

AGENDA

Meeting **Police and Crime Committee**

Date **Thursday 9 July 2015**

Time **10.00 am**

Place **Chamber, City Hall, The Queen's
Walk, London, SE1 2AA**

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Members of the Committee

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair)

Jenny Jones (Deputy Chair)

Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM (Deputy Chair)

Tony Arbour AM

Jennette Arnold OBE AM

Victoria Borwick AM MP

Andrew Dismore AM

Len Duvall AM

Roger Evans AM

A meeting of the Committee has been called by the Chair of the Committee to deal with the business listed below.

Mark Roberts, Executive Director of Secretariat
Wednesday 1 July 2015

Further Information

If you have questions, would like further information about the meeting or require special facilities please contact: Joanna Brown or Teresa Young; Telephone: 020 7983 6559; E-mail: joanna.brown@london.gov.uk/teresa.young@london.gov.uk; Minicom: 020 7983 4458

For media enquiries please contact Mary Dolan, External Relations Officer on 020 7983 4603. Email: mary.dolan@london.gov.uk. If you have any questions about individual items please contact the author whose details are at the end of the report.

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Certificate Number: FS 80233

**Agenda
Police and Crime Committee
Thursday 9 July 2015**

1 Apologies for Absence and Chair's Announcements

To receive any apologies for absence and any announcements from the Chair.

2 Declarations of Interests (Pages 1 - 4)

Report of the Executive Director of Secretariat

Contact: Joanna Brown, joanna.brown@london.gov.uk and Teresa Young, teresa.young@london.gov.uk; 020 7983 6559

The Committee is recommended to:

- (a) Note the list of offices held by Assembly Members, as set out in the table at Agenda Item 2, as disclosable pecuniary interests;**
- (b) Note the declaration by any Member(s) of any disclosable pecuniary interests in specific items listed on the agenda and the necessary action taken by the Member(s) regarding withdrawal following such declaration(s); and**
- (c) Note the declaration by any Member(s) of any other interests deemed to be relevant (including any interests arising from gifts and hospitality received which are not at the time of the meeting reflected on the Authority's register of gifts and hospitality, and noting also the advice from the GLA's Monitoring Officer set out at Agenda Item 2) and to note any necessary action taken by the Member(s) following such declaration(s).**

3 Minutes (Pages 5 - 44)

The Committee is recommended to confirm the minutes of the meeting of the Police and Crime Committee held on 11 June 2015 to be signed by the Chair as a correct record.

The appendix to the minutes set out on pages 9 to 44 is attached for Members and officers only but is available from the following area of the GLA's website: www.london.gov.uk/mayor-assembly/london-assembly/police-and-crime-committee

4 Summary List of Actions (Pages 45 - 56)

Report of the Executive Director of Secretariat
Contact: Joanna Brown, Joanna.brown@london.gov.uk and Teresa Young,
teresa.young@london.gov.uk; 020 7983 6559

The Committee is recommended to note the outstanding and completed actions arising from previous meetings of the Committee and additional correspondence, as listed in the report.

5 Question and Answer Session with the Mayor of London and Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Service (Pages 57 - 58)

Report of the Executive Director of Secretariat
Contact: Becky Short, becky.short@london.gov.uk; 020 7983 4760

The Committee is recommended to note the report as background to the discussion with the Mayor, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis and Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

6 Police and Crime Committee Work Programme (Pages 59 - 62)

Report of the Executive Director of Secretariat
Contact: Becky Short, janette.roker@london.gov.uk; 020 7983 6562

The Committee is recommended to note the work programme, as set out at paragraph 4.1 of the report.

7 Date of Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled for 21 July 2015 at 10.00am in the Chamber, City Hall.

8 Any Other Business the Chair Considers Urgent

Subject: Declarations of Interests

Report to: Police and Crime Committee

Report of: Executive Director of Secretariat

Date: 9 July 2015

This report will be considered in public

1. Summary

- 1.1 This report sets out details of offices held by Assembly Members for noting as disclosable pecuniary interests and requires additional relevant declarations relating to disclosable pecuniary interests, and gifts and hospitality to be made.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 **That the list of offices held by Assembly Members, as set out in the table below, be noted as disclosable pecuniary interests¹;**
- 2.2 **That the declaration by any Member(s) of any disclosable pecuniary interests in specific items listed on the agenda and the necessary action taken by the Member(s) regarding withdrawal following such declaration(s) be noted; and**
- 2.3 **That the declaration by any Member(s) of any other interests deemed to be relevant (including any interests arising from gifts and hospitality received which are not at the time of the meeting reflected on the Authority's register of gifts and hospitality, and noting also the advice from the GLA's Monitoring Officer set out at below) and any necessary action taken by the Member(s) following such declaration(s) be noted.**

3. Issues for Consideration

- 3.1 Relevant offices held by Assembly Members are listed in the table overleaf:

¹ The Monitoring Officer advises that: Paragraph 10 of the Code of Conduct will only preclude a Member from participating in any matter to be considered or being considered at, for example, a meeting of the Assembly, where the Member has a direct Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in that particular matter. The effect of this is that the 'matter to be considered, or being considered' must be about the Member's interest. So, by way of example, if an Assembly Member is also a councillor of London Borough X, that Assembly Member will be precluded from participating in an Assembly meeting where the Assembly is to consider a matter about the Member's role / employment as a councillor of London Borough X; the Member will not be precluded from participating in a meeting where the Assembly is to consider a matter about an activity or decision of London Borough X.

Member	Interest
Tony Arbour AM	Member, LFEPA; Member, LB Richmond
Jennette Arnold OBE AM	Committee of the Regions
Gareth Bacon AM	Chairman of LFEPA; Chairman of the London Local Resilience Forum; Member, LB Bexley
John Biggs AM	Mayor of Tower Hamlets (LB)
Andrew Boff AM	Member, LFEPA; Congress of Local and Regional Authorities (Council of Europe)
Victoria Borwick AM MP	Member of Parliament; Member, Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea
James Cleverly AM MP	Member of Parliament
Tom Copley AM	Member, LFEPA
Andrew Dismore AM	Member, LFEPA
Len Duvall AM	
Roger Evans AM	Deputy Mayor; Committee of the Regions; Trust for London (Trustee)
Nicky Gavron AM	
Darren Johnson AM	Member, LFEPA
Jenny Jones AM	Member, House of Lords
Stephen Knight AM	Member, LFEPA; Member, LB Richmond
Kit Malthouse AM MP	Member of Parliament
Joanne McCartney AM	
Steve O'Connell AM	Member, LB Croydon; MOPAC Non-Executive Adviser for Neighbourhoods
Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM	
Murad Qureshi AM	Congress of Local and Regional Authorities (Council of Europe)
Dr Onkar Sahota AM	
Navin Shah AM	
Valerie Shawcross CBE AM	
Richard Tracey AM	Chairman of the London Waste and Recycling Board; Mayor's Ambassador for River Transport
Fiona Twycross AM	Member, LFEPA

[Note: LB - London Borough; LFEPA - London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority; MOPAC – Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime]

3.2 Paragraph 10 of the GLA's Code of Conduct, which reflects the relevant provisions of the Localism Act 2011, provides that:

- where an Assembly Member has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter to be considered or being considered or at
 - (i) a meeting of the Assembly and any of its committees or sub-committees; or
 - (ii) any formal meeting held by the Mayor in connection with the exercise of the Authority's functions
- they must disclose that interest to the meeting (or, if it is a sensitive interest, disclose the fact that they have a sensitive interest to the meeting); and
- must not (i) participate, or participate any further, in any discussion of the matter at the meeting; or (ii) participate in any vote, or further vote, taken on the matter at the meeting

UNLESS

- they have obtained a dispensation from the GLA's Monitoring Officer (in accordance with section 2 of the Procedure for registration and declarations of interests, gifts and hospitality – Appendix 5 to the Code).

- 3.3 Failure to comply with the above requirements, without reasonable excuse, is a criminal offence; as is knowingly or recklessly providing information about your interests that is false or misleading.
- 3.4 In addition, the Monitoring Officer has advised Assembly Members to continue to apply the test that was previously applied to help determine whether a pecuniary / prejudicial interest was arising - namely, that Members rely on a reasonable estimation of whether a member of the public, with knowledge of the relevant facts, could, with justification, regard the matter as so significant that it would be likely to prejudice the Member's judgement of the public interest.
- 3.5 Members should then exercise their judgement as to whether or not, in view of their interests and the interests of others close to them, they should participate in any given discussions and/or decisions business of within and by the GLA. It remains the responsibility of individual Members to make further declarations about their actual or apparent interests at formal meetings noting also that a Member's failure to disclose relevant interest(s) has become a potential criminal offence.
- 3.6 Members are also required, where considering a matter which relates to or is likely to affect a person from whom they have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25 within the previous three years or from the date of election to the London Assembly, whichever is the later, to disclose the existence and nature of that interest at any meeting of the Authority which they attend at which that business is considered.
- 3.7 The obligation to declare any gift or hospitality at a meeting is discharged, subject to the proviso set out below, by registering gifts and hospitality received on the Authority's on-line database. The on-line database may be viewed here:
<http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor-assembly/gifts-and-hospitality>.
- 3.8 If any gift or hospitality received by a Member is not set out on the on-line database at the time of the meeting, and under consideration is a matter which relates to or is likely to affect a person from whom a Member has received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25, Members are asked to disclose these at the meeting, either at the declarations of interest agenda item or when the interest becomes apparent.
- 3.9 It is for Members to decide, in light of the particular circumstances, whether their receipt of a gift or hospitality, could, on a reasonable estimation of a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts, with justification, be regarded as so significant that it would be likely to prejudice the Member's judgement of the public interest. Where receipt of a gift or hospitality could be so regarded, the Member must exercise their judgement as to whether or not, they should participate in any given discussions and/or decisions business of within and by the GLA.

4. Legal Implications

- 4.1 The legal implications are as set out in the body of this report.

5. Financial Implications

- 5.1 There are no financial implications arising directly from this report.

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

List of Background Papers: None

Contact Officer: Joanna Brown and Teresa Young, Senior Committee Officers

Telephone: 020 7983 6559

E-mail: joanna.brown@london.gov.uk and teresa.young@london.gov.uk

MINUTES

Meeting: Police and Crime Committee
Date: Thursday 11 June 2015
Time: 10.00 am
Place: Committee Room 5, City Hall, The Queen's Walk, London, SE1 2AA

Copies of the minutes may be found at:

<http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor-assembly/london-assembly/police-and-crime-committee>

Present:

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair)
Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair)
Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM (Deputy Chair)
Tony Arbour AM
Gareth Bacon AM
Len Duvall AM
Roger Evans AM
Valerie Shawcross CBE AM
Fiona Twycross AM

1 Apologies for Absence and Chair's Announcements (Item 1)

- 1.1 Apologies for absence were received from Jennette Arnold OBE AM, for whom Fiona Twycross AM substituted, John Biggs AM, for whom Valerie Shawcross CBE AM substituted, and Victoria Borwick AM MP, for whom Gareth Bacon AM substituted.

2 Declarations of Interests (Item 2)

2.1 **Resolved:**

That the list of offices held by Assembly Members, as set out in the table at Agenda Item 2, be noted as disclosable pecuniary interests.

3 Minutes (Item 3)

3.1 Resolved:

That the minutes of the Police and Crime Committee meetings held on 19 May and 21 May 2015 be signed by the Chair as correct records.

4 Summary List of Actions (Item 4)

4.1 The Committee received the report of the Executive Director of Secretariat.

4.2 Resolved:

That the outstanding and completed actions arising from previous meetings of the Committee, as listed in the report, be noted.

5 Preventing Extremism (Item 5)

5.1 The Committee received the report of the Executive Director of Secretariat, as background to the Committee's second question and answer session on preventing extremism in London.

5.2 The Chair welcomed the following guests to the meeting:

- Rebecca Lawrence, Director of Strategy, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC); and
- Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE.

5.3 A transcript of the discussion is attached at **Appendix 1**.

5.4 During the discussion, Len Duvall AM requested that the Devolution Working Group be made aware of the ongoing discussion between MOPAC and the Home Office about a co-commissioning pilot for Prevent projects in London from the 2016/17 financial year.

5.5 Resolved:

That the report and discussion with invited guests be noted.

6 Police and Crime Committee Work Programme (Item 6)

6.1 The Committee received the report of the Executive Director of Secretariat.

6.2 **Resolved:**

That the work programme as set out in the report be noted.

7 Date of Next Meeting (Item 7)

7.1 The date of the next meeting was scheduled for Thursday, 25 June 2015 at 10.00 am in the Chamber, City Hall.

8 Any Other Business the Chair Considers Urgent (Item 8)

8.1 There was no other business the Chair considered urgent.

9 Close of Meeting

9.1 The meeting ended at 12.15pm.

Chair

Date

Contact Officer: Joanna Brown or Teresa Young; Telephone: 020 7983 6559;
E-mail: joanna.brown@london.gov.uk/teresa.young@london.gov.uk; Minicom:
020 7983 4458

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Police and Crime Committee – 11 June 2015**Transcript of Agenda Item 5 – Preventing Extremism**

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): Thank you. I would like to welcome our guests to our second question-and-answer session on preventing extremism in London. We are very pleased that we have Lord Alex Carlile of Berriew QC CBE today. I believe you are the [former] Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation. Your expertise will be very helpful to us today. Also, we have Rebecca Lawrence, Director of Strategy at the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC). Thank you both for coming.

We heard in our last session from some academics and others from London boroughs who are delivering the strategy on the ground. Our third meeting will be with the police and we have Assistant Commissioner Mark Rowley [Assistant Commissioner for Specialist Crime and Operations, Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)] coming to talk to us about the police perspective.

Can I perhaps start with some general and perhaps topical questions about where we see Prevent sitting at the moment and going? Perhaps I can ask Lord Carlile to start. One of our experts, Professor Martin Innes [Director, Police Science Institute, Cardiff University], raised the issue of Prevent being reactive rather than proactive. He talked about the focus being on de-radicalisation rather than counter-radicalisation. I was just wondering if you feel that that is a fair assessment. Does the balance or the focus of Prevent need to move slightly to that area?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: It is a tenable viewpoint. I do not think he is right and I do not think he is wrong. The Prevent policy is in a state of evolution, but there has been a sort of "Big Bang" and anything can happen. In other words, what I am saying is that I do not believe that there is a sufficient structure to the Prevent policy to enable the important parties in Prevent to know what they should be doing. As I am sure you know, I was the independent monitor of the new Prevent policy in 2010 and 2011 and I had quite a clear picture then about the way we were going to be moving. Delivery has been very good in some places and very poor in other places and that comment would apply to different parts of London.

The focus on counter-radicalisation has been poor in the sense that, in my view, the Government has been quite slow to create the instruments or the toolkit for effective counter-radicalisation. I have said to Ministers over many years now that there needs to be what is fashionably called a public-private partnership over this. If you sit on the Old Street roundabout, within 100 metres of where you are sitting there are probably 100 experts, mostly very young, who can really provide some inspiration to the counter-radicalisation effort. Counter-radicalisation, for example, has to take place on the internet and Islamic State (ISIS) has formidable propaganda tools. It has learned how to work the internet and how to attract people to its sites. I am not sure the Government has yet come to grips - and our Government is not alone in this; the Americans have the same problem - with the potential of the internet for counter-radicalisation. Create games, literally, in which the good guys win and you are on your way to doing something useful. That has been very slow.

There has certainly been a focus on de-radicalisation and that is largely because of the emphasis that has been given to the Channel project. The Channel project is surprisingly effective. It follows the same sort of pattern as when, say, a very good schoolteacher has a private conversation usually lasting about ten minutes with a recalcitrant student and explains why the student is not performing satisfactorily. Many students respond very well to that kind of one-to-one contact. Channel works well with one-to-one contact. The problem with

Channel is that it is very small. The numbers are tiny. Where it works, it works extremely well. There is not much evidence of people refusing to take part in the Channel project, but it is only a small part of de-radicalisation and we need to find bigger-picture ways of ensuring that de-radicalisation works.

I will just add one thing at this stage because I want to get this in early and I think I have said it to this Committee before. The trick with Prevent is to devolve it down to the lowest possible level. It works at ward level, as Birmingham has shown, despite the education issue. It works at sports club level, as has been shown in Middlesbrough, for example. Devolving it down to real contacts between real people works much better. Big organisations like the Government and possibly the Greater London Authority (GLA) and the Mayor are pretty blunt instruments, other than providing the funds and a bit of inspiration.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): If I can go back to those three points you have made, then, when you said there is not sufficient structure, in what sense do you mean? Is it the accountability mechanisms or the delivery mechanisms?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: It is both. It is a very helpful question, if I may say so. On delivery mechanisms, when the Government was producing the policy, I urged and eventually persuaded it to have something called the Prevent Oversight Board. The Prevent Oversight Board, in my mind, was intended to scrutinise the delivery mechanisms, monitor them and provide quality control of them. The Prevent Oversight Board has very rarely met and very few of its members are consistent. There have been Ministers who have come and gone. There have been civil servants who have come and gone. It has not really had a mission. Very few of us have been to visit projects. I have on a number of occasions, but very few members have been to visit projects. The only bit of 'Prevent Oversight Board' it satisfies is 'prevent'. It is not providing much oversight and it is not really a board. Your Committee is the equivalent of a board because you all attend, you are all members of the same Committee and it does not change between elections very much.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): The accountability structure? We found it very difficult to find out. We know what the accountability lines are - direct to the Home Office - but, actually, where the accountability is taking place is quite difficult to gauge.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Rebecca Lawrence may be better qualified to answer that question than I. My view is that the accountability structure is vague and fuzzy. Saying that everyone is accountable to the Home Office is a very bland statement that disguises a fairly poor reality.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): It is difficult. The accountability structure is vague. At the moment, the formal lines are through into the Home Office but, as Lord Carlile says, when delivery is at a very local level, you need an accountability structure at that level.

However, you also need to recognise that you need multiple layers. There are some areas where only the Government with access to intelligence will really have a pointed and focused understanding of the threat and so some accountability lines do need to run that way. However, you also need accountability lines - both executive and political - at the level where leadership can prioritise resources effectively to those pieces of work that need to then be delivered highly locally. Therefore, in some ways, you do need dual accountability lines both to the national and to the local, which is why when we come to talk about a Contest Board we think there is a complementary role that that can play for London in partnership with the Home Office's accountability arrangements.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): Thank you. You talked, Lord Carlile, about devolving it down to the lowest possible delivery mechanism. Many of us in this Assembly have raised concerns – and it has been raised nationally as well – that, particularly on the police side with stretched police resources, inevitably perhaps, there is a pullback of neighbourhood policing at ward level that might be more difficult. Is that a concern that has been expressed through the Prevent framework?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Yes. The role of the police in Prevent, in my view, should be very limited. The reason the police have been heavily involved in Prevent is because they in many places have been able to provide consistency. Police officers, particularly at sergeant and inspector level, tend to stay in one place for quite a long time. For example, in the Doncaster area, which is an area where I have spent a little time for other reasons, you find the local police sergeant carries all the history of the area in which he is working. He has information and it is good information.

However, in Birmingham, what they found was that the police were seen to be threatening. Asian minority ethnic communities felt that they were being spied on by the police, even in the context of Prevent. There was a disastrous event in Birmingham in which they put cameras costing a very large amount of money on very high poles, switched them on. There was very strong protest and they were switched off and never used again until they were moved to be part of the security at the Olympic Park for the Olympic Games. At least they proved to be useful in the end, but it made Birmingham think very hard.

What they do in Birmingham with the police now is that the police are there to deal with what police should deal with. If there is a suspicion among those dealing with Prevent that there may be a crime being committed against the Terrorism Act, they tell the police and the police carry out the intelligence and then you will see hard-pressed community police officers around the area, looking at people's activities and so on. The real work is done by community workers, social workers or whatever their particular function is, working in ward-based offices for Birmingham City Council, supervised in the headquarters of Birmingham City Council by a fairly senior officer who has a lot of experience of doing these things. It has worked much better. The police are no longer held in suspicion.

The other thing that is very important, in my view, is something that has certainly happened in Manchester and may have happened in a number of places that I do not know about. A small number of senior staff of the City Council have been vetted so that the Home Office and the police can tell those vetted staff what is going on, "There is going to be an arrest at 6.00pm tomorrow evening", and they are told a day ahead. They are briefed as to how to engage with community leaders and particularly councillors so that the community leaders and councillors can prepare that local community – without giving anything away that is of national security importance – as to what is going to happen and can manage the reaction. It is an extension of community policing but it is not done by the police and that is more compatible with a peaceful neighbourhood.

The truth of the matter is that, in any event, 95% of material about terrorism is available on open sources if you take the trouble to look. There is a very small amount of information that is not fully available. Actually, the Government and those who are at the police can tell the public most of what is happening, anyway. They are too secretive.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): Thank you. The other thing that was raised at our last meeting was that the Prevent strategy could risk criminalising free speech. We were told that there are nonviolent extremists operating within the bounds of the current law who are often seen as being responsible for radicalising people into committing violent extremism and that tackling those nonviolent extremists would be very difficult through the current law. The Home Secretary has recently said that she wants to introduce new counter-

extremism measures, which would include banning orders for extremist organisations that use hate speech in public places.

I am just wondering whether you have any views on what the appropriate criteria would be to determine whether an organisation is deemed as extremist. How we can tackle these nonviolent extremists who are radicalising others but operating within the bounds of the law while promoting civil liberties and free speech? It seems to be a very difficult exercise.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: The Home Secretary has taken on a really impossible task in saying that and it causes me a lot of concern. I do remember, when I was a young Member of Parliament (MP) or even before that, some of my colleagues including at least one person who became the leader of the Liberal Party or the Liberal Democrats - I forget which we were then - voting for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) at one of our party conferences. That might be regarded as extremist by some --

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): I was a member at the time.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: -- and I am very reluctant to place in the hands of the Government -- I suspect there are one or two people here who may have supported CND. I saw you. I saw Mr Duvall pointing at Mr Arbour.

Len Duvall AM: It was not Mr Arbour. It was Mr Bacon. He thinks we are all Communists, I will not hold back!

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Anyway, the real point about this is that we are actually entitled to hold unusual opinions. No doubt there are people in this room - me included, possibly - who hold some unusual opinions that might offend some people. We have to be very careful about making unlawful what most of us think should be lawful. To make it a crime to express a lawful view is really difficult. What I would say to the Home Secretary is, "Do you really think you would get convictions from juries if you charged people with that kind of offence?" I think it is pretty unlikely.

I like us to be non-partisan in party political terms about counterterrorism issues if at all possible and I really would urge the Home Secretary to go and talk to somebody like Sir Keir Starmer [former Director of Public Prosecutions], who has just become, as it happens, a Labour MP. We happen to have an MP now who has a really profound understanding - as opposed to some who have a very superficial understanding - of free speech and civil liberties issues. People like Sir Keir should be listened to.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): Thank you. It is going to be an interesting future debate.

Len Duvall AM: There is a fine line between free speech and expressions of hate leading to violence. Much as I share your concerns about the Secretary of State's comments, there has to be something done if we are going to keep pushing the boundaries back or challenging those that say something that we know is moving towards it. At certain stages of this debate, I would say I would not have much concern about Al-Muhajiroun, but we now know and evidence tells us that actually some of those activities around Al-Muhajiroun have led to violence against others. I would imagine that is where the Secretary of State is coming from. We do need to tread carefully.

Where are these boundaries of free speech? How far should we go in terms of that tipping point that pushes people further down the path of hatred that leads to violence or is it a question of, "No, we need to put the

right challenge in"? Does the non-challenge become more dangerous in that sense of not being able to say, "Sorry, that is wrong and we are not going to accept that and that is not acceptable in our society by our values because what you are saying is leading to violence"?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: It is the \$64,000 question and you are absolutely right to pose it. I would offer you three points in response.

The first is that hate crime leading to violence is already a crime anyway and the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), I know, considers these cases at a very senior level, trying to set a standard. It has prosecuted a lot of people, particularly those who have shown religious hatred in their expressions on Twitter, Facebook and so on.

The second point I would make is about organisations like Al-Muhajiroun. We do have available to us proscription of organisations, which does not require proof of criminal activity, and there is an appeal process called the Proscribed Organisations Appeal Commission. It is rarely used, but appeals against proscription can be effective. A group called the People's Mujahidin of Iran successfully appealed against proscription and was de-proscribed a number of years ago. It is a fair system. It is reasonable for the Government to consider whether some organisations should be proscribed not because they are committing crimes but because they have the potential to radicalise people to commit crimes. It is a different issue from banning people for saying certain things in certain meetings.

The third point I wanted to make is about premises. You know obviously - and I know it is something you are considering - that the Government has placed a responsibility on, amongst other places, colleges and universities to deal with radicalisation. I do not regard that as at all unreasonable. The way it came out of Parliament was pretty diluted. I would have thought it was common sense. If I were the vice-chancellor of a university, I would not want women to be discriminated against by there being meetings that they are not permitted to attend because their heads are not covered. That, to me, is offensive in my premises. If I have a community hall and Al-Muhajiroun comes along and says, "We want to run a meeting in your community hall", I have not only the right but the duty to prevent meetings that are going to radicalise people to take place.

What is more worrying is what happens in public places. I live quite near the Angel and I happened to be driving past the Angel the other day when there was a demonstration taking place on the street on the big pavement above the Angel. I think it was last Friday night. There were two placards being held up side by side and they read "No to democracy" and "Yes to Islam". If you take those separately, there is nothing wrong with it. I disagree with the first and I do not particularly have a view about the second. However, if you put them together, as they were, you have a completely different situation. That is where the challenge is. What are the police supposed to do when people crowd around those people and start saying, "Go away", or however they put it and, "This is not acceptable". That is the challenge.

Gareth Bacon AM: In the second of those three points that you raised - and I am paraphrasing here, forgive me - you were talking about possibly proscribing certain organisations that have the potential to incite others into extremist activities.

How is it possible to objectively assess that rather than subjectively? It would depend, surely, on your perspective. Throughout history, different people have proscribed all sorts of different societies, organisations, etc, based on subjective views but not on objective views. They try to present them as objective but they are not. How could it be done in such a way that it does not become simply discrimination in itself?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: The first thing you do - and this has been done - is you set a statutory standard because people have to know roughly what they are permitted or not permitted to do.

The second thing you do is you then take it out of the hands of Ministers and put it in the hands of judges. Judges are not necessarily geniuses, but what they do is an evidence-based analysis so that it then becomes a matter of evidence. That is something that judges are, on the whole, very good at. They may not understand the issues at all and they will forget them the following week, but they are very good at analysing evidence and reaching a conclusion. I did it as a part-time judge for 28 years and it is actually a very good process because you have people from both sides - and someone neutral, if you want them there - putting both sides of the case.

Just a third point, however. I am actually opposed to wholesale proscription. Early in my time as Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation, Hizb ut-Tahrir came to see me and we had a couple of challenging meetings. I decided eventually - contrary to the view of Tony Blair [former Prime Minister] at the time, who changed his mind because he said he was going to proscribe Hizb ut-Tahrir - that my view was to stick them on *Newsnight* with someone decent opposed to them. They would look ridiculous and their views would look ridiculous. It is probably better with some organisations to allow the public to see what they are really saying and then allow Evan Davis [presenter, *Newsnight*, BBC Two] or somebody else in the studio to take them apart with a few well-placed questions. They described themselves to me, for example, as a political party. I said to them, "All right. I would like to attend one of your meetings. Where are they taking place?" They gave me their address, which was a post office box number. It is very easy to destroy something like that in what one would loosely call 'cross-examination'.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): If I may add, Chair, this would also be a really useful discussion to have with the Assistant Commissioner when he comes and gives his evidence because of course, as Lord Carlile says, the police day in and day out are having to make those judgements about public order and about when to intervene.

A number of Assembly Members and Assembly Member Qureshi have very reasonably and very helpfully raised the discomfort that a number of worshippers at the Regent's Park Mosque feel on a regular basis when the mood of Friday prayers is interrupted by regular demonstrations outside. You have heard from a number of people in your last evidence session about those reciprocal protests between Anjem Choudary [British Muslim social and political activist] with his followers and the English Defence League (EDL) and the discomfort that they can create around the community. However, sometimes some good, old-fashioned, community-based British policing using public order powers can help to disperse those kinds of tensions.

I am reminded of the rather wonderful letter there was in *The Times* after Margaret Thatcher's [former Prime Minister] funeral. A tourist wrote a letter to say that he had approached a policeman and said, "Could you tell me the way to the funeral?" The policeman said, "Would you like the formal procession or the protest?" There is something in that reasonableness of the British policing tradition that would be useful to explore.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): Thank you. We are going to move on now to some delivery questions.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): I wanted to go back to something you said just now about the police not being part of Prevent. That makes absolute sense and I agree completely. However, to some extent, the police offer a structure, not a point-of-use delivery structure - and you have talked about oversight - but also some sort of delivery as well, presumably?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Yes. I am not saying the police should not be part of Prevent. They should have an appropriate part of Prevent and their appropriate part is in policing. The police do provide a structure.

As you know, I am Chair of the London Policing Ethics Panel and so I have the advantage of occasionally going out on patrol with police officers in London. It is absolutely clear when you go out with perfectly ordinary, everyday police officers that they know their areas well. They know every corner. They know every street. They can tell you in some instances who is driving the car that has just gone the other way. That is very useful information. The whole intelligence piece that the police cover is very helpful and it should be available when necessary to those people who are dealing with Prevent at what I call ward level or community level.

However, we have to be very careful that people do not believe that everybody is a spy for the police. That is not what the police do anyway.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): I wanted to ask as well about your view on how priority and supported areas are actually identified. From our evidence last time, it came out that there was quite a lot of confusion about this. Do you have a view?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: I am as confused as everybody else.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): All right. That is a nice, easy answer.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: We need to provide more structure for this. I may be treading on toes here, but it involves a greater input from some of the boroughs in London. My observation from my outings to various boroughs and my conversations with people in boroughs is that some boroughs are really good at this and they provide the information that enables areas to be identified and profiles to be developed. Other boroughs may have a Prevent co-ordinator but the Prevent co-ordinator is only co-ordinating himself or herself, which is not very satisfactory.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): You think it is at borough-level and it is not the fact that the criteria are not well expressed?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: I do agree. Rebecca may have a view on this, but I do agree that the criteria are not particularly well expressed. We should know them by heart and we do not and that is a bad sign. The criteria should enable the Mayor of Newham or the officers in Newham to know exactly what they should be doing to deliver the policy.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): I would agree with that. In some areas, the Government and the Home Office have gone a very long way towards being very transparent about criteria. For example, in Channel there is very extensive guidance with 22 indicators of vulnerability against which you can assess individuals to see if they would be appropriate for the Channel programme and there is really quite usable guidance that can be helpful for practitioners.

However - and the Home Office, I am sure, will look at this - the process of determining which areas are priorities, particularly for London having a borough-based process, does not seem commensurate with the nature of the threat right now. You heard that very clearly in your last evidence session when, very skilfully, you had witnesses from both a priority borough and a non-priority borough setting out the really tactical and operational problems that that is presenting now. At the moment, it is set by the Home Office based on an

assessment of the threat, a rich picture of the threat and a profile of the whole of the United Kingdom (UK) and, in London, it is borough areas that are identified. You saw the issue with the London Borough of Havering versus the London Borough of Waltham Forest. Is that really appropriate there?

Also, because the prioritisation then affects funding and commissioning of services, it is where you reach limits. Obviously, if you are a priority borough, you have more access to services and you have a Prevent co-ordinator. That makes it very difficult for non-priority areas and it also makes it very difficult to get any pan-London or clustering service provision. That is why we are talking to the Home Office about whether there is a better commissioning model for activities in London than the current model.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): Do you think that part of the problem lies with the counterterrorism local profiles? Do you think that that is an effective description?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): That is partly connected. It is also a separate issue. No one would say the counterterrorism local profile system is perfect now, far from it. Again, like Prevent delivery, any practitioner will say the quality of counterterrorism local profiles vary around the country and across London. They are only as good as the input that is able to be given. It requires sharing protocols, which are not yet as developed as they could be. The Home Office is reviewing how they are produced. I know that the police in London - and the Assistant Commissioner will speak about this - are very keen to change the way they are produced and to improve their quality.

Part of it then gets back to, actually, the bottom-line purpose of the counterterrorism local profile. If we were producing one now, it would be about all of the people who know an area - quite a local area - of London coming together and giving their input and knowledge about schools, about health institutions, about higher education and about further education. There would be the police's input. They would be getting a really collective, granular and rich intelligence product that can be shared in different layers with different people who need to know with a dare-to-share approach. As Lord Carlile says, very much of this information is in the public domain anyway. The political leadership needs to understand the risks and to have that granular picture. Again, one of the things that we are seeking to do with both the Prevent Board and the London Contest Board is to get that better understanding of the threat.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): Alex, you seem to be agreeing. Can I ask you if there is a plan for reviewing these local profiles?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: I do not know the answer to that question, I am afraid, Jenny. There should be.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Yes, there is.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: I do not want to give the impression that I am knocking the Home Office more than I mean to. The Home Office does need to do more work on this. I have already said that the Prevent Oversight Board could be part of this and could be used much more. That said, more is being done in the UK than in any other country.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): Is more always good?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: In Waltham Forest, there was a very distinguished American called Quintan Wiktorowicz [Managing Partner, Affinis Global], who was for a time based in the United States (US)

Embassy in London and who did a lot of work with Waltham Forest on Prevent. It was productive both ways. He went back to the US and was invited basically to set up a Prevent policy in the White House. He gave up after a year and went back to academic life. That may have something to do with the much greater devolution of power that exists in the US, but it rather demonstrates that he thought he was taking back pretty good practice and was struggling to implement it elsewhere.

Therefore, although we are in an evolutionary process and some improvements are needed in the policy, it has not worked as badly as we sometimes think. I do not want to be too negative about it. That is all I really want to say.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): I would very much want to echo that and it is important that this Committee recognises that some of the Prevent work going on in the UK and in London really is world class. International visitors from around come and look at the structure that the UK has on counterterrorism with a clear national strategy - Contest - clearly replicated through local areas across all institutions with a Prevent programme that is far more developed than anywhere else in the world.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): Doing more is not necessarily good if the work that is being done is not useful and properly targeted and so on. You apparently know about reviewing these --

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Yes, the Home Office is reviewing the way that counterterrorism local profiles are produced.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): When is that going to be published?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): I am afraid I do not know the answer to that.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): It is just ongoing?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): It is very important in these discussions also to just pause and take a moment to step back and look at how the nature of the threat has changed and changed very rapidly because we are at quite a critical point. In previous roles, I have had the privilege, for example, to attend a number of Contest Boards around the country, which were a very effective means of bringing practitioners together.

But counterterrorism work even four years ago - even maybe three years ago - in some ways was rather niche and that was because the nature of the threat was pretty niche. It was predominantly al-Qaeda based. You needed to be organised and well connected to make travel arrangements to go to the mountainous regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan and to communicate with some very dangerous people. We now have something quite different. As Lord Carlile says, if you read the papers today, Abu Qatada [Jordanian al-Qaeda affiliate] was interviewed in *The Guardian* saying how al-Qaeda has been overtaken by ISIS. We have technology that is putting very slickly presented material straight onto teenagers' phones. The nature of the threat means the police cannot deal with it all. This is about parents, it is about health workers and it is about schoolteachers coping with really quite rapid changes.

I would say we are in a period maybe - I do not know your view - more like the late 1990s and early 2000s in the UK when we had to really rapidly adjust to the fact that the threat to mainland Britain was no longer from Northern Ireland-related terrorism - though, sadly, that is still prevalent in Northern Ireland - but had morphed to al-Qaeda. We all had to adjust and adapt, everyone in the public sector, and we are at a similar turning

point now. If your role is to come up with counterterrorism local profile guidance in the Home Office, it is actually quite a difficult job to do.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): Alex, have you actually been consulted on this?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: No.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): Are you going to be consulted? Do you know?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: I do not know. I am not the Independent Reviewer anymore. I would guess that David Anderson [Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation] is going to be consulted - he is my successor - although he has been a bit busy. This is the report he has produced today. I can barely lift it.

Tony Arbour AM: It was simply the analogy between Northern Ireland and switching to al-Qaeda. Surely there is a difference between al-Qaeda or ISIS and Northern Ireland. Chances are that the same people would not have been attracted to both, whereas I suspect - just looking at it as a layman - that those same people who might have been attracted to al-Qaeda for the reasons you have given have simply bypassed it and have gone to ISIS. It is unlikely, is it not, that an Irish Republican Army (IRA) type of person --

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): You make a very important and sensible point. I was not suggesting that the individuals were drawn to different causes. I was suggesting more that the type of practitioners you would need around the table and the type of skills and information you would need are quite different because you are not going to be able to rely so heavily on intelligence or the work of the security services or the police in understanding how networks are forming with the current nature of the threat. You are going to need to talk to community leaders and teachers about changes in the behaviour of 15-year-olds, which can often be very rapid, if you are going to be able to get a handle on the problem within your community. It is a different group of organisations.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): Technology has moved us on.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Yes.

Tony Arbour AM: It is a sort of escalation. Maybe the analogy is - I do not know - moving up from a Ford to a Jaguar in terms of terrorism. Perhaps al-Qaeda is now seen as the Ford.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Can I just go back to the point you made about Northern Ireland? I am still the non-statutory reviewer of, effectively, the activities of MI5 in Northern Ireland. In terms of the nature of the terrorists, we can draw no helpful analogies from what has happened in Northern Ireland. There is useful work done in Northern Ireland that teaches us, for example, how to handle covert human intelligence sources and the use of technology in detecting the activities of terrorists. That is important, but that is as far as it goes.

The problem with ISIS is that it is much, much more professional than al-Qaeda and also much more ruthless, as we see every day on the television screen. Al-Qaeda was in the business of the Glasgow Airport bomb, but that was a bit like the Cold War. We understood what they were doing. Now we have people who are prepared to buy a machete for £25 and cut somebody's head off in the street. That is a completely different and actually far more intimidating picture than even the use of an improvised explosive device (IED). It worries

people enormously and worries the authorities enormously because it has the capacity to create terror in the minds of the ordinary public walking around the streets of London.

That is why we have had to recalibrate the way in which counterterrorism is dealt with and that feeds into all kinds of debates; for example, the communications data debate. It is, as Rebecca [Lawrence] said, a completely different game now, unfortunately. It is going to be with us for probably another generation.

Len Duvall AM: That really takes me to the point about why we have some problems with Prevent. You highlighted one of those about the engagement and trying to explain to people the threat. Unless you are dealing with these on a day-to-day or week-to-week basis, then you do not understand why an action needs to be taken. It needs clarity on the communications issues. People have not caught up on how behind we are and how the others, who wish to cause harm to others, are a bit further ahead and now we have one arm tied behind our back. Unless that information is presented in a way that people can identify and get to grips with, we have this problem with Prevent.

My question goes back to Jenny's [Jones AM, Deputy Chair] question about the threat. Do people really understand the potential threat to us here internationally, why we need to take certain actions, why the Prevent programme is so important and why other related activity is as well? Do you think there is that level of understanding now across organisations and individuals?

I used to have a view about some of my MP colleagues when talking to them post-2007 about the threat that was being faced as part of my role in terms of the Metropolitan Police Authority. I am just beginning to wonder now whether that is really the same with some other people in key positions, whether they really do engage and whether they think it is for them or for someone else.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: That is a really important question and I will let you into a confidence I shared with David Anderson the other day. We communicate regularly. He was talking about his report - which is being published today - and he said to me, "We have a problem. You and I have seen things that other people do not see and we know what is going on". It is very difficult to translate that into information that MPs particularly can use with a proper understanding. This is why I have constantly said to the Government that it should give a much stronger narrative. Even if it uses hypotheticals, it can actually say what has been going on. This is something that the security services recognise but they do not quite have their heads around how to do it.

I knew at some point we would get to cyber and I think we have now got to cyber. I spend a lot of my time talking about what I call 'cyber-activism' these days, which covers the whole area of cyber activity. On cyberterrorism, there is not much at the moment - though there is a lot of cyber-activism - but it is coming. The terrorists are learning how to do it. As recently as February, an organisation calling itself Carbanak attacked 100 banks in 30 countries and stole an estimated US\$1 billion. It did that by intervening on the computers of people like us. Probably most of us do internet banking. I certainly do and more of us are on a daily basis. They managed to get into those sites where you and I might be looking up our bank accounts to see how much money there is that morning and they stole money in that way. Terrorists are going to have the capacity to do that, which will give them huge capacity to commit terrorist acts. In Libya, when we saw 200 Mitsubishi Shoguns being paraded by ISIS, they were all bought with that kind of fraudulently obtained money. They are dividing Libya into three chaotic parts and that will enable them to do all kinds of things. We have to bear in mind that there is a very big story developing that includes the use of fraud as well for terrorist purposes.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): If I might add, you really do raise, as Lord Carlile says, a very profound and important point. I do not think there is enough space in the working life of senior executives and senior politicians to step back and get that understanding of the threat in the way that your question rightly poses. Nothing that we have talked about today is not in the public domain. This is all open-source. It is only when you have an investigation such as the one that your Committee is rightly prioritising that you can put all the pieces from the grisly newspaper stories together.

If I might say so, I know we are coming to the Contest Board later but it is exactly this gap that made the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime want to act in this space because of course - and this is a non-partisan point - he had come from being a council leader with access to Prevent resources but not the regular briefings on the threat that he receives in his current role. It occurred to him that whilst at the London Prevent Board at the executive, tactical and strategic level there is now some very good work going on, you need political support and buy-in above that. You need political awareness-raising so that the political leadership of boroughs, and in this building, can then help the prioritisation through all our work and all of the statutory partners' work to make sure that this area of vulnerability is understood as well as other areas of vulnerability that are also moving up the agenda like sexual exploitation and so on. We should be comfortable listening to evidence about this area of threat, absorbing material and then taking the appropriate prioritisation decisions as a result.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): Before I bring Jenny [Jones AM, Deputy Chair] back in, can I ask another question? It was something that Lord Carlile touched on earlier and it was mentioned at our last meeting.

The counterterrorism local profiles have the potential to be very useful documents if you have that data-sharing attitude. We heard from one chief executive who said, "The Borough Commander and I are the only two people allowed to read it". You mentioned earlier about Birmingham and how there was a wider group of people who were securely vetted and who were able to share that. Is that a change you would like to see?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: The narrative should be as open as possible. In fighting terrorism, narrative is actually almost everything. It explains to the MPs whom Mr Duvall was referring to. It explains to the public. It explains to the journalists - forgive me; many of whom are fairly lazy - the factual basis upon which policy is formed. It saves them the trouble of going and finding out. You will know that if you write the press release, you are going to be setting the agenda, very likely. So I think a much stronger agenda should be set.

The Mayor, the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime and indeed the GLA have very quickly - certainly compared with Wales, which I know well - have assumed a position of great influence and importance pretty quickly and I think people want to hear a narrative from, collectively, you. That would be very influential. I think that if Londoners feel that there is a much more public narrative, that it is supported by the leaders of the various political parties in the GLA and by the Mayor and that you can ask questions about it, then Prevent will become a much greater reality in Greater London.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): There are also things in those local profiles that will name individuals, which should not be in the public domain.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Of course.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): It seems to me that there is some wider assessment of your local risk that should be made available locally.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Absolutely. You are exactly right, Chair. However, if I may reiterate my earlier point, you are exactly right that there are improvements that can be needed that everyone recognises to the local profiles, but those local profiles are also part of a bigger system of trusted communication and conversation between the operational people responsible for delivery on the ground and the political and executive leadership of organisations.

Lord Carlile and I have both heard in two very good open and frank meetings the sharing of best practice between cities. We gathered the Police and Crime Commissioners and policing colleagues from the other main cities of England and Wales in this room and then, secondly, in New Scotland Yard to talk about how it really works in their areas. We heard the example of the city of Birmingham, where, as well as its counterterrorism local profile document itself, the rhythm it is in with its Contest Board is about a really rich sharing of information and change in the threat assessment from the council, the police, health and schools. It is still really hard and it is still not perfect but, if you are in that rhythm of trusted relationships, you have a much better picture of what is going on in your communities and then you can respond in times of crisis.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): Thank you.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Just a very small point and it is an important one. Publishing these documents is important but it does not stop you from doing what judges do in terrorism cases, which is to have a closed document in the background containing the material that is national security sensitive. That is perfectly legitimate.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): You have sort of answered this already, but I am interested in the structure of how the Prevent co-ordinators get supervised and scrutinised. The Office for Security and Counter-Terrorism (OSCT) actually sits in the Home Office and it then directly supervises the co-ordinators at borough level?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: I am not sure it is quite as clear as that. The first principle of line management is that the line manager should be a person who can walk into the room and challenge what the managed person is doing. Also, in an era when we now understand appraisal much better than we did, the people who are doing this kind of work should be in a place where 360-degree assessments can actually be effective. It does not work if a high degree of line management is being exercised from the OSCT.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): What I described as the theoretical structure?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Yes.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): Apparently, the Prevent co-ordinator network - and I do not even know what it was - was disbanded.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: I believe so, yes.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): That was presumably sharing good practice between --

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Can you help with that?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Again, Lord Carlile's point is right. There is technical line management responsibility – and I may get this a little wrong – that comes within the local authority. That is the *de facto*. In practice, the OSCT provides also very helpful and effective peer support for Prevent coordinators so that they can come together and network. There is a vibrant system of newsletters, etc.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): I thought the network was disbanded.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): What happens in London is that you can sometimes get a situation where a number of you gather so frequently that you can become more isolated from the main leadership of the local authority. In Martin Esom's [Chair, London Prevent Board] aim of getting greater strategic prioritisation in the London Prevent Board, he is seeking to support Prevent arrangements in London through a different structure reporting up into that Board rather than the network all meeting together as a group of practitioners.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): How do they share good practice at the moment? Do you know what? This is clearly an area for some recommendations from this Committee.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: There is no system that I am aware of. If neither of us knows about the system, it is unlikely that many other people know about the system or, at best, it is an ineffective system.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): Who has a list of all of the Prevent projects in London? Is there a total list? I understand that some of this might be difficult to share, but is there a complete list somewhere? Presumably, the Home Office has a complete list.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): The Home Office holds a list and, again, neither of us has the list. The Home Office will say that given the nature of the work, it is not appropriate to comment on –

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): Even you two do not have the security clearance to see that list?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: It is not a question of security clearance. I guess you are Developed Vetting (DV) vetted as well?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): We are both vetted to the highest level.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: We are both DV-vetted. It is just that I am not sure that I could claim that they should tell me because I am no longer the Independent Reviewer. However, I would doubt if routinely they tell David Anderson.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): No. Martin Esom as Chair of the Prevent network does not have the full list. He is told about it. The Home Office is working with the London Prevent Board. It recognises that the nature of the threat has changed and that there needs to be more sharing of information on a pan-London basis. It is very supportive of the changes that Martin Esom is putting in place so that there can be a very rich sharing of best practice and of what the Prevent projects in London are and how they are delivering, and that that information should not just be held at a practitioner level in the Prevent network but needs to be shared up with executive leadership, hence the programme of reform to the London Prevent Board and then the work of supporting that by a London Contest Board, which the Home Office is actively encouraging and supporting.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): One area that came up last time was that funding is always so short and it is difficult to run in the long term. Presumably that will be an area for some work?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Absolutely. Martin Esom and I are in active discussions with the Home Office about how we could change the commissioning arrangements. We have suggested that there could be co-commissioning across MOPAC and the Home Office to give access to programmes where working across borough boundaries or in non-priority areas or working innovatively over multiple years on a more outcomes-based framework could be appropriate, much as we are innovating in some of our gangs commissioning work. We think that could be really valuable because some activity needs to go on at a very local ward level. For others, there are benefits of scale from working with programmes on a pan-London basis or with particular institutions.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): Thank you.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): Can I just clarify? The Government provides the funding for priority boroughs, which get more money to deliver Prevent programmes?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Yes.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): Who then agrees the programmes that are being given money? Is it the local authority or is it the Home Office?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): It is the Home Office. Boroughs in priority areas are invited to bid for programmes from an agreed Home Office provider list and then the Home Office grants funding after the bidding round and evaluates the programmes.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): It is the Home Office that does the evaluations as well?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Yes, the Home Office evaluates.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): Two boroughs could be running something that is essentially, potentially, a cross-borough project without the other borough knowing.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Yes, exactly. The way that the Home Office has tackled that is of course through having a Prevent co-ordinator network where they share best practice at an operational level.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): That has been disbanded, has it not?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Then you are relying on two quite junior officials within boroughs to share best practice. They may or may not have the disposition. It may or may not be in their job description. There needs to be a more systematic link across boroughs in sharing that, which is what the reforms to the Prevent Board are seeking to do.

This is rich territory for debate, discussion and development. Home Office officials are working on changes to this.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: You are making a very good point. The analogy here is the development of counterterrorism units outside London where clusters of police forces have come together and have become much more effective as counterterrorism units. The East of England or Wales would be very good examples of this, but boroughs need to be getting together to share best practice. There are going to be people who are very good at one aspect in one borough and very good at another aspect in another. It is just uneconomic not to share skills in that way.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): And more effective?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Yes.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Yes.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): I am going to move now to the Channel programmes.

Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM (Deputy Chair): Thank you. I wanted to try to really understand a bit more about the Channel programme because there is a lack of detail in this area as well around how it works. Maybe I could ask Lord Carlile. Do you think there is or there needs to be effective oversight of the Channel referral process?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Yes. That is the short answer to the question. Actually, the oversight by the Home Office of the Channel project is good. That is something that it has really looked at in detail. As a result, there are some very good Channel schemes. Let us call them tactics. They need to be more available on a larger scale around the country, but the skill within the Channel project is high and quite diverse as well in terms of what they do.

Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM (Deputy Chair): Do you think the Home Office does have good oversight of it? Obviously it is not available for all of us to look at, but do you think it has a good grip on this programme?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Yes.

Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM (Deputy Chair): How do you measure the success of Channel?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: That is a very good question. Some time ago now - probably about five years ago - I did suggest to the Home Office that it should have an app of some kind. You cannot get quantitative results from Channel because it is all very subjective, but you can get qualitative results. My suggestion was that everybody who is involved in the Channel project should have to answer some questions on a regular basis about each client that they are dealing with under the Channel project. By that means, from around the country you would very quickly have hundreds of responses. You could then do the conventional statistician's thing of chopping off the top 10% and the bottom 10% and looking at the bulk and you would have some answers that begin to have some quantitative evidential value. That sort of thing or similar schemes to assess Channel should happen.

Otherwise, it is too anecdotal. I could tell you anecdotes about individuals - and some of them are very good stories - who have been successfully part of the Channel project, but these are stories about those individuals and their aptitudes and their interests, which have been absorbed into the Channel project and have produced a good result. However, it is not a very empirical way of measuring success and we need to be able to measure Channel empirically.

Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM (Deputy Chair): The first thing you said earlier when you mentioned Channel was that it was surprisingly effective. You know that because you have spoken to people who have been through it or have been involved with it, but there does not seem to be any assessment to really understand what is working and what is not.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Yes, hence my suggestion that the sort of analysis I described should take place. It is perfectly possible to assess the effect of Channel on individuals, but it is perhaps not being done as effectively as it might be.

Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM (Deputy Chair): Do you think perhaps there should be an independent review of Channel?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: My understanding is that the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation is free to review Channel. At the moment - and you saw the report he has produced today - he is being overwhelmed by work and he has to prioritise, like all of us, in some way or another. Certainly the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation should be required from time to time to review the Channel project and maybe write an occasional one-off report about it. The danger is that we review these things only when something goes horribly wrong.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): If I may say, this is a really interesting and useful line of questioning. I was reminding myself of the Channel programme last night when I was rereading the guidance. I would agree with your comments. It is a very mature and professional programme. The guidance would be well worth reading. It is very evidence-based in terms of the criteria for people going into it and very mature in the system supporting it.

Your point was about an understanding of what works. What would be really useful are more case studies of that for practitioners. We need some good news in this area. We need to know what has worked with some pretty vulnerable individuals so that practitioners - be it child protection, be it schools, be it health - really can understand that there are programmes that can help. The evaluation of what works and the dissemination of that would be very good.

However, I would be loath to start again from Channel. The issue is the very fundamental one that Lord Carlile raised at the beginning: we will only ever capture and support quite a small number of individuals who have made themselves known to people around the various institutions that they may come across, who have presented vulnerabilities and who are then referred on to a programme. There is a lot more we need to do in what people are increasingly calling the 'pre-Channel space' for people who are vulnerable to being drawn into this but have not yet presented themselves so far down that line that they will qualify for a Channel intervention.

Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM (Deputy Chair): A lot more are being referred to Channel through schools and others because they have this duty.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Yes.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: There is a very important point arising from that, too. If I am a schoolteacher and I have a concern about a 15-year-old, say, and I am thinking, "Maybe I should go to the head of the school and we should get this referred to the Channel project", I want to have the confidence that

if I refer someone to the Channel project I know it is going to be done sensitively, correctly and with a reasonable prospect of a result. That kind of liaison is not really taking place and it needs to be much more transparent, if that is the right term.

Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM (Deputy Chair): Earlier on, you mentioned that there was not much evidence of people refusing, but what do you think should happen if an individual does choose not to engage with the programme?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: It depends on the evidence. However, if there is evidence that the individual's ideations or intentions are likely to lead to him or her departing the country to become a terrorist, then one might have to go to the police and say, "This has gone out of Prevent into counterterrorism policing". There may be other cases in which one simply goes back, say, to the school and asks the school staff to deal with it if they can. Certainly you should keep the individual on the radar.

Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM (Deputy Chair): Yes. Assistant Commissioner Mark Rowley has suggested the possibility that a mandatory counter-radicalisation programme should be introduced. What is your thought on that suggestion?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: I understand where he is going. I am a bit iffy about anything that is mandatory if it is not necessary for it to be mandatory. The problem with mandatory programmes is that they get written down and that is all you do. I would prefer to see a code of practice - that is probably the best term - that allows a little bit of wriggle room around the edges so that the people engaged in these programmes can use their imaginations.

Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM (Deputy Chair): What is your thought on that, Rebecca?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): This will be worth discussing in your next session. There are a small number of incidents, sadly, in London, where you have people with very entrenched ideological views and possibly with violent intent that has not yet been taken to the next level but who, precisely because of their views, will not engage in a de-radicalisation programme. It is very difficult to know what to do with those individuals. As you say, some may reach the threshold where they do need, sadly, police monitoring or other types of disruptive activity but these are the situations that the MPS has to deal with, very sadly, day in and day out.

Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM (Deputy Chair): Would a mandatory programme help that? Even if they were forced to go on it, they are not going to engage with it, presumably.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): I suppose it gives the police another lever to say, "We have supported you and you would not engage", and therefore maybe you can use other techniques, but it is very difficult. How do you control individuals when you are very concerned about their desire to get involved in violent criminality but they have not done so yet?

Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM (Deputy Chair): Thank you. That was very helpful.

Valerie Shawcross CBE AM: How does any of this reach into - the Channel programme in particular - prisons and the youth offender institutions? I do not know if that is something that you discussed at your earlier meeting, but my experience has been that prisons are very structurally disconnected from the local

community, the local state and local public services and they have enormous internal constraints. I would have thought that, in terms of the risk-mapping, there are huge risks.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Quite a lot of attention has been given to prisons and I hope I am describing the evidence correctly. The evidence is that there is a lot of radicalised conversation and theoretical activity in prisons, but the reality is that most people when they leave prison do not do anything about it whatsoever. Prisons are really boring places to be and so people get involved in activities that actually just provide them with something to do. Therefore, the problem emerging from prisons is much smaller than we might think.

That said, obviously, people make contacts in prisons that may be very useful to them at a later stage and, also, particularly naïve young men can be manipulated whilst in prison to do things that they might not otherwise have done after they are released from prison. Therefore, we need to keep a close eye on the prisons.

I do believe that the level of prison intelligence is quite high - this is something that may have been learned from experience in Northern Ireland - and that the post-prison situation is under reasonable control. However, it is certainly something that Ministers talk about pretty well constantly and civil servants do have a focus on it. There is a problem, which is about the privacy of prisoners. Prisoners are entitled to some privacy. Having a microphone on the wall of every cell is not acceptable on the off-chance that something is going to be heard. This is quite a sensitive area.

Tony Arbour AM: Do we know they do not do that? Do we know that does not happen?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: I do not know. I would believe that there is a reasonable level of intelligence in prisons and I do not know exactly how it is activated. I would be surprised if we did not know roughly what is happening in almost every prison where something significant is happening. It does rely, of course, a lot on prison staff and some prison staff are more receptive than others to tasking of this kind.

Valerie Shawcross CBE AM: Would a young offender in an institution, if they have been identified as somebody who is at risk, on leaving, would a referral be picked up outside in their home community?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): I can maybe answer this. It relates back to your earlier question about Channel. Of course, Channel has now been put, since earlier this year, on a statutory footing and those involved in criminal justice in prison and in probation are now formally required to co-operate.

Being of a somewhat technocratic nature, I have the advantage of having Annex B of the Channel guidance in front of me, which sets out the responsibilities in criminal justice. If it comes to their attention from whatever information source that there is a prisoner or someone about to be on probation who is vulnerable to radicalisation and might benefit from the Channel programme, the partners required to co-operate with that Channel panel are:

"... the governor of a prison ... the governor of a young offender institution ... the principal of a secure college ... [or] youth offending team ... [or the] provider of probation services."

They have to come to the Channel panel, assess that person's vulnerability and determine whether a Channel intervention is appropriate for them. That is actually one of the advantages of putting Channel onto a

statutory footing. Local providers are very resource-strapped but, if individuals within their institutions come to their attention as being at risk, they have to participate with this panel process.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Just as a general observation, I am a former President of the Howard League for Penal Reform. I wrote a long report on the safety of young people and children in custody. Do not get too excited about the effectiveness of what happens to people when they leave prison. It is much better than it used to be but, on a scale of 0 to 100, we have moved from 10 to 20.

Valerie Shawcross CBE AM: That is why I was asking, actually.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Yes, it is a perfectly good point. The theory - and you heard it from Rebecca [Lawrence] - is good. In some places, it is happening. In other places, it is not.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): We have asked the Ministry of Justice for some evidence on this as well. That will be helpful.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: It is perhaps worth adding two points, actually, on this very important question, which I can get quite excited about.

One is that I have had a brief conversation with the new Secretary of State for Justice about prisons and I believe that he is genuinely interested in prison reform. Quite what he will do about it may be another question.

The other is that Lord McNally, who is Chairman of the Youth Justice Board - like his excellent predecessor Frances Done - is really focusing on release issues. They are dealing with a much smaller group of people in youth custody now. The numbers have fallen very significantly.

Valerie Shawcross CBE AM: Thank you.

Fiona Twycross AM: My point leads on from that. We can see why people who work in prisons might have gone into their jobs with a reasonable expectation that they might look at preventative work on some level and that might include intelligence gathering. I am clear that you are right that teachers and health and community workers are almost like the front line now. They will not have gone into those professions or jobs with the expectation that that would be an onus on them going forward.

How can we make sure they get the level of support and confidence needed, rather than just having this added responsibility without feeling that they have an understanding of how they should refer? How does that bit work? How do they get the support, training and people doing research into what level of support these professionals feel that they need? They will not have trained in this at teacher training college. I know from friends of mine who are teachers how little time was spent on child protection - which this is an element of - when they were at teacher training colleges. How do we make sure that people get that level of support?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: You hit the nail on the head when you used the word 'training'. I receive a lot of communications from people in education. Two of my three daughters happen to be in education; one in a university, one in a school. They tell me that they have never been trained on these issues and that they have to look to other people for help. We need much more training.

There is another really important point and that is about sharing information. People live in silos with their information because they feel that data protection forbids them from sharing information.

There is one very important group we did not mention, which is housing. That is also very important in this. We have some huge housing managers in London like Peabody and the big housing associations. They know everything about what is going on in the communities they manage at a community level with the local managers. On education, health, housing, local government, central government, they need to share the information. When there is a possibility that someone is going to be a terrorist or possibly be trapped into terrorism through their connections, there needs to be triage at as early a stage as possible. That triage depends on training and the sharing of information.

My experience of talking to teachers is exactly the same as yours. They want to do something. They all have an ethical matrix that tells them they should do something. Most people are actually basically quite good. They have no idea how to do it and so we need to cross the Rubicon.

Fiona Twycross AM: Yes. Presumably this links into the British values debate and the idea that schools are responsible for teaching British values and the governing bodies have to make sure that fits into the ethos of the school. Does that link in with Prevent?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): If I may say so, you have raised an excellent set of questions that is incredibly current to education. I am really pleased you made that link there to governance and to training. Yes, you are absolutely right. Teachers and schools need more training. There is also a role for governance and for training governors. There are systems in place that do this, but again the nature of the vulnerability is increasingly changing so much that the bar is rising all the time.

If I give examples of how some of the systems are currently working, I am a governor of a school in the tri-borough area. As a governor there is an excellent Prevent co-ordinator in the tri-borough. There is safeguarding training for governors that teaches them about the areas of vulnerability and the sort of things they should be raising at the governing-body level and the sorts of questions they should be asking. That has been complemented by the training of teachers to spot areas of vulnerability in a toolkit that you will have seen and that does include the teaching of British values. As a governor, I have put this on the agenda of the governing body meeting and I have been able to, in the context of safeguarding, ask the school if they feel they understand the threat of that radicalisation. Do they feel they know what they would do? It is not a question of whether their pupils come into contact with this material, it is when. They are all coming into contact with this material just as they are coming into contact with material of an extreme sexual nature. Teachers have to adjust very, very quickly. It is not easy. More support to both teachers and governors is important.

The governance relationship is really important. If governors are asking the school how they are coping, then they are saying it is okay within the culture of the school to be asking questions about pupils' behaviour. It destigmatises it and makes it part of the wider discussion of the safeguarding support that goes on within the school. It is not easy.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): Last session we heard from Waltham Forest about the training they were giving to everyone on their front line, including road sweepers and --

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Absolutely. It is to make it a normal part of doing business in the school. The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime is speaking at Martin Esom's conference on

7 July, the tenth anniversary. It will be very poignant. He has quite rightly invited not just all the head teachers from Waltham Forest but wider, using that beacon of best practice in the borough to reach out to a wider group of teachers and to reach out to schools that are academies and free schools and not local-authority controlled. It is going to be very difficult to build it into the training curriculum.

Fiona Twycross AM: I have a question on radicalisation in free schools and supplementary schools as well. It seems to be the right point to ask it, if that is all right. I wondered if you could both comment on how Prevent should address the challenge of radicalisation in free schools and supplementary schools and also with the children who are schooled at home who are probably not coming into so much contact with frontline professionals.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): That is a great question. I am afraid my answer will be the same as the others you have heard. Of course it should. In a decentralised education system, you do not have the formal levers. You have to rely on the dissemination of beset practice, such as Martin Esom is doing. Home-schooled children have a real vulnerability.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Yes, I agree. There is a whole question about supplementary schools that we have not even begun to answer. There is no control over many supplementary schools. I have been shocked by some of the detail I have been told by people who run them about the way they run them and about how they take their responsibilities, mostly not because they have a malign intent but because they simply do not understand what their responsibilities are.

An awful lot has been lumped on the Charity Commission, which has come in for some criticism because it is deemed to be nosy and politically motivated. Actually, the work that William Shawcross, as Chairman of the Charity Commission, has done was necessary. A wake-up call was needed so that the trustees of charities that run educational establishments actually know that their governance responsibilities are very high and that if they do not carry them out properly they can literally be in a lot of trouble. There is an awful lot of work to do about this. It is not just about counterterrorism; it is about discrimination and it is about diversity. It is about very basic things like bullying and punishment, too.

I was asked as a barrister to advise an educational institution that followed a practice with children that it thought were not pulling their weight of agreeing with the parents that the children should be shut in their rooms at home for a month at a time. They thought this was perfectly all right. First of all, as the parent or step-parent of five daughters, I do not know how they do it because I certainly could not. Secondly, it seems to me to be an absolutely outrageous practice. It is just an example of the sort of practice that we need to have some control mechanisms over so that the state or the local authority can intervene.

Fiona Twycross AM: Would the Charity Commission be the right body for doing that, do you think? Obviously, it has had quite massive cuts in terms of its resources over the past few years as well. Clearly, in terms of charity governance, it does have a role. Does it have the resources and capacity to do it?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: No. The Charity Commission has a role; it does not have the resources. It has a very good board now. For example, Peter Clarke - whom you will have come across as a leading counterterrorism police officer and one of the very best - is part of the Charity Commission now. They cannot send Peter Clarke out to police a school in Stockport, for example.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): Quite often, these supplementary schools are held on local authority premises and so local authorities could set certain criteria.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): It comes right back to the starting point of Lord Carlile's intervention: that effective delivery and effective oversight of Prevent sometimes needs to come back to the highly local level and to the ward level. You can have in a national regulatory or statutory framework a requirement not to abuse children and a requirement to comply with Prevent, and Prevent being on a statutory footing helps. How you monitor what is going on locally may need to come totally locally. To answer the question of what is happening in London's schools and which schools present a threat - which free schools, which academies and which home schools - you cannot answer that on a pan-London basis. With the best will in the world, the very excellent and highly skilled Radicalisation Unit in the Department for Education - and it is fantastic that it exists - is not going to ever be set up for --

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Also, it is part-time.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): The other side of the coin, of course, is that there is a potential for a real damaging of civil liberties and an intrusion into people's lives, particularly Muslim families. As an example, at a primary school in Waltham Forest, they are asking nine-year-olds all sorts of quite searching questions about their beliefs, practices and so on. It is quite easy to overstep the mark, is it not?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Yes.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): We have some questions on this later on.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): Sorry.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: The short answer is, yes, it is quite easy to overstep the mark. This is a very difficult area. The teaching of British values, civics or whatever title it is given requires real skill. Most teachers are not particularly well trained to do it. A number of local authorities have had to meet this challenge. A lot of things have been done well in Waltham Forest. In Hackney, they have given a lot of attention to how to deal with these kinds of issues. Training of teachers is often a weak ahead of the lesson that is going to take place, if it is ahead at all. There is a great deal to be done in this area.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): Thank you.

Len Duvall AM: I am going to move into MOPAC's role in this area. Can we clarify where we are with the refocus role? We know that there is a desire to establish a Contest Board. You talk of co-commissioning. Is that a given? Has the Home Office agreed that in the future you will be co-commissioning on some of the Prevent projects?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): As the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime explained at the Police and Crime Committee in March, he used his position on the Home Office-chaired Police Counterterrorism Board to get the former Security Minister's support for piloting co-commissioning in London. We are too late for this financial year because the one-year allocations are already set out. It will be the job of Home Office officials to implement the former Security Minister's guidance and agreement that we should pilot co-commissioning in boroughs for the next financial year. There is obviously now a new Security Minister. We will work with Home Office officials and the London Prevent Board to see if we can pilot this approach.

There is enthusiasm in some boroughs that do not want annual funding and they want their coverage of programmes to be more innovative and flexible.

Len Duvall AM: This is almost like devolvement. What does that look like in commissioning? Will it be MOPAC co-commissioning under the framework of the Home Office or is it generally the Home Office and you sitting alongside the Home Office? Paint me a picture about how this would work.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): We have not reached that level of detail quite yet. Our thinking was that if there were two or three boroughs that have some experience in Prevent that wanted to come forward and look at commissioning in a different way from the current framework set out by the Home Office - perhaps multiyear, perhaps across borough boundaries - they could come forward with innovative projects and a different way of commissioning. It is much as we have done with gangs. We have done some cross-borough commissioning and some pan-London basis quite innovative commissioning. You will have heard of our commissioning of Gangs Diversion Services and London Trauma Centres. That is the sort of thing you can only do with borough consent on a pan-London basis.

As I say, Home Office officials have just recently agreed that they will look at this and it will be on the agenda for the London Prevent Board. We will work with boroughs on that and from the 2016/17 financial year, hopefully, we will have some concrete proposals.

The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime has written to the Security Minister to say he hopes he supports his predecessor's ideas. It is not the intuitive way for the Home Office to have commissioned in this area. It is different from the framework everywhere else.

Len Duvall AM: The benefit of this is that we know some boroughs would like some fresh co-commissioning types of issues. Why is that? We have heard from some boroughs. From a MOPAC perspective, why do you believe that to be the case?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): A number of ways. It allows things to happen across borough boundaries. You could commission on a multiyear framework. It could allow for more innovative commissioning. You could link to other areas of vulnerability that are commissioned already by MOPAC or by boroughs and non-counterterrorism areas like gangs or sexual exploitation where there may be lessons to be learned from service providers. Some of the interventions here are very different. The ideology is very different. Others are not so different. Interventions that persuade young people not to get involved in gangs or to be careful online tackle a number of vulnerabilities, including this one.

Those will be the benefits. You are drawing on expertise from other areas, across borough boundaries, priority or non-priority areas and multiyear.

Len Duvall AM: I know this is unlikely to happen, but if you were given a free hand in terms of your advice to the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, by year three what would be the pattern of co-commissioning? What would it look like in London? What would you do?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): You would devolve this to London and you do not have commissioning directly from the Home Office. You would have a pot that can be spent either across London or direct from boroughs, recognising that there is benefit to some pan-London delivery and some highly local delivery. You would still be in partnership with the Home Office because the ideological nature of this type of threat means you absolutely need that specialist expertise. You need its expertise and the list of approved providers. You need that connection to what is going on in the wider threat piece. However, you

need much more local freedom and flexibility. It would be more outcomes-focused, multiyear, innovative and a London-based pot.

Len Duvall AM: Working within a framework --

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Working within a national framework.

Len Duvall AM: -- established by the Home Office and the rest of it?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Yes, also with much more sharing of best practice between London and other cities.

Len Duvall AM: Chair, you might want our officials just to drop a little note to the Devolution Working Party. We do not want to cut across that work but that has not really been spoken of in terms of the ask coming out of this building or from our colleagues in local government. That is quite important, if we could try a bit of co-ordination.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): That is extremely helpful, yes.

Len Duvall AM: Let us move to the Contest Board. Do we have a start date for a London Contest Board?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Yes.

Len Duvall AM: What does it look like?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): We will have the first meeting on 3 July. We have already had a really good hands-on workshop on the sorts of things it can cover. The Mayor and his London Crime Reduction Board have pulled partners together to get complete buy-in at that political level. At the more working level below to the existence of this Board, we have worked through the relationships, as I explained a little earlier, between the Prevent Board and this. The really hard work will be on the threat material that comes to that and the counterterrorism local profile material, which, as I said, is reviewing and changing.

It is not going to be perfect from the beginning and it is not going to change the world overnight because this is a very fast-moving area. We know we will have senior representatives from a number of organisations across London meeting to agree how they will exercise that strategic accountability over the whole part of the Contest strategy, to be aware of the gaps of delivery, to be aware of the threat and to be able to give that prioritisation and action.

Len Duvall AM: Lord Carlile, you mentioned earlier on one of the issues around the Home Office is that there is no continuity of meetings or some of those activities. What advice would you give the London Contest Board about the order of business? What would be the pointers it should be looking for? You mentioned going out and walking the job, visiting some of those issues, if that is possible. Are there any other pointers you think they should be looking at in terms of their overall work programme and some of the issues they should be looking at?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: The first thing they need is to understand what they are doing. Introductory training in what is Prevent is absolutely vital. It is not obvious. It is not something we all

understand just by instinct. Just because we happen to be involved in political life does not mean we understand Prevent. That is the starting point.

The second thing I would regard as important is that people who are on a board of that kind should have some sense of individual responsibility for something, for some aspect of the work. If you run a company, your board of directors, even the non-executives, will be responsible for something like being chairman of the remuneration committee or chairman of the appointment committee. The same principle can apply to this kind of work.

The third thing is they actually need to see the work in action. You do not have to spend very long doing it but you need to experience it, just as I find going out with the police tells me an awful lot about the ethical matrix of police officers, usually in their favour, incidentally, and against popular prejudice.

Those kinds of things need to be done. You need continuity of activity. You need a work programme that really has some momentum of its own so that people feel enthused about what they are doing. You need to have a reasonable timescale in which to be a member of such a board so that you can become reasonably expert. You are all members of the Police and Crime Committee. You all understand, I guess, quite a lot about the police because you have been to lots of meetings and seen lots of activities. That is really important.

Again, this is art, not science. It is doing the obvious to make people have a proper understanding of what is not their job. The whole country is run by a bunch of amateurs, actually, who are advised by professionals, on the whole. Knowledgeable amateurs are better than ignorant amateurs.

Len Duvall AM: That is a good starting point.

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): That is us, is it not? Yes.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): Would the Board be vetted so that you can have those high-level discussions? Does it need to be vetted?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): I could bore for Britain on vetting. I do not think it is a requirement for every member of the Board to be vetted. It is not a requirement for a Police and Crime Commissioner to be vetted. It is not a requirement for a leader of a council to be vetted. It is a requirement of and the responsibility of the machinery of those in public office to be able to speak freely, frankly and confidentially about highly classified material to those in elected positions of power. You need DV level to have unrestricted, frequent access to top-secret STRAP-and-above material. To do this kind of work, nobody needs that kind of access.

Ad hoc use of top-secret material on a pointed basis is perfectly possible for individuals not vetted if you have trusted relationships and if you are *omertà* about the position. That is why the Home Secretary did not require, for example, Police and Crime Commissioners to be vetted and yet they have a statutory duty on Prevent. It is perfectly possible.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: I agree.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Lord Carlile gave an excellent set of advice for the Contest Board, which I have written down. If you did all of those things, these are mature, responsible, professional individuals in the public sector and with that knowledge and expertise they will do the right thing.

Len Duvall AM: They were an excellent set of values but I am now going to talk about how reality meets that. Around that table, you have some of the most senior people in London coming together. Some will have a very advanced knowledge and some of them might have a very limited knowledge of it.

What is the strategy to take something like that and implement it in the real world? You have the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime going off on his mayoral campaign at some stage, which will take some time. How do we get to a situation where it is about understanding of other organisations and issues - not just the overall understanding - to add value to this process that is going to be in place for a very long time? The threat is there. We have trundled along and met some of the threats. Some with success, some with not so much success. How do we keep that?

The second issue is trying to keep the continuity of the agenda? Do you allow some flexibility? What is your strategy and what is your thinking? What is the size of this Board, just out of interest? Do we have numbers yet?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Ten to 15 people. You would have the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, the London Council's Executive Member for Crime and Community Protection - a similar size to other boards - the Chairs of the Prevent Board and the Resilience Forum, the Chairs of the Local Authority Panel and the London Safeguarding Board, the MPS, us, the CPS, health and education.

You are absolutely right. In some ways you have answered your own very excellent question. It does rely on a lot of personal commitment from people to make a board like this work. It does require an evening-up of the knowledge base. As you say, very sadly, the reality is that this situation is going to be with us for a generation. Anyone in a senior position like that will be coming into contact with this type of threat and type of area throughout their career.

Len Duvall AM: The London Prevent Board - which I see as the workhorse of the Prevent side of the issue - presumably is going to continue?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Yes, absolutely.

Len Duvall AM: That will then feed reports into the Contest Board?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Yes.

Len Duvall AM: That is how we are going to keep the working relationship, avoiding duplication in good time?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Yes, absolutely. You heard from Martin Esom and you completely understood what he said. The Prevent Board is strategic, operational and tactical with deep practitioner knowledge. The London Contest Board covers the entire piece and so it is wider than that. It also provides political support and escalation from the London Prevent Board. If the London Prevent Board is finding that there is a rubbing-up into issues of lack of understanding in different boroughs or lack of prioritisation, it can be an escalation point to give that political and prioritisation support to the work of the London Prevent Board. Absolutely, we want to avoid duplication and nobody wants to be in a meeting for a meeting's sake. This area is too important for that.

Len Duvall AM: Do we have any idea of the proportion of work that Prevent would take up of the Contest Board or is this too early? We know people are talking about things now and having to deal with it in real time. What do we think roughly about these tasks?

There is a further question I want to ask about this, but what do you think the focus of the Contest will be over the next three or four meetings?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Prevent is a very big area for all of the reasons that we talked about. It is a big area of vulnerability given the changing nature of the threat and so that is really important. I do not think I could say the exact proportion now.

Protect: there is in many ways much more limited understanding of the protective infrastructure in London, the bits of the critical national infrastructure or the crowded places within boroughs that need protection.

Prepare: we always need to stay sharp, sadly, on our response to incidents when they occur and it is always worth having your contingency plans health checked.

Pursue: because there is so much more of this activity, we will need to be aware of the kind of work the police will be doing so that at a borough level we are able to support that in exactly the way you mentioned earlier with those trusted relationships, "There is going to be an arrest tomorrow. We need your support".

It certainly will need to cover the Ps. Martin Innes made a very good point at your last session that sometimes the gaps between the Ps and the overlaps are not identified unless you bring them all together. You need to be thinking about the shopping centres and the football match days when they hit against other areas of Prevent work. Martin Esom will say there are issues that will need greater visibility and awareness of escalation but maybe one-third Prevent/two-thirds the other or 50-50, in that range.

Len Duvall AM: We know that one of the issues and barriers to our performance in the past - let us not knock ourselves as there have been some problems, but also there has been quite impressive performance - is about openness and sharing. Are the minutes going to be available of these meetings? Are they going to be redacted? Are you meeting in public for some sessions? What is the strategy about sharing and engaging and getting people to understand the tasks that we need to do?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Lord Carlile might have comments on this area.

Certainly, when you look at successful examples of coming together of senior people in this space, they do tend to exhibit two kinds of characteristics. One is that there is a really shared private understanding and levelling of the knowledge base, in exactly the way you have both described, on quite difficult and sensitive areas. Some of that inevitably needs to happen in a confidential space. You would not want verbatim minutes.

Also, we all need to get much better at confidently describing in the public domain work that is going on and the threat that is going on, and to be much more daring about what is put out in public.

If we were to follow Lord Carlile's excellent set of advice to the London Contest Board - getting that training and sense of individual responsibility, seeing the work in action, the continuity of activity and work, and timescales for being involved - it means with that programme of work you are not going to see hugely rich and detailed minutes of what is happening on a month-by-month basis coming out enormously quickly. What you

should be hearing is much more confident language and programmes of activity throughout all of the service delivery organisations in London hopefully coming enormously quickly.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: May we give you an example of something that people need to be confident about? When Crossrail starts running its trains in two-and-a-half years' time, it is going to have 200-metre-long trains. They will no doubt be wonderful trains but the public are sometimes going to worry about getting on 200-metre-long trains because there will be up to 1,500 people on every train. It is a space in which there could be danger. Crossrail has already set out a Safe Trains policy. It is developing it at the moment but it is going to be very public. That is a very good development. The most important thing is that when somebody gets on a 200-metre-long train - I have slightly exaggerated the length but it is very long anyway - they want to feel they have seen and heard enough to know that they are being protected in a proper way.

Equally, although I would not expect very detailed minutes of the Board, people need to know enough to feel that there is a board, that it meets regularly, that the people who are on it are good, that occasionally they are to be heard on the Nick Ferrari [presenter, LBC] programme or BBC London so that it is a public project and that there is a lot of expertise there. It makes people feel comfortable going around their everyday lives as they go up and down the Kingsland Road or wherever they happen to be.

Len Duvall AM: My final question: if there was a major incident again - and sadly that is a real possibility - what is the role of the Contest Board in those circumstances? What thinking have you done around that? Let us say it is an ongoing issue. Is the Contest Board going to meet quickly to discuss issues or are we going to stick to the other existing methods? Is Contest really about the strategic policy direction along with dealing with the outcomes of other forums?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): That is exactly right.

Len Duvall AM: That is quite clear and that is the thinking of it?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Yes, absolutely. It would be highly appropriate for the Contest Board to take lessons learned from the emergency response to an individual situation. It would be extremely appropriate - in fact, it is one of the benefits of the Board - but it is not an emergency response mechanism.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Just as a vision, on 7 July 2007 COBRA¹ met within minutes. I would expect the Contest Board to do the same and to be there answering, for London, about the response and the measures that need to be taken possibly in an emergency. If, as happened on 7 July 2007, the whole mobile telephony system is taken down, they would be there partly to explain the rationale behind it, hopefully in co-operation with COBRA.

Len Duvall AM: Do you see that?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): It does not replace the COBRA machinery --

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: No.

¹ COBRA (Cabinet Office Briefing Room A) is the civil contingencies committee.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): -- but the people in those roles would have a role in an emergency response.

Roger Evans AM: We have already heard about some of the resourcing problems that boroughs are experiencing now as partners. Do you think they are equipped to handle the new situation in the future, particularly the boroughs that are non-target boroughs at the moment, which seem to have very little in the way of support?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): That is a very good question. We would always all like more resources. The resources are very strained here, both specialist resources and also - back to Fiona's [Twycross AM] questioning - core mainstream resources. Are teachers stretched in meeting training requirements and understanding all the new safeguarding areas they need to be concerned with? You have a very good evidence base that there is a lot of stretch here. I would not want the resourcing issue to be seen just as a counterterrorism issue. This is a wider issue around all the safeguarding and vulnerability resources, training system, the accountability mechanisms, right across the piece. It is a stretch but this is the world that we live in and it is about prioritisation.

Roger Evans AM: Do you think the increased level in working number of partners is going to lead to you identifying more individuals who require intervention?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): I would hope so because there is a huge amount of unmet demand.

Roger Evans AM: That is an interesting statement. What do you think the magnitude is of that unmet demand, say as a percentage of what we already know?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): Would you like to answer that one?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: No, thank you. It could be a lot. It depends how deep you want to drill.

Roger Evans AM: Twice as much?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Could be. Who can say?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): The Assistant Commissioner put out material in the public domain a couple of weeks ago. You can ask him about that, about the increase in volume of arrests and investigations. The MPS are making around an arrest a day. Certainly they have seen - in their Pursue work - a very big increase in volume.

The nature of the demand - particularly if you are thinking about Prevent and vulnerabilities - is, as we have said, quite different and the opportunities for other kinds of resources to be brought to bear. There is also the family of community relationships and of the school and, as Lord Carlile talked about, the resources of the private sector in tackling online radicalisation. We have to be really innovative here and think big. It is not just public sector money and the activities of those in public sector organisations that are going to solve this problem.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Some of the most effective things are actually very cheap. If I just focus on one because it is worth mentioning, the role of Muslim women in counter-radicalisation is of huge

potential. Most Muslim women are pretty sensible and do not want their sons, husbands and brothers to end up in jail or be killed fighting for ISIS. The cost of bringing women into counter-radicalisation is very low. It is not easy because some can be very isolated. If you can achieve it - and it has been achieved in Birmingham to an extent - it is hugely productive. The cost-benefit analysis is off the screen.

Roger Evans AM: We have talked a little bit about the way the threat has developed from al-Qaeda on to ISIS. Do you have any big thoughts about where the threat is going to go next and what we should be doing to prepare for it?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Two thoughts. The first thought is that there is a dangerous new area of disagreement between various fundamentalist groups. If you take as an example Libya, there are now competing radical groups fighting among themselves because they regard ISIS as presumptuous, and also more successful than they would wish. There is a danger of people being caught in the crossfire, as it were, between rival groups working and recruiting in the UK. That is the first area.

The second area in which we should be looking is the communications piece. Why is ISIS so successful in communications? Why are we not communicating to the same standard as a nation to try to persuade people not to become involved in that kind of radicalisation? Again - and I mentioned women a moment ago - this involves engaging the community. I do have a criticism of Muslim communities - and I am saying something I have said before and so they will not take offence separately for me saying it - which is that there are masses of potential young leaders in Muslim communities, brilliant young people, successful business people, professional people and so on. They do not yet have the courage to lead their communities because those communities are mostly led by people of my sort of age who are not willing to give up their leadership roles. There needs to be a generational change. If we can help as part of the Contest strategy to help them to make that generational change and to potentiate those brilliant young people, we will then see a step-change in community relations and the attractiveness - or otherwise - of radicalisation.

Roger Evans AM: That is an interesting thought. Do you see that becoming a part of Prevent? It would be a massive increase in its role but its potential is there.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: It is real potential. Let us take education because we have said a lot about education this morning. There are some young Muslim teachers, men and women, who have the potential to lead - and will be leading - education in time to come. We should be looking to them to provide the knowledge and training so that the whole education profession can actually understand Islam in a non-prejudiced way and can understand that actually ISIS trails a terrible heresy. The word 'heresy' is very rarely used in this context but that is what it is. That needs to be exposed.

Roger Evans AM: That is a bit outside my area of questions but it is a fascinating area that we do need to look at.

Rebecca, do you think that Prevent needs to be more transparent? What is MOPAC planning to do about that?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): As I have said a number of times today, there is a case for being much more open about a lot of this. We covered examples about how success stories in Channel case studies could be made much more available with more confidence in speaking openly. As Lord Carlile says, leaders speaking on Nick Ferrari, etc, is completely compatible with the private and confidential space to have discussions and to agree appropriate priorities and actions on.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: I prefer accountability to transparency in this context. You are never going to be able to open the documents that explain why somebody is believed to be radicalised but you can give a good public account of it. The difference between transparency and accountability is a bit of a nuance but it is quite important in this context.

Roger Evans AM: I understand that. Looking at the outcomes from this whole exercise, how does MOPAC measure the effectiveness? How are you going to measure the effectiveness of Prevent, given that we have already heard it is quite difficult to provide data rather than the case studies?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): At the moment, Prevent activities are all commissioned directly from the Home Office and MOPAC. No Police and Crime Commissioner in the country has that information and so does not carry out evaluation as you describe. If we move to a co-commissioning model - having outcomes is brain-achingly difficult to do, although we have made some steps in gangs - then you would have criteria and data against which you could evaluate.

Roger Evans AM: What sort of measures do you think MOPAC would be using?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): You would really need to do it on a programme-by-programme basis, depending on what activity you were commissioning. It would be a subject that would be very good to return to at a later point once some co-commissioning arrangements have been established.

Fiona Twycross AM: You did mention online activity, Lord Carlile, but I just wondered whether you could comment a bit more about how Prevent can tackle online radicalism and about the borderless nature of the internet that makes that problematic.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: It is a huge question. We have a great ungoverned space out there. At the moment, the running in that ungoverned space is often being made by radicals and, as a result, people are acquiring the information that, for example, led to girls below the age of majority going on what is sometimes called the 'Mulan trail' with, generally, not very satisfactory outcomes, even for them.

There does need to be a strong counter-narrative. A requirement of creating a counter-narrative is to use the people with the greatest skills. For the Home Office, it would represent good value for money if it used - and I use the analogy of the Old Street roundabout - 'Silicon Roundabout' and the young consultants around it to develop these skills. There is an organisation called the Research, Information and Communications Unit and it has got some extremely good people but, if Rebecca [Lawrence] will forgive me for saying so, it is managed by managers in the Home Office and sometimes they are managing to resource, not to results.

I have used the term 'cost-benefit analysis' before. It is very important. The cost-benefit analysis of investing money in the best brains and the best skills for creating that counter-narrative is not readily demonstrable but I am sure there is a high benefit in doing so. This is something that is going to go on for a very long time. The same skills that enable Amazon, for example, to persuade me when I order a book or a CD that I really want the one that is on the bottom of the screen as well, can be used for counter-radicalisation.

Fiona Twycross AM: Equally, it could be used for radicalisation as well. It is being, is it not?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Yes.

Fiona Twycross AM: One of the things is that the internet is out there but obviously there are social media organisations working within that. In the same way that the responsibility of somebody with a community hall was mentioned in terms of radicalisation, have we talked enough yet about the responsibility of some of the social media companies? The internet needs these vehicles for people to communicate within it. Can Prevent do more to engage with some of the social media organisations to make sure that they take responsibility, in the same way that we would expect somebody running a community hall to?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: If we constantly talk about the social media companies, we will eventually go blind, frankly. The social media companies are huge businesses, they have economies bigger than many nation-states and their attitude is, understandably - and I have some sympathy for this - "We are only libraries. We simply collect information. If countries or nation-states want to tell us to do things in a certain way or stop us doing things in a certain way, they can pass laws to do that. We will then obey those laws". If you look at the report by David Anderson that is now being published, you will see that he has talked to the media companies about communications data and they are more or less saying exactly that. Parliament then has to get the law out and they will obey it.

We can assume that communications companies will co-operate as long as we make them co-operate. If they understand what we are going to make them do, then they will give advice as to how that is best achieved. I do not really think it is realistic to expect more of those companies than that, frankly. It may be a rather cynical view from their standpoint of what their responsibilities are, but they are trying to make value for their shareholders. That is their governing responsibility.

Fiona Twycross AM: Thank you.

Valerie Shawcross CBE AM: I will put the questions to you and if you feel you want to give a briefer answer, please do. One of the MPS commanders, Mak Chishty [Commander for Engagement, MPS], made some comments about the need to move into the private space of the Muslim community to identify signs of radicalisation earlier. There were some examples given about changes in shopping behaviour and all sorts of stuff. Do you think there is something in that view? One criticism was that it is a bit hysterical and the Select Committee talked about how a single focus on Muslims was stigmatising. Was that a helpful contribution?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): I actually have a copy of his article here. Sorry, I have a copy of the response that was in *The Guardian*; I do not have a copy of his original article.

Actually, I thought it was very balanced and well-evidenced. The types of changes of behaviour he was describing are exactly those changes of behaviour in the Channel guidance that are some of the identified areas of vulnerability. Anyone who speaks publicly about this difficult area risks being criticised by respondents in the newspaper or others. It is part of the reason why a lot of people do not like to speak in public about it: for fear of offending some sensibilities. My personal opinion is he was right, balanced and evidenced.

The point of stigma is quite an interesting one because, of course, this ideology is quite selective in whom it prioritises. This is an ideology and packages of material that are designed to focus on the young, particularly on Muslims or those wishing to convert to a faith. It is a very focused ideology and sometimes we need to be a bit braver in what we say.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: I was just going to say that what Mak Chishty meant was entirely right but there are ways of going about it. I once gave a lecture to a travel agency conference. My wife, who is an incisive lawyer, was present. Rather rudely, afterwards she said to me, "What you told them was if somebody comes into your travel agency and buys a ticket for Pakistan tomorrow and pays cash, dial 999". That was exactly what I had been saying. There are certain patterns of activity that no doubt any responsible shopkeeper would feel should lead them to alert the authorities, but it is not because they are Muslim; it is because they are a shopkeeper. We should be very careful about distinguishing between businesspeople of one kind or one religion and businesspeople of another. These are actually universal truths, if we can identify them.

Valerie Shawcross CBE AM: That does show how difficult getting the language right around these discussions is. Just to broaden the point, do you think enough is being done to challenge other types of extremism, like far-right extremism? Would you expect people, for example, who are going to take part in the anti-Semitic demonstration planned in Golders Green to be identified under Prevent? Are we forgetting about all the other dangers?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Anti-Semitic activity is of concern but strong communities should be robust about it. As far as far-right extremism is concerned, happily, in this country far-right extremism has been fairly limited. The attention that has been given to it has been proportionate. I would not like to divert resources from much more threatening and imminent threats in order to symbolically say that we are covering right-wing extremism to the same extent. Right-wing extremists, on the whole, broadly, are pretty incompetent.

Valerie Shawcross CBE AM: I have to agree with you. There was one elected here and --

Jenny Jones AM (Deputy Chair): He was incompetent.

Valerie Shawcross CBE AM: -- it did expose that pattern.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: Yes. If you look at the criminal cases that there have been, mostly they have been bumbling and idiotic; whereas you cannot, I am afraid, say the same about the [people who perpetrated both the] Glasgow Airport bomb plot, for example, and [the bomb plot] which nearly killed 200 young women dancing in a club just at the bottom of Haymarket.

Valerie Shawcross CBE AM: At Tiger Tiger, yes.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: One does have to put the resources where they are needed and avoid symbolism.

Valerie Shawcross CBE AM: A last question along that line on recalibrations. It is probably true to say that people from outside of the Muslim ethnic communities do not really understand the sectarianism issues around the Sunni/Shia division. That is a whole new area that needs to be explored and understood and explained, sometimes. Do you think Prevent is adapting and coping with that shift that is going on?

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: People are conscious of this division. I have already referred to the infighting among Islamic groups. Perhaps we should just make sure that we are focused on those differences. There is quite a large Iranian community in London with which I have had some quite intense contact. They certainly are very conscious of those differences and are subject to a degree of interception, surveillance and

so on that they find very uncomfortable. The authorities should be equally sensitive to the potential dangers of those divisions.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): I suppose the only thing I would add is that the Prevent framework - and in fact the wider counterterrorism policy framework - has actually been quite resilient to changes in the threat. I do not think you would need to change the whole architecture.

Lord Carlile of Berriew QC CBE: No, I agree.

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): It is just an adaption within. In fact, that would be the tenet of my advice for the whole of this discussion: this is about adaption to a framework that, internationally, is widely respected.

Valerie Shawcross CBE AM: OK. Thank you.

Tony Arbour AM: Just one thing. All of this depends on the co-operation of all the various groups who are involved. There are specific groups who will not engage - CAGE, for example - and I suspect that there are other groups. I suspect you have no sanctions against them. Is that right? You cannot force these characters to come to the table or anything of that sort. Is that not a major flaw in the whole concept?

Rebecca Lawrence (Director of Strategy, MOPAC): You cannot get all individuals to engage, of course. In a democracy, you cannot. Where it is public bodies, you can require that and hence things like the statutory duty are actually a big step forward because then you can require all of those spending public money to comply.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): Thank you. We have come to the end of our questions. Can I just thank you both very much?

Valerie Shawcross CBE AM: Indeed.

Joanne McCartney AM (Chair): It has been a very enlightening and excellent discussion that we have had this morning. Thank you very much.

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Subject: Summary List of Actions**Report to: Police and Crime Committee****Report of: Executive Director of Secretariat****Date: 9 July 2015****This report will be considered in public****1. Summary**

1.1 This report sets out for noting actions arising from previous meetings of the Committee.

2. Recommendation2.1 **That the Committee notes the outstanding and completed actions arising from previous meetings of the Committee, as listed in the report.****Meeting of 11 June 2015**

Minute item	Subject and action required	Status	Action by
5.	<p>Preventing Extremism</p> <p>During the discussion, Len Duvall AM requested that the Devolution Working Group (DWG) be made aware of the ongoing discussion between MOPAC and the Home Office about a co-commissioning pilot for Prevent projects in London from the 2016/17 financial year.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continued...</p>	Completed. Letter sent to the Chair of the DWG on 23 June 2015.	Chair

Meeting of 21 May 2015

Minute item	Subject and action required	Status	Action by
5.	<p>Question and Answer Session with the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)</p> <p>During the course of the discussion, the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime undertook to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the most up to date crime information is made available on the London Datastore as soon as possible; and • Provide the Committee with an update regarding implementation of agreed actions since the March 2015 DARA report on crime recording, and details of what MOPAC are doing to speed up the implementation of those actions. <p>The MPS also undertook to provide the Committee with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of the screening process that was in place for dealing with the complaints received by the MPS relating to electoral fraud in Tower Hamlets, and information as to how complaints were prioritised and at what level they were dealt with (i. at Borough level or higher); • Further information about the views of the Crown Prosecution Service when consulted by the MPS about the above complaints and, if possible, a copy of the correspondence from Judge Mawrey to the MPS, as mentioned by the Commissioner at the meeting; • Confirmation as to when Police Misconduct hearings will begin to be heard in public, and information about how the new system will work and how hearings will be publicised; and <p style="text-align: right;">Continued...</p>	<p>In progress</p> <p>In progress</p>	<p>MOPAC</p> <p>MPS</p>

Minute item	Subject and action required	Status	Action by
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed information about the number/percentage of agency staff employed within the MPS and the roles they are carrying out, including the number of ex-detectives being re-employed as consultants and the areas in which they are working. 		

Meeting of 19 May 2015

Minute item	Subject and action required	Status	Action by
8.	<p>Action Taken by the Chair under Delegated Authority - approval of Committee reports:</p> <p><i>Child Sexual Exploitation</i></p> <p><i>Online Crime</i></p>	<p>In progress for receiving responses to the report.</p> <p>In progress for receiving responses to the report.</p>	<p>July 2015</p> <p>July 2015</p>

Meeting of 26 March 2015

Minute item	Subject and action required	Status	Action by
5.	<p>Question and Answer Session with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime and the Metropolitan Police Service</p> <p>During the discussion, Lord Carlile CBE QC agreed to share the work programme of the London Policing Ethics Panel, which would be produced after the general election.</p> <p>During the discussion, the Deputy Commissioner undertook to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of officers who are working on Operation Fairbank; and Data relating to homicide, serious youth violence and knife crime from January 2014. 	<p>In progress</p> <p>Completed. See Appendix 1.</p>	<p>Lord Carlile CBE QC</p> <p>MPS</p>

Meeting of 26 February 2015

Minute item	Subject and action required	Status	Action by
5.	<p>Question and Answer Session with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime and the Metropolitan Police Service</p> <p>During the course of the discussion, the Chair requested the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime and the Assistant Commissioner to provide the data, which underpinned the various tables in the MPS's report <i>Neighbourhood Policing Review 2014 – Phase 1</i> and MOPAC's report <i>Review of the Transition to the Local Policing Model</i>. She stated that officers would liaise with the MPS and MOPAC about the data and obtaining some of the tables in a clearer format.</p> <p>During the course of the discussion, the Assistant Commissioner, MPS undertook to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm the current level of abstractions in Neighbourhood Teams and the MPS target for abstractions in the future; • Confirm where within the MPS police officer posts in Local Neighbourhood Teams were rebrigaded/ redeployed from as a result of the restructuring of the Local Policing Model; • Write to Jennette Arnold OBE AM to confirm the correct establishment figure for territorial policing for the London Borough of Waltham Forest under the current organisational structural changes; • Provide details of the supervisory ratio of Detective Sergeants to Police Constables in the Neighbourhood Teams; • Provide the data behind the assertions contained on page 21, paragraph 3 of the MPS's report, <i>Neighbourhood Policing Review 2014 – Phase 1</i>, concerning the improved performance in the investigation of neighbourhood crime and more information about how performance is measured; 	In progress	MPS/ MOPAC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm the current level of abstractions in Neighbourhood Teams and the MPS target for abstractions in the future; • Confirm where within the MPS police officer posts in Local Neighbourhood Teams were rebrigaded/ redeployed from as a result of the restructuring of the Local Policing Model; • Write to Jennette Arnold OBE AM to confirm the correct establishment figure for territorial policing for the London Borough of Waltham Forest under the current organisational structural changes; • Provide details of the supervisory ratio of Detective Sergeants to Police Constables in the Neighbourhood Teams; • Provide the data behind the assertions contained on page 21, paragraph 3 of the MPS's report, <i>Neighbourhood Policing Review 2014 – Phase 1</i>, concerning the improved performance in the investigation of neighbourhood crime and more information about how performance is measured; 	In Progress	MPS

Minute item	Subject and action required	Status	Action by
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the signage and branding at public contact points and at those contact points make it clear that the public can request a meeting in a private place; • Provide clarification in relation to the letter, dated 18 February 2015, from Assistant Commissioner Patricia Gallan QPM concerning the MPS's role in relation to working in partnership with London boroughs and organisers of peaceful protests regarding traffic management plans; and • Confirm where responsibility lay in relation to traffic management and stewarding of events such as Remembrance Day parades. 		

Meeting of 8 January 2015

Minute item	Subject and action required	Status	Action by
5.	<p>Youth Reoffending and Resettlement</p> <p>During the discussion Lisa Harvey-Messina undertook to provide the Committee with some general information about reoffending rates and a breakdown of reoffending rates at borough level.</p>	In progress	Head of London Business Area, Youth Justice Board
7.	<p>The Diversity of the Met's Frontline</p> <p>The Committee approved its report: <i>The Diversity of the Met's Frontline.</i></p>	In progress for receiving responses to the report.	MOPAC and MPS

Meeting of 18 December 2014

Minute item	Subject and action required	Status	Action by
5.	<p>Question and Answer Session with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime and the Metropolitan Police Service: Part A - Mental Health and Policing</p> <p>The Deputy Commissioner invited the Committee on a visit to see the new CommandPoint system once it was in operation.</p>	In progress	MPS

Complaints about the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime and the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC)

Minute item	Subject and action required	Status	Action by	Deadline, if applicable
5.	<p>Complaints about the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime and the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC)</p> <p>The Committee agreed, inter alia, to delegate to the Monitoring Officer all of the powers and functions conferred on it by the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations, with the exception of the functions set out at Part 4 of the Regulations which may not be delegated; and guidance on the handling of complaints which requires the Monitoring Officer to report, on a regular basis, the summary details (such as can be reported in public), on the exercise of any and all of these functions to the Committee for monitoring purposes.</p>	No disclosures to report for the period 17 June 2015 to 25 June 2015.	Monitoring Officer	n/a
6.	<p>Transparency Procedure</p> <p>The Committee agreed Members disclose to the Executive Director of Secretariat or his nominated representative (within 28 days of the contact) details of any significant</p>	No disclosures to report for the period 17 June 2015 to 25 June 2015.	Executive Director of Secretariat	n/a

Minute item	Subject and action required	Status	Action by	Deadline, if applicable
	contact with the MPS and/or MOPAC which they consider to be relevant to the work of the Committee; and such disclosures be reported to the next meeting of the Committee.			

Appendices to this report:

Appendix 1 - Letter from the Deputy Commissioner, MPS, regarding the meeting of the Committee held on 26 March 2015.

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

List of Background Papers: None

Contact Officer: Joanna Brown and Teresa Young, Senior Committee Officers
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**TOTAL POLICING**

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Dear Joanne

Please find below our responses to the requests you made following the Committee meeting on 26 March:

- **The number of officers who are working on Operation Fairbank**

There are forty officers working on Op Fairbank.

- **Data relating to homicide, serious youth violence and knife crime from January 2014**

Please see the attached report. In addition to Homicide and Knife Crime data, we have included information on Gun Crime rather than Serious Youth Violence (SYV). SYV is not an official Home Office classification. As a combination of robbery and violence offences it can be useful as a geographic representation of offending but is not reliable for year on year comparisons; if there was an increase in robbery offences and a decrease in other areas of violence, then SYV levels would remain the same but mask the underlying issues. For gang violence, Knife Injury victims under 25 (non-DA) is more representative of weapon enabled offending than SYV and also a more focussed measure. Gun discharge data is included as it is used as a proxy measure for gang crime.

Yours sincerely,

Craig Mackey
Deputy Commissioner

**Homicide (& Teen Homicide), Knife Crime, Knife Injury Victims under 25,
Gun Crime and Gun Discharge Offences
Recorded Between 01/04/2012 and 31/03/2015**

Protective Marking	NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED
Suitable for Publication Scheme	YES
Ad-Hoc Reference Number	
Summary	Homicide, Knife Crime, Knife Injury Victims under 25, Gun Crime and Gun Discharge Offences for the last 3 financial years
Creating Branch / Directorate	MetHQ - Performance & Assurance
Date Created	01/05/2015
Review Date	01/05/2016

This report uses LIVE DATA extracted from: CRIS & MetMIS

Date Live data was extracted: 01/05/2015

The data in this report reflects **live data** which may be subject to small changes over time

Need to request some more data?

[Submit a new FOI request here if you are external to the MPS](#)

[Submit a new FOI request here if you are internal to the MPS](#)

Police forces in the United Kingdom are routinely required to provide crime statistics to government bodies and the recording criteria is set nationally. However, the systems used for recording these figures are not generic, nor are the procedures used locally in capturing the crime data. It should be noted that for these reasons this force's response to your questions should not be used for comparison purposes with any other response you may receive.



Notes

The data represents confirmed offences or victim counts, recorded in the period 01/04/2012 to 31/03/2015

Homicide and Teen Homicide data was extracted from the CRIS database

Knife Crime Definition

MPS Knife Crime aligns with the former Home Office (APACS) guidance and is a measure identifying offences that satisfy both of the following

1. The offence is a confirmed classification relating to one of the following Home Office Offence Groupings (CrimSec Codes):

- o Murder (1)
- o Attempted murder (2)
- o Threats to kill (3B)
- o Manslaughter (4/1)
- o Infanticide (4/2)
- o Wounding or carrying out an act endangering life (5A*)
- o Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm without intent (8F* & 8H*)
- o Actual Bodily Harm (8G* & 8J*)
- o Sexual assault (17 & 20)
- o Rape (19)
- o Robbery (34A & 34B)

2. A feature code identifying weapon usage (countable as knife crime) has been added to the crime report.

* Please note that as of April 2012, the CrimSec codes of 5A, 8F, 8G, 8H, and 8J no longer exist, and have been superseded by codes 5D, 5E, 8N and 8P. However, these new CrimSec codes also include other HO Offence Codes not included in the original definition of Knife Crime, and so cannot be used to identify valid offences of Knife Crime. For this reason, a list of valid HO Offence Codes relating to Knife Crime is given in the Appendix to this document - it is advised that this list is used rather than the CrimSec Codes.

Gun Crime in line with the APACS is defined by:

A firearm is defined as a weapon covered by Firearms Acts 1968 to 1988.

Gun Crime is identified by offences that satisfy either of the two following criteria:

1. The offence falls within the four Major offence categories of: Violence Against the Person, Sexual Offences, Robbery, and Burglary,

AND

A feature code identifying a firearm usage has been added to the crime report

AND

The firearm used is not CS gas or pepper spray.

OR

2. The offence is one of Possession of Firearms with Intent, where the firearm involved is not CS gas or pepper spray.

Knife Crime, Knife Injury Victims under 25, Gun Crime and Gun Discharges data was extracted from the MetMIS database

IMPORTANT: Please ensure that the Notes Page is read in conjunction with the data in this report to ensure that it is interpreted correctly.

MPS Recorded Crimes by Financial Year and January to March

Crime Measure	Financial Year			January to March		
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2013	2014	2015
Homicide	110	112	100	24	26	35
Teen homicide	10	11	16	3	2	5
Knife Crime Offences	11,372	10,074	9,680	2,680	2,348	2,521
Knife Injury Victims Aged 1-24 (Non-DV) *	1,381	1,345	1,630	314	327	397
Gun Crime Offences	1,929	1,635	1,668	487	386	435
Gun Discharge Offences	401	307	335	69	63	79

Police forces in the United Kingdom are routinely required to provide crime statistics to government bodies and the recording criteria is set nationally. However, the systems used for recording these figures are not generic, nor are the procedures used locally in capturing the crime data. It should be noted that for these reasons this force's response to your questions should not be used for comparison purposes with any other response you may receive.

Subject: Question and Answer Session with the Mayor of London and the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Service

Report to: Police and Crime Committee

Report of: Executive Director of Secretariat

Date: 9 July 2015

This report will be considered in public

1. Summary

- 1.1 This report serves as a background paper to the question and answer session with the Mayor of London, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis and Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 **That the Committee notes this report as background to the discussion with the Mayor, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis and Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.**

3. Background

- 3.1 The Committee has agreed that it will hold monthly question and answer sessions with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and invite representation from the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS). The Committee also holds monthly thematic meetings where it considers a particular topic or aspect of policing and crime in greater detail.
- 3.2 At this thematic meeting, the Committee's discussion will focus on MOPAC's annual report, which is expected to be published by MOPAC prior to this meeting of the Committee. A draft version of the report is attached at **Appendix 1**.
- 3.3 The Committee will be joined by the following guests to discuss the MOPAC's Annual Report:
- The Mayor of London and occupant of MOPAC, Boris Johnson MP;
 - The MPS Commissioner, Sir Bernard Hogan-Howe, QPM; and
 - The MPS Deputy Commissioner, Craig Mackey, QPM.

4. Issues for Consideration

- 4.1 It is a requirement of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 that MOPAC produce an annual report setting out:¹
- The exercise of its functions in the previous financial year; and
 - The progress made in that year in meeting the police and crime objectives in its Police and Crime Plan.
- 4.2 This meeting will provide an opportunity to review the performance of MOPAC in meeting the Mayor's commitments, as set out in the Police and Crime Plan.² Topics for discussion are likely to include:
- Public confidence and perception of policing;
 - MOPAC 7 crimes;
 - Other crime types including violence against women and girls, gangs, and counter terrorism;
 - Criminal justice; and
 - The Mayor's manifesto pledges on policing and crime.

5. Legal Implications

- 5.1 The Committee has the power to do what is recommended in this report.

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1 There are no financial implications to the GLA arising from this report.

List of appendices to this report:

Appendix 1 – Draft Annual MOPAC report 2014/2015

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985
List of Background Papers: None
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E-mail: becky.short@london.gov.uk

¹ [Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011](#), Chapter 2.12

² [Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016](#), MOPAC (March 2013)

Annual Report 2014/15

AND UPDATE ON THE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

JULY 2015

DRAFT

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME
Page 59

About MOPAC

The Mayor's Office for Policing And Crime (MOPAC) was established in January 2012. It is led by the Mayor of London, Boris Johnson, and the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC), Stephen Greenhalgh.

The Mayor's key roles include setting the direction for how London is to be policed, based on the consultation with the public and victims of crime and the commitments made in his manifesto; holding the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) to account; and working across the criminal justice system to improve its effectiveness and efficiency.

MOPAC works by setting the MPS's priorities and budget, encouraging greater collaboration and integration of local services to join up prevention and enforcement activities, commissioning services proven to reduce crime, and using accurate data, academic analysis, and evidence (including audit and inspection) to manage performance across sectors.

The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime

As Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) Stephen Greenhalgh leads MOPAC. The Mayor, as occupant of MOPAC, has delegated the majority of his day-to-day decision making to the DMPC.

There are, however, a number of duties which have been explicitly retained by the Mayor including: issuing the Police and Crime Plan and the appointment and removal of the most senior MPS officers.

The Annual Report

This report discharges the Mayor's duty under Section 12 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. The Annual Report must cover:

- The exercise of MOPAC's functions in each financial year, and
- The progress which has been made in the financial year in meeting the objectives in the Police and Crime Plan.

The Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016 was published on 25 March 2013 and relates to the period 2013/14-2016/17. This report is focused on reviewing the second year's progress 2014/2015 (up to 31st March 2015).

What MOPAC wants to achieve – The 20:20:20 Challenges

MOPAC’s Police and Crime Plan 2013–2016 sets out how the organisation will achieve six high-level ambitions for London, the policing and criminal justice “20:20:20 challenges”, whilst working with agencies on strategies to tackle under-reported and entrenched crime types, including gangs and violence against women and girls. It also outlines how MOPAC will support the MPS to meet its national and international enforcement commitments.

The 20:20:20 challenges are:

REDUCED CRIME	INCREASED CONFIDENCE	REDUCED COST
20% reduction in neighbourhood crime	20% increase in confidence	20% reduction in cost
By the end of 2014/15, neighbourhood crime had reduced by 19.8% against baseline year.	Confidence hit a record high of 68% in June 2014, before slipping back slightly to 67% later in the year.	Savings delivered for 2014/2015 are £104.5m Total cost savings to date are £366.4m, with a target for 2016/17 of £500m.
On target for 20% reduction in MOPAC 7 crimes	Confidence has risen, but is not on track to meet the 75% target	On target to achieve 20% reduction in cost.

SWIFT JUSTICE	SURE JUSTICE	REDUCING REOFFENDING
To seek swifter justice for victims by reducing delays in the criminal justice system by 20%	To achieve surer justice by increasing compliance with community sentences by 20%	To reduce reoffending by young people leaving custody in London by 20%
Average time from offence to completion overall is 165 days, a reduction of 3 days from baseline.	The compliance level is improving, reaching 81% in 2014/15 from a level of 77% in 2011/12. Compliance is higher in London than in the rest of England & Wales.	Latest available data indicates youth reoffending levels stand at 58%, down from a baseline of 70.8%.
Improvements have been made, but not enough to meet the 134 day target.	Compliance rates have improved but lower than expected to meet the 92% target	On target to reduce reoffending by youth people leaving custody in London by 20%.

Key achievements

- The MPS achieved a reduction in key neighbourhood crimes of 19.8% since March 2012 and is on track to meet the target of a 20% reduction by the end of the Police and Crime Plan period. Robbery fell by 44% and burglary fell to its lowest level since 1974.
- MOPAC has driven tough action by police and partner agencies to tackle violence in the capital following an increase in reported offences.
- The number of “bobbies on the beat” increased, with the Mayor’s promise to put 2,600 more officers in neighbourhoods being met and overall Metropolitan Police officer numbers reaching his target of 32,000. Numbers of BME and female recruits hit record highs.
- Millions of pounds were released for investment in frontline policing through the streamlining of back office functions and the sale of outdated, costly and underused police premises. London as a whole has benefited from this, with the buildings sold so far boosting London’s Gross Value Added (GVA) by providing at least 4,000 new residential units, 12,000 direct and indirect jobs and 9 schools.
- MOPAC has set new standards for transparency, launching a range of ground-breaking online dashboards to allow the public open access to a wealth of crime and criminal justice information.



March 2015: Mayor Boris Johnson welcomes London’s newest Constables at a parade to mark the completion of their training and the MPS reaching his target strength of 32,000 officers.

Infographic – MOPAC's 2014/15 achievements in numbers

19.8% - reduction in neighbourhood priority crimes between March 2012 and March 2015

18% - fall in crime since the Mayor took office

155,177 – fewer offences than when the Mayor took office

67% - percentage of Londoners who think local police are doing a good or excellent job

32,000 – number of Metropolitan Police Officers as MPS reached Mayor's recruitment target

2,600 – additional police officers put into neighbourhood roles

3,658 – number of Volunteer Police Cadets

3,060 – new police officers recruited

£150 – council tax rebate for London Special Constables

£370,000,000 – raised from the sale of Scotland Yard

12,000 – jobs directly or indirectly created by the sale of former police buildings

4,000 – new residential units for London, built in former police premises

9 – new schools for London based in former police buildings

£18,000,000 – money provided to community safety projects through the London Crime Prevention Fund in 2014/15

£5m – funding from the Mayor for a new Pan-London Domestic Violence Service

7 – interactive Dashboards published to allow the public to see and explore MOPAC crime and safety data

440,000 – free property marking kits to be given to London households under the Met Trace scheme

89 – offenders sentenced to wear electronic tags to enforce compulsory sobriety

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Message from the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime

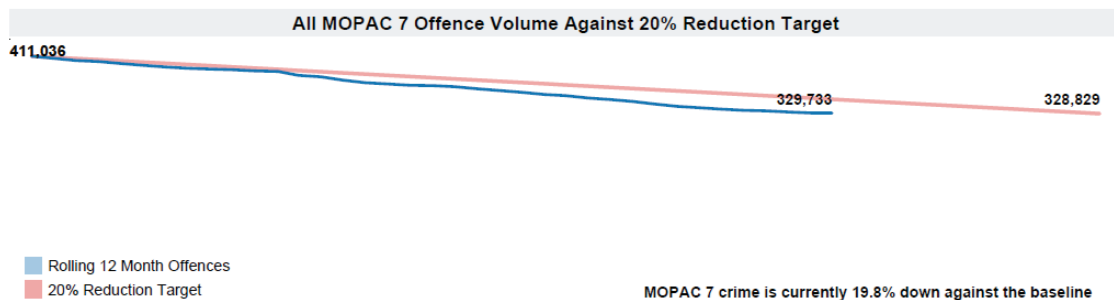
Cutting Neighbourhood Crime

The Mayor has set out his vision for London as the safest big city in the world. Through a wide range of operations and activities targeting high-volume crimes that have a significant impact on quality of life, London’s neighbourhoods have become even safer places to live.

In his Police and Crime Plan, the Mayor challenged the MPS to reduce seven specific neighbourhood crimes by 20% – violence with injury, robbery, burglary, theft of and from a motor vehicle, theft from the person and criminal damage. These crimes – chosen for their high volume and high levels of victimisation - are known as the MOPAC 7.

Rising to the challenge set by the Mayor, at the end of the 2014/15 financial year, data shows that the MPS had driven these crimes down by 19.8% overall since 2012, on track to meet the target by the end of the Police and Crime Plan period.

The chart below, taken from MOPAC’s interactive Crime Dashboard (which can be found at www.london.gov.uk/MOPAC), illustrates the rate at which these crimes fell, outstripping the rate of reduction required to meet the 20% goal by 2016.



*Source MOPAC Crime Dashboard

This reduction means around 80,000 fewer Londoners fell victim to these types of offences in 2014/15 than in 2011/12. That is a fine achievement for which the MPS and partner agencies deserve great credit.

Within these reductions there are particular crime types where truly remarkable progress has been made. Burglary and robbery are down 24 percent and 44 percent respectively - with burglary at its lowest level since 1974.

Only one of the seven neighbourhood crime types – Violence with Injury – has seen an increase, rising by 14 percent since 2012. This increase has been reflected across the country, with the Office for National Statistics attributing much of it to better recording practices and an increase in reporting of domestic violence.

Nonetheless, any increase in violence is taken extremely seriously and MOPAC have facilitated joint problem-solving meetings in the Boroughs most affected by violence to identify approaches for tackling this issue. In November 2014, the MPS launched Operation Equinox, a

co-ordinated crackdown targeting activity against licensed premises, geographic areas and fast food outlets where violent offending disproportionately occurs. Outcomes of this operation to date have included: 9,039 weapon sweeps; the recovery of 663 weapons; 667 test purchase operations and 11,128 full licensed premises inspections.

MOPAC is keenly exploring the possibilities for using technology to cut neighbourhood crime. In March, the Mayor launched MetTrace, a three-year programme with the MPS and SmartWater Technology Ltd to provide 440,000 homes in burglary hotspots across the capital with a free kit containing an invisible traceable liquid, allowing owners to mark their possessions with a unique forensic code and to display warning stickers to deter burglars. This technology – which allows the police to trace stolen items and link offenders with crime scenes – is proven to work and during a recent trial in five boroughs, burglary rates fell by an average of 49%.



DMPC Greenhalgh launching MetTrace at Colindale Police Station with Assistant Commissioner Helen King, Commander Simon Letchford, Borough Commander Adrian Usher and Alan Given of Smartwater Technology Ltd

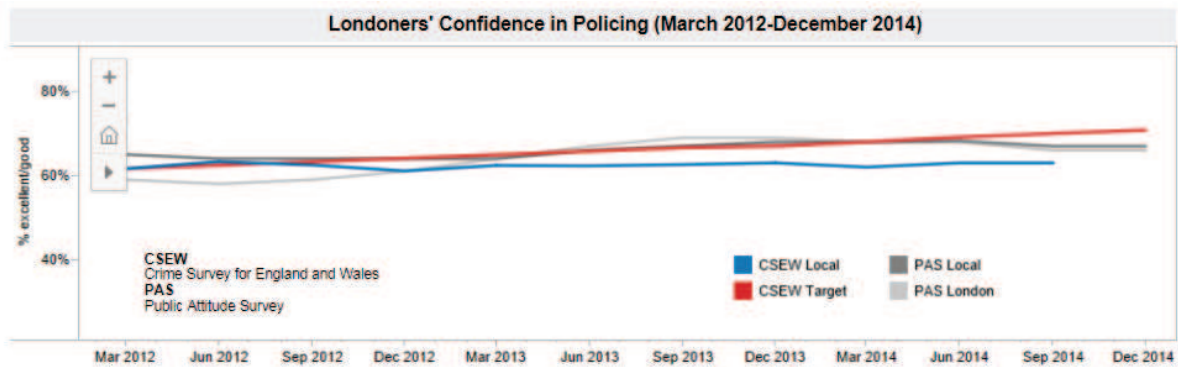
MOPAC continued to support a wide range of other crime prevention and community safety projects in 2014/15 via the London Crime Prevention Fund, which provides long-term funding of up to four years to enable organisations to tackle ingrained, complex problems. In the last year the Fund allocated over £18m in total.

Boosting confidence

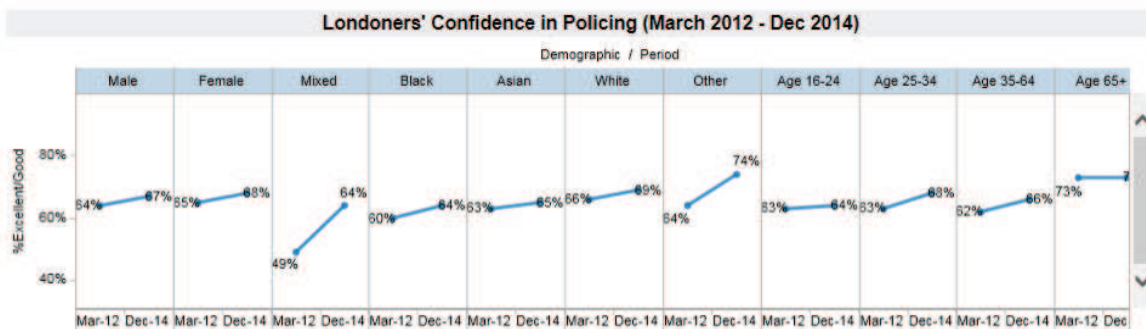
British policing is built on the Peelian principle that the police are the public and the public are the police. MOPAC is working to renew the relationship between the public and police in London by building a more representative MPS workforce, focused on community priorities and held to account publicly.

Confidence in the police is integral to the British system of policing by consent. In the Police and Crime Plan, the Mayor challenged the MPS to increase confidence by 20%, which equates to an increase from 62% to 75%. Public confidence in the police reached its highest ever recorded level of 68% in June 2014 and is currently standing at 67%.

Confidence in policing is an extremely complex, nuanced subject and MOPAC has made significant investments into research into the patterns and drivers of public confidence in policing. This year, MOPAC published its ground-breaking Public Confidence Dashboard, which allows users to see the latest data on confidence in policing across the capital and by Borough, as well as information on some of the issues that influence people’s confidence.

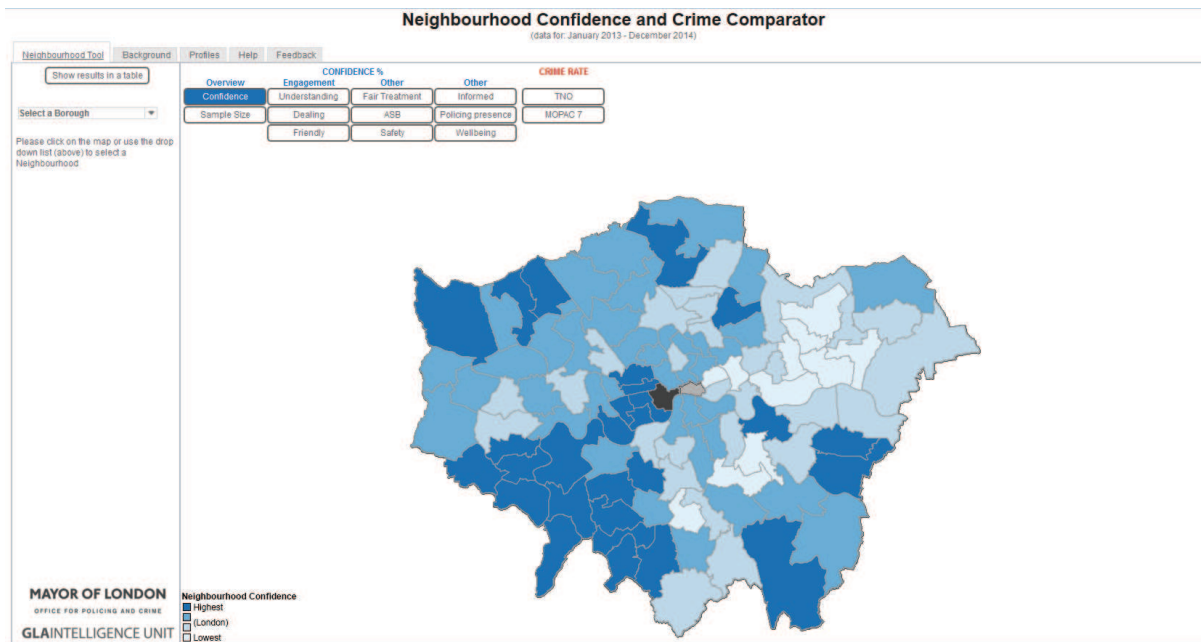


Figures reveal that since March 2012, confidence in the police has improved across all groups, most markedly amongst BME respondents.



This year, MOPAC has also launched its Neighbourhood Confidence Comparator, which divides London’s 108 policing neighbourhoods into similar groups depending upon dozens of

economic, demographic and social indicators. This allows users to make better comparisons of crime and confidence rates.



Reconnecting police and public

Research has shown that Londoners consistently rank police visibility and street policing as top priorities and the Mayor is determined that the police renew their relationships with the communities they serve, putting reinvigorated neighbourhood policing at the heart of the Police and Crime Plan. In 2014/15, the MPS reached the Mayor's target headcount of 32,000 officers and also completed the move of 2,600 extra officers into neighbourhood policing teams.

As well as ensuring that the MPS is at full strength across London, the Mayor is committed to making sure that the workforce is representative of the city it serves. In 2014, there were more BME officers serving in the MPS than at any time in its history and initiatives to boost the numbers of new BME and female recruits have generated further momentum, with their numbers hitting record highs in 2014/15. The commitment to a representative workforce has been further cemented this year with the beginning of a London-only recruitment policy for police constables in the capital.

Safer Neighbourhood Boards are now in place in every London Borough, bringing police and communities together to decide local policing and crime priorities, solve problems collaboratively and make sure that the public are involved in a wide range of other community safety decisions. MOPAC has made £1m available for Safer Neighbourhood Boards to bid for to fund projects that will help cut neighbourhood crimes and boost public confidence.

Body-worn video

In 2014, MOPAC and the MPS launched the world's largest trial of body-worn video technology, with 1,000 body cameras used across 10 boroughs as well as armed response teams, with around 6,000 videos uploaded per month.

Officers' feedback suggests the devices are most valuable where trust is key and police behaviour is under scrutiny, for example in Stop and Search, and where early evidence and victim testimony is critical such as in cases of domestic abuse. The cameras are also helping to demonstrate better the impact of crime on victims, aid professional development and training, and to increase trust in officers.

Recognising volunteers

The Mayor also recognised the contribution of the Special Constabulary, fulfilling his promise to deliver a council tax rebate of £150 (half of the mayoral precept on an average property in London) for Londoners who volunteer to serve the capital and its people as Special Constables, in recognition of their hard work and public spirit.



Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime Stephen Greenhalgh and Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Police Special Constabulary John Conway launching the council tax rebate for Special Constables at City Hall

Inroads are also being made into the Mayor's target to double the number of police cadets in London to 5,000. Numbers are up to more than 3,500 and increasing with the creation of new junior police cadet units for those aged 10-13. The scheme is an important means to make sure

that young people of every background can feel included in policing and empowered to make a positive difference.

MOPAC has maintained its strong support of Neighbourhood Watch in London, working with the MPS and London Neighbourhood Watch Association (LNWA) to reinvigorate the scheme in the capital. A milestone in this work was reached this year as local Neighbourhood Watch Associations were established in every Borough in the city, providing local leadership and organisation to build the strength of this invaluable scheme.

Scrutiny and Challenge

The police are granted significant powers to do their job of keeping us safe, including the power to deprive people of their liberty and, in extremis, use force to protect the public. It is vital that the police are subject to rigorous oversight and MOPAC provides robust and detailed scrutiny of the Metropolitan Police on behalf of Londoners to ensure that they do their work to the highest standards of conduct and fairness. This is done in public, with the regular MOPAC Challenge meetings taking place at City Hall and broadcast live via webcast.

In the past year, MOPAC Challenge has focused on a range of serious issues, with the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime leading in-depth investigations into police performance, youth reoffending, substance misuse, diversity in policing and intrusive police tactics.

MOPAC maintains the country's largest Independent Custody Visiting Scheme – more than 400 members of the public who volunteer to visit police stations unannounced at any time of day or night to check on the welfare of those in police custody and make recommendations for improvements if required. London's Independent Custody Visitors (ICVs) continue to play a vital role in maintaining public confidence in police custody arrangements.



Hendon, March 2015 – MPS reaches Mayor's target headcount of 32,000 warranted officers

Cutting costs

The way people live their lives and engage with services is being transformed by digital technology. MOPAC is saving public money and providing the funds needed to equip the MPS to police and serve London in the digital age by reducing overheads, releasing old, underutilised assets and reforming the policing model.

Policing, like all public services, has had to face the challenge of responding to reductions in funding whilst modernising to improve services. In the Police and Crime plan, the MPS was challenged to cut gross costs by 20% and deliver savings of £500m by 2016/17 whilst achieving reductions in crime and improvements in public confidence.

The MPS have a good record of delivering savings, having already delivered £261.9M savings in 2013/14. A further £104.5M has been saved in 2014/15 and the MPS is on track to deliver its target to achieve gross savings of 20% by 2015/16. These savings are enabling the MPS to meet the challenge of austerity whilst also making vital investments in technology to support greater operational capability and public accessibility.

The savings are being delivered through the Deputy Mayor's 3 principles set out in the Police and Crime Plan.

Reduce

MOPAC has committed to reducing overheads through driving down organisational support costs, removing duplication and unnecessary overheads and delivering savings in supplies and services and other contracts, most notably IT. By 2015/16 MOPAC will have delivered savings of £220M.

Release

Holding on to out of date, underused premises not only increases costs to policing but also locks up wider benefits available to London's economy. MOPAC is disposing of underutilised assets and reducing the police estate by one third, putting bobbies before buildings, reducing revenue costs and generating capital receipts for investment in new technologies to enable truly 21st century policing in London and provide more economic investment.

Between 2013-15, MOPAC has sold 59 sites worth £294 million, delivering savings of £21.9 million. With the sale of Scotland Yard for £370m this year and with further building sales expected to take place in the year ahead, MOPAC anticipates delivering receipts totalling £900m for the period 2013/14 to 2016/17.

The programme of sales has had wider benefits outside of policing, making land available to London's economy and the wider public, boosting the city's Gross Value Added (GVA). The buildings sold so far have provided at least 4,000 new residential units, approximately 12,000 direct and indirect jobs, 9 schools and 4 hectares of open land for London, all of which increase London's GVA.

Reform

MOPAC has committed to reforming the policing model, increasing police numbers and delivering savings by reducing the number of senior officers, recruiting more constables and reducing the back office. By 2015/16 MOPAC will have delivered hundreds of millions of pounds in savings whilst maintaining its full strength of 32,000 officers.

In addition, capital released from the sales of underused buildings is contributing to the vision of an MPS equipped to meet the policing challenges of the future, with the Deputy Mayor and Commissioner attending the 'topping-out' ceremony for the MPS' new, state-of-the-art training and operational centre in Hendon in March.



Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime Stephen Greenhalgh and Commissioner Bernard Hogan-Howe at the topping out of the new Hendon Training and Operational Facility

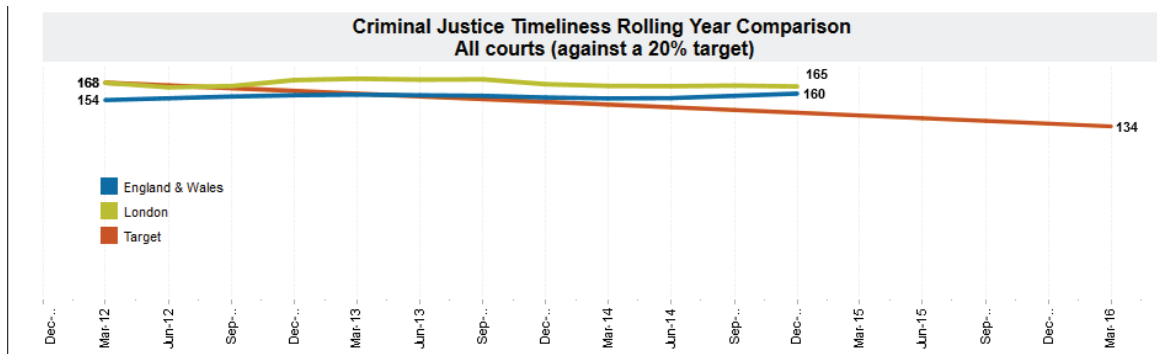
Reducing court delays

Court cases in London take longer to complete than in most other parts of the country. Identifying and reducing the delays in court cases means reducing the distress caused to victims and the wasted time and money for courts, prosecutors and police.

Cases take too long to go through the courts in London and MOPAC has challenged partners to reduce delays in the system by 20% to ensure that victims of crime receive swift justice.

Magistrates Courts have made good progress towards speeding up their service to victims. Since 2012, the average length of cases from offence to completion has fallen by ten days, from 156 to 146. Some areas have demonstrated significant improvements, with reductions in time to completion of more than 20 days.

However, this improvement has been offset by the deterioration in the speed of cases going through London’s Crown Courts, the average of which has increased from 309 days to 343. As a result, on current performance the target to reduce delays in the system overall is not on track to be achieved.



MOPAC is working closely with partners in the justice system to bring to light the issues that affect timeliness and identify measures to alleviate the problems. Significant progress has been made by partners in providing relevant, robust and up-to-date timeliness data to MOPAC that assists in identifying where things are operating well and where there are delays, gaps and pinch points in the system from arrest to court disposal. This has culminated in the development of MOPAC’s Criminal Justice Timeliness Dashboard, which allows greater end-to-end oversight and identification of the problems causing delays.

It is well known that a small number of offenders commit the majority of crime. These offenders are placing significant demand on the system, recent research indicating that those who had ten previous court appearances took on average twice as long to go through the criminal justice system as first time offenders. The Deputy Mayor is driving forward with ‘Gripping the Offender’ a project to ensure there is a whole systems response to these high harm individuals where all partners work together to grip offenders as soon as they are identified as high harm/high cost and focus their efforts on them until that risk of reoffending is reduced.

In addition, in November 2014, using data highlighted on the Criminal Justice Timeliness Dashboard, the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime quizzed senior figures from the London justice system on the current situation at a MOPAC Challenge meeting on criminal justice timeliness. From this meeting has stemmed an agreement on further actions to improve timeliness, including tackling the impact of domestic abuse cases on the speed of the system; taking concerted action aimed at reducing Summary Motoring Offences to the national average; and holding formal MOPAC Challenge meetings on Criminal Justice Timeliness twice a year.

Increasing compliance with community sentences

Offenders should pay the price for their behaviour, completing their sentences and making amends to the community. This sends out a clear message to the public that justice is being done and an equally clear message of deterrence to other would-be offenders.

The public expect that those who have committed crimes are robustly held to account for their offences. The public also expect that offenders abide by the sanctions imposed on them by the courts. In 2014/15, 81% of Community Orders in London were successfully completed, up from a figure of 77% in 2011/12. This improvement – from an already high level – is welcome, but is lower than expected to meet MOPAC’s ambitious target to reach 92% by 2016/17.

MOPAC has maintained its commitment to Community Payback schemes – unpaid work carried out by offenders in high visibility jackets. Through Safer Neighbourhood Boards, now in place in every Borough, the public can shape these schemes to ensure they satisfy their demand for visible reparation for offending. In November 2014, the Deputy Mayor visited one such scheme in Waltham Forest, where offenders were put to work cleaning war memorials to bring them back to their best.

A pioneering project launched in July 2014 demonstrates the potential for technology to assist in improving compliance with sentences. Stemming from the Mayor’s manifesto commitment to enforce sobriety on drunken offenders, MOPAC launched a compulsory sobriety scheme in Croydon, Lambeth, Southwark and Sutton where a court will order an offender to a period of sobriety. The scheme uses electronic ankle tags to detect the presence of alcohol in the wearer’s system. If alcohol is detected by the tag at any time over the duration of their sentence, additional enforcement action can be taken. Initial findings from the first six months of this scheme are promising, showing that 51 offenders were fitted with the tag, with a 94% compliance rate – a figure significantly higher than other similar court orders.

The Deputy Mayor is also putting the transformative power of technology to greater use in criminal justice management processes, advocating and driving forward improvements to the web-based IDIOM system used to track prolific offenders.

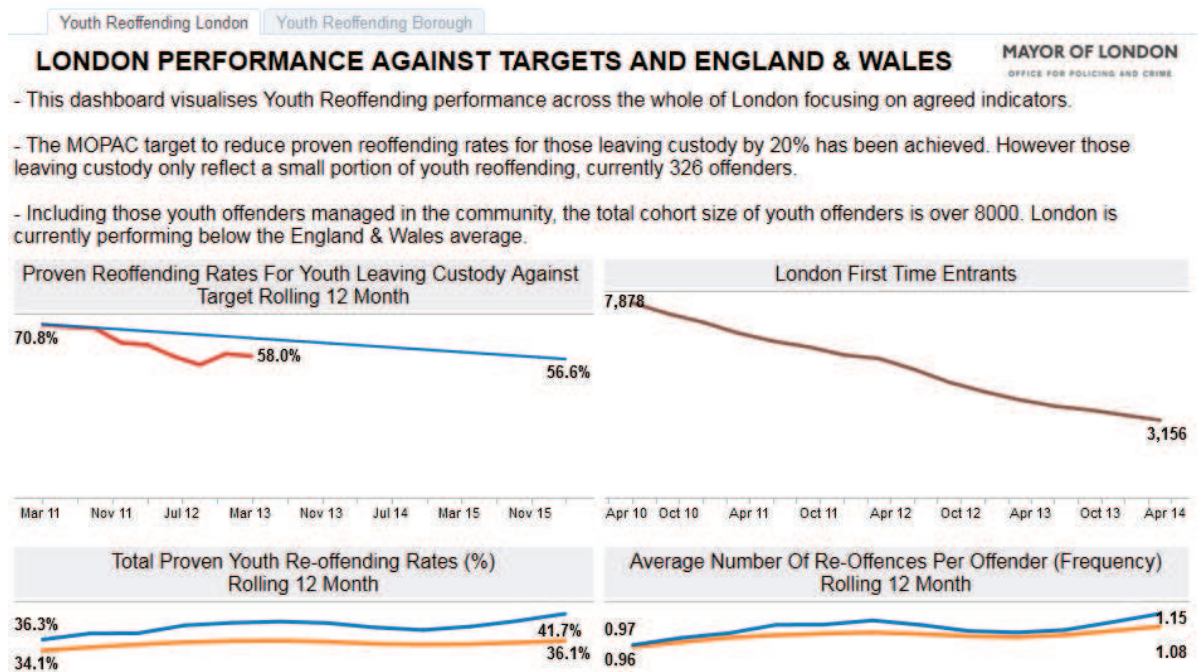
In the coming year, MOPAC will be bringing together its data on adult reoffending and compliance with community sentences and publishing it through another interactive dashboard, allowing practitioners and public alike to explore and understand current performance towards this target and identify areas for improvement.

Reducing reoffending by youths leaving custody

Of all offenders, young people are the most likely to reoffend, especially those leaving custody. By improving understanding of what causes young people to reoffend and by putting in place effective, timely interventions, MOPAC is working to break the cycle of youth reoffending in London.

There has been significant activity, driven through the London Crime Reduction Board and MOPAC, to tackle youth reoffending in London. This is delivering real progress, with the Mayor’s target of reducing reoffending by youths leaving custody by 20% being met ahead of schedule.

This progress can be tracked at the MOPAC website via the Youth Reoffending Dashboard, which presents comprehensive data on reoffending across the capital and by Borough.



The Deputy Mayor continues to press for improvements and at the MOPAC Challenge on Youth Reoffending held in September 2014, he questioned senior figures from London’s criminal justice system on the current Dashboard data with regard to youth offending; the levels of first time entrants as well as a broader review of the volume and reoffending levels of those offenders managed in the community and in custody.

In January the Deputy Mayor kept up the momentum towards further reductions as he brought senior colleagues and experts together to consider the youth offending / reoffending in London within the context of a challenging financial future.

MOPAC and the Youth Justice Board are jointly funding a Resettlement Manager for London to develop a resettlement offering for London, considering existing provision, funding flows and the gaps that exist which result in higher reoffending rates for young people leaving custody.

Research has shown that young offenders have very often been victims of serious crime and abuse themselves in the past and MOPAC has secured £400k in Ministry of Justice funding to utilise the London Resettlement Consortia to support young offenders with prior experience of victimisation including but not limited to mental, physical and sexual abuse.



Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime Stephen Greenhalgh showcasing MOPAC's interactive Youth Reoffending Dashboard to Redbridge Youth Workers

Mayoral Priorities

Supporting victims of crime and tackling violence against women and girls

Crime can have a devastating, life-changing effect on victims and their families. MOPAC is leading work across London to provide more effective and consistent services to support victims of crime as they come to terms with their experiences and start to rebuild their lives.

In July 2014, Baroness Newlove, the Victims' Commissioner, completed a major review into the treatment of victims and witnesses of crime in London on behalf of MOPAC - the first review of its kind. This review preceded a significant change in the care of victims of crime in London when, on 1st October 2014, MOPAC took over commissioning for all victims' services in the city. MOPAC are now working with the range of partner agencies involved in supporting victims to maintain current provision whilst developing a new and comprehensive system.

Reports of domestic and sexual violence are rising nationally as more victims gain the confidence to come forward. Progress has been made to bring more perpetrators to justice, but conviction rates for domestic violence in London remain too low, with victims who come forward often feeling isolated and unsupported during the legal process meaning that cases collapse and perpetrators go unpunished.

The Mayor is committed to addressing these problems - encouraging more victims to come forward, improving their experience through the criminal justice system and increasing conviction rates. In March, the Mayor announced £5m funding for the first London-wide support service for victims of domestic abuse. Previously, support for victims of domestic violence in the capital was patchy and inconsistent - by drawing support providers together into the Pan-London Domestic Violence Service, every victim can be given access to specialist support from Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVAs) and other experts.

The Mayor has continued to fulfil his commitment to Rape Crisis Centres in London, providing just under £1.3 million per year to fund Centres in the North, South, East and West, together with £2.2m funding for London's Sexual Assault Referral Centres, which are known as the Havens. This funding is matched by the NHS England, London region. London operates the only national example of sexual assault referral centres (known as the Havens) running in multiple locations; offering services to under 18 year olds and adults. Looking ahead, MOPAC has committed to co-funding (alongside NHS England) a sexual violence needs assessment to ensure that future commissioning of services for victims of sexual offences in London achieves best results.

In June 2014, the MPS Commissioner and the Director of Public Prosecutions commissioned Dame Elish Angiolini DBE QC to carry out an in-depth review of how the MPS and the Crown Prosecution Service investigate and prosecute rape cases. This report was published in June 2015 and MOPAC is giving careful consideration to its recommendations, which will inform its future work.

When the Mayor was elected, he pledged to make London a safer city for women and girls. His vision is for a society where every woman and girl has the right to live free of violence and abuse. To deliver this pledge, MOPAC has provided £3.85 million this year to local authorities for projects tackling violence against women and girls, with an additional £200,000 to deliver a harmful practices pilot to tackle Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), faith based abuse, forced marriage and “honour” based violence.

Gangs

Since taking office, the Mayor has concentrated significant resources to deal with gang crime in London. The police cannot solve this problem alone and MOPAC is working with the MPS, agencies and voluntary groups on a wide range of projects to tackle gang crime from every angle.

In June 2014, City Hall hosted a Gangs Summit which convened world leading experts and senior practitioners to explore new findings and approaches to gang crime in London and other comparable global cities. On the same day, MOPAC, with the London Crime Reduction Board (LCRB) set out new strategic ambitions to ensure further progress in preventing youth violence in London, including a more consistent and sustainable gang exit offer. These ambitions cover three key themes:

- Prevention – stopping young people from getting involved in gangs by ensuring universal access to gang prevention programmes in schools, supporting those transitioning from primary to secondary school and linking in with the Troubled Families programme to address issues at home.
- Intervention – introducing a pan-London gang exit service to stop the cycle of reoffending and get gang members into stable jobs and housing, whilst addressing the mental health problems and trauma of both gang members and their victims.
- Enforcement – maintaining the resources of the Trident Gang Crime Command at their current level, ensuring the risk that gang members pose is judged consistently across the criminal justice system, and seizing the assets of gang offenders so they don't profit from crime.

These ambitions build on the work and successes that have been seen since the first LCRB Partnership Anti-Gangs Strategy, which for the first time brought together key criminal justice agencies and local authorities as part of the first pan-London strategy to gangs in the capital.

In 2015, MOPAC launched its Gangs Dashboard to provide free and open access to data on gang-related offending and public perceptions of it. Figures on the Dashboard show that the number of gang offences in London has fallen by around 20% since 2012, and the Mayor is keeping up the pressure on gangs with tough action, investing £200,000 in Operation Shield, a pilot project launched in Haringey, Westminster and Lambeth to target gangs with tough enforcement against lawbreaking and support for those who wish to leave the gang lifestyle behind.

To boost prosecutions, the Crown Prosecution Service is introducing dedicated gangs prosecutors to ensure that these cases have specialist support. There has also been concrete progress on other efforts to divert young people from crime with the Mayor's mentoring

programme now at its target to pair 1,000 at-risk young Londoners with personal mentors, to help them steer clear of offending and reach their potential.

Significant investment has also been made to support the victims of gang violence in the city. In February, £600,000 was allocated to a new project with youth charity RedThread to put specialist youth workers in every major hospital trauma centre in London. The scheme also links with MOPAC's work to tackle violence against women and girls by providing specialist support to young girls and women who have been sexually exploited and abused by gangs, or coerced into participating in criminal activity.



Deputy Mayor Stephen Greenhalgh at the launch of the new initiative to put youth workers in London's Major Trauma Centres

In addition, MOPAC is now providing free mental health and safeguarding awareness training for up to 8,000 front line youth workers in the capital to support young people displaying signs of mental illness or emotional trauma, particularly those who have been involved in gang activity.

In total, through the London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF), MOPAC is working with London's 32 boroughs, providing funding to 25 gangs projects worth £3 million per year.

Business crime

As the engine of the nation's economy and a centre of global business, London has led the way nationally on tackling business crime. In July 2014, following major consultation in the previous year, MOPAC unveiled its Business Crime Strategy - a call to arms for the police, businesses, local authorities and others to work together to build confidence and prevent business crime. This strategic focus on Business Crime has been hailed as best practice by business and security experts alike.

MOPAC has overseen changes in the MPS to ensure more officers are trained to deal with cyber-crime. There are currently over 250 trained officers working in a specialist unit to deal with referrals of cyber-crime from City of London Police. This command is called Fraud And Linked Crime ONline (Falcon) and was launched in October 2014 by the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, Stephen Greenhalgh and MPS Commissioner Sir Bernard Hogan-Howe.

To ensure that the police and private security firms work closely together to make London a safe place to shop, in December 2014 MOPAC launched the Police and Security Group Initiative to roll out best practice in shopping areas of London.

Working with statutory partners and the business community, MOPAC is now developing specialist support for businesses in London to help secure themselves, particularly against the growing threat of cyber-crime through the London Digital Security Centre, which is due to launch later in 2015.

Hate crime

London thrives on diversity and its global reputation as a place where people can live their lives without fear of prejudice and hatred. In December 2014, the Mayor's Hate Crime Reduction Strategy was unveiled, underlining his commitment to boosting confidence in reporting hate offences, reducing repeat victimisation and improving the authorities' ability to respond effectively.

MOPAC ran a 12 week public consultation on Hate Crime and worked with key partners including the Metropolitan Police Service, the Crown Prosecution Service and Ministry of Justice, as well as voluntary and community organisations across the capital in producing this strategy.

A Hate Crime Panel, involving people from across London's agencies and communities and chaired by the Deputy Mayor for Policing And Crime, has been established in 2015 to push this Strategy forward, followed with the launch of an interactive Hate Crime dashboard to provide open access to our current data on these offences.

As part of a broader response to supporting victims of crime, MOPAC has invested over £2.2m to ensure an enhanced response to high priority victims, including those targeted for hate crime, and to also support direct hate crime service delivery and capacity building within the VCSE (voluntary, community and social enterprise) sector in London. In addition, a further £600,000 has been earmarked for investment in hate crime service delivery in 2015/16.



Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime Stephen Greenhalgh speaking at Pride London, June 2014

Meeting our national and international responsibilities

The Strategic Policing Requirement

MOPAC is committed to supporting the MPS to meet its national and international enforcement commitments, such as counter-terrorism, serious and organised crime, public order, cyber-crime, responding to civil contingencies.

Counter-terrorism

In light of continued violence and unrest in the Middle East and a number of terror attacks in Western countries, the Counter Terrorism threat level was raised to Severe in 2014.

MOPAC is working with other PCCs through the Police Counter Terrorism Board to undertake coordinated oversight of national counter-terror efforts. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor brought together police leaders from England's major cities to discuss shared approaches to tackling the threat. In September 2014, the Deputy Mayor and London Councils convened partners across London to share best practice in safeguarding those vulnerable to radicalisation.

Taking this commitment further, MOPAC is joining with London Councils to establish the London CONTEST Board, which will help further co-ordinate efforts across the city to prevent terrorism, protect the public, prepare for emergencies and pursue terrorists. This continues.

Building international co-operation to fight crime

A seamless working relationship with other major cities is essential to the fight against crime in the globalised, digital age.

In December 2014, it was announced that London had won a prestigious place in a network of resilient cities that will bolster the capital's efforts to improve cyber, and other types of resilience. Membership of the 100 Resilient Cities Network means that MOPAC will receive a share of a \$100m fund from the Rockefeller Foundation, with particular focus on building London's resilience plans to tackle cyber-crime and emerging digital threats that if realised, could disrupt the running of the city. This includes access to a package of support and resilience building-expertise from private and non-profit sectors, worth millions of pounds.

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime visited New York Police Commissioner William J Bratton in early 2015 to discuss the latest approaches to policing and safety, reaffirming our partnership to fight crime in our cities together.



Mayor of London Boris Johnson and New York Police Commissioner William J. Bratton at the Headquarters of the New York Police Department

Appendix - About MOPAC

The MOPAC Team

MOPAC is headed by Mayor of London, Boris Johnson, who has delegated the vast majority of his duties to the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, Stephen Greenhalgh. Helen Bailey is the Chief Operating Officer and leads the staff team at MOPAC.

As the strategic oversight body that sets the direction and budget for the Metropolitan Police Service, MOPAC must exemplify the standards it expects of the MPS. MOPAC values equality and diversity in its workforce and welcomes applications to current vacancies – all of which are stated online - from across the community.

At 31st March 2015, MOPAC had 112 members of staff. A staff structure is available on our website. 65 (58%) of MOPAC staff members are female, 23 (23%) are of an ethnic minority, 6 (5%) have a disability.

The Senior Leadership Team

Chief Operating Officer

Helen Bailey

Director of Strategy

Rebecca Lawrence

Director of Integrated Offender Management, Programmes and Neighbourhoods

Marie Snelling

Director of Audit, Risk and Assurance

Julie Norgrove

Director of Police Resources and Performance

Camilla Black

Advisors

The DMPC has appointed four advisors to assist him in his role.

Advisor for Neighbourhoods

Steve O'Connell AM – Croydon councillor and London Assembly Member for Croydon and Sutton.

Advisor for Property and Estates

Jonathan Glanz – Director and Chairman of property company “45 West” and Councillor in Westminster

Advisor for Crime Prevention

Keith Prince – Redbridge councillor

Advisor for Organisational Change

Faith Boardman – Former Chief Executive of Lambeth Council, Director-General at the Department for Work and Pensions, and Independent Member of the Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA)

All expenses and registers of interests are available on the MOPAC website.

Correspondence, Mayor's Questions, Enquiries and FOI Requests

As the oversight organisation for the country's biggest police force, MOPAC receives a significant number of letters, emails, calls and questions about its work. The table below provides more information on MOPAC's work to respond to correspondence, London Assembly questions, public enquiries and Freedom of Information requests in 2014/15.

	<i>Correspondence to MOPAC</i>	<i>% responded to within 20 working days</i>	<i>Assembly Members questions to the Mayor</i>	<i>% responded to on time</i>	<i>Enquiries from the public</i>	<i>FOI requests</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Apr-14</i>	126	79%	0	<i>n/a</i>	104	9	239
<i>May-14</i>	69	82%	0	<i>n/a</i>	135	3	207
<i>Jun-14</i>	61	85%	180	78%	206	6	453
<i>Jul-14</i>	78	81%	88	97%	117	5	288
<i>Aug-14</i>	93	84%	0	<i>n/a</i>	432	0	525
<i>Sep-14</i>	91	85%	152	84%	181	3	427
<i>Oct-14</i>	102	82%	189	86%	136	6	433
<i>Nov-14</i>	85	46%	221	77%	176	9	491
<i>Dec-14</i>	115	68%	158	80%	169	5	447
<i>Jan-15</i>	101	71%	146	83%	190	7	444
<i>Feb-15</i>	78	76%	84	85%	507	7	676
<i>Mar-15</i>	91	75%	68	75%	117	14	290
<i>Total</i>	1090		1286		2470	74	4920

MOPAC Governance Arrangements

The business conducted by MOPAC is set out in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

MOPAC ensures that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively.

The Mayor of London's Police and Crime Plan (PCP) outlines how MOPAC should hold the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) to account, and deliver his manifesto commitments and expectations.

MOPAC carries out its scrutiny functions through a range of Boards and Panels.

Oversight Board

The Oversight Board was established to enable the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) to effectively exercise the role and duties of the Police and Crime Commissioner for the Metropolis, as delegated by the Mayor of London.

It meets bi-monthly and has responsibility for commissioning the MPS strategy to support the delivery of the MOPAC PCP. All MPS strategies are jointly owned with MOPAC to facilitate more effective working relationships with partners across the Criminal Justice (CJ) sector. MOPAC have joined with the wider CJ partners to develop a far richer understanding of shared challenges and broken the impasse on sharing data.

Audit Panel

The Audit Panel is responsible for enhancing public trust and confidence in MOPAC and the MPS. It also assists MOPAC in discharging statutory responsibility to hold the MPS to account. It advises MOPAC and the MPS Commissioner according to good governance principles and provides independent assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of MOPAC and the MPS internal control environments and risk management frameworks.

London Policing Ethics Panel

The Mayor established the independent London Policing Ethics Panel (LPEP) in September 2014. The Panel acts independently to provide external ethical advice to the Mayor and the DMPC.

It sets an annual programme of work on strategic issues which is agreed with the Mayor. The Panel does not undertake casework and is not able to examine or consider individual incidents or complaints.

Lord Alex Carlile (Chair), Baroness Elizabeth Berridge, Grace Ononiwu, Meg Reiss and Professor Leif Wenar published their first report - Ethical Challenges of Policing London – in October 2014. You can read this report and find out more about the work of the Panel at their website www.policingethicspanel.london

MOPAC Challenge

MOPAC Challenge is a mechanism through which the Mayor holds the MPS Commissioner and his top team to account publicly, with the meetings at City Hall open to the public and webcast live at www.london.gov.uk.

Each month subject matter experts are invited to explore different themes from across the spectrum of policing, crime and community safety.

The London Crime Reduction Board (LCRB)

LCRB is the place where the Mayor, the Commissioner, London's Boroughs and key criminal justice agencies come together to agree a coordinated approach to crime reduction, local policing and community safety in London. High-level intelligence on crime and public concerns about safety is also reviewed.

MOPAC also conducts its role through a number of other boards and meetings, including the Joint Investment Board (JIB), which supports the DMPC in considering how MPS investment decisions deliver the Police and Crime Plan and are founded on a sound business case; and the Joint Asset Management Panel (JAMP), which considers whether the estates strategy meets the objectives outlined in the Police and Crime Plan and the operational requirements of the Commissioner.

External scrutiny

MOPAC is itself scrutinised in a number of ways.

The Police and Crime Committee

The London Assembly's Police and Crime Committee (PCC) is the statutory body that scrutinises the work of MOPAC, meeting twenty times a year to do so. Ten of those meetings are used principally to hold question and answer sessions with the DMPC or his representative and the Commissioner and his representative.

Mayor's Questions

The Mayor's Question Time (MQT) meetings take place ten times a year. Assembly Members as part of their role in holding the Mayor and his functional bodies to account can ask the Mayor a range of questions within the remit of his role, which includes policing.

Functional Body Question Time

At least once a year, Functional Body Question Time (FBQT) or Plenary sessions on Policing issues are held with the Mayor and the Commissioner. This forms another opportunity for Assembly Members to hold both the Mayor and the Commissioner to account and scrutinise policing matters in London.

Budget and Performance Committee

The London Assembly's Budget and Performance Committee scrutinises the Mayor's budget for the financial year and the implications for services and council taxes in London. It also examines, monitors and reports on the budgets and performance of the GLA and Functional Bodies which includes MOPAC.

MOPAC BUDGET

MOPAC has a small budget to meet its running costs and fund crime prevention initiatives in support of the Police and Crime Plan. In 2014/2015 the gross expenditure was £41.6m of which £30.4m funded crime prevention initiatives, with the balance meeting the office running costs. The costs were offset by an income of £11.2m.

As part of the 2013-16 Police and Crime Plan MOPAC set out to reduce costs by 20%, which equates to £3.2m. To date savings of £2m have been delivered with savings of £1.2m budgeted to be delivered in 2015/16.

Financial Performance 2014/15

MOPAC	Full Year	Full Year
	Budget	Outturn
Personnel Costs	£'000	£'000
Staff Pay	8,033	7,210
Overtime	0	4
Total Pay Costs	8,033	7,214
Other Running Expenses		
Other Employee Costs	235	170
Transport	22	44
Premises	1,328	1,329
Supplies & Services	2,597	2,308
London Initiatives	36,628	30,495
Total Running Expenses	40,810	34,346
Gross Controllable Expenditure	48,843	41,560
Income	(12,190)	(11,270)
Net Expenditure before Reserves	36,653	30,290
Transfer to earmarked reserves	0	6,362
Net Expenditure after Reserves	36,653	36,652

Subject: Police and Crime Committee Work Programme

Report to: Police and Crime Committee

Report of: Executive Director of Secretariat

Date: 9 July 2015

This report will be considered in public

1. Summary

1.1 This report sets out the work programme for the Police and Crime Committee.

2. Recommendation

2.1 **That the Committee notes its work programme as set out in paragraph 4.1 of this report.**

3. Background

- 3.1 The Committee's work programme is intended to enable the Committee to effectively fulfil its roles of holding the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) to account and investigating issues of importance to policing and crime reduction in London. The Committee's work involves a range of activities, including formal meetings with MOPAC, the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and other stakeholders, site visits, written consultations and round table meetings.
- 3.2 The Committee will usually meet twice a month. One of the monthly meetings is usually used to hold a question and answer session with the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime. The Commissioner of the MPS has been invited to these meetings. The Committee will primarily use question and answer (Q&A) meetings to investigate topical issues and review MPS performance, including consideration of MOPAC's approach to holding the MPS to account.
- 3.3 The Committee's other monthly meeting is used to consider a particular topic or aspect of policing and crime in greater detail. These investigations will be conducted either by the full Committee or working groups. Working groups will have delegated authority to prepare reports on the Committee's behalf in consultation with party Group lead Members. Final reports will be approved and published by the full Committee. Where possible, working groups will make use of the dates scheduled for the Committee's 'thematic' meetings.

4. Issues for Consideration

- 4.1 The work programme has been designed to proactively examine issues of interest but also allows for flexibility to respond to topical issues and for the Committee to react to MOPAC's work programme. Topics will be added to the timetable for Q&A meetings as they arise. The Committee's work programme currently includes:

July	Thursday 9 July 2015 Thematic meeting – annual meeting with the Mayor	Tuesday 21 July 2015 Q&A meeting
August	No meetings	
September	Thursday 10 September 2015 Thematic meeting – Safer transport	Thursday 24 September 2015 Q&A meeting
October	Thursday 8 October 2015 Thematic meeting – Safer transport	Thursday 22 October 2015 Q&A meeting

- 4.2 The Committee's current investigation is examining the application of the Government's Prevent Strategy in London and the ways in which London works to prevent extremism. Prevent is one of four elements of the Government's counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST (the others are Pursue, Protect and Prepare).
- 4.3 The Committee's investigation aims to examine the impact the new Prevent duty will have for the MPS and MOPAC, and its work with partners and community groups; and consider what the objectives and priorities should be for the new strategic board to oversee the work of Prevent and the other elements of the CONTEST Strategy across London. In May, the Committee held its first meeting to examine the development of the Prevent strategy to date, and the challenges and opportunities that exist to improve the application of the strategy in London. In June, the Committee examined how efforts to prevent extremism will be delivered in the future.
- 4.4 In September, it is proposed that the Committee begin an investigation looking at safer transport in London.

5. Legal Implications

- 5.1 The Committee has the power to do what is recommended in this report.

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1 There are no financial implications to the GLA arising from this report.

List of appendices to this report: None

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985
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