

Mayoral appointments in London

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LONDONASSEMBLY

Research Unit

Overview

This briefing sets out the processes and requirements for the Mayor of London to make appointments of senior officers and advisors within the Greater London Authority and its functional bodies. It covers the legal regime for appointments, including the Mayor's '11+2' powers under the GLA Act 1999, and the role of the London Assembly. It provides details of current Mayoral appointments, including Deputy Mayors and special appointments, and practices under previous Mayors.

About the Research Unit

The London Assembly Research Unit provides an impartial research and information service. We undertake research and analysis on key issues in London to inform the Assembly's work.

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1 Introduction

This briefing sets out:

- the Mayor of London's powers to appoint their Mayoral team and how the current and previous Mayors have utilised these powers
- the role and function of particular Mayoral appointments, with a focus on the Statutory Deputy Mayor, Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime and Deputy Mayor for Fire
- the Mayor's powers to make appointments to specified positions, such as London-wide boards
- the use of Special Appointments
- the London Assembly's role in overseeing Mayoral appointments.

2 Appointment of the Mayoral team

2.1 Overview

Section 67(1) of the [Greater London Authority \(GLA\) Act 1999](#), grants the Mayor of London powers to directly appoint up to 13 Greater London Authority officers:

- under section 67(1)(a) of the Act, the Mayor may appoint up to two political advisors
- under section 67(1)(b) of the Act, the Mayor may appoint up to 11 other members of staff.¹

These officers are generally known as the '11+2' officers.

In addition to the power to make these 13 appointments, in their capacity as the sole occupant of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), the Mayor can also appoint a Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime. The power to do this is granted by the [Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011](#).

Under section 49 of the GLA Act 1999, the Mayor must also appoint a Deputy Mayor of London, who must be a London Assembly Member, and is not counted as one of the 13 appointments made under section 67.² This appointee is known as the Statutory Deputy Mayor, distinguishing the role from any other Deputy Mayor positions the Mayor chooses to establish. Two of the GLA's other Deputy Mayor positions, for Fire and for Policing and Crime, are also established in statute (see section 2.4).

¹ Note, the original GLA Act 1999 had allowed for the appointment of 10 advisors under section 67(1)(b) and this was amended to 11 advisors by the Policing and Crime Act 2017. The 11 other members of staff may include the Deputy Mayor for Fire.

² GLA Act, [section 49](#)

The London Assembly has powers to hold confirmation hearings and potentially veto some Mayoral appointments. Further information is set out in section 5.1.

The current and previous Mayors have allocated their appointments in different ways, appointing members of their staff under section 67 with varying titles, including Deputy Mayor, Mayoral Director, Political Advisor, and Chief of Staff. Mayors have also chosen to give various policy portfolios and responsibilities to their appointees.

Appointments to these positions cannot extend beyond the term of office for which the Mayor is elected. The appointments therefore terminate at the end of the Mayoral term, unless terminated earlier by the Mayor or by the employee.³

The legislation states that Mayoral appointments made under section 67(1)(b) must be appointed on merit.⁴ This does not apply to the two political advisors that can be appointed under section 67(1)(a). However, in relation to these two positions, the GLA's [Protocol on Mayoral Appointments](#) sets out that the Mayor:

“should be satisfied that the individual is competent to perform the required role, based on the contents of the job description and on an assessment of candidates’ skills and experience.”⁵

The Mayor must notify the London Assembly of their appointments under section 67 of the Act, in writing.⁶ As of December 2024, the Mayor has not notified the Assembly of the section 67 appointments that were made following the GLA election in May 2024.⁷

Figure 1: The Mayor’s direct statutory powers to appoint their team

1 Statutory Deputy Mayor	2 Political Advisors	11 Other appointees	1 Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Section 49, GLA Act 1999 •Must be a London Assembly Member •To be Acting Mayor if the Mayor is temporarily unable to act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Section 67 (1)(a), GLA Act 1999 •Do not need to be appointed on merit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Section 67(1)(b), GLA Act 1999 •Must be appointed on merit •Mayor may choose to appoint a Deputy Mayor for Fire as one of the 11 appointees. •Subject to a confirmation process by the London Assembly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Section 19(1)(a), Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act •Does not need to be appointed on merit. •Subject to a confirmation process by the London Assembly.

³ GLA Act 1999, [section 67 \(4\)](#)

⁴ GLA Act 1999, [section 67\(6\)](#)

⁵ GLA, [Protocol on Mayoral Appointments](#), July 2018, p3. The Protocol was issued by the Mayor under the cover of [Mayoral Decision 2334](#). The London Assembly’s GLA Oversight Committee was consulted prior to the Protocol being issued.

⁶ GLA Act 1999, [section 67\(5\)](#)

⁷ For further information on the May appointments see GLA, [Mayor announces key senior appointments](#), 10 May 2024

2.2 Current Mayoral team

On the GLA website, the group described as the ‘Mayor’s team’ consists of the following:⁸

- nine Deputy Mayors, including the Statutory Deputy Mayor, each covering a different policy portfolio
- a Chief of Staff and a Deputy Chief of Staff
- three Mayoral Directors, covering Operations, Communications and Political and Public Affairs respectively
- five Special Appointments, each covering a different policy portfolio.

This Mayoral team is distinct from the ‘Mayor’s Office’, which is a directorate of the GLA and employs a number of other staff whose roles involve providing support and advice to the Mayor. Most of the appointed positions above are within the Mayor’s Office, although the majority of staff in the directorate are appointed via standard GLA recruitment processes.

The below list is based on the Mayor’s announcement of his appointments.

Table 1: List of current appointments to the Mayoral team as at December 2024⁹

Title	Incumbent	First appointed
Statutory Deputy Mayor and Deputy Mayor for Children and Families ¹⁰	Joanne McCartney AM	May 2016
Deputy Mayor, Planning, Regeneration and the Fire Service	Jules Pipe CBE	May 2021 ¹¹
Deputy Mayor for Culture and Creative Industries	Justine Simons OBE	May 2021
Deputy Mayor, Communities and Social Justice	Dr Debbie Weekes-Bernard	May 2021
Deputy Mayor, Policing and Crime	Kaya Comer-Schwartz ¹²	October 2024
Deputy Mayor for Housing and Residential Development	Tom Copley	May 2021

⁸ On the GLA website, this group is referred to as the Mayor’s team.⁸

⁹ GLA, [The Mayor and his team](#)

¹⁰ Joanne McCartney is the Statutory Deputy Mayor and has also been given the title Deputy Mayor for Children and Families but is not a section 67 appointment.

¹¹ Jules Pipe was initially appointed as Deputy Mayor for Planning, Regeneration and Skills. The remit of the role was amended upon his re-appointment in May 2024, when he succeeded Baroness Fiona Twycross in undertaking the statutory role of Deputy Mayor for Fire in addition to other duties. See GLA, [Mayor announces key senior appointments](#), 10 May 2024

¹² On 7 October 2024, the Mayor announced that Sophie Linden would be standing down as Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime on Friday 18 October. On 11 October 2024, the Mayor subsequently announced that he intends to appoint Kaya Comer-Schwartz to the role, subject to a London Assembly confirmation hearing. Mayor of London, [Sophie Linden to stand down as London’s Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime](#), 7 October 2024; Mayor of London, [Mayor intends to appoint Council leader Kaya Comer-Schwartz as new Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime](#), 11 October 2024. An [Extraordinary Meeting of the Police and Crime Committee](#) took place on 23 October 2024 to consider the appointment of Kaya Comer-Schwartz.

Deputy Mayor, Transport	Seb Dance	January 2022
Deputy Mayor for Business and Growth	Howard Dawber	December 2023
Mayoral Director, Political and Public Affairs	Felicity Appleby	May 2021
Mayoral Director, Communications	Sarah Brown	May 2021
Mayoral Director, Operations	Ali Picton	May 2021
Chief of Staff	David Bellamy	May 2016
Deputy Chief of Staff	Richard Watts	May 2021
Deputy Mayor for Energy and the Environment	Mete Coban MBE	July 2024
Walking and Cycling Commissioner	Dr Will Norman	December 2016
Mayoral Health Advisor	Dr Tom Coffey OBE	October 2016
Independent Victims' Commissioner	Claire Waxman OBE	June 2017
Chief Digital Officer	Theo Blackwell MBE	September 2017
Director of the Violence Reduction Unit	Lib Peck	January 2019

2.3 Protocol on Mayoral Appointments

The [Protocol on Mayoral Appointments](#), issued by the Mayor in July 2018, sets out the approach the Mayor should take when making appointments. It provides guidance around section 67 appointments, the appointment of the Statutory Deputy Mayor, the appointment of the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, and other Mayoral appointments including to boards and positions.

The Protocol states out that all appointments must be made, and all appointees must act, in line with the seven [Principles of Public Life](#):

- selflessness
- integrity
- objectivity
- accountability
- openness
- honesty
- leadership.

2.4 Statutory Deputy Mayoral positions

Statutory Deputy Mayor

The Mayor must appoint a Deputy Mayor as a requirement under the GLA Act.¹³ This position is generally referred to as the Statutory Deputy Mayor. The position is not included as part of the '11+2' positions the Mayor can appoint under his section 67 powers.

The Statutory Deputy Mayor must be appointed from among London Assembly Members¹⁴ and is not eligible to also hold the position of Chair or Deputy Chair of the London Assembly.¹⁵

The current Statutory Deputy Mayor is Joanne McCartney AM. Her profile on the GLA website states that her responsibilities include acting as a key advisor to the Mayor, representing the Mayor at events across London, and assuming responsibility for the role of Mayor if required.¹⁶ In addition, the Mayor has also appointed Joanne McCartney AM to the role of Deputy Mayor for Children and Families.

The GLA Act 1999 states that the Mayor can authorise any function they carry out on behalf of the GLA to be carried out by the Deputy Mayor.¹⁷

If the Mayor is temporarily unable to act, due to illness, imprisonment, absence abroad or "for any other reason",¹⁸ the Deputy Mayor will serve as acting Mayor during the period.¹⁹ The Act states that in this situation, the Deputy Mayor will be treated as the acting Mayor, and can undertake any function of the Mayor. GLA guidance sets out the circumstances in which the Deputy Mayor may act in place of the Mayor in the GLA's formal decision-making processes.²⁰

However, the Act outlines specific Mayoral functions which cannot be undertaken by an acting Mayor. These include making a determination of the Authority's council tax requirement, the preparation or replacement of strategies, or appointments to functional bodies or other body corporates.²¹

In the event that the Deputy Mayor becomes acting Mayor of London, they cease to be Deputy Mayor while serving as acting Mayor.²² They are also unable to act as an Assembly Member during this period, except for fulfilment of the Assembly's duties in relation to the GLA budget.²³

¹³ GLA Act 1999, [section 49](#)

¹⁴ GLA Act, [section 49 \(3\)](#)

¹⁵ GLA Act 1999, [section 49 \(4\) and \(6\)](#)

¹⁶ GLA, [Joanne McCartney](#)

¹⁷ GLA Act 1999, [section 38 \(1\) \(2\)](#)

¹⁸ GLA Act 1999, [Schedule 4, Part 1](#)

¹⁹ GLA Act 1999, [Schedule 4, Part 4](#)

²⁰ London Assembly Research Unit, [Mayoral decision-making processes in London](#), July 2024

²¹ GLA Act 1999, [Schedule 4, Part 3, section 15](#)

²² GLA Act 1999, [Schedule 4, Part 2, section 4 \(2\)](#)

²³ GLA Act 1999, [Schedule 4, Part 2, section 7](#)

Deputy Mayor for Fire

The Mayor can choose to appoint a Deputy Mayor for Fire as one of the 11 positions he can appoint under section 67(1)(b).

Under the GLA Act 1999, the Mayor can delegate any of their functions in relation to fire and rescue services to the Deputy Mayor for Fire.²⁴ These functions include the Mayor's duty to hold the London Fire Commissioner (LFC) to account, and to give guidance and directions to the Commissioner.²⁵

If an Assembly Member is appointed as the Deputy Mayor for Fire, that individual is unable to line manage members of staff.²⁶

The GLA Act 1999 requires that a confirmation process is held for the appointment of the Deputy Mayor for Fire (see section 5.1).

In 2018, the Mayor used his general power of direction in relation to the LFC to issue the [LFC Governance Direction 2018](#), which set out the role of the Deputy Mayor for Fire in relation to LFC decision-making. It includes requirements for the LFC to seek the Deputy Mayor's consent for significant financial decisions and senior officer appointments, and to consult the Deputy Mayor on a range of other decisions.²⁷

The current Deputy Mayor for Fire is Jules Pipe CBE. The role is combined with other portfolios; Jules Pipe's title is Deputy Mayor for Planning, Regeneration and the Fire Service. This is similar to previous practice, when Baroness Fiona Twycross also covered the resilience portfolio, serving as Deputy Mayor for Fire and Resilience.

Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime

The [Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011](#) established the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) for the metropolitan police district, with the Mayor of London as the sole 'occupant' of this office.²⁸ As the MOPAC office holder, the Mayor is responsible for:

- Securing the maintenance of the metropolitan police force
- Securing that the metropolitan police force is efficient and effective
- Holding the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Force to account.²⁹

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act provides for MOPAC to be able to appoint a Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC).³⁰ The Deputy Mayor can exercise any function of MOPAC,³¹ aside from those specifically referenced in the Act.

²⁴ GLA Act 1999, [section 327F \(1\)](#)

²⁵ GLA Act 1999, [section 327F \(3\)](#)

²⁶ GLA, [Protocol on Mayoral Appointments](#), July 2018, p7

²⁷ GLA, [The London Fire Commissioner Governance Direction 2018](#)

²⁸ Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, [section 3](#)

²⁹ Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act, [section 3](#)

³⁰ Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, [section 19 \(1\) \(a\)](#)

³¹ Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, [section 19 \(1\) \(b\)](#)

The functions reserved to the Mayor – and therefore not delegated to the DMPC – are set out in [Section 19 \(7\)](#) of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act. They include issuing a police and crime plan; making recommendations in relation to the appointment of a Met Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner; being consulted in relation to the appointment or removal of a Met Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Assistant Commissioner or Commander; suspending the Met Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner or calling on them to retire or resign.

The MOPAC webpage for the DMPC role states that in addition to leading MOPAC, the DMPC is accountable to the Mayor for:

- Delivering the Police and Crime Plan
- Ensuring oversight of the police
- Driving effective criminal justice and crime reduction services across London.³²

The DPM is a MOPAC member of staff, unless they are an Assembly Member.³³

The GLA Act 1999 requires that a confirmation process is held for the appointment of the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (see section 5.1).

There has been a recent change of DMPC. On 7 October 2024, the Mayor announced that Sophie Linden would shortly be standing down as DPMC.³⁴

On 11 October 2024, the Mayor announced his intention to appoint Kaya Comer-Schwartz to the role; this was confirmed after a confirmation hearing held by the London Assembly Police and Crime Committee.³⁵

2.5 Past Mayoral precedent

Three individuals have held the office of Mayor of London since the establishment of the GLA: Ken Livingstone from 2000, Boris Johnson from 2008, and Sadiq Khan from 2016.

Previous Mayors have allocated their appointments in different ways, appointing members of their staff under section 67 with varying titles – Deputy Mayor, Mayoral Director, Political Advisor – though serving the common function of providing advice and support to the Mayor. The policy portfolios also allocated to appointees have varied over the years.

In 2000, London's first directly-elected Mayor Ken Livingstone appointed a Chief of Staff, a Personal Assistant, an Office Administrator, and a number of Senior Policy Advisors covering portfolios including Economics, Equalities, Press Relations, Waste and Recycling, and Best Value. Upon his re-election in 2004, he retained many of these appointees, but changed the title of Senior Policy Advisor to Policy Director or Director. Ken Livingstone did

³² MPAC, [The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime](#)

³³ Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, [section 19 \(10\)](#) (11)

³⁴ Mayor of London, [Sophie Linden to stand down as London's Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime](#), 7 October 2024

³⁵ Mayor of London, [Mayor intends to appoint Council leader Kaya Comer-Schwartz as new Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime](#), 11 October 2024. An [Extraordinary Meeting of the Police and Crime Committee](#) took place on 23 October 2024 to consider the appointment of Kaya Comer-Schwartz.

not appoint anyone to a role titled 'Deputy Mayor', with the exception of the Statutory Deputy Mayor.³⁶

In 2008, newly-elected Mayor Boris Johnson made several 'Deputy Mayor' appointments using section 67 powers, including a Deputy Mayor for Policy and Planning (who also served as Chief of Staff), Government Relations, and Young People and Opportunities. Most other appointments were Directors or Mayoral Directors, covering policy portfolios such as transport, housing, culture and environment. Boris Johnson also appointed a political advisor.

In his second term of office, from 2012 Boris Johnson renamed several of the Director roles as Deputy Mayors. This included the portfolios covering transport, housing and culture. Boris Johnson also replaced the political advisor role with that of Mayoral Advisor for Environment and Political Affairs.

Since first being elected Mayor in 2016, Sadiq Khan increased the use of the term Deputy Mayor, which now applies to most of his section 67 appointments. Several roles have been titled Mayoral Director. A Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief of Staff have also been appointed, without being combined with a Deputy Mayor portfolio, although the current Chief of Staff has recently been appointed as Chair of the London Resilience Forum.³⁷ The appointments made by the Mayor Sadiq Khan in his first and second terms, from 2016 to 2024, are summarised in Table One in the Appendix.

³⁶ It is not clear exactly how the former Mayor Ken Livingstone used his section 67 powers in 2000. Records from this time show that he did use these powers to make appointments in 2004.

³⁷ GLA, [Mayor announces key senior appointments](#), 10 May 2024

2.6 Political restrictions

The [Local Government and Housing Act 1989](#) requires local authorities to prepare and maintain a list of politically restricted posts. These are posts that appear to involve either:

- a) giving advice on a regular basis to the authority themselves, to any committee or sub-committee of the authority or to any joint committee on which the authority is represented, and/or
- b) speaking on behalf of the authority on a regular basis to media.³⁸

The GLA's [Guidance on Political Restriction](#) includes a list of politically restricted posts. The list includes Mayoral appointments made under Section 67 of the GLA Act 1999 and specifically names the Chief of Staff, Deputy Mayor and Mayoral Director post titles.³⁹

The guidance specifies that if the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime is not an Assembly Member, they are a MOPAC employee and as such, are politically restricted. If the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime is an Assembly Member, they are not politically restricted. This is because the office of an Assembly Member is not a politically restricted post.

Politically restricted postholders are restricted in the political activities they can carry out in their professional, as well as personal time. This includes limitations on their ability to announce their candidature for election as a member of the House of Commons, Scottish parliament, Welsh Assembly, or other local authority; continue in employment of the GLA once they resign to stand as a House of Commons candidate; or speak in public with the intention of affecting public support for a UK political party.⁴⁰

These postholders cannot obtain an exemption from their restrictions.

The Protocol on Mayoral Appointments also provides guidance on political restrictions. It states:

“All officers appointed directly by the Mayor should not use official GLA resources for party political activity. They are employed to serve the objectives of the Authority; it is this which justifies their being paid from public funds and being able to use public resources and explains why their participation in party politics is carefully limited. They should act in a way which upholds the political impartiality of public servants. They should avoid anything which might reasonably lead to the criticism that people paid from public funds are being used for party political purposes.”⁴¹

The Protocol also states with regard to the two political advisors the Mayor can appoint under section 67(1)(a):

“Whilst no officer of the Authority may engage in party political activity when using the Authority’s resources, the 2 are a resource for the Mayor in terms of providing

³⁸ Local Government and Housing Act 1989, [section 2 \(3\)](#). The GLA's [Guidance on Political Restriction](#), specifies that in the context of the GLA “authority” means the Mayor and the London Assembly (including its Committees).

³⁹ GLA, [Guidance on Political Restriction](#), January 2024, p3

⁴⁰ GLA, [Guidance on Political Restriction](#), January 2024, pp4-5

⁴¹ GLA, Protocol on Mayoral Appointments, July 2018, p5

assistance from a standpoint that is more politically committed than would be the case with other officers of the Authority.”⁴²

2.7 Salary

The GLA Act 1999 provides for a higher salary to be paid to the Mayor, Statutory Deputy Mayor and Chair of the Assembly.⁴³ The GLA website states the GLA aims to pay its staff, including the Mayoral Team, “a fair and proportionate rate of pay” and that its annual Pay Policy Statement describes how it does this.⁴⁴ The most recent [Pay Policy Statement](#) published is for 2019-2020.⁴⁵

Table 2: Mayoral appointee salaries as of December 2024

Mayoral appointee	Salary as of June 2024
Statutory Deputy Mayor and Deputy Mayor for Children and Families	£114,461
Deputy Mayor Planning Regeneration and Fire Service	£147,770
Deputy Mayor for Culture and Creative Industries	£147,770
Deputy Mayor, Communities and Social Justice	£147,770
Deputy Mayor, Policing and Crime	£141,386
Deputy Mayor for Housing and Residential Development	£147,770
Deputy Mayor, Transport and Deputy Chair TfL	£147,770
Deputy Mayor, Business and Growth	£147,770
Chief of Staff	£155,928
Deputy Chief of Staff	£151,849
Mayoral Director, Political and Public Affairs	£147,770

⁴² GLA, Protocol on Mayoral Appointments, July 2018, p4

⁴³ GLA Act 1999, [section 24](#)

⁴⁴ GLA, [Salaries, expenses, benefits and workforce information](#), accessed 9 August 2008

⁴⁵ GLA, [Salaries, expenses, benefits and workforce information](#), accessed 9 August 2008

Mayoral Director, Communications	£147,770
Mayoral Director, Operations	£147,770

The Protocol on Mayoral Appointments states:

“The job description for the 11 section 67(1)(b) appointments should provide sufficient detail to enable an assessment of salary level to be made, through the GLA grading process or by using comparator data.”⁴⁶

In response to a question at Mayor’s Question Time in March 2023, the Mayor stated that for the period 2015-16 to 2022-23, the total salary costs for Deputy Mayors had increased from £0.617 million to £1.212 million.⁴⁷

3 Special appointments

3.1 Role and function of special appointments

The current Mayor of London has made six ‘special’ appointments. These appointments are listed on the GLA webpage: [The Mayor and his team](#). Section 3.2 provides an analysis of the Mayor’s powers to make these appointments.

The role and function of these positions are set out below:

Chief Digital Officer

London’s first Chief Digital Officer, [Theo Blackwell MBE](#), was appointed to this position in 2017. The Chief Digital Officer leads London-wide digital transformation, data and smart city initiatives at City Hall. Functions include exercising strategic leadership on digital transformation across London’s public services (including the GLA group); convening local government in London on behalf of the Mayor to support the uptake of technology and data-led approaches to service delivery and public engagement, and promoting partnership between public, private, and community sectors. This is a paid position.⁴⁸

Director of the Violence Reduction Unit

The Mayor established the [Violence Reduction Unit](#) (VRU) in 2019, with the aim to understand violence and prevent it from occurring in London.⁴⁹ Lib Peck was appointed as the [Director of the VRU](#) in 2019, and is responsible for:

- the development of a strategy to address violence in London

⁴⁶ GLA, [Protocol on Mayoral Appointments](#), July 2018, p4

⁴⁷ Questions to the Mayor, [Deputy Mayors \(1\)](#), Reference: 2023/1339, 23 March 2023

⁴⁸ GLA, Theo Blackwell MBE

⁴⁹ GLA, [London’s Violence Reduction Unit About Us](https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/communities-and-social-justice/londons-violence-reduction-unit/about-us) <https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/communities-and-social-justice/londons-violence-reduction-unit/about-us>

- management of the VRU's budget and resources
- leadership of the VRU team
- acting as the key point of contact for the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and relevant organisations including local government and the Met Police
- ensuring young people and communities are represented and consulted on initiatives.⁵⁰

The Director of the VRU is a paid position.⁵¹ As with other VRU officers, Lib Peck is employed by MOPAC, but reports directly to the Mayor's Office.

Mayoral Health Advisor

The Mayor appointed [Dr Tom Coffey OBE](#) as Senior Advisor to the Mayor (Health Policy) in 2016. This position sits within the Mayor's Office, and is responsible for providing ongoing health policy advice to the Mayor, and working with the Mayor's Statutory Health Advisor, Professor Kevin Fenton,⁵² on health policy matters, and delivering Mayoral commitments on health.⁵³

The Mayoral Health Advisor sits on the [London Health Board](#), a non-statutory group chaired by the Mayor, intended to drive improvements in London's health, care and health inequalities.⁵⁴ This is an unpaid position.⁵⁵

In November 2016, the London Assembly's GLA Oversight Committee held a [meeting](#) to scrutinise the appointment of the Night Czar. It was confirmed at this meeting that Amy Lamé had been employed as a consultant.

The Mayor stated in a recent MQT response that the Night Czar works to support London's hospitality and night-time industries in response to "huge challenges" faced in recent years, including "the ongoing impact of the pandemic, rising rents and business rates, staffing shortages due to Brexit, and the Government's cost-of-living and cost-of-doing-business crisis."⁵⁶

In early October 2024, it was confirmed that Amy Lamé would step down from the role of Night Czar at the end of that month.⁵⁷ It is not known whether the Mayor will appoint a replacement.

Victims' Commissioner

[Claire Waxman OBE](#) was appointed to the position of Independent Victims' Commissioner in 2017, the first to hold such a role in London. The role of the Victims' Commissioner is to "transform the criminal justice system to provide a better experience for victims of crime."⁵⁸ The Commissioner is also responsible for supporting the development and delivery of the

⁵⁰ GLA, [Lib Peck appointed to lead London's new Violence Reduction Unit](#), 14 January 2019

⁵¹ GLA, [Lib Peck](#)

⁵² The GLA Act 2007, [sections 309A and 309B](#) requires that the Regional Director of Public Health for London is the Mayor's Statutory Health Advisor

⁵³ GLA, [Dr Tom Coffey OBE](#)

⁵⁴ [London Health Board | London City Hall](#)

⁵⁵ Mayoral Decision, MD2026, [Appointment of Senior Advisor to the Mayor \(Health Policy\)](#), 13 September 2016

⁵⁶ Questions to the Mayor, [Night Czar \(1\)](#), Reference: 2024/0908, 15 March 2024

⁵⁷ BBC News, [Amy Lamé to quit as London 'night czar'](#), 2 October 2024

⁵⁸ GLA, [Claire Waxman OBE](#)

Mayor's Police and Crime Plan. The role is intended to be complementary to the [national Victims' Commissioner role](#), created in 2010 that covers England and Wales.⁵⁹ The Victims' Commissioner is a paid position.⁶⁰ The Victims' Commissioner is employed by MOPAC and supported by a small team of MOPAC staff, but reports directly to the Mayor.

Walking and Cycling Commissioner

In 2016, [Dr Will Norman](#) was appointed London's first Walking and Cycling Commissioner. The Commissioner's role is to lead, deliver and promote active travel in London, and enhance the safety of walking and cycling in London. A Cycling Commissioner had been appointed under the previous Mayoral administration, which was a part-time position.⁶¹

The Walking and Cycling Commissioner reports to the Deputy Mayor for Transport⁶² and is paid via TfL.⁶³ Since the appointment of Dr Norman in 2016, the position has been a full-time role.

Night Czar (currently vacant)

[Amy Lamé](#) was appointed to the newly established position of Night Czar in 2016.⁶⁴ The role of the Night Czar is to champion London's nightlife and work in partnership with nighttime industries, local authorities, the Metropolitan Police, TfL, and the public. As Night Czar, Amy Lamé was chair of the [Night Time Borough Champions Network](#).

The appointment of a Night Czar as a part-time role was approved by the Mayor in a Mayoral Decision (MD2023) in August 2016.⁶⁵ In November 2016, after the recruitment process for the Night Czar role had started, the Mayor approved another Mayoral Decision (MD2044) which set out that in addition to the appointment of a Night Czar for 2.5 days a week, a Chair of the London Night Time Commission⁶⁶ would be appointed for 2.5 days per week. The decision stated that it "was clear that the workload, breadth of skills, knowledge and experience required cannot be delivered by one person".⁶⁷ The Night Czar role was initially a one-year appointment.

3.2 Power to make special appointments

The special appointments above were not made using the Mayor's powers under section 67 of the GLA Act 1999. The Mayor and the GLA have used other powers to facilitate the establishment of these posts. However, as the statutory basis for special appointments is not always set out, in some cases it is not known which powers have been used.

There are two appointments, of the Mayoral Health Advisor and the Night Czar, where Mayoral Decisions were signed, and which set out the legislative basis for the appointments

⁵⁹ GLA, [Mayor appoints first Victims Commissioner for London](#), 13 June 2017

⁶⁰ See: Questions to the Mayor, [Victims Commissioner](#), Reference: 2017/2666, 13 July 2017

⁶¹ GLA, [Mayor appoints Walking and Cycling Commissioner](#), 20 December 2016

⁶² GLA, [Mayor appoints Andrew Gilligan as Cycling Commissioner](#), 25 January 2013

⁶³ GLA, [Walking and Cycling Commissioner](#)

⁶⁴ GLA, [Amy Lamé](#)

⁶⁵ Mayoral Decision, MD2023, [Appointment of a Night Czar](#), 18 August 2016

⁶⁶ The Chair appointed by the Mayor was Philip Colvin QC. Mayor of London, [Mayor appoints Philip Kolvin QC as Chair of the Night Time Commission](#), 16 December 2016. The London Night Time Commission was disestablished in 2019

⁶⁷ Mayoral Decision, MD2044, [24-Hour London-Chair of Night Time Commission](#), 2 November 2016

Both Mayoral Decisions referred to section 30(1) of the GLA Act 1999⁶⁸ as the basis for the Mayor's powers to make these special appointments.

The [Mayoral Decision](#) for the Night Czar stated:

"Section 30(1) of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 ("GLA Act") gives the Mayor the power to do anything which he considers will further the promotion of economic development, wealth creation and social development in Greater London. Section 34(1) of the GLA Act gives the Mayor the power to do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the exercise of the Mayor's other functions.

The Mayor's general power in section 30, and the subsidiary powers in section 34, provide a statutory basis for these appointments to be made: for the Night Czar consultancy contract to be entered into; and for the office holder and Chair of the Night Time Commission to be paid a reasonable level of remuneration commensurate with the responsibilities of the post and in accordance with GLA use of resources guidance.

In determining whether, or how, to exercise his general power in section 30(1) to make this appointment, the Mayor is required to have regard to the effect of using the power on: the health of persons in Greater London; health inequalities between persons living in Greater London; the achievement of sustainable development in the UK; and climate change and the consequences of it.

When exercising the section 30(1) power, the Mayor is also required to do so in a way which he considers is best calculated to promote or contribute to those objectives and will best further the promotion of the Mayor's other statutory purposes.

The power in section 30(1) is exercisable only after consultation with such bodies or persons as the Mayor may consider appropriate. When considering what consultation (if any) is appropriate, the Mayor must consider consulting:

- any London local authority;
- the Common Council;
- voluntary bodies some or all of whose activities benefit the whole or part of Greater London;
- bodies which represent the interests of different racial, ethnic or national groups in Greater London;
- bodies which represent the interests of different religious groups in Greater London; and
- bodies which represent the interests of persons carrying on business in Greater London"⁶⁹

The [Mayoral Decision](#) for the appointment of the Mayoral Health Advisor stated:

"Under sub-section 30 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 (the 'Act') the GLA, acting by the mayor and after appropriate consultation, is entitled to do anything that will further the promotion, within Greater London, of economic development and wealth creation, social development and the improvement of the environment (the "General Power"). In accordance with sub-section 30(4) of the Act, in determining

⁶⁸ GLA Act 1999, [section 30\(1\)](#)

⁶⁹ Mayoral Decision, [MD2044 24-Hour London-Chair of Night Time Commission](#), 2 November 2016

whether or how to exercise the General Power, the mayor must have regard to the effect, which its exercise would have on, inter alia, the health of persons in Greater London and health inequalities between persons living in Greater London.

Furthermore, section 34 of the Act allows the mayor to do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the exercise of any functions of the GLA. In this case, the mayor wishes to appoint Tom Coffey in order to advise on health services in London. Accordingly, the appointment of Tom Coffey may be viewed as being calculated to facilitate and conducive and incidental to the mayor's exercise of each of his functions under section 30."⁷⁰

For other special appointments, information on the legislative basis for the appointment has not been published.

3.3 Salaries

The GLA Pay Policy Statement 2019-20 notes that the salaries of Mayoral appointees: "are designed to reflect the market for comparable roles, the skills and experience of individuals and the role within the organisation."⁷¹ The Policy states that the salaries of these positions only change if the scope of the role changes significantly, or if cost of living pay awards are made.

The salary of the paid Mayoral 'special appointments' positions are published under the respective officeholder's profile on the GLA website.

Table 3: Salaries of special appointments as of June 2024⁷²

Role	Person appointed	Salary
Chief Digital Officer	Theo Blackwell MBE	£135,503
Director of the Violence Reduction Unit	Lib Peck	£130,248
Mayoral Health Advisor	Dr Tom Coffey MBE	Unpaid
Night Czar	Amy Lamé	£132,846
Victims' Commissioner	Claire Waxman OBE	Salary not listed on profile. ⁷³
Walking and Cycling Commissioner	Dr Will Norman	Salary not listed. Profile states he is paid via TfL.

⁷⁰ Mayoral Decision, [MD2026 Appointment of a Senior Advisor to the Mayor \(Health Policy\)](#), 13 September 2016

⁷¹ GLA, [Pay Policy Statement 2019/20](#), p 2

⁷² The Night Czar was paid a salary of £132,846 at this time, but is not included in the table as the post is currently vacant.

⁷³ In response to a question in 2017, the Mayor confirmed that the salary for the Victims Commissioner was £70,000 for a 3.5 day work week. See - Questions to the Mayor, [Victims Commissioner](#), Reference: 2017/2666, 13 July 2017

4 Other Mayoral appointments

4.1 Overview

The Mayor is also responsible for making appointments to a number of senior offices and Boards. The Protocol on Mayoral Appointments distinguishes between statutory office and board appointments and “other” board appointments, which it states have a “less formal basis”.

The Protocol sets out how and on what principles the Mayor should make these appointments.

Some of the statutory appointments that the Mayor has the power to make have a direct statutory basis. For example, the Mayor’s power to appoint the board of TfL is set out in the GLA Act 1999.⁷⁴

For some other statutory appointments, the Mayor exercises the power that he has been granted via section 377A of the Act. This requires that the Mayor must make an appointment if he has been requested to do so by a prescribed body. It applies only to appointments made in relation to sport, culture or the arts and specifies that ‘prescribed’ means that it is in accordance with an order made by the Secretary of State.⁷⁵

In relation to other appointments, such as to boards that the Mayor has established (for example, the Homes for Londoners Board), the Mayor’s power to establish and appoint these boards arises from the GLA’s more general powers to pursue its core purposes.

4.2 Statutory appointments

Table 4: Appointments to offices and boards that the Mayor has statutory powers to make

Appointment	Further information
London Fire Commissioner ⁷⁶	N/A
Chair of Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation ⁷⁷	N/A
Chair of London Legacy Development Corporation ⁷⁸	N/A

⁷⁴ GLA Act, [Schedule 10, section 2](#)

⁷⁵ GLA Act, [section 377A](#)

⁷⁶ GLA Act 1999, [section 327A](#)

⁷⁷ Localism Act, [Schedule 21](#)

⁷⁸ Localism Act, [Schedule 21](#)

Chairman, or Deputy Chairman, and Board, of Transport for London	The Mayor must appoint a board of between eight and 17 members. ⁷⁹ If the Mayor chooses to be a member of the TfL Board, they must hold the role of Chair. ⁸⁰
Chair and board of the London Pensions Fund Authority	The Mayor must appoint a chair and board consisting of between seven and 11 members. At least half of the members, excluding the Chair, must be appointed following consultations with such representatives of local government in London as appear to the Mayor to be appropriate. ⁸¹
ReLondon (the London Waste and Recycling Board)	The Mayor can be the Chair of the Board and may appoint one further member. The Mayor is permitted to appoint a representative to chair the Board on his / her behalf (in which case he / she effectively appoints two persons to the Board). ⁸²
Museum of London	The Mayor can appoint half of the Board of Governors – nine members out of 18. ⁸³ The remaining nine are appointed by the City of London Corporation. The 18 Governors then elect the Chair from among their own number.
Arts Council England London Area Council	The Mayor appoints the Chair following consultation with the Secretary of State. The Mayor also appoints four other members. ⁸⁴
The London Cultural Leadership Board (previously known as the Cultural Strategy Group)	The Mayor appoints the Chair and between ten and 25 other members. ⁸⁵
London Resilience Forum	The Mayor, or a deputy appointed by the Mayor, chairs the London Regional Resilience Forum. ⁸⁶ The Forum is

⁷⁹ GLA Act 1999, [Schedule 10, section 2](#)

⁸⁰ GLA Act 1999, [Schedule 10, section 3\(2\)](#)

⁸¹ GLA Act 1999, [section 403](#)

⁸² London Waste and Recycling Board Order 2008, [section 3](#)

⁸³ GLA Act 2007, [Part 9, section 45](#)

⁸⁴ [Arts Council England Royal Charter](#). This power is exercised via [section 377A](#) of the GLA Act 1999

⁸⁵ GLA Act 1999, [schedule 30, section 2](#)

⁸⁶ Cabinet Office, [Guidance on emergency preparedness](#), last updated March 2021, p11

	established by the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and supporting regulations.
The Royal Parks	The Mayor can make up to six appointments, the relevant Secretary of State can make up to seven appointments and there is one ex-officio member of the Royal Household. ⁸⁷
London and Partners	The Mayor appoints the Chair and one other Non- Executive Director. The Mayor ratifies the appointment by the board of two executive directors – the Chief Executive and the executive with responsibility for the financial affairs of the company. ⁸⁸

4.3 Non-statutory appointments

The Mayor is also responsible for appointing members of a number of non-statutory boards, many of which he has established himself. These include:

- [London Policing Board](#), chaired by the Mayor.
- [London Partnership Board](#), co-chaired by the Mayor and Chair of London Councils, Councillor Claire Holland. The co-chairs are responsible for appointing Board members.⁸⁹
- [Homes for Londoners Board](#), chaired by the Mayor.
- [Skills for Londoners Board](#), co-chaired by Howard Dawber, Deputy Mayor for Business & Growth, and Councillor Peter Mason, London Councils' Executive Member for Skills and Employment
- [London Sustainable Development Commission](#)

⁸⁷ The Royal Parks Limited, [Articles of Association of the Royal Parks Limited](#)

⁸⁸ London and Partners, [Our Board](#)

⁸⁹ London Partnership Board, [Terms of Reference](#)

5 London Assembly scrutiny of appointments

5.1 Confirmation Hearings

The London Assembly has the power to hold confirmation hearings for the positions of Deputy Mayor for Fire and Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime. In addition, the Assembly also has the power to hold a confirmation hearing for some, specified Mayoral appointments.

The Mayoral appointments which could be subject to a confirmation hearing by the London Assembly are set out in section 60A of the GLA Act 1999 and are listed below:

- Office of London Fire Commissioner
- Chair or Deputy Chair of Transport for London
- Chair of the Cultural Strategy Group
- Chair or Deputy Chair of the London Pension Fund Authority
- Chair of ReLondon (formerly the London Waste and Recycling Board)
- Chair of a Mayoral Development Corporation (the LLDC and the OPDC).

The [London Assembly Confirmation Hearings Committee](#) is responsible for holding the other confirmation hearings listed above, other than the London Fire Commissioner.⁹⁰ The Confirmation Hearings Committee's [Terms of Reference](#) states that the role of the Committee is to "hold confirmation hearings and, as necessary, to make recommendations to the Mayor on proposed appointments."⁹¹

The confirmation process is set out in Schedule 4A of the Act.⁹² The key steps are:

- The Mayor must notify the London Assembly of their intention to make one of these appointments. The notification must include the name of the nominee and the reasons why the Mayor is nominating them.⁹³
- Within three weeks of receiving the notification, the Assembly must give its recommendation to the Mayor as to whether or not the person nominated should be appointed, and can request a confirmation hearing to inform its recommendation.⁹⁴
- The Mayor must notify the Assembly as to whether they accept or reject the Assembly's recommendation.

⁹⁰ The London Assembly Fire Committee is responsible for holding a Confirmation Hearing for the Office of the LFC. See GLA Act 1999, [section 60A\(3\)](#)

⁹¹ London Assembly, [Membership of Committees/Panels and Terms of Reference 2024/25](#),

⁹² GLA Act 1999, [Schedule 4A](#)

⁹³ GLA Act 1999, [Schedule 4A, section 3](#)

⁹⁴ GLA Act 1999, [Schedule 4, section 4](#)

Veto powers

The Assembly holds veto powers for the Mayor's proposed candidates for the Deputy Mayor for Fire and the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime.

For both roles, the Assembly can veto the proposed candidate provided that the candidate is not an Assembly Member and that a confirmation meeting (held by the Fire Committee⁹⁵ or the Police and Crime Committee has been held⁹⁶) has been held.

A two-thirds majority vote, by the relevant Committee, is required to veto a candidate.⁹⁷ In the event that the Committee moves to veto a candidate for Deputy Mayor for Fire or Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, the Mayor must not appoint the candidate.⁹⁸ The Committees have also provided comments to the Mayor on proposed appointments, following confirmation meetings, even if the veto power is not being exercised.⁹⁹

Aside from these two positions, the Act does not grant the London Assembly veto powers for any other positions that the Mayor can make appointments to.

5.2 Attendance at other Assembly meetings

The Assembly can require the Deputy Mayor for Fire and Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime to attend Assembly proceedings to give evidence.¹⁰⁰ This power does not apply to other Deputy Mayors, unless they perform another role to which the Assembly's powers to require attendance apply.¹⁰¹ In practice, Deputy Mayors and other Mayoral appointees, such as the Mayor's Chief of Staff, often attend Assembly Committee meetings. This may include attendance in support of the Mayor during Mayor's Question Time or Plenary meetings, or at a 'question and answer' session of the Committee relevant to the Deputy Mayor's portfolio.

For example, in the 2023-24 Assembly year:

- the Deputy Mayor for Housing and Residential Development, Tom Copley, attended five meetings held by the Housing Committee. He also attended a Budget and Performance Committee meeting in December 2023 to discuss the 2024-25 GLA budget for housing and a Fire, Resilience and Emergency Planning Committee meeting in September 2023 to discuss multi-storey residential buildings.
- the Deputy Mayor for Transport, Seb Dance, attended two meetings held by the Transport Committee as well as a meeting held by the Budget and Performance Committee in December 2023 on TfL's 2024-25 budget.

⁹⁵ If a confirmation hearing is held, it must be held by the Assembly's fire and emergency committee (the statutory name for the Fire Committee): see [section 372H](#) of the GLA Act 1999

⁹⁶ The confirmation hearing must be held by the Assembly's Police and Crime Panel (the statutory name for the Police and Crime Committee): see [section 32](#) of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011

⁹⁷ GLA Act 1999, [section 11\(5\)](#)

⁹⁸ GLA Act 1999, [Schedule 4A, section 11\(3\)](#)

⁹⁹ For instance, the Police and Crime Committee wrote to the Mayor regarding his proposed appointment of Kaya Comer-Schwartz as DMPC in October 2024, setting out a number of concerns. See [Minutes](#), London Assembly Police and Crime Committee, 23 October 2024

¹⁰⁰ For the Deputy Mayor for Fire, this is stipulated in the GLA Act 1999, [section 327I \(6\)](#). For the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, this is stipulated in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, [section 33 \(5\)](#)

¹⁰¹ These powers are set out in the GLA Act 1999, [section 61](#)

- the former Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, Sophie Linden, attended eight Question and Answer meetings held by the Police and Crime Committee in 2023-24.
- the former Deputy Mayor for Fire and Resilience, Baroness Fiona Twycross, attended five meetings held by the Fire, Resilience and Emergency Planning Committee.

The post-holders of Special Appointment roles also often attend Assembly Committees to give evidence on topics relevant to their portfolio. For example, in the 2023-24 Assembly year:

- The Director of the VRU, Lib Peck, attended meetings held by the Police and Crime Committee, Health Committee and Budget and Performance Committee.
- The Victims' Commissioner, Claire Waxman OBE, attended a meeting of the Police and Crime Committee, and a meeting of the Health Committee.
- The Health Advisor to the Mayor, Dr Tom Coffey OBE, attended two meetings of the Health Committee.

The Assembly has also used Mayor's Question Time to ask about the work programmes and priorities of the post-holders of Special Appointment roles.

Appendix

Table 1: Appointments made by the Mayor Sadiq Khan 2016-2024 – section 67, Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime and Statutory Deputy Mayor

Term	Appointments made
2016-2021	<p><u>Section 67 appointments:</u>¹⁰²</p> <p>Section 67(1a)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mayoral Director, Communications, Patrick Hennessy 2. Mayoral Director, Political & Public Affairs, Jack Stenner (In 2016, this appointment was re-assigned as a section 67(1)(b) appointment)¹⁰³ <p>Section 67(1)(b)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Chief of Staff, David Bellamy 4. Mayoral Director, External and International Relations, Leah Kreitzman 5. Mayoral Director, Policy, Nick Bowes 6. Deputy Mayor, Transport, Valerie Shawcross 7. Deputy Mayor, Housing, James Murray 8. Deputy Mayor, Social Integration, Social Mobility and Community Engagement, Matthew Ryder KC (resigned 2018 and replaced by Dr Debbie Weekes-Bernard)¹⁰⁴ 9. Deputy Mayor, Energy and Environment, Shirley Rodrigues <p><u>Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sophie Linden <p><u>Statutory Deputy Mayor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joanne McCartney AM
2021-2024	<p><u>Section 67 appointments:</u>¹⁰⁵</p> <p>Section 67(1)(a)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deputy Mayor, Business, Rajesh Agrawal (Resigned in 2023 and replaced by Howard Dawber)¹⁰⁶ 2. Deputy Mayor, Housing and Residential Development, Tom Copley <p>Section 67(1)(b)</p>

¹⁰² London Assembly, [Appointments made by the Mayor under section 67 of the GLA Act](#), 22 June 2016

¹⁰³ London Assembly, [Appointments made by the Mayor under section 67 of the GLA Act](#), 7 September 2016

¹⁰⁴ [Matthew Ryder to stand down as Deputy Mayor for Social Integration](#), 19 October 2018

¹⁰⁵ London Assembly, [Appointments Made by the Mayor under section 67 GLA Act 1999](#), 24 June 2021

¹⁰⁶ London Assembly, [Appointments made by the Mayor under section 67 of the GLA Act](#), 7 September 2016

	<p><i>Re-appointments from previous term:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Chief of Staff, David Bellamy4. Deputy Mayor, Transport, Heidi Alexander5. Deputy Mayor, Planning, Regeneration and Skills, Jules Pipe CBE6. Deputy Mayor, Environment & Energy, Shirley Rodrigues7. Deputy Mayor, Culture and Creative Industries, Justine Simons OBE8. Deputy Mayor, Fire and Resilience, Fiona Twycross9. Deputy Mayor, Communities and Social Justice, Debbie Weekes-Bernard <p><i>New appointments:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">10. Mayoral Director, Political & Public Affairs, Felicity Appleby11. Mayoral Director, Communications, Sarah Brown12. Mayoral Director, Operations, Ali Picton13. Deputy Chief of Staff, Richard Watts <p><u>Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sophie Linden <p><u>Statutory Deputy Mayor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Joanne McCartney AM
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Vietnamese

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Greek

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Arabic

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Gujarati

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