OF
TRAINING PROVIDED**


**2 M² OF GREEN SPACE
IMPROVED**


**5 KG OF MATERIAL
RECYCLED**


**3 NEW PART-TIME
JOBS CREATED**

WHO'S SUPPORTING CROWDFUND LEICESTER?





Leicester
City Mayor

£41k
pledged

16
76 projects

£274k
raised

£6.68
project
value



THE CITY MAYOR'S COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FUND

Supports activities, initiatives and projects that can make a real difference to communities across Leicester.

Particularly those that are normally considered underserved, hard to reach or difficult to engage.

Innovative projects could receive up to £10k if they address the general aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty.



Leicester
City Mayor

£100k
pot

£10k
max
pledge

50%
project
target



PUBLIC SECTOR EQUALITY DUTY

Innovative projects that address the general aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty and demonstrate a genuine need that isn't being met in any other way could receive up to £10,000 from the City Mayor.

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**ELIMINATES DISCRIMINATION,
VICTIMISATION & HARASSMENT**



**ADVANCES EQUALITY
OF OPPORTUNITY**



**FOSTERS GOOD RELATIONS
BETWEEN COMMUNITIES AND GROUPS**

THE CITY MAYOR'S LAND OFFER

Ideas that can make better use of land and spaces across the City could see local groups or organisations taking responsibility for this land.



SHORT TERM
RESPONSIBILITY



MEDIUM TERM
RESPONSIBILITY



LONG TERM
RESPONSIBILITY



ABBEY

AYLESTONE

BEAUMONT LEYS

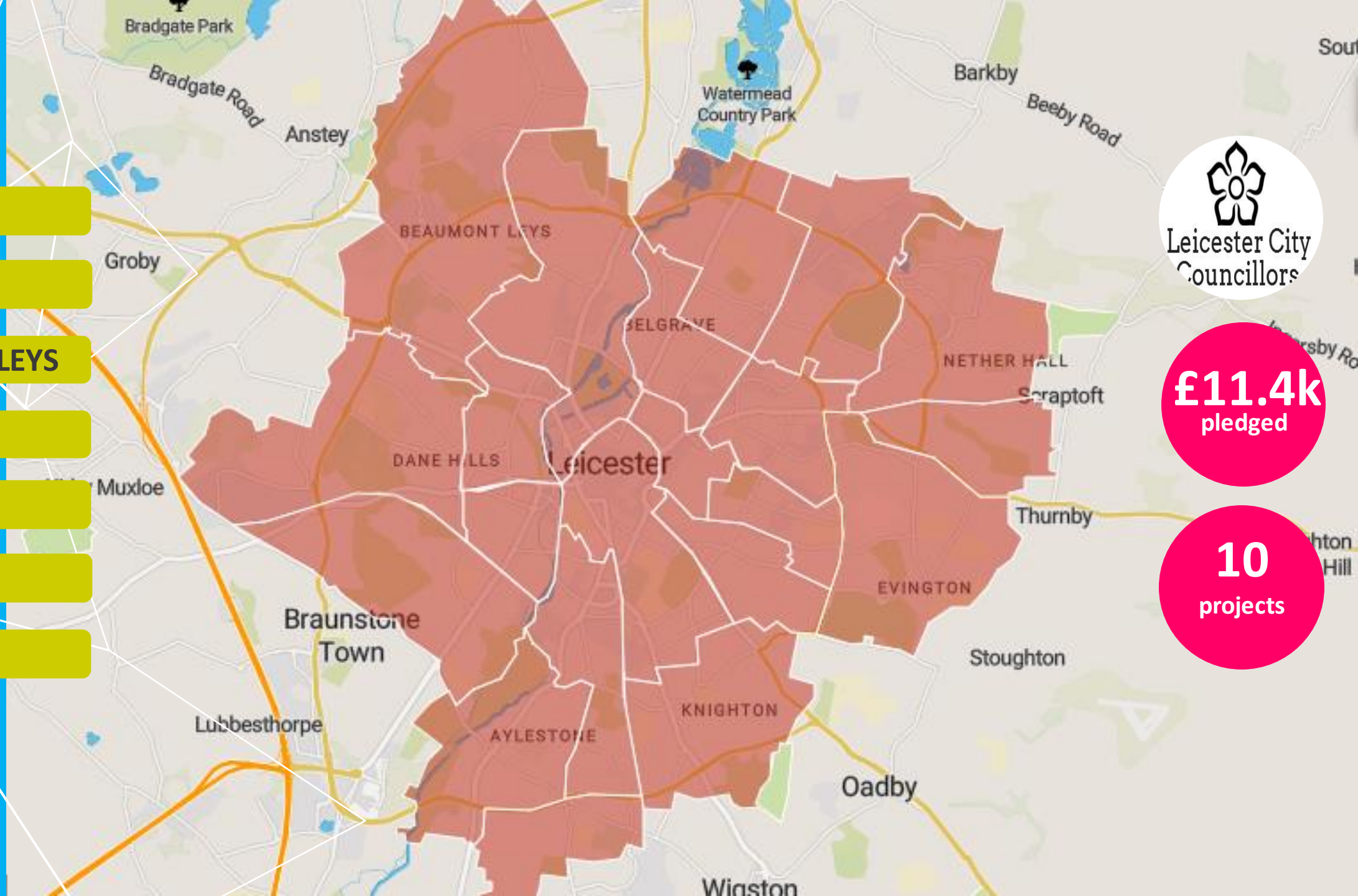
CASTLE

FOSSE

SAFFRON

WESTERN

08



Leicester City
Councillors

£11.4k
pledged

10
projects

A TEAM FITNESS



DOVELANDS PRIMARY

BROXAP

QUEENSMEAD
PRIMARY

MALCOLM MURPHY

UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

MOWMACRE
HILL PRIMARY



NATIONAL FOREST
81

IAN
MATTIOLI

ST ANNES
CHURCH



LGF RIVER SOAR
GRAND CANAL FUND

DUNELM

LOCAL
SPORT
FUND

TAD THE
ART DEPT

NATIONAL FOREST

MELLOR COMMUNITY
PRIMARY

CANAL & RIVER TRUST

WHERE MORE HAPPENS
**HIGHCROSS
LEICESTER**

CWU MIDLANDS
POSTAL BRANCH

FOSSE
LIBRARY

PARKERS
MOTOR
SERVICE

IAN
MCKELLEN

TURNER
INSURANCE
GROUP

DE MONTFORT
UNIVERSITY

STOKES WOOD
PRIMARY

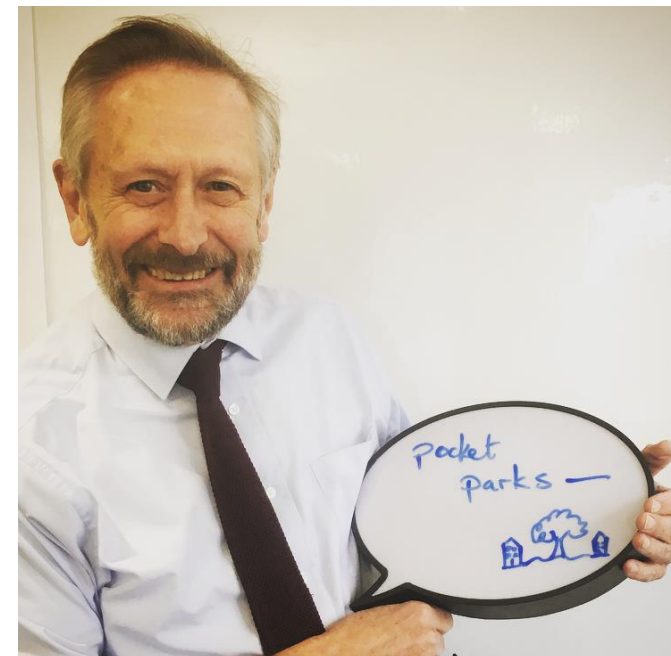


WHAT'S NEXT FOR CROWDFUND LEICESTER?



SEPTEMBER 2021

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LEVERAGE
COUNCIL FUNDING

EMPOWER LOCAL PEOPLE TO
IMPROVE LOCAL PLACES

84 UNEARTH INNOVATIVE IDEAS

ALIGN PROGRAMME WITH
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

DEVELOP A SCALEABLE
ENHANCED NETWORK

THE
CROWD

LEICESTER
CITY
COUNCIL

LOCAL
NETWORK

NATIONAL
NETWORK



COVID – VCSE & Faith Engagement

Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission 9th September

Cllr Rita Patel (Assistant City Mayor: Communities, Equalities, Special Projects)
Andrew Shilliam, Head of the City Mayor's Office

COVID – VCSE & Faith Engagement

Network of VCSE organisations

- Corporate
- Rest of the Council

Mapping

- VCSE and Faith Groups – Citywide
- Open Data Platform



VCSE liaison to understand and map community support being ‘stood up’

Single point of contact for VCSE organisations re COVID19

- C19VCS@leicester.gov.uk
- VCSE Engagement Team + additional resources

Places of Worship

- Information and advice
- COVID secure assessment visits

Sources of emergency funding and support

City Reach

- Information sharing with VCSE groups about the schedule
- Support with communicating about the activity

C19 Support Team

- Knowledge bank of accessible community support
- Referrals

Interpreting and advising COVID guidance and implications

- VCSE Engagement Sessions
- Faith Engagement Group

Behavioural Insights Focus Groups

- Collaborative effort
- Priority locations & groups/communities

VCSE Engagement / Support Strategy

Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission 9th September

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Cllr Rita Patel (Assistant City Mayor: Communities, Equalities, Special Projects)

Andrew Shilliam, Head of the City Mayor's Office

VCSE Engagement / Support Strategy

- **Initial Research Stage**

- VCSE Strategies – review, amend, adopt
- National scene pre-COVID; during COVID
- ∞• City scene pre-COVID; during COVID

- **Further Research & Direct Engagement**

- Topic sessions
- Survey/s
- Internal stakeholders

Initial Research Stage

VCSE Strategies – learning from others

- National context
- Importance & Impact
- Partnership basis
 - LCC as an enabler
- VCSE collaboration
- Local context
 - Local challenges
 - Including but not limited to COVID19
 - Local needs
 - Local actions
 - LCC
 - VCSE



Research & Direct Engagement

- Engagement with VCSE sector
 - Topic sessions
 - Finance & funding
 - Partnership working & collaboration
 - Civil society
 - Infrastructure support
 - Volunteering
- Survey on topics running parallel to sessions
- Engagement with internal & external stakeholders



Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission - Work Programme 2021 to 2022

Meeting date	Meeting items	Actions Arising	Progress
1 July 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of N/hoods Services Scrutiny portfolio Covid 19 Recovery plans – brief update (John Leach) Ward Meetings and Ward Funding reports (Lee Warner and John Leach) Tree Strategy Review (Steve Doughty) 	<p>Overview item members agreed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report to future meeting with more info re: CRASBU (Potential task group review, led by housing to be added to the work programme - tbc). Commission to receive reports to future meeting relating to VCSE work and strategy, and also on the Crowdfunding work and projects Council 'Annual Library Plan' – officers to check if this needs to go to a full council meeting, as a legal requirement? Officers to provide photos to comm members re: city centre deep clean that has taken place. Commission to receive report to future meeting re: 'Litter and Fly-tipping' issues and councils work on this. <p>Ward meetings item members agreed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members raised issues re: need better publicity and attendance low numbers, and virtual meetings pros and cons. Members praised Lee for an excellent report, and also praise to be passed onto the community engagement officers team, who have supported councillors. Members requested further details on comm mobilisation fund and breakdown of council-led schemes (and city warden schemes). <p>Tree Strategy item members agreed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stewart to provide to members a version of the structure chart with the names of the officers included. Members praised the trees strategy work, and the officers in the trees division team for their excellent work. 	
9 September 2021	<p><i>Proposed items tbc</i></p> <p>Executive response report re: Scrutiny review report of findings into 'The Viability and Appropriateness of a Community Lottery' (Colin</p>		

Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission - Work Programme 2021 to 2022

	<p>Sharpe and Exec lead Cllr Clair)</p> <p>CRASBU report (lead John / Daxa)</p> <p>VCS & Engagement work report (lead Andrew / Miranda)</p> <p>Crowdfunding Project (lead Andrew / Miranda)</p>		
21 October 2021	<p>Suggested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Litter & Fly-Tipping Strategy <p>Other items to be discussed</p>		
9 December 2021			
6 January 2022			
3 March 2022			

Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Commission - Work Programme 2021 to 2022

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FORWARD PLAN / SUGGESTED ITEMS		
Topic	Detail	Proposed Date
KEY DECISIONS & NON-KEY DECISIONS	WATCHING BRIEF – members to consider relevant items to this commission, from the councils Corporate Plan of Key & Non-Key Decisions	Ongoing / watching brief
CONSULTATIONS	WATCHING BRIEF – members to consider relevant items to this commission from planned or live consultations to provide scrutiny comments and views	Ongoing / watching brief
COUNCIL BUDGET	WATCHING BRIEF – members to consider any budget impacts relevant to this commission, as necessary.	Ongoing / watching brief
Possible items – forward planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence Strategy update • Public Safety Team update • Waste & Recycling Services • Pilot on Modern Day Slavery – results • Cyber Fraud – enhancing support outside city centre to n/hoods (community safety) • Community Gold project – update • Council Annual Budget 2021/22 reports relating to N/hoods Services portfolio - Capital and Revenue (Jan 2022) • Voluntary and Community Sector strategy / engagement and support • Litter & Fly-Tipping Strategy 		

