



Leicester
City Council

**MEETING OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES AND COMMUNITY
INVOLVEMENT SCRUTINY COMMISSION**

DATE: WEDNESDAY, 23 JANUARY 2019
TIME: 5:30 pm
**PLACE: Meeting Room G.01, Ground Floor, City Hall,
115 Charles Street, Leicester, LE1 1FZ**

Members of the Commission

Councillor Gugnani (Chair)
Councillor Thalukdar (Vice-Chair)

Councillors Aqbany, Govind, Halford, Hunter and Waddington
(1 unallocated non-grouped place)

Members of the Commission are invited to attend the above meeting to
consider the items of business listed overleaf.

Elaine Baker

For Monitoring Officer

Officer contacts:

Jerry Connolly (Scrutiny Policy Officer)

Elaine Baker (Democratic Support Officer),

Tel: 0116 454 6355, e-mail: elaine.baker@leicester.gov.uk

Leicester City Council, City Hall, 115 Charles Street, Leicester, LE1 1FZ

Information for members of the public

Attending meetings and access to information

You have the right to attend formal meetings such as full Council, committee meetings & Scrutiny Commissions and see copies of agendas and minutes. On occasion however, meetings may, for reasons set out in law, need to consider some items in private.

Dates of meetings and copies of public agendas and minutes are available on the Council's website at www.cabinet.leicester.gov.uk, from the Council's Customer Service Centre or by contacting us using the details below.

Making meetings accessible to all

Wheelchair access – Public meeting rooms at the City Hall are accessible to wheelchair users. Wheelchair access to City Hall is from the middle entrance door on Charles Street - press the plate on the right hand side of the door to open the door automatically.

Braille/audio tape/translation - If you require this please contact the Democratic Support Officer (production times will depend upon equipment/facility availability).

Induction loops - There are induction loop facilities in City Hall meeting rooms. Please speak to the Democratic Support Officer using the details below.

Filming and Recording the Meeting - The Council is committed to transparency and supports efforts to record and share reports of proceedings of public meetings through a variety of means, including social media. In accordance with government regulations and the Council's policy, persons and press attending any meeting of the Council open to the public (except Licensing Sub Committees and where the public have been formally excluded) are allowed to record and/or report all or part of that meeting. Details of the Council's policy are available at www.leicester.gov.uk or from Democratic Support.

If you intend to film or make an audio recording of a meeting you are asked to notify the relevant Democratic Support Officer in advance of the meeting to ensure that participants can be notified in advance and consideration given to practicalities such as allocating appropriate space in the public gallery etc..

The aim of the Regulations and of the Council's policy is to encourage public interest and engagement so in recording or reporting on proceedings members of the public are asked:

- ✓ to respect the right of others to view and hear debates without interruption;
- ✓ to ensure that the sound on any device is fully muted and intrusive lighting avoided;
- ✓ where filming, to only focus on those people actively participating in the meeting;
- ✓ 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:

Elaine Baker, Democratic Support Officer on 0116 454 6355.

Alternatively, email elaine.baker@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. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

Appendix A

The Minutes of the meeting of the Neighbourhood Services and Community Involvement Scrutiny Commission held on 5 December 2018 are attached and Members are asked to confirm them as a correct record.

4. PROGRESS ON ACTIONS AGREED AT THE LAST MEETING

To note progress on actions agreed at the previous meeting and not reported elsewhere on the agenda (if any).

5. CHAIR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

6. PETITIONS

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

7. 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.

8. COMMUNITY COHESION AND HATE CRIME **Appendix B**

The Head of Community Safety and Protection will give a presentation updating Members on community cohesion and hate crime in the city. The Commission is recommended to receive the presentation and pass comments to the Head of Community Safety and Protection.

A resolution on this matter passed at the Council meeting held on 14 June 2018 is attached for information.

9. THE MANAGEMENT OF FLY-TIPPING IN LEICESTER **Appendix C**

The Director of Neighbourhood and Environmental Services submits a report giving an overview of the management of fly-tipping in Leicester. The Commission is recommended to comment on the work, and progress made, since the previous report and the developing approach to the policy of “Prepare Protect Prevent Pursue”.

10. GENERAL FUND REVENUE BUDGET 2019/20 TO 2021/22 **Appendix D**

The Director of Finance submits a report setting out the City Mayor’s proposed budget for 2019/20 to 2021/22. The Commission is recommended to pass any comments to the Overview Select Committee as part of its consideration of the report before it is presented to the Council meeting on 20 February 2019.

11. WORK PROGRAMME **Appendix E**

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 AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
SCRUTINY COMMISSION

Held: WEDNESDAY, 5 DECEMBER 2018 at 5:30 pm

P R E S E N T :

Councillor Gugnani (Chair)
Councillor Thalukdar (Vice Chair)

Councillor Aqbany
Councillor Govind
Councillor Halford

Councillor Hunter
Councillor Waddington

In Attendance

Councillor Clarke, Deputy City Mayor with responsibility for
Environment, Public Health and Health Integration
Councillor Master, Assistant City Mayor - Neighbourhood Services

* * * * *

37. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies for absence.

38. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations were made.

39. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

AGREED:

That the minutes of the meeting of the Neighbourhood Services and
Community Involvement Scrutiny Commission held on 17 October
2018 be confirmed as a correct record.

40. PROGRESS ON ACTIONS AGREED AT THE LAST MEETING

Further to minute 29, “Minutes of the Previous Meeting”, the Chair reported verbally that the CCTV suite within the data centre would be available to visit any time after the week beginning 11 February 2019.

AGREED:

That the Scrutiny Policy Officer be asked to liaise with members of this Commission to arrange a visit, or visits, to the CCTV suite within the data centre, on a date, or dates, of mutual convenience.

41. CHAIR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chair reported verbally on developments in relation to stakes for Fixed Odds Betting Terminals (FOBTs), about which the Commission had expressed concerns over a period of time. He noted with pleasure that the government would be introducing a £2 limit on stakes on FOBTs, as this Commission and many other organisations had been urging.

The Chair reminded Members that a presentation had been made at the Commission's last meeting on the city's response to the explosion on Hinckley Road. Unfortunately, since then, another serious incident had occurred, with the helicopter crash at the King Power Stadium, in which Vichai Sriaddhanapreabha, the owner of Leicester City Football Club, and four others, had died.

As a result, the city had again been required to react to a major incident and, as far as was known, had responded very well in difficult circumstances. The Football Club had reacted with grace and dignity and the reaction of football fans around the country had been touching and sincere.

AGREED:

That this Commission wishes to thank the City Council for its work within the community in response to the helicopter crash on 27 October 2018 and Leicester City Football Club for its excellent response in a time of great stress.

42. PETITIONS

The Monitoring Officer reported that no petitions had been received.

43. QUESTIONS, REPRESENTATIONS AND STATEMENTS OF CASE

The Monitoring Officer reported that no questions, representations or statements of case had been received.

44. WASTE MINIMISATION COMMUNICATIONS - UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

The Director of Neighbourhood and Environmental Services submitted a report setting out details of the work undertaken by Waste Management services to

engage university students living in private housing the in the city with using waste management services correctly.

Councillor Clarke, Deputy City Mayor with responsibility for Environment, Public Health and Health Integration, introduced the report, reminding Members of the need to work with students, due to the high level of turnover and the pressure the waste left behind this created on the authority.

The Service Development Manager (Waste Management) advised the Commission that the Council had engaged with students regarding waste collection for many years, so the work detailed in the report was additional to that. It was recognised that waste was unlikely to be a high priority for students, but the volume produced at the end of a university year potentially could have a big impact on the city. Work undertaken therefore included:

- When attending events at the universities, hundreds of students were spoken to and over 300 rolls of orange recycling bags were issued;
- Work with estate agents to include waste services literature in welcome packs given to student tenants; and
- Two key pieces of work at the end of the university year were extending the bulky waste collection service and work done with the British Heart Foundation, which already worked with the universities to encourage students to donate unwanted items to the charity, to install temporary donation banks in certain areas.

Waste Management officers perceived that a limit of five items for bulky waste collections could be a potential barrier to students using the service at the end of the academic year. As a trial, just under 300 properties were identified to receive an extended bulky waste collection service. These were selected by mapping areas to identify where student accommodation was concentrated. A control group also was identified, which did not receive the extended service. Both groups were monitored over the time that students were moving out of their properties, but uptake of the additional bulky collection service was very limited, suggesting that the item limit was not a barrier to take up of the service.

It was calculated that approximately 48% of excess waste left outside properties during this time was attributable to students. However, approximately 52% was found to be from other residents. This finding challenged the popular opinion that students were largely, or wholly, responsible for excess waste on the streets, particularly at this time of year. This was the only time in which this waste was monitored in this way, so it was not known how this compared to other times. Waste Management services worked with the City Warden service, by providing information on waste collection bookings to assist with the City Wardens' investigations in to excess waste.

The Commission welcomed the initiatives, but queried how students outside the trial areas would be contacted. In reply, it was noted that work had been

done in conjunction with Council Tax services to identify student properties. The residents of all student properties of which the Council was aware had been contacted with information about bulky waste collection services and three areas were given the option of an extended service. Literature about waste collection also had been circulated in university halls of residence and work had been undertaken with the Council Tax service to identify as many student properties as possible.

Members noted that the most successful part of this campaign had been the temporary donation banks operated in conjunction with the British Heart Foundation. The banks had been located in Victoria Park, Queens Road, Thurlow Road, Briton Street and Jarrom Street for eight weeks. It was not known if people other than students used these banks, as they could not be monitored continuously.

A good infrastructure of donation banks, bring banks and waste collection services already existed across the city, along with enforcement services, so any potential future provision of additional donation banks would need to be carefully considered and, if though appropriate, targeted to ensure that resources were applied as effectively as possible. It was anticipated that, as the extended bulky waste collection service for students had not been well used, the existing service of five items collected free of charge would be promoted at the end of the next university year, as in previous years, rather than repeating the enhanced scheme.

The Director of Neighbourhood and Environmental Services noted that useful information, including on techniques and approaches, had been gathered from these campaigns, that it could be useful for the Commission to scrutinise. This could be combined with the report on fly tipping that was scheduled to be considered at the Commission's next meeting.

AGREED:

- 1) That the work undertaken on student waste minimisation be noted and welcomed; and
- 2) That the Director of Neighbourhood and Environmental Services be asked to include information gathered from the work undertaken on student waste minimisation, including on techniques and approaches and on the number of penalty notices issued, in the report on fly tipping to be considered at the next meeting of this Commission.

45. COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN: KNIFE CRIME UPDATE

Superintendent Shane O'Neill from Leicestershire Police gave a presentation on Knife Crime, a copy of which is attached at the end of these minutes for information.

During the presentation, Superintendent O'Neill drew particular attention to the following points:

- Knife crime was a national problem, with people in the age range 12 to 24 years being the most likely people to be affected. However, the figures shown in slide 3 were Home Office numbers, which used selected criteria of crimes involving a knife and so were compiled in a different way to that used by the Police;
- Slide 4 showed the crime figures collated by Leicestershire Police, which included any crime when a knife was threatened, seen or used. From this, it could be seen that there had been a very sharp increase in knife crime over the last four years in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, but this had levelled off since April 2018;
- There had been some reduction in the number of knife crimes in the New Parks / Western Park area. When the figures in slide 7 had been compiled there had been issues between groups of youths in those areas, but these had now reduced. However, the figures for that area were still relatively high;
- Habitual knife carriers were people known or believed to have carried a knife three times in the last year;
- The Community Safety Partnership Group shared information on matters such as who was likely to be carrying a knife with partners and other agencies. This included services such as the City Council's Housing services;
- It was recognised that people carried knives for many different reasons and not all reached the threshold for service intervention. However, when young people were identified as potentially likely to carry knives the Police tried to provide or facilitate diversionary activities;
- Feedback from education partners indicated the benefit of early intervention. As a result, Year 6 pupils were provided with prevention advice through an interactive wall at the Warning Zone, which was visited by a significant number of schools. In this way, the message reached over 11,000 young people every year; and
- It was hoped that connections could be made with faith groups in relation to knife crime during the coming year.

Members noted that more knife crimes were being reported, which could partly explain the increase in crime numbers, although it was known that many people did not report crimes, (for example, due to fear of repercussions of doing so). However, the number of violent crimes was increasing and the Police also felt that they were generating a greater number of reports of incidences of knife carrying by increasing the number of times people were stopped and searched. It was recognised that although a Police initiative in a certain area led to a short-term reduction in knife crime in that area, other initiatives were needed to maintain that decrease.

The Police had limited resources, so although they could go in to schools to pass on the message about knife crime, they needed schools to embed such messages in the curriculum. It was important to recognise that knife crime was a Leicestershire-wide issue and schools could be encouraged to assist in informing young people without any stigma. However, it could be difficult to reach young people being educated in alternative ways, (such as through home education and those in exclusion units).

It was noted that the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire had established a fund of £100,000 for anti-knife crime initiatives. Councillor Master, Assistant City Mayor – Neighbourhood Services, explained that the funding was held by the Commissioner's Office and that voluntary and other groups needed to bid for funding.

Members suggested that one use for this funding could be to train people such as ex-offenders and/or victims to deliver anti-knife crime messages, as this could have significant impact. Support from local Councillors to schools to consider any innovative methods for delivery of prevention messages on knife crime would be welcomed. Any funding suggestions needed to be made to the Police or Safer Leicester Partnership.

Members noted with regret that youth services were having to be curtailed, due to the financial constraints currently faced by many organisations. This removed a potential source of support for the work being undertaken to address knife crime. The Commission therefore suggested that youth services should be increased, not reduced, especially in areas where young people potentially could be considered to be more vulnerable.

AGREED:

- 1) That the Commission's thanks be passed to all those working to combat knife crime in the city;
- 2) That all Councillors be asked to promote the following page on the Leicestershire Police website and the information contained on it: [Knife Crime Prevention Resources](#);
- 3) That the slides from the presentation on knife crime, and when available a minute extract on the ensuing discussion, be circulated to all Members of the Council; and
- 4) That this Commission asks the Children, Young People and Schools Scrutiny Commission and the Deputy City Mayor with responsibility for Children and Young People's Services to look in to how the problems associated with knife crime in the city and its consequences can be addressed city-wide through the City Council's education and other services for young people, this to include consideration of activities that can be used to divert young people from engaging in knife crime.

Councillor Thalukdar left the meeting during the discussion on this item.

46. WORK PROGRAMME

The current work programme for the Commission was received and noted.

47. CLOSE OF MEETING

The meeting closed at 7.00 pm



**Leicestershire
Police**
Protecting our communities

Knife Crime

Scrutiny Commission Briefing

leics.police.uk

Version 4 | 15 November 2018
Author: Supt Shane O'Neill

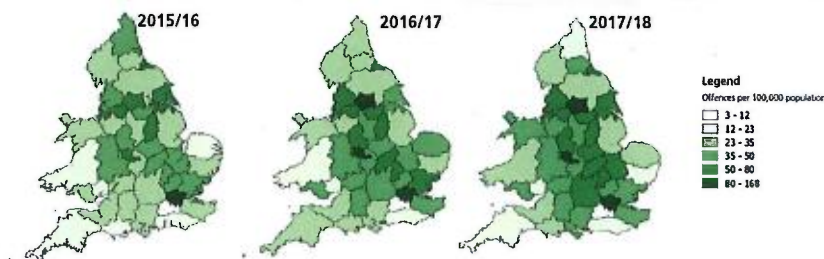


What we will be covered:

- Number of knife crime incidents in the city
- Leicester approach
- Examples of projects
- What more we can do?

A4b: ESTIMATED KNIFE OR SHARP INSTRUMENT OFFENCES RECORDED BY THE POLICE FOR SELECTED OFFENCES¹

	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	Number	Offences per 100,000 population	Number	Offences per 100,000 population	Number	Offences per 100,000 population
Derbyshire	356	34	405	39	494	48
Leicestershire	396	38	498	48	725	67
Lincolnshire	211	29	185	25	231	31
Northamptonshire	347	49	417	58	452	61
Nottinghamshire	585	52	742	67	822	72
East Midlands Region	1,895	41	2,247	48	2,724	57



leics.police.uk



3

Knife Crime – Leicester Leicestershire and Rutland

Graph 2: Overall Knife and Bladed Instrument Crime (October 2016 - October 2018)



leics.police.uk

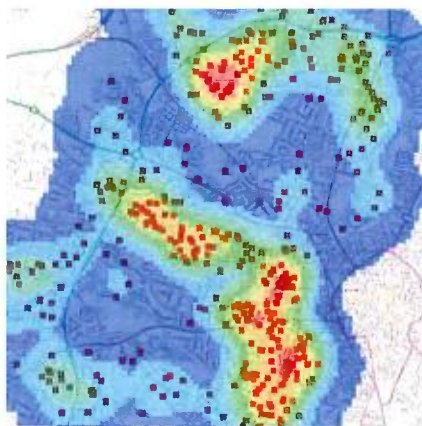


4

The facts and figures

Knife Crime is present across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

- Three hotspot areas
 - City Centre
 - Robbery
 - Alcohol Related
 - East Leicester
 - Drug
 - Urban Street Gangs
 - Domestic Incident
 - West Leicester
 - Young People
 - Urban Street Gang



leics.police.uk



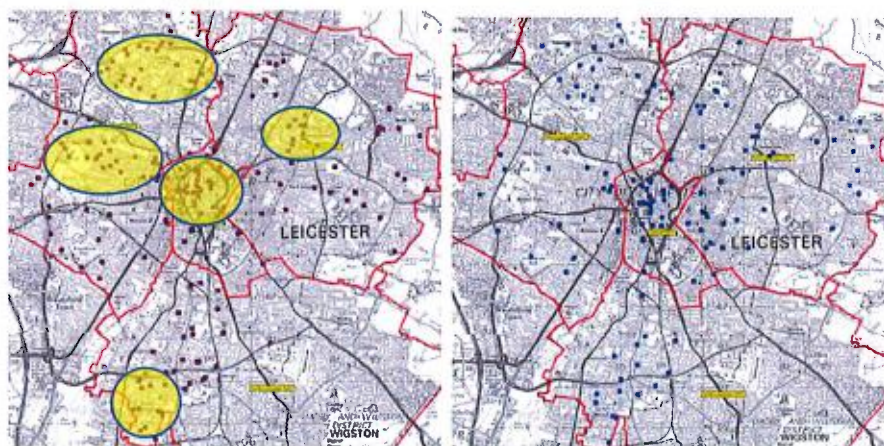
5

The facts and figures: Under 17 years

City Wards: April 2017 – March 2018

Suspect

Victim



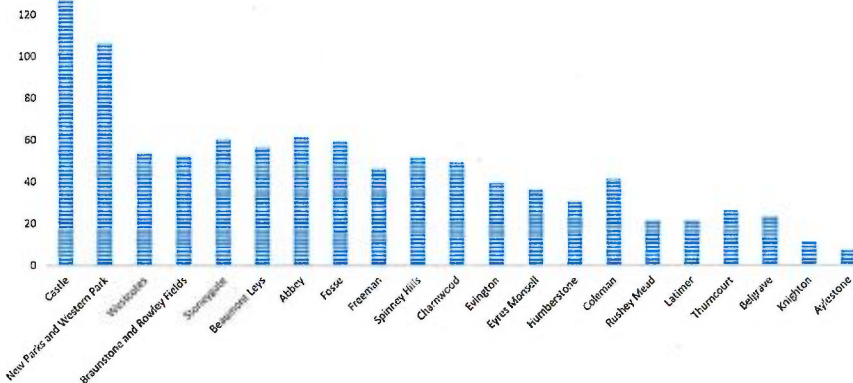
leics.police.uk



6

Knife Crime – Leicester City

OVERALL KNIFE AND BLADED INSTRUMENT CRIME BY CITY WARD
(APRIL 2017-FEBRUARY 2018)



leics.police.uk



7

Knife Crime – Leicester City continued

Offence Location Involving Those Under 17 based upon Suspect and Victim Data				
Neighbourhood Policing Area	Occurrence Location Ward	April 2016 - March 2017	April 2017 - March 2018	April 2018 - October 2018
NIC	CITY CENTRE / CASTLE	17	30	10
	CLAREDDON PARK UNIVERSITY	6	2	3
	CULTURAL QUARTER	11	15	13
	RIVERSIDE	4	5	4
NE	BELGRAVE	6	5	0
	CHARNWOOD	3	12	12
	COLEMAN	8	7	13
	ELVINGTON	7	13	7
	HUMBERSTONE	7	12	11
	LATIMER	6	1	7
	RUSHEY MEAD	10	10	6
	SPINNEY HILLS	11	11	7
	STONEYGATE	7	7	3
	THURMINGTON	7	5	1
NIS	AYLESTONE	7	7	3
	EYRES MONSELL	6	22	25
	FREEMAN	8	13	6
	KNIGHTON	3	4	4
NIW	ABBAY	11	18	11
	BEAUMONT LEYS	24	20	14
	BRAUNSTONE AND ROWLEY FIELDS	15	13	17
	FOSSE	5	11	3
	NEW PARKS	24	26	20
	WESTCOTES	3	3	3
Total		220	272	216

leics.police.uk



8

Who is likely to be affected?

Demographics	Victims		Offenders	
	Raw	Per 1000 Population	Raw	Per 1000 Population
Gender				
Male	412	0.8	642	1.3
Female	199	0.4	108	0.2
Unknown	396	N/A	9	N/A
Age Range				
<12	11	0.1	14	0.1
12-17	72	0.9	135	1.8
18-24	142	1.3	165	1.5
25-34	163	1.3	183	1.4
35-44	98	0.7	140	1
45-54	72	0.5	77	0.6
55-64	32	0.3	23	0.2
>64	16	0.1	9	0.1
Not Stated	401	N/A	13	N/A

Male

12-24 years

West Leicester
and East Leicester

Who is likely to be carrying a knife?

Chart 1: The Proportion of Male and Female Habitual Knife Carriers

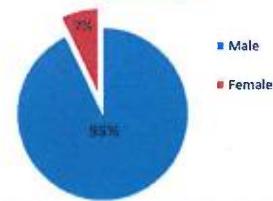


Chart 1: Proportion of Male and Female Habitual Knife Carriers



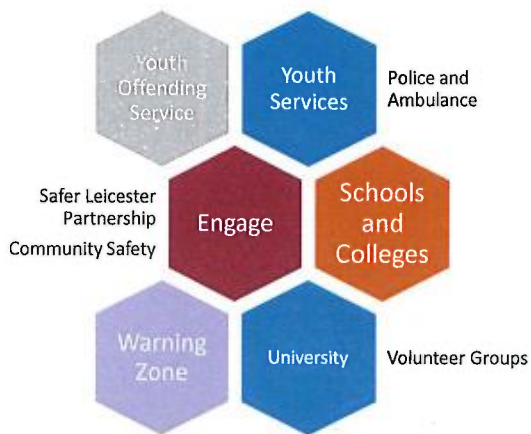
Habitual Knife Carriers	
Age Range	Frequency
<12	0
12-17	14
18-24	19
25-34	13
35-44	7
45-54	3
55-64	0
>64	0
Total	56

Table 6: Habitual Knife Carriers Age Demographics

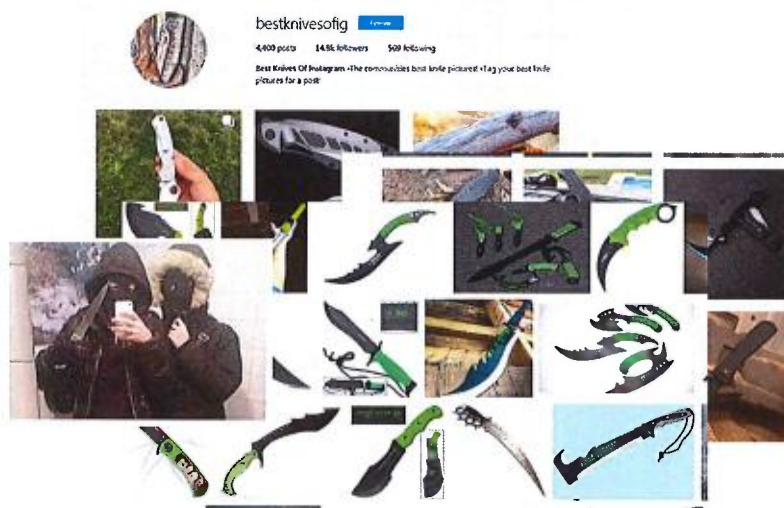
Habitual Knife Carriers	
NPA	Frequency
NE	14
NW	13
NL	12
NS	11
NC	5
NH	3
DOFB	1
NM	1
HR	1
Total	56

Table 7: Habitual Knife Carriers by Residing NPA

Partnership In Place



Social Pressures, gangs and drugs supply



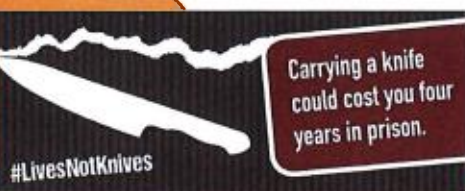
Measures in place to tackle the increase

A Slice of Reality

Rage, Coerced, The Gamble, Joint enterprise, Impact & Aftermath

If you were Prime Ministers what would you do to reduce knife crime?

- Charge everyone that carries a knife
- Stop people from buying knives and check their house and check
- Stop people bringing knives out
- Life (in prison) for carrying a knife



What is one thing you are taking away from this session?

- More understanding of knife crime
- Not to bring a knife out
- Not to carry a knife
- Don't carry stuff


Measures in place: Year 6 onwards

LIFE OR A KNIFE MAKE THE RIGHT CHOICE

Best Practice: National Scanning

No knives, better lives.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE FOR PARENTS FOR PRACTITIONERS




SHARP FACTS

If someone you're with kills or injures someone with a knife, you could go to prison too.

KNOW THE FACTS

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE FOR PARENTS FOR PRACTITIONERS

leics.police.uk  15

What Next? What can we all do?

An anti-knife crime project

A Slice of Reality

Rage, Coerced, The Gamble, Joint enterprise, Imp...



LIFE OR KNIFE
MAKE THE RIGHT CHOICE

#knifefree
...of young people living knife-free

#LivesNotKnives

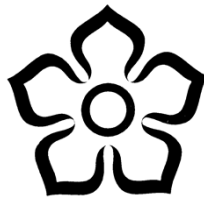
Carrying a knife could cost you four years in prison.

leics.police.uk  16

What Next? What can we all do?

- **Recognise that carrying a knife is usually a symptom of other issues**
- **Encourage young people to challenge and discuss knife crime and causes with trusted adults**
- **Share information to help prevent harm and intervene early**
- **Help with continuous messages to embed an alternative narrative to violence**

Minute Extract



Leicester
City Council

COUNCIL

held on Thursday, 14 June 2018

At a meeting of the LEICESTER CITY COUNCIL held at the Town Hall at FIVE O'CLOCK in the afternoon on Thursday, 14 JUNE 2018 duly convened for the business hereunder mentioned.

PRESENT:

ROSS GRANT, LORD MAYOR
CHAIRMAN

SIR PETER SOULSBY – CITY MAYOR

Abbey Ward

HARSHAD DAHYABHAI BHAVSAR
ANNETTE BYRNE
VIJAY SINGH RIYAIT

Aylestone Ward

ADAM CLARKE
NIGEL CARL PORTER

Beaumont Leys Ward

HEMANT RAE BHATIA
SUE WADDINGTON

North Evington Ward

LUIS FONSECA
JEAN KHOTE
ABDUL RAZAK OSMAN

Rushey Mead Ward

PIARA SINGH CLAIR
ROSS WILLMOTT

Saffron Ward

ELLY CUTKELVIN
WILLIAM SHELTON

Belgrave Ward

MANSUKLAL CHOHAN
MANJULA SOOD
JOHN THOMAS

Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields

STEVE CORRALL
ELAINE HALFORD
KULWINDER SINGH JOHAL

Castle Ward

PATRICK JOSEPH KITTERICK
DEBORAH ANNE SANGSTER
DANNY MYERS

Evington Ward

DEEPAK BAJAJ
RATILAL BHAGWAN GOVIND

Eyres Monsell Ward

VIRGINIA CLEAVER
ELAINE PANTLING

Fosse Ward

DAWN ALFONSO
TED CASSIDY

Humberstone and Hamilton Ward

RASHMI JOSHI
GURINDER SINGH SANDHU

Knighton Ward

INDERJIT SINGH GUGNANI
DR LYNN MOORE

Spinney Hills Ward

SHOFIQL ISLAM CHOWDHURY
MUSTAFA MALIK

Stoneygate Ward

LUCY CHAPLIN
KIRK MASTER
AMINUR THALUKDAR

Thurncourt Ward

PAUL NEWCOMBE

Troon Ward

DIANE CANK
BALJIT SINGH

Westcotes Ward

ANDY CONNELLY
SARAH RUSSELL

Western Ward

DR SUSAN BARTON
GEORGE COLE
MALCOLM UNSWORTH

Wycliffe Ward

HANIF AQBANY
MOHAMMED DAWOOD

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

The Lord Mayor invited Members to declare any interests they might have in the business on the agenda.

No declarations were made.

MATTERS RESERVED TO COUNCIL

NOTICES OF MOTION

11.3 COMMUNITY COHESION & HATE CRIME

Under Council Procedure Rule 18c Councillor Riyait and the Councillor Waddington as proposers and seconders of the motion sought the consent of Council to amend the motion previously detailed on the agenda for the meeting to the following text:-

“Hate doesn't spare or choose who it damages. One thing it certainly does - it destroys lives - of those who are its victims, and also, in some ways of those who perpetrate it. The communities of all faiths and beliefs have been victims of hate or race related crimes in one way or another.

The recent incident in Leicester where Paul Moore was convicted of the attempted murder of a Muslim woman, Zaynab Hussein for simply wearing the Hijab highlighted the unacceptable rise of Islamophobia, has compelled us to bring this motion to show our revulsion of such acts of hate and show that the racists will never divide us.

Leicester City Council therefore resolves to –

1. Affirm its commitment to total social harmony.
2. Protect the rights of all our communities that make up our wonderful city of Leicester.
3. Redouble our efforts to ensure fairness for all and work to eliminate hate from our communities.
4. Encourage those who encounter hate crime to come forward and report it to the Police and/or the Council.
5. Support further opportunities for people to come together and celebrate the diversity of the City.
6. Remind all other organisations and institutions of the part they have to play in supporting community cohesion and combating hate crime.

7. With partners prepare and consult upon an action plan to combat hate crime and promote community cohesion, which will include challenging Islamophobia and prejudice in all its forms and promoting positive images of groups vulnerable to stigmatisation by mainstream media.

We pledge our solidarity with the people of Leicester and will work with all who are able to support and help us in maintaining Leicester as a safe and secure place for everyone to live in and thrive in.”

The Lord Mayor put the amended motion to the vote and declared it carried.

There followed a debate.

The Lord Mayor put the amended motion (ie incorporating the amendment as accepted by Council) to the vote and declared it carried.

13. “Hate doesn't spare or choose who it damages. One thing it certainly does - it destroys lives - of those who are its victims, and also, in some ways of those who perpetrate it. The communities of all faiths and beliefs have been victims of hate or race related crimes in one way or another.

The recent incident in Leicester where Paul Moore was convicted of the attempted murder of a Muslim woman, Zaynab Hussein for simply wearing the Hijab highlighted the unacceptable rise of Islamophobia, has compelled us to bring this motion to show our revulsion of such acts of hate and show that the racists will never divide us.

Leicester City Council therefore resolves to –

1. Affirm its commitment to total social harmony.
2. Protect the rights of all our communities that make up our wonderful city of Leicester.
3. Redouble our efforts to ensure fairness for all and work to eliminate hate from our communities.
4. Encourage those who encounter hate crime to come forward and report it to the Police and/or the Council.
5. Support further opportunities for people to come together and celebrate the diversity of the City.
6. Remind all other organisations and institutions of the part they have to play in supporting community cohesion and combating hate crime.

7. With partners prepare and consult upon an action plan to combat hate crime and promote community cohesion, which will include challenging Islamophobia and prejudice in all its forms and promoting positive images of groups vulnerable to stigmatisation by mainstream media.

We pledge our solidarity with the people of Leicester and will work with all who are able to support and help us in maintaining Leicester as a safe and secure place for everyone to live in and thrive in.”



The management of fly-tipping in Leicester

Neighbourhood Services & Community

Involvement Scrutiny Commission

23 January 2019

Lead director: John Leach

Useful information

- Ward(s) affected: All
- Report author: Bob Mullins, Head of Standards and Development
- Author contact details: (0116) 454 4921; bob.mullins@leicester.gov.uk

1. Purpose of report

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the management of fly-tipping in Leicester. It details actions and interventions put in place since the Fly-Tipping report of 30th November 2016 and uses data from that report as a benchmark to demonstrate progress made on reducing incidences of fly-tipping across the City.

Summary

- 2.1 Fly-tipping adversely affects the wellbeing of Leicester citizens and visitors to the City, imposing significant costs on the City Council in respect of protection, clearance and investigation.
- 2.2. The nature of fly-tipping, the improper dumping of domestic and commercial waste, is multi-faceted and many Council services are involved in both the prevention and response to fly-tipping.
- 2.3 Like all urban areas, Leicester is not immune from fly tipping. At times the problem is more acute and visible in some parts of the City, which is reflected in targeted responses whether the problem be by area or by type.
- 2.5 An effective tactical response to incidents, problems and perpetrators requires the sharing of good data, analysis, and management arrangements for designing the response and a frontline capability to deliver.

3. Recommendations

The Scrutiny Commission are invited to comment on the work, and progress made, since the previous report and the developing approach to:

- Prepare the capability and capacity of Leicester City Council and its partners to deliver a response that is more effective, efficient, economic and equitable.
- Protect Leicester City Council and other land from being the destination and location of fly-tips
- Prevent the occurrence of fly-tipping by encouraging and facilitating the proper and timely disposal of waste
- Pursue perpetrators of fly-tipping to recover costs, impose punitive sanctions and deter them and others from similar behaviour

4. Report

4.1 What is Fly-tipping?

4.1.1. Fly-tipping is:

- The deposit of waste that doesn't use an authorised method such as kerbside collection or the use of an authorised rubbish dump.
- The deposit of any waste onto land with no licence to accept waste.

4.1.2 Fly-tipped waste includes: general household waste; larger domestic items, including fridges and mattresses; garden refuse; commercial waste such as builders rubble, clinical waste, and tyres.

4.1.3 Fly-tipping differs from littering in that it involves the removal of waste from premises where it was produced with the deliberate aim of disposing of it unlawfully.

4.1.4 For recording purposes, and in line with the DEFRA definitions, waste on the street or elsewhere is counted as a fly tip if it has been moved from its place of origin and constitutes a 'black bag's worth' or is too large to be removed by a normal hand sweeping barrow. Incidences of fly-tipping are recorded on DEFRA's Waste Data Flow and are publicly accessible.

4.2 The Intelligence Led approach

4.2.1 The 'Intelligence Led' approach is a common technique used by regulatory and law enforcement agencies. In this approach the problem is identified, analysed, understood and an appropriate package of control measures designed and applied. It ensures that there is an effective application of scarce officer resources on a problem.

4.2.2 This approach is characterised by mapping locations of fly-tips, analysing volumes of waste, and identifying the appropriate resource and/or intervention.

4.3 Resources

4.3.1 These are not confined to one specific service area. The Council's Cleansing, City Wardens, Enviro-Crime, CrASBU, Waste Management, and Private Sector Housing teams all have a part to play in managing fly-tipping.

4.3.2 For the financial year 2017/18 the Council spent £310,859 on the clearance of fly-tips in Leicester.

4.3.3 Nationally it is calculated that local authorities spent £58 million pounds clearing fly-tips in 2016/17, i.e. over £1 million per week.¹

4.4 The national fly-tipping problem

4.4.1 Comparisons between Leicester and other local authorities can be made but this is often not comparing like with like, for a number of reasons.

City	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18
Leicester City Council	8,409	9,442	8,716	8,512
Birmingham City Council	13,709	12,348	14,799	15,993
Camden LB	8,308	7,268	6,778	12,170
Derby City Council	5,236	4,283	5,316	5,640
Liverpool City Council	16,179	20,016	20,832	20,576
Manchester City Council MBC	18,921	22,251	28,508	17,497
Newham LB	66,487	30,900	19,917	15,206
Nottingham City Council	8,357	3,907	No return	7,374
Peterborough City Council	6,890	6,765	8,186	7,198
Blaby DC	602	534	531	588
Charnwood BC	570	522	603	673
Harborough DC	424	475	653	608
Hinckley and Bosworth BC	429	513	754	731
Melton BC	449	298	387	410
North West Leicestershire DC	697	746	884	731
Oadby and Wigston BC	23	11	17	8
Rutland	284	266	461	329

Table 1: Number of reported fly-tips comparison data with other Local Authorities.
Source: DEFRA Waste Data Flow

4.4.2 Table 1 includes data returned from the Leicestershire District Councils and Rutland, clearly the number of fly-tips is less than in Leicester but the volume of material is by number generally far greater. Population size, geography, and in some cases how councils count waste (albeit DEFRA provide detailed guidance) can lead to true comparisons being more challenging.

4.4.4 In Leicester it can be seen that fly-tipping increased in 2015/16 and, to both better understand the reasons why and address the problem, a more strategic, intelligence led approach was adopted, which has led to a reduction of nearly 1,000 reported incidents and a downward trend.

¹ Government Statistical Service, Fly-tipping statistics for England 2016/17, October 2017

4.5 The local picture

4.5.1 The information in Table 1 can be drilled down to ward level. This allows services to analyse volumes, waste type, and, as location details are recorded, identify hot-spot areas.

4.5.2 This in turn allows services to select the most appropriate actions to address the problem. One size does not fit all and a range of interventions are required to address the problem across the City; ranging from the use of deployable and covert CCTV; providing targeted information on services; undertaking programmed visits. These are further discussed in section 4.7.

4.5.3 Whilst data shows that no part of Leicester is immune from fly-tipping it is more acute in some parts of the City. These tend to be areas of high density residency; high levels of private rented housing; transient populations with lower than average vehicle ownership.

4.6 Fly tipping behaviour

4.6.1 There are a number of reasons why some people fly-tip, such as:

- Council has always collected waste
- Habit
- Avoidance of cost
- Lack of transport
- Ignorance of the Council's waste collection services and facilities (sometimes but not always linked to language)
- Ignorance of the law

4.6.2 Interventions and model actions to address the above points are available to put into place. These are more fully discussed in section 4.7 below.

4.7 The Council's approach to the control of fly-tipping

4.7.1 Leicester City Council's approach to fly-tipping hinges on four activity streams:

- Prepare
- Protect
- Prevent
- Pursue

4.7.2 Prepare

Allows the Council to enhance its capacity and capability to quickly and effectively tackle fly-tipping.

- Effective reporting arrangements:
 - There are a number of routes for the public and Council officers to report cases of fly-tipping: Customer Services; Ward Councillors; MyAccount; Love Leicester; direct to Council officers.
- Effective recording mechanisms:
 - Fly-tips are recorded and the data uploaded to DEFRA's Waste Data Flow, which collates national information and from which the figures in Table 1 are provided.
 - Effective recording allows analysis, the better identification of issues and trends, thereby ensuring that resources and interventions are targeted.
- Effective partnership working:
 - The Leicestershire Enforcement Forum meets regularly through the year. Membership includes all the Leicestershire and Rutland authorities and the Environment Agency.
 - There are operational links with Environment Agency and the Canals and Rivers Trust for fly-tips on water courses, and contacts with Network Rail and British Transport Police for fly-tipping on their land.

4.7.3 Protect

Ensures that Leicester City Council and other owners of land protect their land from fly-tipping.

- Target hardening of vulnerable sites:
 - The Council's CrASBU service works with communities and business on installation of alley gates that assist in preventing a range of ASB, including fly-tipping.
- Timely removal of fly-tipping to avoid accumulation:
 - Fly-tipping on the public highway is a priority for clearance. Services have a 24 hour target time for clearance, starting from report or discovery. This is to enable evidence to be secured and removal arrangements made. The actual time for removal of some fly-tips may be extended for the purposes of securing evidence or if the fly tip is not accessible or contains dangerous materials,
 - Fly-tipping on private land is more problematic as it is for the landowner to remove it. In some instances it can take over 6 months for the Council to achieve compliance for a large fly-tip using Section 215 of the Town and Country Planning Act.

4.7.4 Prevent

Enables and encourages individuals and businesses to dispose of waste responsibly through education, deterrents and discouragement.

- Promoting responsible waste disposal:
 - Student information. New and existing students moving into rented accommodation are informed of the Council's waste services and facilities.
 - Website and social media. Information on the weekly household waste collection service, recycling centres, bulky waste collection, and garden waste service is provided.
 - New resident's information pack. New households are identified and information on the Council's waste services and facilities is sent out to them.

- Ensuring access to waste disposal services:
 - The Council provides a range of services and facilities for residents and businesses to dispose of their waste legitimately:
 - Weekly household waste collection
 - Free bulky collections
 - Clinical waste collections
 - Two Household Waste Recycling Centres
 - One Trade Waste site
 - Garden waste collection service

- Targeted interventions – household waste:
 - Analysis of fly-tip data allows the Council to identify the 'Top Ten Streets', i.e. the worst for fly-tipping, over a three month period. Households within the given areas are written to, informed of the Council's waste services and facilities, and of the potential legal consequences. For the most part this works well and what were the worst offending streets have either dropped down or dropped completely off the list. However, occasionally this does not reduce the problem and so more targeted interventions are necessary.
 - The Council, as a member of the Leicestershire Enforcement Forum, participated in the Countywide (including Rutland) *If Only* campaign. This was an educational campaign, followed by an increase in enforcement activity. For Leicester the main outcomes were:
 - 2,679 warning letters and campaign literature sent out
 - Fly-tipping down by 9.5% in May 2018
 - Fly-tipping down by 12% in June 2018
 - An increase in the use of the HWRC
 - An increase in the take up of the Bulk Collection service

- Targeted interventions – Fosse Ward:
 - As mentioned above, occasionally the standard interventions do not always work. The Fosse ward consistently has high levels of fly-tipping and it was thought that this was from the ward being home to a substantial student population. However, further analysis of data

showed that over time the demographic has changed and that now there is a substantial population with an East European background.

- An intervention to ensure that residents are aware of their responsibilities and the services available to them will be initiated in the coming weeks. This will involve use of an information leaflet and officers making contact with known community contacts and attendance at group meetings.
- Targeted interventions – business waste:
 - There is a legal duty on persons to ensure that their waste is legally disposed of by persons authorised to do so. Businesses can demonstrate that they meet this duty by contracting with authorised waste disposal suppliers and/or being authorised to transport their own waste. The Council has developed a programme of visits to the City’s 8,000 plus businesses to ensure that they are complying with their duty of care. Initial analysis of the three areas so far visited indicates that there is approximately a level of 20% non-compliance.
 - Addressing this across the City is expected to help in reducing the level of fly-tips, although it is to be noted that the generated waste is often placed in other waste streams, notably domestic and on-street, rather than being fly-tipped. One effect of this intervention has been to increase use of the HWRC and the number of lower tier waste carrier licences applied for, i.e. allowing small businesses to legally transport their own waste.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
DOC Inspections	106	305	534

Table 2: Business duty of care inspections; 2018/19 = YTD, Apr-Nov
Source: DEFRA Waste Data Flow

- Targeted interventions – Bring sites:
 - The forty-four Bring sites in Leicester account for circa 15% of the total number of recorded fly-tips. Following a successful trial, utilising deployable CCTV cameras, those bring sites with a substantial number of incidents will be targeted through 2019.
 - Temporary Bring sites, as reported in December 2018, can have a positive effect if targeted accurately.
- Targeted interventions – HMO licencing:
 - Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMO) generally have a transient population, who are not always aware of the Council’s services and facilities. The introduction of licences for HMOs, which cover a range of compliance matters to ensure a safe and suitable residence, has allowed the Council to include the management of waste as a condition. This takes some responsibility, in particular provision of waste storage and the presentation of waste for collection, away from the tenant and places it under the responsibility of the landlord. It is anticipated that as HMO licensing becomes embedded the effect of fly-tipping in high density housing areas, such as Fosse ward, will be reduced.

4.7.5 Pursue

Where the Council investigates and takes enforcement action against the perpetrators of fly-tipping.

- Fly-tipping investigations
 - Generally undertaken by the City Wardens and the Enviro-Crime teams. Where the perpetrator is identified then the appropriate enforcement action is taken.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Fly-tip Investigations	2,427	1,795	1,738

Table 3: Fly-tip investigations carried out; 2018/19 = YTD, Apr-Nov
Source: DEFRA Waste Data Flow

- Enforcement actions
 - These vary according to each case. Although the majority of fly-tipping in Leicester is relatively small in respect of volumes. It does affect a large number of people. Enforcement should therefore not confine itself solely to the larger cases.
 - However counter to this, in order to assure residents that punitive action is not just taken against individuals and perceived 'easy' wins, it is important for the Council to be shown as prepared to take an even handed approach. To that end those services with enforcement powers have recently been successful in a high profile case against a multi-national company; Foot Locker (£54,000 fine). Other high-profile cases are also useful in demonstrating this, one such case being the 'Blue Barrels' deposited at Thurmaston Boulevard. Information on both these case is given in Appendix F.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Warnings	2,256	4,415	5,271
Fly-tipping FPNs	104	245	57
Related FPNs	31	45	239
Prosecutions	18	10	12

Table 4: Enforcement actions; 2018/19 = YTD, Apr-Nov
Source: DEFRA Waste Data Flow

4.8 Further developing the strategic approach

4.8.1 In addition to the intelligence led approach, controls and interventions given above, the Commission is invited to note further work that is being carried out by services involved with reducing incidents of fly-tipping:

- Better targeting of bespoke information for transient households
- Landlord related intervention to ensure that they take responsibility for the waste generated by their tenants
- Targeted interventions to suit the identified problem, whether this be by area or by type
- Timely identification of new households to ensure that they have the appropriate access to waste collection services

5. Financial, legal and other implications

5.1 Financial implications

No new or additional pressures are expected from this report, which sets out a more targeted use of existing cleansing and enforcement activities.

Colin Sharpe, Head of Finance, ext. 37 4081

5.2 Legal implications

The report outlines, amongst other matters, the enforcement powers available to the Council and the notable successes achieved in recent times. The Legal Services Division will continue to provide support for robust enforcement action in appropriate cases.

Jeremy Rainbow, Principal Lawyer (Litigation), ext. 371435

5.3 Climate Change and Carbon Reduction implications

Efforts to reduce the number of fly-tipping incidents in the City should have a positive impact on the City Council's carbon emissions, as they should lead to a reduction in vehicle usage and therefore mileage as a result of clean-up operations.

Aidan Davis, Sustainability Officer, ext. 37 2284

5.4 Equalities Implications

Under the Equality Act 2010, public authorities have a Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) which means that, in carrying out their activities, they have a statutory duty to pay due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, 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. The PSED is a continuing duty and remains with the authority when services are commissioned and, therefore, it is important to monitor and, where necessary, set expectations to ensure that due regard is paid to the general aims.

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

Fly-tipping is unsightly and can affect the quality of life of residents and communities who see it. Scope for a more strategic, joined up, problem-solving approach to fly-tipping with greater use of analysis, more co-operation between authorities and stronger evaluation of initiatives to build a firmer knowledge-base for dealing with

the issues as mentioned in the report should lead to positive impacts for people from across all protected characteristics. It is important to make communications and messages about available services accessible.

Surinder Singh, Equality Officer. Ext. 37 4148

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

N/A

6. Background information and other papers:

- Fly-tipping; Neighbourhood Services and Community Involvement Scrutiny Commission, 30th November 2016.
- Waste minimisation communications – university students; Neighbourhood Services and Community Involvement Scrutiny Commission, 5th December 2018.

7. Summary of appendices:

- None

8. 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.

9. Is this a “Key Decision”?

No.

10. If a “Key Decision” please explain the reason.

N/A.



Council

Date: Draft for 20th February 2019

General Fund Revenue Budget 2019/20 to 2021/22

Report of the Director of Finance

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to ask the Council to consider the City Mayor's proposed budget for 2019/20 to 2021/22.
- 1.2 The proposed budget is described in this report, subject to any amendments the City Mayor may wish to recommend when he makes a firm proposal to the Council.
- 1.3 This draft budget has been prepared in advance of the finance settlement for 2019/20 (which has been delayed, and is now expected in mid-December), and the final report will be updated to reflect any new information received.

2. Summary

- 2.1 The Council is enduring the most severe period of spending cuts we have ever experienced. The budget for this year is made more difficult because we do not know the extent of cuts required beyond 2019/20.
- 2.2 As a consequence of these cuts, the Council's budget (on a like for like basis) has fallen from £358m in 2010/11 to £291m in 2019/20. Despite this, spending on social care is demand led, and numbers of older people requiring care and looked after children have increased over this period. As a consequence, spending on all other services will fall from £192m to an estimated £99m, a cut of 60% in real terms.
- 2.3 We know from reports of the Institute of Fiscal Studies and our own analysis that government cuts have disproportionately hit the most deprived authorities (such as Leicester).
- 2.4 Since 2014/15, the Council's approach to achieving these substantial budget reductions has been based on the following approach:-
 - (a) An in-depth review of discrete service areas (the "Spending Review Programme");

- (b) Building up reserves, in order to “buy time” to avoid crisis cuts and to manage the Spending Review Programme effectively. We have termed this the “managed reserves strategy”.
- 2.5 The Spending Review Programme is a continuous process. When individual reviews conclude, an Executive decision is taken and the budget is reduced in-year, without waiting for the next annual budget report. Executive decisions are informed by consultation with the public (where appropriate) and the scrutiny function.
- 2.6 This approach has served us well. Budgets for the period 2013/14 to 2015/16 contributed over £40m to reserves, which have been used to support budgets since 2016/17 and postpone the maximum impact of government cuts. This has been extended by regular reviews of reserves and other one-off monies available.
- 2.7 Because of this approach, the Council has sufficient reserves available to balance the budget in 2019/20, and will have some remaining for 2020/21.
- 2.8 Funding levels beyond 2019/20 are particularly uncertain, with the move to 75% rates retention, the Government’s planned funding review and the risk of further centrally-imposed cuts to local government funding (set out in more detail in paragraphs 11.5 – 11.10). There are also significant unknowns around funding for social care services (see paragraph 7.7).
- 2.9 To mitigate these risks, further savings from the spending review process are being used to extend the managed reserves strategy beyond 2019/20. However, it seems inevitable that medium term budgets cannot be balanced without additional significant cuts.
- 2.10 As a consequence, the following approach has been adopted:-
- (a) The budget for 2019/20 has been balanced using reserves, and can be adopted as the Council’s budget for that year;
- (b) A further round of spending reviews has commenced (“Spending Review 4”). This has allocated target savings of £20m across departments, plus amounts outstanding from earlier rounds. To date, savings totalling £5.9m have been achieved since February 2018, and built into budget forecasts (see paragraph 6.6)
- 2.11 **What this means is that, in substance, the budget proposed is a one year budget. Projections of spending and income have been made beyond 2019/20, but they are uncertain and volatile.**
- 2.12 As we get more information, and greater certainty we will need to plan for future budgets. It is likely that Spending Review 4 will be insufficient.
- 2.13 In common with other authorities nationally, we continue to face growth in social care costs, and it is not impossible that these services will consume an ever greater proportion of the budget (squeezing out the traditional services provided to the whole community). Government intentions for social care funding beyond 2019/20

are not known; a Green Paper was planned in 2018 (although it has been delayed several times, and the final publication date is unclear), but it will be some time before any reforms have an impact on our costs.

- 2.14 It should also be noted that there are some significant risks in the budget. These are described in paragraph 17, and to help mitigate these, a contingency of £1m has been included in the 2019/20 budget.
- 2.15 The budget provides for a council tax increase of 3% in 2019/20, which is the maximum available to us without a referendum.
- 2.16 In the exercise of its functions, the City Council (or City Mayor) must have due regard to the Council's duty to eliminate discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity for protected groups and to foster good relations between protected groups and others. The budget is, in effect, a snap-shot of the Council's current commitments and decisions taken during the course of 2018/19. There are no proposals for decisions on specific courses of action that could have an impact on different groups of people. Therefore, there are no proposals to carry out an equality impact assessment on the budget itself, apart from the proposed council tax increase (this is further explained in paragraph 10 and the legal implications at paragraph 21). Where required, the City Mayor has considered the equalities implications of decisions when they have been taken and will continue to do so for future spending review decisions.

3. **Recommendations**

3.1 Subject to any amendments recommended by the Mayor, the Council will be asked to:-

- (a) approve the budget strategy described in this report, and the formal budget resolution for 2019/20 which will be circulated separately;
- (b) note comments received on the draft budget from scrutiny committees, trade unions and other partners (*to be added for final budget report*);
- (c) approve the budget ceilings for each service, as shown at Appendix One to this report;
- (d) approve the scheme of virement described in Appendix Two to this report;
- (e) note my view that reserves will be adequate during 2019/20, and that estimates used to prepare the budget are robust;
- (f) note the equality implications arising from the proposed tax increase, as described in paragraph 10 and Appendix Four;
- (g) approve the capital strategy, and associated prudential indicators, described in paragraph 19 and Appendix Three;
- (h) emphasise the need for outstanding spending reviews to be delivered on time, after appropriate scrutiny;
- (i) agree that finance procedure rules applicable to trading organisations (4.9 to 4.14) shall be applicable only to City Catering, operational transport and highway maintenance.

4. Budget Overview

4.1 The table below summarises the proposed budget for 2019/20, and shows the forecast position for the following three years:-

	<u>2019/20</u> £m	<u>2020/21</u> £m	<u>2021/22</u> £m
<u>Service budget ceilings</u>	263.5	257.0	256.4
<u>Corporate Budgets</u>			
Capital Financing	5.5	5.9	6.1
Miscellaneous Central Budgets	(3.1)	(2.8)	(2.7)
Corporate Contingency	1.0		
Education Funding Reform	3.8	3.8	3.8
<u>Future Provisions</u>			
Inflation		4.4	8.8
Planning provision		3.0	6.0
TOTAL SPENDING	270.8	271.4	278.5
<u>Rates Retention</u>			
Business Rates	62.4		
Business rates top-up grant	46.7		
Revenue Support Grant	28.4		
Subtotal – Rates Retention	137.4	138.0	137.8
Council Tax	113.6	116.7	119.8
Collection Fund deficit	(0.8)		
New Homes Bonus	6.7	5.2	4.8
Social Care grant (see below)	4.3		
TOTAL RESOURCES	261.2	259.9	262.3
Underlying gap in resources	9.6	11.5	16.2
Demographic Pressures reserve	(3.4)		
Managed Reserves Strategy	(6.2)		
Gap in resources	NIL		
Projected tax increase	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%

* Some of the social care grant funding has conditions attached, and some new spend (to be agreed with Health services) will be required.

4.2 The budgets from 2020/21 are presented in broad terms only, as from 2020/21, the current business rates retention scheme will be replaced. We do not yet know the format of the new scheme – the table above assumes further cuts of £3m per year in real terms in each of 2020/21 and 2021/22.

4.3 The position in 2020/21 and 2021/22 is particularly volatile, and the above figures assume (in effect) that the Government will provide sufficient funding to meet demographic pressures in adult social care, and that the growth in looked after children costs can be contained. If this is not the case, and deeper cuts are also required, the gap in 2021/22 could increase from £16.2m to anything up to £50m.

5. **Council Tax**

5.1 The City Council's proposed tax for 2019/20 is £1,552.17, an increase of just below 3% compared to 2018/19.

5.2 The tax levied by the City Council constitutes only part of the tax Leicester citizens have to pay (albeit the major part). Separate taxes are raised by the police authority and the fire authority. These are added to the Council's tax, to constitute the total tax charged.

5.3 The total tax bill in 2018/19 for a Band D property was as follows:-

	£
City Council	1,506.98
Police	199.23
Fire	64.71
Total tax	1,770.92

5.4 The actual amounts people are paying in 2018/19, however, depend upon the valuation band their property is in and their entitlement to any discounts, exemptions or benefit. Almost 80% of properties in the city are in band A or band B.

5.5 The formal resolution will set out the precepts issued for 2019/20 by the Police and Crime Commissioner and the fire authority, together with the total tax payable in the city.

6. **Construction of the Budget**

6.1 By law, the role of budget setting is for the Council to determine:-

- (a) The level of council tax;
- (b) The limits on the amount the City Mayor is entitled to spend on any service ("budget ceilings").

6.2 The proposed budget ceilings are shown at Appendix One to this report.

6.3 In line with Finance Procedure Rules, Council must also approve the scheme of virement that controls subsequent changes to these ceilings. The proposed scheme is shown at Appendix Two.

6.4 The ceilings for each service have been calculated as follows:-

- (a) The starting point is last year's budget, subject to any changes made since then which are permitted by the constitution (e.g. virement);
- (b) Decisions taken by the Executive in respect of spending reviews which are now being implemented have been deducted from the ceilings;
- (c) Increases in pay costs. While the "headline" pay increase for most local government employees is 2%, the pay spine is being revised from April 2019 to ensure it is compliant with the National Living Wage. The average increase is therefore higher at around 2.4%, weighted towards areas that have a greater proportion of employees on lower pay grades.

6.5 Apart from the above, no inflation has been added to departments' budgets for running costs or income, except for an allowance for:-

- (a) Independent sector adult care (2%);
- (b) Foster care (2%);
- (c) Costs arising from the waste PFI contract (3.4% - RPI).

6.6 The following spending review decisions have been formally taken since February 2018, and budgets reduced accordingly:-

	<u>18/19</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>19/20</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>20/21</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>21/22</u> <u>£000</u>
<u>Spending Reviews 1 to 3:</u>				
Neighbourhood Services	109	164	419	419
Sports Services	-	250	550	1,200
Sexual Health Services	-	555	555	555
Lifestyle Services	475	1,080	1,080	1,080
<u>Spending Review 4:</u>				
Corporate Resources	886	886	886	886
Adults Social Care	1,067	1,612	1,612	1,612
Regeneration & Culture	67	166	116	116
	2,604	4,713	5,218	5,868

Savings realised in 2018/19 are being used to support the managed reserves strategy into 2019/20 and 2020/21.

6.7 The latest round of spending reviews ("Spending Review 4") has asked departments to prepare plans to save an additional £20m, as well as completing outstanding reviews from earlier rounds.

7. How Departments will live within their Budgets

7.1 The role of the Council is to determine the financial envelopes within which the City Mayor has authority to act. In some cases, changes to past spending patterns are required to enable departments to live within their budgets. Actions taken, or proposed by the City Mayor, to live within these budgets are described below.

Adult Social Care

7.2 In common with adult care services across the country, the department faces significant cost pressures. These principally arise from:-

- (a) Demographic growth – an ageing population means the number of older people potentially requiring care is increasing (which has been the pattern for many years);
- (b) More people living longer, but doing so in many cases with multiple health conditions that increase the level of care and support required (not just in older people, but more prominently for adults of working age who are supported by the department);
- (c) The impact of the increasing needs of services users as their conditions deteriorate over time. This is very significant with year on year increases in care package costs of 2.5%, 3.4% and 5.3% in the three years from 2015/16 to 2017/18. The current projection for 2018/19 is 6%;
- (d) Increasing numbers of service users with mental health conditions, with increases of more than 5% in 2016/17 and 2017/18.

7.3 In addition, the National Living Wage (NLW) has been increasing in stages to reach 60% of median earnings by 2020. The Low Pay Commission, which recommends rates, estimates that the NLW will reach this target at a rate of £8.62 per hour by 2020/21. The series of increases in the NLW has created pressures for independent sector care providers, who seek to pass the cost on to local authorities. We have no knowledge of the Government's intention regarding the National Living Wage beyond 2020/21 (the Chancellor announced a review in the 29th October budget).

7.4 In 2019/20, the above pressures are expected to result in additional spending needs of £5m to £6m. Further pressure is anticipated from reduction in joint funding income from the NHS, estimated at £2m. Nonetheless, the proposed budget will enable the department to live within its resources:-

- (a) In 2016/17, a four-year growth package was approved by the Council. The final tranche of £2.8m is due in 2019/20;
- (b) The Government is providing additional monies through the Better Care Fund.

7.5 Additionally, the department is supporting its own budget pressures and contributing to the Council's Spending Review Programme. Measures to support its own pressures include achieving staffing reductions of 20% (whilst maintaining

stability), increasing productivity and empowering and supporting practitioners to take decisions and manage risk effectively on cost effective care packages. Overall management of the departmental budget means that some funding will be available to support the budget in 2020/21, after the current round of the Better Care Fund has ceased. The department has not overspent since 2015/16, unlike many adult social care departments elsewhere.

- 7.6 The department has so far contributed £1.6m of savings towards the new Spending Review 4 Programme, and proposals are being considered to review charging and non-statutory support to supported housing.
- 7.7 Beyond 2019/20, attempting to budget for adult social care is a near impossibility. The current round of BCF ends after 2019/20; the Government recognises that there is a looming crisis, but the promised green paper to put the sector on a sustainable footing has now been delayed for over 12 months. The pressures, however, continue to grow: if there is no replacement for BCF whatsoever, the shortfall could amount to anything up to £30m by 2021/22.

City Development and Neighbourhoods

- 7.8 The department provides a wide range of statutory and non-statutory services which contribute to the wellbeing and civic life of the City. It brings together local services in neighbourhoods and communities, economic strategy, strategic and local transportation, tourism, regeneration, the environment, culture, heritage, libraries, adult learning, housing and property management.
- 7.9 Historically, the department has been able to live within its budget. The nature of the department's services is such that it does not experience the same financial volatility as social care services.
- 7.10 The department is a major contributor to the Spending Review Programme. To date, it has achieved £18.7m in earlier rounds of the programme and has a target of £7.4m to achieve in respect of Spending Review 4.
- 7.11 In 2018/19, for the first time, the department needed to achieve savings to enable it to live within its resources. This arose from budget pressures in waste management, bereavement income, market income and community services income. The approach taken by the department was to make additional spending review savings (in effect, increasing its target to £8.8m). Savings already achieved as part of the Spending Review 4 Programme now mean the department is able to live within its budget and can achieve further savings to support the corporate position. This is expected to include further review of investment properties, new pay and display bays, an efficiency review of the museums service, and increased enforcement of bus lanes and urban clearways.
- 7.12 There is, nonetheless, a temporary pressure within the budget because the (completed) technical services review is taking longer to implement than anticipated. This pressure is being managed by means of additional short-term income generated by capital programme work.

Health and Wellbeing

- 7.13 The health and wellbeing division consists of core public health services, together with sports and leisure provision. It is partly funded from public health grant and partly from the general fund.
- 7.14 Public health grant has been falling, and a further reduction of £0.7m is anticipated in 2019/20. In 2020/21, public health grant is expected to cease, and the money consolidated into the new 75% Business Rates Retention Scheme. This, however, remains uncertain as it is subject to agreement between the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government; and the Department of Health – the latter may wish to impose requirements on how former public health grant is spent in the future. We have no indication of the equivalent amount of grant we will receive in 2020/21.
- 7.15 The department has completed all outstanding reviews from the earlier stages of the Spending Review Programme. Reviews of sports services, sexual health services and lifestyle services have all been completed in 2018/19, and have collectively contributed £2.8m to the Council's ongoing budget reductions. These reviews are now in the process of implementation. The department is able to manage within its budget for 2019/20 although it is facing cost pressures of around £120k associated with an increase in licensed drug treatment costs, as well as an estimated £570k as a result of the national pay award for NHS staff working in services commissioned by the Council. This has been escalated nationally to the Department of Health & Social Care, Public Health England and the LGA as a 'new burden' on local government which cannot be met within the existing grant without further service reductions.
- 7.16 The department is expecting to contribute to the Spending Review 4 Programme, with a key area being review of services provided to children aged 0-19 (to be complete for the start of a new contract in 2020/21).

Corporate Resources and Support

- 7.17 The key challenge facing the department is to be as cost effective as possible, in order to maximise the amount of money available to run public facing services. The department has achieved £8.6m of savings since 2011/12 in earlier phases of the spending review programme, and is expected to save a further £3.3m as part of the Spending Review 4 Programme. £1m of this has already been achieved.
- 7.18 The department will manage within its budget ceilings for 2019/20, having absorbed new spending pressures. These pressures include:-
- (a) Additional legal posts to manage workload (£0.4m) which will be met from a combination of charges to the HRA, charges to the capital programme and a review of working arrangements. A further £0.4m for childcare lawyers is being funded from within existing budgets;
 - (b) The department is paying £0.5m per year on an offsite benefits processing contract. The need for this arises from difficulties in retaining staff (the service has a limited "shelf life", given the move to Universal Credit) and the

need to improve performance and increase available subsidy. It is anticipated that the cost will be met from savings achieved;

- (c) Reductions in housing benefit administration grant will be compensated by departmental reserves in 2019/20. We do not know what grant arrangements beyond 2019/20 will be.

Children's Services

7.19 In common with authorities across the country, increasing demand for social care services is putting considerable pressure on the budget of the department (and of the Council).

7.20 Without additional funding the department will be facing an impossible task of meeting pressures estimated at £10m to £11m in 2019/20. The key cost pressures facing the department are:-

- (a) Social care placement costs, where there is a pressure of some £6m. This is a combination of increasing numbers of looked after children with new entrants to care averaging 260 per annum in recent years (this level is now being reduced because of referral of cases to new therapeutic intervention teams); continued reliance on independent fostering agents (over 20% of total foster care placements); and the number of children in external residential placements (although this has reduced from 40 to 36 since the beginning of 2018/19, at the time of writing);
- (b) Pressures in respect of transport costs for looked after children and SEN pupils (around £2m);
- (c) Continued pressures as a consequence of inability to recruit social workers, and the need to use agency staff while we "grow our own";
- (d) Pressures of £2m from previous years which have been dealt with by one-off money (these, themselves, arise from the same issues described above).

7.21 Pressures on children's social care has started to be acknowledged by the Government, and funding made available for social care in 2019/20 is now also (expressly) intended for children's social care as well as adult care. The need for the Government to increase funding in this area continues to be made by us, and the LGA. Nonetheless, the director is reviewing options to reduce costs on a permanent basis with a view to bringing the department back to within its budget in later years (there is no expectation of any contribution to the authority's spending review targets).

7.22 Measures being considered to reduce costs include:-

- (a) Continued development and extension of therapeutic intervention teams by adding a further Multi-Systemic Therapy Child Abuse and Neglect team (now operational); and a Functional Family Therapy Child Welfare team

(also now operational). It is expected that these teams will divert 80 children from care per year;

- (b) Reducing the use of independent fostering agencies by increasing the number of internal foster carers. We will be reviewing our approach to recruitment, and are targeting a net increase of 10 placements per year;
- (c) Continuing to reduce external residential placements: a process of challenge has been introduced by means of a monthly placements panel;
- (d) Investigation of options to reduce transport costs and promote independence.

7.23 In 2019/20, the budget will be supported by use of £4.4m of one-off monies held by the department, and a corporate contribution of £6m. The longer-term position will be developed in early 2019, in the light of emerging Government proposals for public spending. Proposals will be shared with the Children, Young People and Schools' Scrutiny Commission as they develop.

8. **Corporately held Budgets**

8.1 In addition to the service budget ceilings, some budgets are held corporately. These are described below (and shown in the table at paragraph 4).

8.2 The budget for **capital financing** represents the cost of interest and debt repayment on past years' capital spending. This budget is not controlled to a cash ceiling, and is managed by the Director of Finance. Costs which fall to be met by this budget are driven by the Council's treasury management strategy, which will be approved by the Council in February, and are affected by decisions made by the Director of Finance in implementation of this policy.

8.3 Capital financing costs have reduced significantly from previous years; predominantly, this is the result of implementing a change in the minimum revenue policy provision that the Council is required to set aside to repay debts (in effect, the saving means that debt is being repaid more slowly). This policy was approved by the Council in November 2015, but implementation was deferred until now. In addition, interest on investments is higher due to a combination of higher interest rates and higher cash balances than anticipated.

8.4 A one-off **corporate contingency** of £1m has been created in 2019/20 to manage significant pressures that arise during the year. This is particularly appropriate given the scale of reductions departments are having to make.

8.5 As set out in previous budget reports, **education funding reforms** have reduced the amount available to support centrally-managed services for schools and pupils. Whilst the Children's Services department is making reductions to school improvement services, the savings will not meet the full amount of the funding reductions and therefore a provision of £3.8m has been created to manage the shortfall.

8.6 **Miscellaneous central budgets** include external audit fees, pensions costs of some former staff, levy payments to the Environment Agency, bank charges, monies set aside to assist council taxpayers suffering hardship and other sums it is not appropriate to include in service budgets. These budgets are offset by the effect of charges from the general fund to other statutory accounts of the Council (which exceed the miscellaneous costs, but are reducing over time).

9. Future Provisions

9.1 This section of the report describes the future provisions shown in the table at paragraph 4 above. These are all indicative figures – budgets for these years will be set in February prior to the year in question.

9.2 The provision for **inflation** includes money for:-

- (a) Pay awards in 2020/21 and 2021/22. It is assumed that local funding will be required equivalent to 1% per annum;
- (b) A contingency for inflation on running costs for services unable to bear the costs themselves. These are: waste disposal, independent sector residential and domiciliary care, and foster payments.

9.3 A **planning provision** has been set aside to manage uncertainty. Our general policy is to set aside a cumulative £3m per year, each year for the duration of the strategy. This can then be removed in subsequent budget reports, to the extent that it has not been utilised elsewhere. In recent years, it has been used to deal with the impact of education funding reform, and with continuing cost pressures in social care.

10. Budget and Equalities (Hannah Watkins)

10.1 The Council is committed to promoting equality of opportunity for its residents; both through its policies aimed at reducing inequality of outcomes, and through its practices aimed at ensuring fair treatment for all and the provision of appropriate and culturally sensitive services that meet local people's needs.

10.2 In accordance with section 149 of the Equality Act, the Council must "have due regard", when making decisions, to the need to meet the following aims of our Public Sector Equality Duty:-

- (a) eliminate unlawful discrimination;
- (b) advance equality of opportunity between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not;
- (c) foster good relations between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

10.3 Protected groups under the public sector equality duty are characterised by age, disability, gender re-assignment, pregnancy/maternity, marriage and civil partnership, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

- 10.4 When making decisions, the Council (or decision maker, in this case the City Mayor) must be clear about any equalities implications of the course of action proposed. In doing so, it must consider the likely impact on those likely to be affected by the recommendation; their protected characteristics; and (where negative impacts are anticipated) mitigating actions that can be taken to reduce or remove that negative impact.
- 10.5 This report seeks approval to the proposed budget strategy. The report sets out financial ceilings for each service which act as maxima above which the City Mayor cannot spend (subject to his power of virement). However, decisions on services to be provided within the budget ceilings are taken by managers or the City Mayor separately from the decision regarding the budget strategy. Therefore, the report does not contain details of specific service proposals. However, the budget strategy does recommend a proposed council tax increase for the city's residents. The City Council's proposed tax for 2019/20 is £1,552.17, an increase of just below 3% compared to 2018/19. As the recommended increase could have an impact on those required to pay it, an assessment has been carried out to inform decision makers of the potential equalities implications.
- 10.6 The 2018/19 budget report noted that disposable income had fallen in real terms due to slow wage growth, welfare changes and inflation. The context has changed slightly over the last year with the ASDA Income Tracker September 2018 highlighting that family spending power is up by £7.45 per week year on year in September 2018, an annual increase of 3.8%. Income growth has been boosted across most regions with UK families seeing the fastest pay growth since 2008. Inflation peaked at 3.1% in late 2017, and has now fallen back to 2.2% as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). It is not expected to rise significantly in the short term, although analysts stress the uncertainties caused by Brexit.
- 10.7 The ASDA income tracker is an indicator of the economic prosperity of 'middle Britain', taking into account income, tax and all basic expenditure. ASDA's customer base matches the UK demographic more closely than that of other supermarkets.
- 10.8 In most cases, the change in council tax (0.67p/week for a band B property with no discounts) is a small proportion of disposable income, and a small contributor to the squeeze on household budgets. A Council Tax increase would be applicable to all properties - the increase would not target any one particular protected group, rather it would be an increase that is applied across the board. However, it is recognised that this may have a differential impact dependent upon a household's disposable income.
- 10.9 Some households reliant on social security benefits are likely to be adversely affected due to the cumulative impact of further implementation of the Government's welfare reforms, in particular the rollout of Universal Credit full service which was implemented in Leicester in June 2018, although most of these households will be eligible to receive Council Tax Support reducing their Council Tax bill by up to 80%, and further discretionary relief, discounts and exemptions are available.

- 10.10 The Council has a number of mitigating actions in place to provide council tax reductions, exemptions or support for particular groups and some relief in instances of short term financial crisis.
- 10.11 There are council tax reductions and exemptions available for some individuals from protected characteristic groups, provided they meet certain criteria. For example, some people may qualify for a reduction if their home has been specially adapted due to a disability for them or someone who lives with them, if there are severely mentally impaired adults in receipt of particular benefits in the household, and care leavers under 25 years of age who have previously been a resident in a care home or similar facility provided by Leicester City Council.
- 10.12 Locally, Council services provide (or fund) a holistic safety net including the provision of advice, personal budgeting support, and signposting provision of necessary household items. In particular, the Council provides £500,000 annually in Council Tax Discretionary Relief for households with a low income in financial difficulties (see para. 10.14 below), and also supports Crisis and Support Grants covering food, fuel, white goods and essential items through the Community Support Grant scheme. The Council also assists with rent shortfalls in the form of Discretionary Housing Payments (£1.1m in 2018/19). It is important to note that these mitigating actions are now the sole form of safety net support available to households in the city. A House of Commons Works and Pensions Committee report in January 2016 ('The local welfare safety net') described this devolution of discretionary support to those in short term financial crisis to local government. There is now no other source of Government support available.
- 10.13 Since April 2013, as a consequence of the Government's welfare reforms, all working age households in Leicester have been required to contribute towards their council tax bill. Currently working age households have to pay at least 20% of their council tax bill, but low income households can apply for council tax support which can help to pay their council tax bill.
- 10.14 There is also a discretionary relief scheme which can help households who are struggling to pay their council tax as a last resort. The scheme sets out to ensure that the most vulnerable householders are given some relief in response to financial hardship they may experience.
- 10.15 Leicester is ranked as the 21st most deprived local authority in the country according to the 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation. In addition to provision of a 'local welfare safety net', council services seek to address inequalities of opportunity that contribute to this deprivation. They do this by seeking to improve equality of outcomes for those residents that we can directly support.
- 10.16 Our Public Sector Equality Duty is a continuing duty, even after decisions have been made and proposals have been implemented. Periodically we review the outcomes of earlier decisions to establish whether mitigating actions have been carried out and the impact they have had. The Council has a legal duty to set a balanced budget. The spending review programme enables us to assess our service provision from the perspective of the needs of individual residents. This

“person centred” approach to our decision making ensures that the way we meet residents’ needs with reducing resources can be kept under continuous review – in keeping with our Public Sector Equality Duty.

10.17 A key concern in terms of potential for significant equalities implications is the uncertainty and challenges around the funding of Adult Social Care in the long term. In the current financial climate, a lower council tax increase would require even greater cuts to services. While it is not possible to say where these cuts would fall (and therefore which specific groups would be affected), the users of Adult Social Care are mostly older people or, to a lesser extent, adults who have a disability and therefore there are likely to be negative equalities implications arising from a decision to implement a lower council tax increase.

10.18 Where there are changes to policy, service or function in the future, an individual Equalities Impact Assessment will be undertaken to identify the specific equalities impacts and inform the development of proposals, including any mitigating actions where a disproportionate negative impact on a protected characteristic/s is identified.

11. Rates Retention scheme

11.1 Local government retains 50% of the rates collected locally, with the other 50% being paid to central government. In Leicester, 1% is paid to the fire authority, and 49% is retained by the Council. This is known as the “Business Rate Retention Scheme”.

11.2 In recognition of the fact that different authorities’ ability to raise rates does not correspond to needs, there are additional elements of the business rates retention scheme:

(a) a **top-up to local business rates**, paid to authorities with lower taxbases relative to needs (such as Leicester) and funded by authorities with greater numbers of higher-rated businesses.

(b) **Revenue Support Grant (RSG)**, which has declined sharply in recent years as it is the main route for the government to deliver cuts in local government funding (and the methodology for doing this has disproportionately disadvantaged deprived authorities).

11.3 At the time of writing this report, the finance settlement for 2019/20 had not been received. However, in 2016/17, the Government offered, and we accepted, a four year certainty deal which means the revenue support grant and top-up figures for 2019/20 are fixed, “barring exceptional circumstances.”

11.4 Our estimates of rates income take into account the amount of income we believe we will lose as a consequence of successful appeals. The majority of appeals against the 2017 revaluation have not yet been decided, and appeals have been a source of volatility since business rates retention was introduced. Despite Government attempts to reduce this volatility, we have again seen significant losses through appeals in 2018, and this is likely to continue as there are still a large number of outstanding appeals from earlier years (and any successful appeals will be backdated, potentially for several years).

Funding from 2020/21

- 11.5 No figures have been made available for local government funding after 2019/20, either nationally or locally. Despite headlines of “the end of austerity”, analysis of the Chancellor’s October budget statement implies a less optimistic picture. After paying for commitments, including an increase in NHS funding, it appears that the amount available for other unprotected services will be (at best) remaining at its 2019/20 level.
- 11.6 Further information on future funding levels will be available in the government’s Spending Review, due to be published next year. This will set out spending totals for government departments for years past 2019/20, but not the funding available to individual local authorities. We do not yet know how many years the Spending Review will cover.
- 11.7 A further reform of local government funding is planned to take effect from April 2020, increasing the proportion of rates retained locally to 75%. In itself, this change should be financially neutral, as the additional business rates income will be offset by the loss of RSG and some other grants. There is likely to be a more substantial effect on the Council’s finances from the “fair funding review” planned for the same date, which will redistribute resources between councils.
- 11.8 The current funding formula is complex, and has not been updated since 2013. One outcome of the funding review is likely to be a simpler, more up-to-date means of measuring each authority’s need to spend. In itself, this should be beneficial to us as it will take into account our rapid population growth in recent years, and should (unlike the current formula) fully reflect the differences in council taxbase between different areas of the country. However, there are other pressures on the limited amount of funding available, including intensive lobbying from some authorities over perceived extra costs in rural areas. As a result, we do not know the likely outcome of the funding review.
- 11.9 In the first few years, the new funding formula is likely to be subject to a significant amount of damping, to protect authorities from a sudden loss of resources. Since the overall funding for local government is fixed, this can only come from reducing the amounts paid to authorities that gain from the new formula. This means the new formula will take some years to be fully implemented.
- 11.10 The budget assumes (real-terms) cuts of £3m per year in each of 2020/21 and 2021/22, which is significantly less than the cuts seen in recent years. This is a significant risk in the medium-term budget, which is discussed further in paragraph 17 below.

12. **Council Tax**

- 12.1 Council tax income is estimated at £113.6m in 2019/20, based on a tax increase of just below 3%, which is the maximum we can increase tax without a referendum.

For planning purposes, tax increases of 2% per year have been assumed in each of 2020/21 and 2021/22.

12.2 Since 2016/17, social care authorities have been given additional flexibility (the “social care precept”) to help mitigate the growing costs of social care. We have already used our maximum social care flexibility and therefore cannot increase tax beyond 3% in 2019/20.

12.3 Council tax income includes the additional revenue raised from the Empty Homes Premium, which increases the charge by 50% for a property left empty for more than six months. From April 2019, as part of the Government’s housing strategy, the maximum charge will be increased to 100% (i.e. a long-term empty property would attract double the normal council tax); the figures in this report assume that the maximum premium is introduced.

13. Collection Fund Surpluses / Deficits

13.1 Collection fund surpluses arise when more tax is collected than assumed in previous budgets. Deficits arise when the converse is true. At this stage, figures in the draft budget are estimates which will be revised in due course.

13.2 The Council has an estimated **council tax collection fund surplus** of £1.5m, after allowing for shares paid to the police and fire authorities. This has arisen because of growth in the number of homes liable to pay tax (which has been greater than was assumed when the budget was set) and a reduction in the costs of the council tax support scheme (linked to improvements in the local economy).

13.3 The Council has an estimated **business rates collection fund deficit** of £2.3m. This is due to the cost of appeals, particularly a larger than anticipated rates reduction on a large property in the city that has been backdated to 2005, and the effect of a recent ruling on the rates chargeable on ATM machines.

14. Other government grants

14.1 The Government also controls a range of other grants. With the exception of New Homes Bonus and Adult Social Care Grant, these are not shown in the table at paragraph 4.1, as they are treated as income to departments (departmental budgets are consequently lower than they would have been).

14.2 These other grants include:-

(a) **New Homes Bonus (NHB)**. This is a grant which roughly matches the council tax payable on new homes, and homes which have ceased to be empty on a long term basis. The future of NHB beyond 2019/20 is in doubt, and it may be rolled into the new business rates retention scheme.

(b) **Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)**, which funds schools’ own spending and a range of education-related central services, was reformed in 2018/19, leading to a reduction in the funding available for school improvement and SEN support services provided centrally.

- (c) The **Better Care Fund** has increased nationally, and the city is expected to receive £15.5m by 2019/20. The increase has been termed the “Improved Better Care Fund” (iBCF). iBCF is not entirely new money – some is being met from cuts to NHB, and from a reduction in the amount available for RSG. The future of the entire BCF after 2019/20 is unclear.
- (d) Additional funding to support **Adult Social Care** has been made available each year since 2017/18, although this has been as a series of one-off allocations rather than a stable funding stream. A further £650 million nationally will be available in 2019/20; our (provisional) share of this funding is £4.3m. For the purposes of this draft budget, the full amount is shown in the table at paragraph 4, but some additional spending is likely to be required to meet grant conditions. For the first time, some of the funding will be available to support Children’s social care services as well as Adults’.

15. **General Reserves and the Managed Reserves Strategy**

- 15.1 In the current climate, it is essential that the Council maintains reserves to deal with the unexpected. This might include continued spending pressures in demand led services, or further unexpected Government grant cuts.
- 15.2 The Council has agreed to maintain a minimum balance of £15m of reserves. The Council also has a number of earmarked reserves, which are further discussed in section 16 below.
- 15.3 In the 2013/14 budget strategy, the Council approved the adoption of a managed reserves strategy. This involved contributing money to reserves in 2013/14 to 2015/16, and drawing down reserves in later years. This policy has bought time to more fully consider how to make the substantial cuts which are necessary. Since 2016/17, these reserves have been drawn down to balance the budget, although some remain to support 2019/20 and 2020/21.
- 15.4 The managed reserves strategy will be extended as far as we can: the rolling programme of spending reviews enables any in-year savings to extend the strategy. Additional money has been made available since the 2018/19 budget was set, and future reviews should enable further contributions to be made. Given the uncertainty around future funding, it is essential that these reviews are implemented promptly to ensure that managed reserves are available to mitigate the medium-term funding risks.
- 15.5 The table below shows the forecast reserves available to support the managed reserves strategy:-

2018/19	2019/20
£m	£m

Brought forward	21.8	19.4
Additional savings in year	3.1	
Earmarked reserves review	1.4	
Other provisions review	3.3	
Planned use	(10.2)	(6.2)
Carried forward	19.4	13.2

15.6 In the budget monitoring report for period 6, the intention of reducing capital financing charges in 2018/19 was noted. This will be considered further at outturn. If approved, there will be a further one-off saving (not reflected in the figures above).

16. Earmarked Reserves

16.1 In addition to the general reserves, the Council also holds earmarked reserves which are set aside for specific purposes. A schedule is provided at Appendix Six.

16.2 Earmarked reserves are kept under review, and amounts which are no longer needed for their original purpose will be used to extend the managed reserves strategy. The most recent review took place after the close of the 2017/18 financial year, and identified £1.4m of reserves that could be used for this purpose.

16.3 The 2019/20 budget also proposes using the Demographic Pressures reserve of £3.5m to support the budget. This reserve was established from savings in Adult Social Care in previous years, to help cushion the ongoing increases in care costs due to an ageing and higher-needs population.

16.4 In addition, provisions and other amounts set aside have been reviewed. A provision of £3.3m for pay due to carers on sleep-in duties is not now required, following more recent legal developments, and this amount will be transferred to managed reserves.

17. Risk Assessment and Adequacy of Estimates

17.1 Best practice requires me to identify any risks associated with the budget, and section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 requires me to report on the adequacy of reserves and the robustness of estimates.

17.2 In the current climate, it is inevitable that the budget carries significant risk.

17.3 In my view, although very difficult, the budget for 2019/20 is achievable subject to the risks and issues described below.

17.4 There are risks in the 2019/20 budget arising from:-

- (a) Social care spending pressures - specifically the risks of further growth in the cost of care packages above budget assumptions, risks to our BCF

income due to government expectations (particularly relating to delayed transfers of care) and inability to contain the costs of looked after children;

- (b) Ensuring spending reviews which have already been approved, but not yet implemented, deliver the required savings;
 - (c) Achievability of estimated rates income (although technically any shortfall will appear as a collection fund deficit in the 2020/21 budget), and particularly the extent of successful appeals against the 2017 revaluations.
- 17.5 From 2020/21 and beyond, the budget projections are particularly uncertain. Risks to a balanced budget in these years include:-
- (a) Non-achievement, or delayed achievement, of the remaining spending review savings; and/or further budget pressures within service departments meaning that any savings achieved cannot be used to reduce the overall budget gap;
 - (b) The considerable task facing Children's Services to balance its budget in the medium term;
 - (c) Loss of future resources. The funding landscape after 2019/20 is largely unknown, with the move to 75% business rates retention and the planned needs review (which could result in a gain or loss to the Council). The risk of further cuts to funding in 2020/21 and 2021/22 is significant;
 - (d) Longer-term reforms to social care funding and expectations on local authorities, and the need to manage ongoing demographic pressures. Crucially, we need to know what additional funding the Government will make available after 2019/20;
 - (e) Continuing increases in pay costs. Upward pressures may lead to pay increases above the amount provided in the budget. Each 1% on pay costs around £1.7 million in direct costs, and will also impact on contract costs, particularly in Adult Social Care.
- 17.6 A further risk is economic downturn, nationally or locally. This could result in new cuts to grant; falling business rate income; and increased cost of council tax reductions for taxpayers on low incomes. It could also lead to a growing need for council services and an increase in bad debts. The effect of Brexit remains to be seen.

17.7 The budget seeks to manage these risks as follows:-

- (a) A minimum balance of £15m reserves will be maintained;
- (b) A one-off corporate contingency of £1m is included in the budget for 2019/20;

- (c) A planning contingency is included in the budget from 2020/21 onwards (£3m per annum accumulating);
 - (d) Spending Review savings are being implemented as soon as possible, and the resulting savings “banked” to support future budgets.
- 17.8 Subject to the above comments, I believe the Council’s general and earmarked reserves to be adequate. I also believe estimates made in preparing the budget are robust. (Whilst no inflation is provided for the generality of running costs in 2019/20, some exceptions are made, and it is believed that services will be able to manage without an allocation).

18. **Consultation on the Draft Budget**

18.1 Comments on the draft budget will be sought from:-

- (a) The Council’s scrutiny function;
- (b) Key partners and other representatives of communities of interest;
- (c) Business community representatives (a statutory consultee);
- (d) The Council’s trade unions.

18.2 Comments will be incorporated into the final version of this report.

19. **Capital Strategy**

19.1 There is a new requirement on local authorities to prepare a capital strategy each year, which sets out our approach to capital expenditure and financing at a high level.

19.2 The proposed capital strategy is set out at Appendix Three. This also includes the policy on repaying debt and the prudential indicators which assess the affordability of new borrowing.

19.3 The capital strategy also fully implements the minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy approved in November 2015. In previous years, this has not been fully implemented as we have voluntarily set aside additional funds for debt repayment.

19.4 The new policy will make substantial savings against the revenue budget (in excess of £6 million per year in 2019/20 and 2020/21), although these are paper rather than real savings – they result from a slower repayment of historic debt. Members are also asked to note that the savings will tail off gradually in subsequent years.

20. **Financial Implications**

20.1 This report is exclusively concerned with financial issues.

20.2 Section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 makes it a criminal offence for any member with arrears of council tax which have been outstanding for two months or more to attend any meeting at which a decision affecting the budget is to be made unless the member concerned declares the arrears at the outset of the

meeting and that as a result s/he will not be voting. The member can, however, still speak. The rules are more circumscribed for the City Mayor and Executive. Any executive member who has arrears outstanding for 2 months or more cannot take part at all.

21. Legal Implications (Kamal Adatia)

- 21.1 The budget preparations have been in accordance with the Council's Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules – Council's Constitution – Part 4C. The decision with regard to the setting of the Council's budget is a function under the constitution which is the responsibility of the full Council.
- 21.2 At the budget-setting stage, Council is estimating, not determining, what will happen as a means to the end of setting the budget and therefore the council tax. Setting a budget is not the same as deciding what expenditure will be incurred. The Local Government Finance Act, 1992, requires an authority, through the full Council, to calculate the aggregate of various estimated amounts, in order to find the shortfall to which its council tax base has to be applied. The Council can allocate greater or fewer funds than are requested by the Mayor in his proposed budget.
- 21.3 As well as detailing the recommended council tax increase for 2019/20, the report also complies with the following statutory requirements:-
- (a) Robustness of the estimates made for the purposes of the calculations;
 - (b) Adequacy of reserves;
 - (c) The requirement to set a balanced budget.
- 21.4 Section 65 of the Local Government Finance Act, 1992, places upon local authorities a duty to consult representatives of non-domestic ratepayers before setting a budget. There are no specific statutory requirements to consult residents, although in the preparation of this budget the Council is undertaking tailored consultation exercises with wider stakeholders.
- 21.5 The discharge of the 'function' of setting a budget triggers the duty in s.149 of the Equality Act, 2010, for the Council to have "due regard" to its public sector equality duties. These are set out in paragraph 10. There are considered to be no specific proposals within this year's budget that could result in new changes of provision that could affect different groups of people sharing protected characteristics. As a consequence, there are no service-specific 'impact assessments' that accompany the budget. There is no requirement in law to undertake equality impact assessments as the only means to discharge the s.149 duty to have "due regard". The discharge of the duty is not achieved by pointing to one document looking at a snapshot in time, and the report evidences that the Council treats the duty as a live and enduring one. Indeed case law is clear that undertaking an EIA on an 'envelope-setting' budget is of limited value, and that it is at the point in time when policies are developed which reconfigure services to live within the budgetary constraint when impact is best assessed. However, an analysis of equality impacts has been prepared in respect of the proposed increase in council tax, and this is set out in Appendix Four.

21.6 Judicial review is the mechanism by which the lawfulness of Council budget-setting exercises are most likely to be challenged. There is no sensible way to provide an assurance that a process of budget setting has been undertaken in a manner which is immune from challenge. Nevertheless the approach taken with regard to due process and equality impacts is regarded by the City Barrister to be robust in law.

22. **Other Implications**

Other Implications	Yes/No	Paragraph References within the report
Equal Opportunities	Y	Paragraph 10
Policy	Y	The budget sets financial envelopes within which Council policy is delivered
Sustainable and Environmental	N	The budget is a set of financial envelopes within which service policy decisions are taken. The proposed 2019/20 budget reflects existing service policy.
Crime & Disorder	N	
Human Rights Act	N	
Elderly People/People on Low Income	N	

Background information relevant to this report is already in the public domain.

23. **Report Authors**

Catherine Taylor
Principal Accountant

catherine.taylor@leicester.gov.uk

Mark Noble
Head of Financial Strategy

mark.noble@leicester.gov.uk

10th December 2018

Budget Ceilings

	Revised 2018/19 budget £000s	Spending Reviews £000s	Inflation £000s	Other changes £000s	BUDGET CEILING 2019/20 £000s
1. City Development & Neighbourhoods					
1.1 Neighbourhood & Environmental Services					
Divisional Management	370.1	(4.9)	6.4		371.6
Regulatory Services	3,224.5	(4.2)	82.2		3,302.5
Waste Management	16,776.5	(0.1)	547.5		17,323.9
Parks & Open Spaces	3,785.9	(369.0)	267.7		3,684.6
Neighbourhood Services	6,002.2	(88.0)	105.1		6,019.3
Standards & Development	1,561.6	(28.0)	55.3		1,588.9
Divisional sub-total	31,720.8	(494.2)	1,064.2	0.0	32,290.8
1.2 Tourism, Culture & Inward Investment					
Arts & Museums	4,538.7	(5.6)	62.2		4,595.3
De Montfort Hall	866.7	(96.3)	54.2		824.6
City Centre	99.4		3.4		102.8
Place Marketing Organisation	394.2		4.1		398.3
Economic Development	258.3	(46.2)	29.8		241.9
Markets	(241.1)	(3.7)	15.5		(229.3)
Divisional Management	73.7	(317.7)	3.9		(240.1)
Divisional sub-total	5,989.9	(469.5)	173.1	0.0	5,693.5
1.3 Planning, Development & Transportation					
Transport Strategy	10,049.5	(102.5)	70.1		10,017.1
Highways	4,660.5	(1.6)	106.5		4,765.4
Planning	924.9		52.5		977.4
Divisional Management	210.3	(6.7)	4.3		207.9
Divisional sub-total	15,845.2	(110.8)	233.4	0.0	15,967.8
1.4 Estates & Building Services	4,473.8	(1,174.4)	205.9	0.0	3,505.3
1.5 Housing Services					
Housing Services	3,106.3	(112.1)	108.3		3,102.5
Fleet Management	31.0	(200.0)	17.8		(151.2)
Divisional sub-total	3,137.3	(312.1)	126.1	0.0	2,951.3
1.6 Departmental Overheads					
Adult Skills	(870.4)				(870.4)
School Organisation & Admissions	790.2		31.0		821.2
Overheads	629.8	217.9	3.5		851.2
Divisional sub-total	549.6	217.9	34.5	0.0	802.0
DEPARTMENTAL TOTAL	61,716.6	(2,343.1)	1,837.2	0.0	61,210.7

Appendix One

	Revised 2018/19 budget £000s	Spending Reviews £000s	Inflation £000s	Other changes £000s	BUDGET CEILING 2019/20 £000s
2.Adults					
2.1 Adult Social Care & Safeguarding					
Other Management & support	1,523.2	(1.0)	47.5		1,569.7
Safeguarding	85.2	(0.1)	4.1		89.2
Preventative Services	6,005.4	(9.2)	145.7		6,141.9
Independent Sector Care Package Costs	89,400.5		1,878.8	2,848.0	94,127.3
Care Management (Localities)	7,220.8	(4.6)	150.9		7,367.1
Divisional sub-total	104,235.1	(14.9)	2,227.0	2,848.0	109,295.2
2.2 Adult Social Care & Commissioning					
Enablement & Day Care	3,193.4	(162.4)	102.1		3,133.1
Care Management (LD & AMH)	4,951.9	(6.6)	101.2		5,046.5
Preventative Services	2,944.2	(384.7)	3.0		2,562.5
Contracts, Commissioning & Other Support	3,150.3	(0.1)	80.9		3,231.1
Substance Misuse	5,559.7				5,559.7
Departmental	(20,020.2)	(0.1)	11.1	1,137.5	(18,871.7)
Divisional sub-total	(220.7)	(553.9)	298.3	1,137.5	661.2
2.3 Health and Wellbeing					
Adults' Services	4,805.6	(555.0)			4,250.6
Children's 0-19 Services	9,267.5	(250.0)			9,017.5
Lifestyle Services	1,855.0	(605.0)	9.2		1,259.2
Staffing, Infrastructure & Other	1,298.9		27.8		1,326.7
Sports Services	2,811.4	(250.1)	200.3		2,761.6
Divisional sub-total	20,038.4	(1,660.1)	237.3	0.0	18,615.6
DEPARTMENTAL TOTAL	124,052.8	(2,228.9)	2,762.6	3,985.5	128,572.0

Appendix One

	Revised 2018/19 budget £000s	Spending Reviews £000s	Inflation £000s	Other changes £000s	BUDGET CEILING 2019/20 £000s
3. Education & Children's Services					
3.1 Strategic Commissioning & Business Support					
Divisional Budgets	676.9		17.1		694.0
Operational Transport	(111.6)				(111.6)
Divisional sub-total	565.3	0.0	17.1	0.0	582.4
3.2 Learning Quality & Performance					
Raising Achievement	1,472.0	(4.1)	29.9		1,497.8
Learning & Inclusion	1,835.2		49.6		1,884.8
Special Education Needs and Disabilities	7,341.4		72.5		7,413.9
Divisional sub-total	10,648.6	(4.1)	152.0	0.0	10,796.5
3.3 Children, Young People and Families					
Children In Need	9,076.5	(19.7)	140.0		9,196.8
Looked After Children	35,393.5		433.4	6,000.0	41,826.9
Safeguarding & QA	2,475.9		56.0		2,531.9
Early Help Targeted Services	5,493.7		126.7		5,620.4
Early Help Specialist Services	2,520.8		90.5		2,611.3
Divisional sub-total	54,960.4	(19.7)	846.6	6,000.0	61,787.3
3.4 Departmental Resources					
Departmental Resources	(2,107.3)		11.1		(2,096.2)
Education Services Grant	(4,468.1)				(4,468.1)
Divisional sub-total	(6,575.4)	0.0	11.1	0.0	(6,564.3)
DEPARTMENTAL TOTAL	59,598.9	(23.8)	1,026.8	6,000.0	66,601.9
4. Corporate Resources Department					
4.1 Delivery, Communications & Political Gov	5,424.6	(1.1)	124.2	0.0	5,547.7
4.2 Financial Services					
Financial Support	4,717.0	(3.6)	145.1		4,858.5
Revenues & Benefits	5,870.3		206.5		6,076.8
Divisional sub-total	10,587.3	(3.6)	351.6	0.0	10,935.3
4.3 Human Resources	4,252.9	(1.1)	99.9	0.0	4,351.7
4.4 Information Services	9,395.7	(0.4)	109.8	0.0	9,505.1
4.5 Legal Services	2,628.5	(0.3)	98.8	0.0	2,727.0
DEPARTMENTAL TOTAL	32,289.0	(6.5)	784.3	0.0	33,066.8
TOTAL -Service Budget Ceilings	277,657.3	(4,602.3)	6,410.9	9,985.5	289,451.4
<i>less public health grant</i>	<i>(26,804.0)</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>700.0</i>	<i>(26,104.0)</i>
NET TOTAL	250,853.3	(4,602.3)	6,410.9	10,685.5	263,347.4

Scheme of Virement

1. This appendix explains the scheme of virement which will apply to the budget, if it is approved by the Council.

Budget Ceilings

2. Strategic directors are authorised to vire sums within budget ceilings without limit, providing such virement does not give rise to a change of Council policy.
3. Strategic directors are authorised to vire money between any two budget ceilings within their departmental budgets, provided such virement does not give rise to a change of Council policy. The maximum amount by which any budget ceiling can be increased or reduced during the course of a year is £500,000. This money can be vired on a one-off or permanent basis.
4. Strategic directors are responsible, in consultation with the appropriate Assistant Mayor if necessary, for determining whether a proposed virement would give rise to a change of Council policy.
5. Movement of money between budget ceilings is not virement to the extent that it reflects changes in management responsibility for the delivery of services.
6. The City Mayor is authorised to increase or reduce any budget ceiling. The maximum amount by which any budget ceiling can be increased during the course of a year is £5m. Increases or reductions can be carried out on a one-off or permanent basis.
7. The Director of Finance may vire money between budget ceilings where such movements represent changes in accounting policy, or other changes which do not affect the amounts available for service provision.
8. Nothing above requires the City Mayor or any director to spend up to the budget ceiling for any service.

Corporate Budgets

9. The following authorities are granted in respect of corporate budgets:
 - (a) the Director of Finance may incur costs for which there is provision in miscellaneous corporate budgets, except that any policy decision requires the approval of the City Mayor;
 - (b) the City Mayor may determine the use of the corporate contingency;
 - (c) the City Mayor may determine the use of the provision for Education Funding reform.

Earmarked Reserves

10. Earmarked reserves may be created or dissolved by the City Mayor. In creating a reserve, the purpose of the reserve must be clear.
11. Strategic directors may add sums to an earmarked reserve, from:
 - (a) a budget ceiling, if the purposes of the reserve are within the scope of the service budget;
 - (b) a carry forward reserve, subject to the usual requirement for a business case.
12. Strategic directors may spend earmarked reserves on the purpose for which they have been created.
13. When an earmarked reserve is dissolved, the City Mayor shall determine the use of any remaining balance.

DRAFT

Proposed Capital Strategy

1. Introduction

- 1.1 There is a new requirement on local authorities to prepare a capital strategy each year, which sets out our approach to capital expenditure and financing at a high level. The requirement to prepare a strategy arises from Government concerns about certain authorities borrowing substantial sums to invest in commercial property, outside the vicinity of the Council concerned (something the City Council has never done).
- 1.2 There is also a new requirement on local authorities to prepare an investment strategy, which specifies our approach to making investments other than day to day treasury management investments (the latter is included in our treasury management strategy, as in previous years). The new investment strategy is presented as a separate report on your agenda.
- 1.3 This appendix sets out the proposed capital strategy for the Council's approval. It incorporates our policy on repaying debt, which used to be approved separately.

2. Capital Expenditure

- 2.1 The Council's capital expenditure plans are approved by the full Council, on the basis of two reports:-
- (a) The corporate capital programme – this covers periods of one or more years, and is always approved in advance of the period to which it relates. It is often, but need not be, revisited annually (it need not be revisited if plans for the subsequent year have already been approved);
 - (b) The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) capital programme – as this is funded primarily from revenue, it is considered as part of the HRA budget strategy which is submitted each year.
- 2.2 The capital programme is split into:-
- (a) Immediate starts – being schemes which are approved by the Council and can start as soon as practical after the council has approved the programme. Such schemes are specifically described in the relevant report;
 - (b) Policy provisions, which are subsequently committed by the City Mayor (and may be less fully described in the report). The principle here is that further consideration is required before the scheme can start.
- 2.3 The corporate capital programme report sets out authorities delegated to the City Mayor. Decisions by the City Mayor are subject to normal requirements in the constitution (e.g. as to prior notice and call-in).

2.4 Monitoring of capital expenditure is carried out by the Executive and the Overview Select Committee. Reports are presented on 3 occasions during the years, and at outturn. For this purpose, immediate starts have been split into three categories:-

- (a) **Projects** – these are discrete, individual schemes such as a road scheme or a new building. These schemes are monitored with reference to physical delivery (rather than an annual profile of spending). We do, of course, still want to make sure that the overall budget is not going to be exceeded;
- (b) **Work Programmes** – these are minor works or similar schemes where there is an allocation of money to be spent in a particular year. The focus of monitoring is on whether the money is spent in the years for which it is approved;
- (c) **Provisions** – these are sums of monies set aside in case they are needed, but where low spend is a favourable outcome rather than indicative of a problem.

2.5 When, during the year, proposals to spend policy provisions are approved, a decision on classification is taken at that time (i.e. a sum will be added to projects, work programmes or provisions as the case may be).

2.6 The authority does not capitalise expenditure, except where it can do so in compliance with proper practices: it does not apply for directions to capitalise revenue expenditure.

2.7 Past and forecast capital expenditure is:

Area of expenditure	2018/19 Estimate £000s	2019/20 Estimate £000s
Children's Services	41,938	60,550
Young People	20	20
Resources ICT	1,866	807
Transport	34,250	27,588
Cultural & Neighbourhood Services	11,893	8,984
Environmental Services	379	0
Economic Regeneration	31,472	21,952
Adult Care	1,967	9,924
Public Health	1,808	1,811
Property	4,853	2,995
Vehicles	198	0
Housing Strategy & Options	1,970	17,045
Corporate Loans	0	0
Total General Fund	132,614	151,676
Housing Revenue Account	16,373	28,121
Total	148,987	179,797

2.8 The Council's Estates and Building Services Division provides professional management of non-housing property assets. This includes maintaining the properties, collecting any income, rent reviews, ensuring that lease conditions are complied with and that valuations are regularly updated at least every 5 years. A

capital programme provision is made each year for significant improvements or renovation: spending need is initially prioritised by the division and formally approved by the City Mayor.

- 2.9 The Housing Division provides management of tenanted dwellings. As the HRA capital programme is almost entirely funded from tenants' rents, both major and minor repairs are (directly or indirectly) met from tenants' rents. The criteria used to plan major works are in the table below:-

Component for Replacement	Leicester's Replacement Condition Criteria	Decent Homes Standard: Maximum Age
Bathroom	All properties to have a bathroom for life by 2030	40 years / 30 years
Central Heating Boiler	Based on assessed condition	15 years (future life span of new boilers is expected to be on average 12 years)
Chimney	Based on assessed condition	50 years
Windows & Doors	Based on assessed condition	40 years
Electrics	Every 30 years	30 years
Kitchen	All properties to have an upgraded kitchen by 2030	30 years / 20 years
Roof	Based on assessed	50 years (20 years for flat roofs)
Wall finish (external)	Based on assessed condition	80 years
Wall structure	Based on assessed condition	60 years

3. **Financing Capital Expenditure**

- 3.1 Most capital expenditure of the Council is financed as soon as it is spent (by using grants, capital receipts, revenue budgets or the capital fund). The Council will only incur spending which cannot be financed in this way in strictly limited circumstances. Such spending is termed "prudential borrowing" as we are able to borrow money to pay for it. (The treasury management strategy explains why in practice we don't need to borrow on the external market: we must still, however, account for it as borrowing and make "repayments" from revenue each year). Circumstances in which the Council will use "prudential borrowing" are:-

- (a) Where spending facilitates a future disposal, and it is estimated that the proceeds will be sufficient to fully cover the initial costs;
- (b) Where spending can be justified with reference to an investment appraisal (this is further described in the separate investment strategy). This also includes social housing, where repayment costs can be met from rents;
- (c) Other "spend to save" schemes where the initial cost is paid back from revenue savings;
- (d) Where, historically, the Council has used leasing for vehicles or equipment, and revenue budgets already exist to meet the cost;

(e) “Once in a generation” opportunities to secure significant strategic investment that will benefit the city for decades to come.

3.2 The Council measures its capital financing requirement, which shows how much we would need to borrow if we borrowed for all un-financed capital spending (and no other purpose). This is shown in the table below:-

	2018/19 Estimate £m	2019/20 Estimate £m	2020/21 Estimate £m	2021/22 Estimate £m
HRA	210	210	209	209
General Fund	260	255	248	241

(The table above excludes PFI schemes).

3.3 Projections of actual external debt are included in the treasury management strategy, which is elsewhere on your agenda.

4. **Debt Repayment**

4.1 As stated above, the Council usually pays for capital spending as it is incurred. However, this has not always been the case. In the past, the Government encouraged borrowing and money was made available in Revenue Support Grant each year to pay off the debt (much like someone paying someone else’s mortgage payments).

4.2 The Council makes charges to the general fund budget each year to repay debt incurred for previous years’ capital spending. (In accordance with Government rules, no charge needs to be made to the Housing Revenue Account: we do, however, make charges for newly built property).

4.3 The general underlying principle is that the Council seeks to repay debt over the period for which taxpayers enjoy the benefit of the spending it financed.

4.4 Where borrowing pays for an asset, debt is repaid over the life of the asset.

4.5 Where borrowing pays for a grant or investment, debt is repaid over the life of the Council’s interest in the asset which has been financed (this may be the asset life, or may be lower if the recipient’s interest is subject to time limits). Where borrowing funds a loan to a third party, repayment will never exceed the period of the loan.

4.6 Charges to revenue will be based on an equal instalment of principal, or set on an annuity basis, as the Director of Finance deems appropriate.

4.7 Debt repayment will normally commence in the year following the year in which the expenditure was incurred. However, in the case of expenditure relating to the construction an asset, the charge will commence in the year after the asset becomes operational or the year after total expenditure on the scheme has been completed.

4.8 The following are the maximum asset lives which can be used:-

- (a) Land – 50 years;
- (b) Buildings – 50 years;
- (c) Infrastructure – 40 years;
- (d) Plant and equipment – 20 years;
- (e) Vehicles – 10 years.

4.9 Authority is given to the Director of Finance to voluntarily set aside sums for debt repayment, over and above the amounts determined in accordance with the above rules, where she believes the standard charge to be insufficient, or in order to reduce the future debt burden to the authority.

4.10 Voluntary set aside has been made in past years, in line with approved budget strategies. Prior to 2015/16, the Council had a policy requiring higher sums to be set aside than the current policy requires. In November, 2015, the policy was changed by the Council to one which is essentially the one stated above. Subsequent budgets, however, deliberately topped up the amount of repayment to previous levels. In this way, the Council postponed potential budget savings until Government grant cuts made implementation essential (after all, the “budget savings” only arise from slower payment of debt). As a consequence, the Council has set aside (cumulatively) £18m more than the amount determined by the policy approved in 2015.

4.11 The law permits the Council to “claim back” sums set aside voluntarily in previous years by reducing subsequent years’ debt repayment. The Council will only do this in the following circumstances:-

- (a) To support the Council’s treasury management strategy. For instance, using these sums gives the Council access to a wider pool of collective property investments than we could otherwise use because of accounting restrictions (and hence access to better investment opportunities);
- (b) For the acquisition of other investments permitted by the investments strategy, where it is appropriate to capitalise spending so that revenue savings can be delivered immediately.

4.12 Once investments acquired through sums “claimed back” are redeemed, the receipt will be set aside again for debt repayment.

4.13 In circumstances where the investment strategy permits use of borrowing to support projects which achieve a return, the Director of Finance may adopt a different approach to debt repayment to reflect the financing costs of such schemes. The rules governing this are included in the investment strategy.

4.14 The ratio of financing costs to net revenue budget is estimated to be:-

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
	%	%	%
General Fund	2.1	2.3	2.3
HRA	10.1	10.0	9.9

5. **Commercial Activity**

5.1 The Council has for many decades held commercial property. It may decide to make further commercial investments in property, or give loans to others to support commercial investment. Our approach is described in the investment strategy, which sets the following limitations:-

- (a) The Council will not make such investments purely to generate income. Each investment will also benefit the Council's service objectives (most probably, in respect of economic regeneration and jobs). It will, however, invest to improve the performance of its current investment property portfolio;
- (b) The Council will not make investments outside of (or on the periphery of) the LLEP area except as described below. We would not, for instance, borrow money to buy a shopping centre 100 miles from Leicester;
- (c) There is one exception to (b) above, which is where the investment meets a service need other than economic regeneration. An example might be a joint investment in solar panels, in collaboration with other local authorities; or investment in a consortium serving local government as a whole. In these cases, the location of the asset is not necessarily relevant.

5.2 Such investments will only take place (if they are of significant scale) after undertaking a formal appraisal, using external advisors if needs be. Nonetheless, as such investments also achieve social objectives, the Council is prepared to accept a lower return than a commercial funder would, and greater risk than it would in respect of its treasury management investments. Such risk will always be clearly described in decision reports (and decisions to make such investments will follow the normal rules in the Council's constitution).

5.3 Although the Council accepts that an element of risk is inevitable from commercial activity, it will not invest in schemes whereby (individually or collectively) it would not be able to afford the borrowing costs if they went wrong. As well as undertaking a formal appraisal of schemes of a significant scale, the Council will take into account what "headroom" it may have between the projected income and projected borrowing costs.

6. **Knowledge and Skills**

6.1 The Council employs a number of qualified surveyors and accountants as well as a specialist team for economic development who can collectively consider investment proposals. It also retains external treasury management consultants (currently Arlingclose). For proposed investments of a significant scale, the Council may employ external specialist consultants to assist its decision making.

Equality Impact Assessment

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this appendix is to present the equalities impact of the proposed 2.99% council tax increase. This is the maximum increase that the Government will allow us without a referendum

2. Who is affected by the proposal?

- 2.1 Since April 2013, as a consequence of the Government's welfare reforms, all working age households in Leicester have been required to contribute towards their council tax bill. Our current council tax support scheme (CTSS) requires working age households to pay at least 20% of their council tax bill and sets out to ensure that the most vulnerable householders are given some relief in response to financial hardship they may experience.
- 2.2 NOMIS¹ figures for the city's working age population (June 2018) indicated that there are 162,800 economically active residents in the city, of whom 5.4% are unemployed. As of November 2016, there were 30,000 working age benefit claimants (12.9% of the city's working age population of 233,000). It should be noted that this does not include tax credit claimants (unless they are also in receipt of another benefit). The working age population is inclusive of all protected characteristics.

3. How are they affected?

- 3.1 The table below sets out the financial impact of the proposed council tax increase on different properties, before any discounts or reliefs are applied. It shows the weekly increase in each band, and the minimum weekly increase for those in receipt of a reduction under the CTSS.
- 3.2 For band B properties (almost 80% of the city's properties are in bands A or B), the proposed annual increase in council tax is £35.15; the minimum annual increase for households eligible under the CTSS would be £7.03.

Band	No. of Households	Weekly Increase	Maximum Relief (80%)	Minimum Weekly Increase
A-	280	£0.48	£0.39	£0.10
A	76,074	£0.58	£0.46	£0.12
B	25,021	£0.67	£0.54	£0.13
C	14,491	£0.77	£0.54	£0.23
D	6,051	£0.87	£0.54	£0.33
E	3,222	£1.06	£0.54	£0.52
F	1,468	£1.25	£0.54	£0.71
G	578	£1.44	£0.54	£0.91
H	35	£1.73	£0.54	£1.19
Total	127,220			

NB: "A-" properties refer to band A properties receiving an extra reduction for Disabled Relief

¹ NOMIS is an Office for National Statistics web based service that provides free UK labour market statistics from official sources.

4. **Risks over the coming year**

4.1 As predicted in the previous year's report (2018/19) inflation has fallen. It peaked at 3.1% in late 2017 and has now fallen back to 2.2% which has had a positive impact on disposable income. However, although inflation is not expected to rise significantly in the short term, analysts have stressed that the uncertainties caused by Brexit could pose a risk. In addition, the 2018 update of the Joseph Rowntree Foundation's Minimum Income Standard (MIS) highlights that over the last decade there have been significant increases in domestic fuel costs and increase in transport costs impacting those reliant on public transport, particularly those of working age who commute. These essential costs are likely to impact more so on low income households, particularly if their access to technology is limited as they may be less able to take advantage of price comparisons to shop around for competitive prices.

4.2 Incomes of households reliant on social security benefits continue to be squeezed with the Government's continued implementation of the welfare reform programme. Of particular relevance is the roll out of Universal Credit full service which was implemented in Leicester in summer 2018. The chart below² gives an indication of anticipated decreases in household incomes by 2020/21, as a consequence of post 2015 welfare reforms:-

Couple – one dependent child	£900 p.a.
Couple – two or more dependent children	£1,450 p.a.
Lone parent – one dependent child	£1,400 p.a.
Lone parent – two or more dependent children	£1,750 p.a.
Single person working age household	£250 p.a.

4.3 A more recent analysis by the Equality and Human Rights Commission published in March 2018 found that, across Britain, approximately the same number of households gain as lose from the reforms but the proportion of losers is much higher among some groups. This includes households containing one or more disabled member, those from certain ethnic groups in particular Bangladeshi households, and households with children (especially those with more than two children). In addition, larger losses are more common than larger gains for these groups and for low income households in general.

4.4 A summary of the key findings of the analysis overall were that:

- Across Great Britain as a whole, approximately 47% of households lose from the reforms.
- Female lone parents are the group with highest proportion of losers from the reforms (over 87%). More than three fifths of lone-parent households lose at least 10% of their net incomes from the reforms, and almost two fifths lose more than 20% of their net incomes.
- Four-fifths of households with three or more children are losers from the reforms. Over two fifths of these households lose at least 10% of net income from the reforms, while over one fifth lose more than 20%.

² Source: Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research/Sheffield Hallam University report: "The uneven impact of welfare reform – the financial losses to places and people" (March 2016).

- Almost 75% of Bangladeshi households lose from the reforms.
- Over 71% of households with a disability 'score' of six or more (disability score measure is the sum of the number of functional disabilities) lose from the reforms. Almost one-fifth of these households lose at least 20% of their net income from the reforms.

4.5 Given the diversity of Leicester's population and that it is the 21st most deprived local authority area in the country, the losses arising from the reforms are likely to affect a significant proportion of Leicester's population.

4.6 There are some offsetting current trends:

- There has been a decrease in the percentage of the working age population unemployed in Leicester in recent years although there has been a slight increase this year (NOMIS): June 2018 - 5.4% (June 2017 - 5.2%, June 2016 - 6.6%, June 2015 - 7.7%; June 2014 - 11.8%; and June 2013 - 13.9%).
- Consumer price inflation peaked at 3.1 per cent in the final quarter of 2017, before gradually falling to 2.4 per cent. The ASDA Income Tracker September 2018 shows that family spending power is up by £7.45 per week year on year in September 2018, an annual increase of 3.8%. Income growth has been boosted across most regions with UK families seeing the fastest pay growth since 2008.

5. **Overall impact**

5.1 Any increased costs will be a problem for some households with limited incomes, as they could be squeezed by welfare reforms alongside inflationary increases of many basic requirements such as household fuel and transport.

5.2 The weekly increase in council tax, however, is small for many of these households, as can be seen from the table above. It must also be taken into account there are also potential equalities implications in the event that a decision were made to not increase Council Tax or to agree a lower council tax increase. In the current financial context, this would require even greater cuts to services. While it is not possible to say where these cuts would fall exactly, there are potential negative impacts for those with the protected characteristic of age and disability, as older people and disabled people are the primary service users of Adult Social Care.

6. **Mitigating actions**

6.1 For residents likely to experience short term financial crises as a result of the cumulative impacts of the above risks, the Council has a range of mitigating actions. These include: funding through Discretionary Housing Payments; the council's work with voluntary and community sector organisations to provide food to local people where it is required – through the council's or partners' food banks; and through schemes which support people getting into work (and include cost reducing initiatives that address high transport costs such as providing recycled bicycles).

6.2 At the time of the previous report, social welfare advice services were being remodelled and re-procured. The intention to award the new contracts for social welfare

advice services was communicated to suppliers on 30th November 2018 and we are currently in the standstill period for this procurement.

6.3 The advice services will continue to be used as a mitigating action, providing advice in relation to welfare benefits, debt, housing, employment, community care, family issues and immigration.

7. **What protected characteristics are affected?**

7.1 The table below describes how each protected characteristic is likely to be affected by the proposed council tax increase. The chart sets out known trends, anticipated impacts and risks; along with mitigating actions available to reduce negative impacts.

7.2 Some protected characteristics are not (as far as we can tell) disproportionately affected (as will be seen from the table) because there is no evidence to suggest they are affected differently from the population at large. They may, of course, be disadvantaged if they also have other protected characteristics that are likely to be affected, as indicated in the following analysis of impact based on protected characteristic.

DRAFT

Analysis of impact based on protected characteristic

Protected characteristic	Impact of proposal:	Risk of negative impact:	Mitigating actions:
<p>Age</p>	<p>Older people are least affected by a potential increase in council tax. Older people (pension age & older) have been relatively protected from the impacts of the recession & welfare cuts, they receive protection from inflation in the uprating of state pensions. Low-income pensioners also have more generous (up to 100%) council tax relief. However, in the current financial climate, a lower council tax increase would require even greater cuts to services. While it is not possible to say where these cuts would fall exactly, there are potential negative impacts for this group as older people are the primary service users of Adult Social Care.</p> <p>Working age people bear the impacts of welfare reform reductions – particularly those with children. Whilst an increasing proportion of working age residents are in work, national research indicates that those on low wages are failing to get the anticipated uplift of the National Living Wage.</p> <p>A recent report by the Institute for Fiscal Studies on Living Standards, Poverty and Inequality in the UK 2017, shows that trends in living standards for different age groups have been very different. By 2015–16, median income for those aged 60 and over was 10% higher than it was in 2007–08, but for adults aged 22–30 it was still 4% lower. These differences are primarily due to the negative labour market impacts of the recession, which were far more pronounced among younger people.</p> <p>The Joseph Rowntree Foundation’s Minimum Income standard (MIS) shows that families with children continue to have the highest risk of having incomes that fall short of the standard, with working parents facing worsening prospects. The tax increase could have an impact on such household incomes.</p>	<p>Working age households and families with children – incomes squeezed through low wages and reducing levels of benefit income.</p>	<p>Access to council discretionary funds for individual financial crises; access to council and partner support for food; and advice on managing household budgets.</p>

76

Protected characteristic	Impact of proposal:	Risk of negative impact:	Mitigating actions:
Disability	<p>Disability benefits have been reduced over time as thresholds for support have increased.</p> <p>An analysis by the Equality and Human Rights Commission published in March 2018 showed that over 71% of households with a disability 'score' of six or more (disability score measure is the sum of the number of functional disabilities) lose from the reforms with approximately one in five households with a disability score of six or more losing at least 20% of their net income.</p> <p>The tax increase could have an impact on such household incomes. However, in the current financial climate, a lower council tax increase would require even greater cuts to services. While it is not possible to say where these cuts would fall exactly, there are potential negative impacts for this group as disabled people are more likely to be service users of Adult Social Care.</p>	<p>Further erode quality of life being experienced by disabled people as their household incomes are squeezed further as a result of reduced benefits.</p>	<p>Disability benefits are disregarded in the assessment of need for CTRS purposes. Access to council discretionary funds for individual financial crises; access to council and partner support for food; and advice on better managing budgets.</p>
Gender Reassignment	<p>No disproportionate impact is attributable specifically to this characteristic.</p>		
Marriage & Civil Partnership	<p>Couples receive benefits if in need, irrespective of their legal marriage or civil partnership status. No disproportionate impact is attributable specifically to this characteristic.</p>		
Pregnancy and Maternity	<p>Maternity benefits will not be frozen and therefore kept in line with inflation. However, other social security benefits will be frozen, but without disproportionate impact arising for this specific protected characteristic.</p>		
Race	<p>Those with white backgrounds are disproportionately on low incomes (indices of multiple deprivation) and in receipt of social security benefits. Some BME people are also low income and on benefits. Analysis from the Equality and Human Rights Commission showed that nationally almost 75% of Bangladeshi households lose from welfare reforms. The tax increase could have an impact on such household incomes.</p> <p>Nationally, one-earner couples have seen particular falls in real income and are disproportionately of Asian background – which suggests an increasing impact on this group.</p>	<p>Household income being further squeezed through low wages and reducing levels of benefit income, along with anticipated inflation.</p>	<p>Access to council discretionary funds for individual financial crises, access to council and partner support for food and advice on managing household budgets. Where required, interpretation and translation will be provided in line with the Council's policy to remove barriers to accessing the support identified.</p>

Protected characteristic	Impact of proposal:	Risk of negative impact:	Mitigating actions:
Religion or Belief	No disproportionate impact is attributable specifically to this characteristic.		
Sex	<p>Disproportionate impact on women who tend to manage household budgets and are responsible for childcare costs. Women are disproportionately lone parents.</p> <p>The Joseph Rowntree Foundation's Minimum Income standard (MIS) shows that Families with children continue to have the highest risk of having incomes that fall short of the standard, with working parents facing worsening prospects:</p> <p>For lone parents, even those working full time have a 42% risk of being below MIS, up from 28% in 2008/09. 151,000 out of 356,000 people in households headed by lone parents working full time are below the minimum.</p> <p>The analysis from the Equality and Human Rights commission identifies that female lone parents are the group with highest proportion of losers from the reforms (over 87%).</p>	<p>Incomes squeezed through low wages and reducing levels of benefit income, along with anticipated inflation. Increased risk for women as they are more likely to be lone parents.</p>	<p>If in receipt of Universal Credit or tax credits, a significant proportion of childcare costs are met by these sources.</p> <p>Access to council discretionary funds for individual financial crises, access to council and partner support for food and advice on managing household budgets.</p>
Sexual Orientation	No disproportionate impact is attributable specifically to this characteristic.		

Earmarked Reserves

1. Earmarked reserves as reported to Overview Select Committee in September 2018 were as follows. These figures take account of the release of £1.4m from departmental reserves to support the managed reserves strategy:

	<u>Current Balance</u> <u>£k</u>
<u>Departmental Reserves</u>	
Adult Social Care	5,244
Children's Services	1,127
City Development & Neighbourhoods Housing (non HRA)	1,117 843
Health & Wellbeing	1,471
Delivery Communications & Political Governance	5,136
ICT	3,769
Financial Services	3,710
Other Corporate Resources Department	1,257
Subtotal – departmental	23,673
<u>Corporate Reserves</u>	
Managed Reserves Strategy	21,824
Demographic Pressures Reserve	3,455
BSF Financing	11,533
Capital Programme Reserve	41,395
Severance fund	7,265
Insurance Fund	9,099
Service Transformation	6,087
Welfare Reform	3,789
Other corporate reserves	4,015
Subtotal – Corporate	108,463
<u>Ringfenced Reserves</u>	
NHS Joint Working Projects	1,769
Public Health Transformation	1,668
School Capital Fund	2,383
Schools Buyback	1,073
Dedicated Schools Grant not delegated to schools	15,783
School & PRU balances	12,009
TOTAL RINGFENCED	34,686
<u>Total earmarked reserves</u>	166,823

2. Earmarked reserves can be broadly divided into ring-fenced reserves, which are funds held by the Council but for which we have obligations to other partners or organisations; departmental reserves, which are held for specific services; and corporate reserves, which are held for purposes applicable to the organisation as a whole.
3. Ring-fenced reserves include:-
 - **NHS joint working projects:** for joint projects with the NHS;
 - **Public Health Transformation:** for costs of relocating sexual health clinic, service transformation and channel shift;
 - Amounts originating from **Dedicated Schools Grant** which are, by, law, ring-fenced to schools or relevant non-delegated functions.
4. Departmental reserves include amounts held by service departments to fund specific projects or identified service pressures. Significant amounts include:-
 - **Adult Social Care:** to meet budget pressures and balance the budget in 2018/19 and 19/20;
 - **Children's Services:** to balance the budget in 2018/19;
 - **City Development and Neighbourhoods:** to meet known additional pressures, including one off costs associated with highways functions and the cost of defending planning decisions;
 - **Housing:** to meet spikes in bed & breakfast costs; sourcing private sector landlords; costs associated with economic migrants; and for development work associated with a subsidiary housing company;
 - **Health & Wellbeing:** to support service pressures, channel shift and transitional costs;
 - **Delivery, Communications & Political Governance:** principally for expenditure incurred to retain the Digital Transformation team until 20/21, temporary and one-off staffing costs in HR/Payroll, costs associated with the Hinckley Road fire, and for future elections.
 - **ICT:** rolling funds for network and server upgrades, mobile airtime and upgrade of the PC Stock;
 - **Financial Services:** for expenditure on replacing the Council's main finance system; funding the Service Analysis Team; transitional costs with the transfer of the audit function to the County Council; spikes in benefit processing and overpayment recovery; and to mitigate budget pressures including reducing grant income to the Revenues & Benefits service.
5. Corporate reserves include:-
 - **Managed Reserves Strategy:** a key element to delivering this budget strategy, as set out in para. 15 of this report;
 - **Demographic Pressures:** to help meet cost of demographic changes in adult social care, and reduce the burden on council tax payers – now used as part of the 19/20 budget strategy;
 - **BSF Financing:** to manage costs over the remaining life of the BSF scheme and lifecycle maintenance costs of the redeveloped schools;

- **Capital Programme Reserve:** to support approved spending on the Council's capital programme. This is committed to meet the costs of the 18/19 and 19/20 capital programme;
- **Severance Fund:** to facilitate ongoing savings by meeting the redundancy and other costs arising from budget cuts;
- **Insurance Fund:** to meet the cost of claims which are self-insured;
- **Service Transformation Fund:** to fund projects which redesign services enabling them to function effectively at reduced cost;
- **Welfare Reform:** set aside to support welfare claimants who face crisis, following the withdrawal of government funding for this purpose;
- **Other reserves:** includes monies for spend to save schemes that reduce energy consumption, the combined heat and power reserve, and the surplus property reserve to prepare assets for disposal.

Comments from Partners

[To be added once consultation is complete]

Neighbourhood Service and Community Involvement Scrutiny Commission

Work Programme 2018-19

Meeting date	Meeting items	Actions Arising	Progress
4 th July 2018	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Portfolio Overview 2. Waste management – presentation to include Biffa – showing process in place for dealing with waste disposal in the city. 3. Food safety service plan 4. Spending reviews 5. Work programme 		
6 th September 2018	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community safety plan update 2. Community Asset Transfer scoping document 3. Work programme 		
17 th October 2018	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of Hinckley Road: resilience response 2. Gambling policy – consultation feedback 3. Work programme 		
5 th December 2018	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community safety plan – knife crime priority reporting 2. “Bring banks” in student areas. 3. Work programme 		
23 rd January 2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Council budget 2. Fly-tipping 3. Social welfare advice update 4. Consideration of council resolution of June 2018 / Hate crime update 5. Work programme 		

83

10th January 2019

Appendix E

Neighbourhood Service and Community Involvement Scrutiny Commission

Work Programme 2018-19

20th March 2019	1. Digital inclusion- the wider equality strategy and action plan. 2. Update on spending reviews 3. Work programme	Review following implementation	
-----------------------------------	--	---------------------------------	--

DRAFT

Neighbourhood Service and Community Involvement Scrutiny Commission

Work Programme 2018-19

FORWARD PLAN / SUGGESTED ITEMS		
Topic	Detail	Proposed Date
City Warden Service		
New CCTV centre	Visit to centre by members	February 2019
New CCTV centre		March 2019
Residents parking	Enforcement	
Safer Leicester Partnership	Sector reports and updates	
Neighbourhood Policing and Community Safety	Government's modern crime prevention strategy	
Cold calling and doorstep loans	Proposal from July 2017 meeting	
Community Safety	Public Spaces Protection Order (New Psychoactive Substances & Street Drinking): broad review	
Regulatory Services		
Trading Standards	Legal highs	
Taxi Drivers	Child Safety/ screening process/ air quality	
Taxi Penalty System	12 month review – recommendation from NSCI August 2015	
Voluntary and Community Sector	Voluntary Action Leicestershire annual report	To be confirmed
Emergency food: City's Food Banks	Overview and forthcoming developments Update report on volunteering numbers on food banks	
Welfare reform/ Universal Credit	Briefing on impact and roll-out.	
The Furniture Bank Pilot Scheme: Evaluation & Future Options	Evaluation of pilot scheme and future options	
Discretionary policy review	12 month evaluation (see March 2018 meeting)	First meeting 2019-20 programme
KEY DECISIONS		
	None currently	
NON-KEY DECISIONS		
Temporary Relaxation of Taxi Age Policy	Announced May 2018	Autumn 2018

