

Date: Wednesday 25 June 2014
Location: City Hall, Chamber
Hearing: MOPAC Challenge. Theme: Substance Misuse

Start time: 10:00am
Finish time: 11:50am

Stephen Greenhalgh, Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (Chair)
Faith Boardman, MOPAC Challenge Member
Jeremy Mayhew, MOPAC Challenge Member
Jonathan Glanz, MOPAC Challenge Member
Steve O'Connell, MOPAC Challenge Member
Linda Duncan, Chair of MOPAC/MPS Audit Panel
Helen Bailey, MOPAC Chief Operating Officer

Guests

Simon Antrobus, Chief Executive Officer, Addaction
Amar Lodia, Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy
Liz Hughes, Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney
Hong Tan, Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England

Commander Adrian Hanstock, Metropolitan Police Service
Ch. Insp. Jennifer East, Metropolitan Police Service
Insp. Mary Alston, Metropolitan Police Service
Insp. John Cushion, Metropolitan Police Service

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Welcome all to the which number are we on the MOPAC challenge? It does not say. I have not been given this information. Suffice to say, it is not the first, the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the seventh or even the tenth. It is probably about the eleventh MOPAC challenge. This is not going to be the last either, Steve. But welcome to everybody.

This is a very, very important topic. We launched the Mayor's first Police and Crime Plan in London. We recognised the part that drugs and alcohol can play in destroying people's lives. We recognise the importance, however, of the night-time economy. And it is important that we understand the problem within the London context. And I am delighted that we have some real experts to set the scene on the problems around both drugs and alcohol. We have got some great leaders from the voluntary community sector and also statutory partners that are tackling this problem today. And I also want to thank the team at the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, MOPAC, for putting together what I think is possibly the best and most analytical presentation of the problem, from the point of view of numbers. And so what I would like to do is to quickly introduce the team alongside me, and then hear from some of our guests and then rattle through the presentation and then get to the comments from our experts, because it is really about hearing from the experts here that we are going to get - we are going to move this debate further forward and hopefully get some substantive actions.

So to my left, Steve O'Connell, Jonathan Glanz, Linda Duncan - actually, to my right, sorry. I don't know why I said to my left. I don't know why, Linda, I said to my left. But you are, in fact, to my far right. And to my left, we have Helen Bailey, Chief Operating Officer, without whom I could never cope. Faith Boardman and Jeremy Mayhew, you are always here on time. It is great to see you, Jeremy.

And we can also take off our jackets, because it is very hot and we don't want - so please feel free to take off your jackets, because it is stiflingly hot at the moment.

But can I also hear from some of our advisers? Because I cannot read your name, so you will just have to introduce yourselves. I have got your names down here. But we will start off with you, sir. Just who you are, basically.

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): Yes, Simon Antrobus, Chief Executive of Addaction.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): From Addaction. So you are going to be talking about substance misuse and so forth?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): Yes.

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): Amar Lodia. I am Chief Executive and founder of TSBC. We support drug users and offenders to set up their own businesses.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Sorry. Thanks, Amar, for coming along. Sorry, I can't read the name plates. That is why they are showing

your names, but I can't read your names. So I am having to just see you. I can see your outline, but not your name. That is great. Hi Hong, I can see you.

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): Hi. I am Hong Tan, I am Head of Health in the criminal justice system, NHS England, London.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Thank you, Hong, for coming along today. Without health, we would get nowhere, so it is really great to see you here today.

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): I am Liz Hughes, Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Liz Hughes. From which part of London?

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): Hackney.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Hackney? Brilliant. And actually, that is very relevant, because the presentation we are about to give has some stats around Shoreditch in particular. The colleagues over here?

Insp. Mary Alston (Metropolitan Police Service): Good morning. My name is Mary Alston; I am from the Metropolitan Police Service and I am part of a small multi agency team, designing the pan London IOM model.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Fantastic. I know who you are, Adrian, but introduce yourself. Anyone who does not know Commander Hanstock?

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): Thank you. Good morning. Adrian Hanstock; and I am the Commander with pan London responsibility for crime, criminal justice, custody and stop and searches; the whole range of portfolios that feed into this whole enforcement agenda.

Ch. Insp. Jennifer East (Metropolitan Police Service): Good morning. Jennifer East; I am the police lead for the drug interventions program in the Met.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Brilliant. So you are the team Met, basically. Team Met. Right. You are going to be setting the scene. We are going to be hearing from the Met. And what I would like to do very quickly, if I may, is rattle through some slides that have been prepared for me by the team, Marie Snelling's team at the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime. I think hopefully, they will inform some of the discussion with some numbers. So actually, I will just work through. I have been prompted on I won't speak to every slide. Let us go to the next slide.

OK. Well, against the backdrop where crime is coming down, literally at a blistering pace when we look at the MOPAC 7, the one crime type which is not going the way we would like in the

last since really the beginning of this calendar year, is violence with injury. This is going up. And this is not the trend we want to see. And it is going up for both domestic abuse, violence with injury. It is about a third. And also non domestic abuse, violence with injury. So violence is going up. It is a matter of great concern, I guess, for London to see that trend; and it is not a trend that we want to continue.

And the next slide? Clearly, one of the things we note is that there are basically – I think the commission always talks about a quarter of a million people that are arrested each year in the capital. We have noticed that around 184,000 detained within the MPS, were detained within the MPS. There were obviously some who were not. 12,245 are detainees of violent crime, suspected of being under the influence. Now, that is a low ball figure, as I understand it. So of the 60,000 detained for violence, a large proportion of those detained, a chunk, underreporting probably the extent of that, to do with alcohol. But I thought we would just underline the influence of drink or drugs.

Go to, not the next slide, but the slide after that, which is excluding domestic abuse. That's right. Stay with me, stay with me. This is a killer slide, OK? We have done a heat map of violence with injury, but there is a very strong link when it comes to violence with night-time violence, OK? I am not going to go through the data. And it is not just every town centre. There are many boroughs with multiple town centres. My old borough had a town centre in Fulham, in Hammersmith, and a town centre in Shepherd's Bush.

But the town centres where we are seeing a disproportionate level of violence are, in no particular order, the West End, Westminster, with 720 offences. Croydon town centre with over 300 offences. This is Brixton, in Lambeth, although it is called the central neighbourhood, with nearly 300 offences.

For somewhere where you would expect to be virtually a no crime area, Kingston upon Thames, noticeably high levels of crime in Kingston town centre, 270 offences, although I think that is probably trending down, but it is noticeable that that is very high and there is a preponderance of bars and a very lively night-time economy; and obviously a lot of young people with the University of Kingston. And finally, speaking to Hackney, Shoreditch with over 250 offences. These are town centres with significant amounts of night-time violence with injury. I would like to hear from colleagues about that. But not all town centres are equal. Those are our top five.

Move on a couple of slides to this one here, yes. Fantastic. What I find very interesting is, according to these data, which is when a major crime type in which the suspect was drinking, just look at the massive bar chart. That is 10,262, where the person was drinking and committed violence. So there is that link, if you like, between alcohol and violence, based on these data. Very strong, a very strong link, OK? So no doubt that this is a driver. Move to the next slide. These data just show that we cannot pretend that London is like everywhere else in the country. Alcohol, violence, disproportionately high in London, in our capital city. It is a problem. This is a London problem, in particular; magnified compared to the national averages.

Move on to the next couple of slides. This is a killer slide. This is a killer slide. We have now mapped confidence in the Metropolitan Police Service at a local level, and we can see that confidence is affected where there are high proportions of alcohol misuse that then links to violence, and then actually is a drain on public confidence in the Metropolitan Police Service.

According to this slide, the challenge appears to be in the east of London. I think that is fascinating to make this kind of correlation between alcohol, violence and public confidence in the police.

Move on a bit. Let's move on to the slide with all the bullet points. Move back one slide, please. It is the wordy slide before then. Thank you.

This slide is very interesting, because Hong will know this as a commissioner for the NHS. We always plead that we don't have enough money. We always say there is not enough money. But actually, when it comes to treating people who are suffering from an addiction, such as drugs, the amount the state spends in trying to do something about that is astronomically high when we start to look at the numbers.

So this is four London boroughs alone, spending £845,000 of public health and MOPAC London crime prevention fund money to deal with substance misuse services in police custody, just in police custody. And then there is around 600,000 from NHS England being used to commission liaison and diversion services. That is just four London Boroughs. An astronomical amount of cash going into this area. I am not saying it is all spent wisely by any means, but let us recognise there is a lot of money that is being spent to deal with the problem around certainly the issue of people's addiction to drugs.

If we move on two slides. This is a killer slide around confidence again, which actually says: we have looked at alcohol and the link to public confidence. But when you have drugs misuse, there seems to be a link that there is a problem in the east particularly with drugs. There is a little bit around Ealing and Hounslow and my old borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, but typically we can see a preponderance in the east and some spots. I am surprised to see Lambeth where it is. Faith, you might want to comment on that, but you know. I am disappointed to see my own borough, where people are saying: drugs are a problem. So there are parts of Hammersmith & Fulham where it is 23 per cent, far higher than Lambeth. I find that interesting as a survey.

If I could then move to the last slide. The last slide of this presentation. That is not the last slide. That is the last slide. OK.

This slide essentially makes the link between substance misuse and re offending and how much higher the re offending rate is, when the offender has a drugs problem. And I think we need to hear from the people at the frontline about how we could tackle that, how we get further upstream and how we deal with that. And also from our statutory partners, from Hong and so forth. But this is a striking fact that unless we conquer this issue within society, we will continue to see a proportion of people continually re offending. And today is all about how we march forward and deal with the alcohol problem and the drugs problem. And hopefully that has been a series of slides that gives some insights into how this affects our capital.

So I would now like to move to our colleagues within the voluntary sector, where I would like you to make, if I may, just make a few remarks, each of you. So I would like you to almost quickly score points, no more than three key points, all of you. And then we are going to ask some questions, if we may. But it would be really good if you could we have seen the slides. It would be great if you could draw on any of the points that you agree with or even disagree

with, or if you say it is misleading. But what are the messages for you about how we can tackle the issues around substance misuse, whether it is alcohol or drugs?

So over to you, Simon.

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): OK. Very quick initial reflection. One of the things that we say in Addaction, and I am sure it is not unique to Addaction, is that you cannot manage what you don't measure. So the worrying issue for me is that if you look at other places across the country where Addaction works, particularly in custody suites, we are seeing data collected that says something like 43 per cent of people tested for trigger crimes have an alcohol or drug related connection. And I think that is the important thing. I think the figure here for alcohol is something like 2.56 per cent, and it is not a mandatory requirement to collect that data; and I think that is probably an important and telling fact.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So there is a massive link between alcohol and drugs and criminality, is what you are saying?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): And if you don't record it, it is difficult to address it.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): What do you call trigger crimes? What does that mean?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): Well, it depends on the local police force. But we would be looking at things like theft and burglary, violence and domestic violence within that as well.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Any other points that you want to make?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): That is my first. Do you want me to go through my I have got several other points that I could make.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): No, just this is your chance, not just to

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): Sorry. I thought you just wanted one point from me.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): No, no, don't just react to our presentation. I like the line, but this is your chance now to set the scene, sorry.

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): I will give you three key points, then.

Firstly, the importance of data collection and analysing and reporting. Just a piece of work that we did recently, we ran an alcohol and crime commission. We surveyed prisoners and 70 per cent of the prisoners that we surveyed said that they were under the influence of alcohol when they committed their crime. So I think we have got to grasp that particular nettle.

I think if you look at you made the point about working upstream, downstream. If you look at some of the figures that we have got, those that are known to the police, men and women, known to the police, known to treatment services, they tend to be aged 25 to 40 for men, 25 to 35 for women. But those that are not known to the treatment services and potentially are just coming into contact with the police, are much younger. They are 19 to 25, in both areas. So that tells us that there is a critical element, in terms of early intervention, maybe some brief intervention work with young people. But also recognising that other elements of work outside of the criminal justice system, so positive activities, engagement with young people, youth work, is a critical part of dealing with the whole issue around alcohol and drugs.

Also one of the things, just in terms of the data and the importance maybe of brief interventions, is that although it is not mandatory to offer a brief intervention for somebody who has a trigger crime, what we are finding is that between 80 and 90 per cent of those that are offered a brief intervention, so that is an opportunity to hear a bit about the risks of alcohol and engagement in treatment services, the take up is very, very high. And then the access into services is even higher.

Can I just focus on a couple of good practice areas? Am I allowed to do that?

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Yes, sure, of course.

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): So I will just talk about one of our experiences in Sheffield, so not in London, but two points here.

Co-located teams are absolutely critical. So with our Sheffield DIP service, we hold the premises, but the probation, the police, the IOM team, are all co-located in the same place. As a result we have won a partnership award for this. I thought I would put that one in there. But what it does do, evidence shows that it really assists with offender management, both in terms of rehabilitation and desistance, and reduces re offending. Because what you can actually do, if you have got the teams working together

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So who is in the team, sorry? Because I

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): You have got the drug intervention programme.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So the DIP?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): The DIP team, probation, police, all working in the same office. You can work through a process

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): And what is their scope when they are in Sheffield? Is it all of Sheffield or is it just a bit of Sheffield?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): The whole of Sheffield.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): The whole of Sheffield?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): The whole of Sheffield, yes. The whole of Sheffield.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): How big is Sheffield now? It is sort of getting smaller, isn't it?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): I don't know the answer to that question. It is not small. It is not small. But what it enables us to do is: where there are particular known to individuals, known to treatment, known to the police service, the probation service, we can quickly go through that DIP process: reaching, arresting and recalling where necessary. It makes it much quicker.

Also, just one thing. One more experience from the Sheffield piece of work, you may know about this. The Sheffield cannabis waiver scheme pilot. And this is where individuals found with cannabis related issues are given, and we think this is the future, given an alcohol or drug fixed penalty notice waiver which means you can do that at a Sergeant level immediately. It takes out all of the bureaucracy, in terms of going through the CPS and in most instances they don't happen. So actually some speedy work, to work with these individuals in

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So this is a police diversionary measure?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): Yes, alongside the DIP programme.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So what does it say? What happens? I am a young person and, what, I am smoking cannabis or something?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): Caught

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): In possession of cannabis?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): Yes. Back through the process, into the DIP team. The DRR, all of that process.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So rather than giving you get diverted into the DIP team?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): Much quicker through it is a pilot scheme. It is not a national scheme. It is a pilot scheme.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So you got any data from the scheme?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): We probably have, that we could send you, yes.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Yes. We need to see some data, don't we? If we are going to measure it, we need to manage it, don't we?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): Absolutely.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Whatever you said we should

Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member): You cannot manage it, if you cannot measure it.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Absolutely right. Exactly right. I know why you are here, Jeremy. Very good.

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): The other part of that, that we are involved in as well, is that whenever there is a drugs raid within the local communities, then part of the DIP team will go along with the police, if there are no guns involved. Then they might come along later, and they will be available in the custody suites when people are brought back as well. So you can create a window of opportunity to get some of these people into treatment.

So I will just tell you a few concerns, just worries. For us, what we are seeing is a higher percentage of women arrested for drunk and disorderly and public offences than men, in terms of alcohol. And a higher percentage of males arrested for criminal damage and violence. So that is an issue to deal with there.

And of course, the worry for us in Addaction is how the transforming rehabilitation, the whole changes to the probation system, will have an impact on some of the interagency work, the partnership working that we are doing. And we have a very big worry and concern about how we nationally, probably, as well as in London, as well as in the city, is how we measure alcohol fuelled domestic violence. Certainly in a lot of the services that we are providing, treatment services, when we are working with women, street sex, alcohol, drugs, domestic violence go hand in hand. And in many instances, what we are seeing I am not saying we are seeing it in the capital, but we are certainly seeing it in a number of our services, a reduction in the number of integrated domestic violence opportunities to help and support women to move out of those violent relationships, but also to deal with the perpetrators as well.

I could go on, but I will probably stop there.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Well, that has been great. There is a lot in there. So can we move on maybe to Amar, to take us forward? Please don't restate the same points as Simon, but try and

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): No. And actually my three key points are less data focused, so I am happy to follow up with data afterwards. It is more the model of delivery that I was going to kind of focus on.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Great.

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): So just a very, very quick background of what we do. So we are a social enterprise and a registered charity, set up in 2009, on the back of myself battling a drug addiction and being an offender, so I have come from the kind of story, which I won't go into too much detail. I think some of you have probably read into that already.

But over the last two years, we have developed something called the local enterprise and employability service. It is a co-located service. As Simon said, co-located services are very, very important. We base our workers and focus on employment, education and training, but also self-employment in drug treatment settings, so we have services that are based in boroughs like Merton, and also in the East Midlands, in places like Northampton, where we are just

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Did you say Merton?

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): No, no. I am just saying our co located services. We are head officed in Vauxhall.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Vauxhall.

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): But we have co located services in the London boroughs of Merton, in Northampton, in Birmingham. We work with 120 offenders in Birmingham, through a service that is funded by Barclays Bank.

Which brings me on to my kind of first point on early intervention. Actually, what we see through our services is the young people substance misuse teams gain most of their referrals from youth offending teams. It shows the problem that the early intervention into this problem, where actually we work with people that have a class C drug addiction, that come from an unemployed background. Think of your troubled family type of background of people. And actually

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): That is interesting, because I think what I heard from Simon was that the police tend to see the younger offenders as well, that may have an alcohol or substance misuse problem.

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): Absolutely.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): And you are saying, your evidence on the ground is that the referrals are coming from the YOT teams?

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): Correct. If you think about the criminal justice system in Birmingham, where it's about 2,000 young people every year; a good 40 per cent of those have been referred on to young people's substance misuse teams. Now, Birmingham is a unitary authority that kind of skews most of your data tables anyway. But if you look at that think of that as a London equivalent and look at the

data that way, you can see that actually, most young people that are offending also go on to then be referred onto at least one in two will be referred onto a young people's substance misuse treatment service. Now, if that revolving door is not closed then, they will be accessing treatment for a considerable amount of time.

Now, I have done some just a very, very quick data adding up yesterday. It costs about £35,000 a year to put someone through treatment for drugs. Now, the five areas that we have worked in, in London; if everybody in those areas was in treatment for one year, the cost of that is about £229 million. That is for just five areas in London, of people going through treatment for one year. So you can imagine the cost at that stage, if we are not breaking the cycle early on. What the astronomical costs can be.

So just moving on to my second point. I think one of the things that we focus on, at TSBC, is progression. Our co located services are focusing on what people are going to do, post treatment. So how they are going to spend that 42 per cent of their time, when they leave treatment. You and I work for 42 per cent of their time, and we find that employment is actually a very big factor in reducing offending. I think one of the stats that you guys have quoted in your presentation showed that actually, substance misusers are more likely to re-offend

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So having a job is kind of important in

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): Yes, exactly.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Having a purpose in life?

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): It is 20 per cent less, if somebody has a job.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): 20 per cent lower re offending rates if you have a job?

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): Correct. So 39 per cent of those reported being in employment went on to re-offend, versus 59 per cent who had not secured employment.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Well, I am sure you are right. That is a key point.

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): Yes. So actually

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Back in Sheffield, do you have employment within your co located team, or is that not part ...?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): No, it is the missing link in all of this, across the country.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): You could learn a little bit from Amar.

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): We are actually already talking, so ...

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): You may solve a lot of the problems. You may solve Sheffield's problems. That is wonderful, you know.

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): And also, we conducted a research project for the Ministry of Justice back in 2011. We found that 40 per cent of people leaving prison, both from young offenders institutes and from your adult prisons, did not have a fixed address or a job when they left, which shows that actually, post release, there is a problem. There needs to be something through the gate.

Which brings me on to the main gap that we see as a service, that integrated offender management teams could be doing a lot more around employment, education, training. But also self-employment. And I just want to make a very quick point: that when you look back at your slide on the types of crime committed by drug users, a lot of them, if you add up the acquisitive crimes, they add up to becoming the most - acquisitive crime is the largest crime type among drug offenders, which shows their enterprise capital. They are opportunistic, they are risk takers. They have everything in the making of good business people.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Jeremy, do you want to say something? If I don't bring him in, he won't ...

Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member): No, no, no, no. So in other words, the plight is not just captured by the directly drugs related crimes? It is other crimes that feed the

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): Absolutely, to fund the drug addiction.

Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member): So it is a huge cost to society?

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): Absolutely. But if you think about the criminal activity itself, the psychological aspect of someone's criminal behaviour, they are risk takers, they are opportunistic. They understand the supply chain. And it is our job as an organisation to try and translate that enterprise capital into something that is positive, you know. And if you think of this country as a balance sheet

Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member): In a sense, these are people not without

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): These people are current liabilities draining the economy, which they could be entrepreneurs and contributing assets on the other side of the balance sheet, if we intervened.

Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member): Your point being that these are people not without initiative. It is just that their initiative is misdirected at the moment?

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): Correct, absolutely. And they need some guidance. They need to understand how to manage finances. We have helped people set up their own businesses in drug treatment settings. We are talking micro enterprises here. You know, dog walking services that cover two streets of Camberwell, for example. We are not talking ginormous corporations that are based you know, your Ernst & Young type of businesses here.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): OK.

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): So that was really my final point.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): That is your final point. OK. So your final point really is the sort of people that are potentially addicted to drugs, and then commit crime in order to fuel their habit, are also potentially the sort of risk takers that could help boost the economy of London?

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): Correct.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): If we turn them round? OK, I have got that message.

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): And a co-located service that focuses on

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): I have got that. I have got it. I listened. I got all that.

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): Brilliant.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Even in Sheffield, the missing link.

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): Just dotting the Is and crossing the Ts, Stephen.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Hong, you have listened to these people. You sit on a pile of money, on behalf of the NHS. You want to ensure that people are not addicted to alcohol or drugs. Both are problematic for the NHS. Don't they cost the NHS a huge amount of money, these problems, actually?

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): Absolutely. I think three key issues for me. I mean, it is interesting looking at the slide, showing that violence related crime is going up, because the World Health Organisation defines violence as a public health agenda. It is very much about prevention and a life course approach that is needed. So

it is not just about after the event where we pick up the pieces and we pay for the pieces. It is actually about pre-birth, early years intervention, working with parenting skills, children, young people. It is about adults to elders. I think we need to commission much more joined up health promotion, prevention, harm reduction programmes, supported by responsible drinking in particular, to targeted treatment care. And the need for psychosocial support in terms of recovery is vital. The whole continuity care issue, we talked about through the gate. It is bizarre. We know there is this thing called the healthy prison effect, that actually people in prisons get much better access to a whole range of healthcare, counselling and other support, than in the community. So they get all that support, all that money. We spend 65 million a year for healthcare in prisons in London. And we are

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Sorry, how much did you say you spend?

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): 65 million.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): 65 million?

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): 65 million for healthcare in prisons in London. And what happens? They leave. The support, for whatever reason, is not there. The real opportunities, in terms of transforming and rehabilitation, I think, in terms of at least people on shorter sentences that are the substance misuse cohort, will get hopefully some support. But I think without much more joined up continuity of care, we have wasted all that money.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Hong, just remind me, just so I can understand all this, because I have been do you the NHS is a very complex organisation, it is fair to say, and you have got and I understand the point you are making about join up. And that join up has to be out. So in the early interventions, you are going to have to think about children's centres, you are going to have to think about schools as places where you can do that. Not just people who walk to the GP's surgery to have an intervention. You have to root yourself into the community. Hospitals play a part, of course. But then, as you say, you have got the secure estate. Do you yourself commission, through the pathway from prevention, early intervention, if we look at the criminal justice system. Are you responsible for that 65 million for the secure estate?

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): Yes.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So that is you. Are you also responsible for the community bit after they leave the gate?

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): No. I think that is

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Isn't that a bit bonkers?

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): That is a real challenge. It is about the story

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): I mean, can't we talk to Jeremy Hunt and sort this out? I mean, he is supposed to be in charge.

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): I think that was one of my other points, really. I think we need much more joined up strategic co commissioning across with local authorities, so CCGs, with other parts of the NHS England. But

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): I accept that, I accept that, Hong. I completely agree with that. But when we looked at this with my colleagues in MOPAC, we are not talking about what the CCGs typically do, which is mass the stuff that you talked about, with a very wide angle lens, where you are dealing with communities that are nowhere near criminality, but just need small interventions, need some kind of maybe a programme here, a quick bit of advice there.

When we are talking about the cohort, the drive of violence that these people are then going to be responding to, my understanding is that there are 3.5 thousand nominals on the Trident database associated with violence. When we look at the London IOM model of the repeat offenders, we are talking about 5,000. This is in a city of I don't know, 8.4. We don't know how many people there are in London at the moment, but it is certainly north of 8 and probably slightly less than 9 million. Surely the NHS can do something about joining up the commissioning for that cohort, to grip the offenders through the gate and ensure that there is one person accountable who drives that commissioning, i.e. you. It would make sense, wouldn't it, to do that?

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): Yes, it would make lots of sense.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Well, how do we make the case?

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): I think with, firstly, the thirty two CCGs and, firstly, the thirty two boroughs

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Yes, but the CCGs are dealing with smoking cessation. I mean, I don't want to talk about obesity programmes, but all these other things. You are dealing with the public health problems around that and smoking I can keep mentioning, because I don't smoke. Maybe the other things that trouble society.

We are talking about people that generate the hard end violence that the police here have to deal with, day in and day out. It is not hundreds of thousands, it is not millions. We are talking about less than 10,000 individuals that provide a disproportionate problem when it comes to violence on our streets, and surely we can join up the commissioning for health to cope with that, without going to CCGs and everything else? Surely that would make sense, from a structural standpoint?

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): I totally agree strategically, it would make a lot of sense.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): How do we make it happen?

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): I think we need your support.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Well, let's march in and talk about it with the Secretary of State.

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): Yes.

Jeremy Mayhew (MOPAC Challenge Member): That is a good question. I am just very struck by I think it was Simon, your observation about co location. I mean, irrespective of this area, I always believe that it is horrendously difficult to get people to work together, if they are dispirit. Is part of maybe the key prerequisite to this, getting people in the same location? Is that where the coordinating role can play a part, in getting people from different agencies to sit together?

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): I am sorry, I think you are in the wrong bit of this. You are talking about provider services. That is when you develop I mean, I want Faith coming in here, because fortunately Faith knows about the delivery of public services. And what we are talking about is aligning commissioning budgets to be able to do something with a small cohort of people. Then you come to how you deliver services on the ground. That is a different question. But Faith, can you come in?

Faith Boardman (MOPAC Challenge Member): I am also a non-Executive Director at King's College Hospital, which as you will know, Hong, has got a very big trauma centre, accident and emergency department. And I have sat in on that throughout a Friday and a Saturday night, and it is quite astonishing, the proportion of people coming into that centre who have got are either alcohol or drugs related. So in terms of the public services, I think the costs are often hidden, but are enormous. It is a very mainstream part of a lot of those trauma centres' day to day experience. But it kicks through into the rest of the hospital, and it kicks through into outpatients and also into what is required at the local GP level.

And I don't think we have got any clear idea of how much that is really costing. But it is quite clear to me that investing a relatively small proportion of that at the preventive stage could be really critical. And as well as picking them up when they are in custody, I think if somebody comes into a trauma centre three weekends in a row, which is not unknown, there ought to be a means of identifying that patient.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): And when you are talking about trauma, you are talking about major injury, as opposed to cuts and bruises?

Faith Boardman (MOPAC Challenge Member): I am talking about both, to be honest, yes. In King's, we have it side by side and we triage it as

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): You triage it, yes, yes. So it is an accident and emergency with a trauma facility?

Faith Boardman (MOPAC Challenge Member): It is.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So you are seeing a whole range of injuries, are you?

Faith Boardman (MOPAC Challenge Member): It is, yes.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): OK.

Faith Boardman (MOPAC Challenge Member): And generally speaking, I think prevention tends to be the poor relation, from my observation, in terms of how priorities are made, which does not make sense to me. It does not make sense to me, wearing either my NHS hat or my citizen hat.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Hong, we have interrupted you.

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): Am I allowed to make a very quick point? Very quick. I talked about the 70 per cent of prisoners that said that they were under the influence of alcohol when they committed the crime. It is likely that only 40 per cent of those are dependent drinkers. The rest are hazardous drinkers, and that is where the problem is, that those harmful and hazardous drinkers are not dealt with within the prison system, and there is not necessarily a consistent offer, a preventive offer or an early intervention offer, to those harmful hazardous drinkers, who may well be committing some of the more serious crimes around domestic violence, violence and aggression. And what we would say in Addaction is that what you need is a brief intervention at the stage when that is triggered, to provide the help and support

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So those were harmful and hazardous drinkers. What were the other group called?

Simon Antrobus (Chief Executive Officer, Addaction): Dependent. So they are the ones in the throes of addiction, who will come to Addaction services in Brent and receive help and support, because the NHS funds that, and rightly does, although it is the poor relation to drugs. What there isn't, is a consistent approach to offer a brief intervention earlier on in their drinking career.

Faith Boardman (MOPAC Challenge Member): Before it comes anywhere near the police, with any luck. But again, my experience is that this is a very low priority with local public health bodies, and also with a lot of commissioning groups. Not all. There are honourable exceptions. But a lot do not regard this as a key priority.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Do you think, Hong – just to pick up on Faith's point. Picking up on your opening point about: violence is not just a public safety issue. It is a health issue. Do you think that the public health bodies which now have been set up as the Health and Wellbeing Boards across London, all 32 in the boroughs, how many of them know the issues that we have just outlined; that violence is on the increase in our capital city, and on the increase in the communities they serve, and are doing something about that as a priority in their plans around public health?

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): I think very few are taking it as a priority issue, and I think that is the challenge, really, about getting health into the justice system and issues, and people thinking that health has a role. And I think also justice into the health system, to join up in terms of the narrative.

We are very fortunate. We have got the director of public health lead on health in the justice system in London. There are probably two or three other DPHs. That has prioritised them. A few boroughs' Health and Wellbeing Boards have prioritised this on the agenda.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Can I ask you, Hong, because you are essentially the lead, if you like, for the NHS when it comes to the interface between the criminal justice system and health. But would you be prepared, with the data that we have or any data that you have and data from the colleges, to write to the 32 Health and Wellbeing Boards formally about some of this data around the public health issues to do with violence, and get them to consider that? Maybe not timely, but at least so we can put it on their agenda. So we write to all 32 and we say: there are some issues here, and some thoughts for you that we think you should probably consider. We are not going to tell you how to do it, but here are some issues. And at least we get this, then, formally on the agenda for all 32 Health and Wellbeing Boards. Would you be prepared to do that with the Mayor's Office?

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): Yes, absolutely. I think that would be really useful, and to get a lead direct to public health as well.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Well, we would love to have perfect – exactly.

Faith Boardman (MOPAC Challenge Member): I would suggest that it is also well worth us thinking jointly about the biggest hospitals in the capital.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Right, and maybe to the big four – there are four trauma centres as well?

Faith Boardman (MOPAC Challenge Member): Yes, there are four trauma centres, of which we are one. And there are

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): North, east, south, west, aren't there? Yes.

Faith Boardman (MOPAC Challenge Member): There are probably about 12 or 14 trusts in all, who take the predominant interest and have the power to actually think about this in a day to day sense.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So we will write to King's, St Mary's, we will write to the London in the east and wherever

Faith Boardman (MOPAC Challenge Member): Yes, it is that type of hospital, yes. And the list is relatively short.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): And to St George's in the south. So we will write to the four trauma centres. We will do the whole damn shooting match. We will do the trauma centres, all 32 boroughs and there you go. Steve?

Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member): Just before we get onto it, I was interested very much, because it strikes me, and it always has done, about the disparity of funding for drink related issues regarding drugs. Because I mean, going back half a dozen years when I was the cabinet lead for crime prevention in Croydon, I was challenging the officers and the police about: what are we going to do about it? They were saying: yes, there's slugs of money coming down for drugs, but drink does not seem to be recognised. I think it is really helpful, the conclusions that we have arrived at so far, because there seems to be a great disparity. And because bear in mind, and we will hear from the Met later, is that in London, we have got higher rates of alcohol related crimes. There are issues there. And it is something that has blighted many of our town centres. I know Liz is going to talk about Shoreditch shortly. But the drinks aspect has blighted our town centres for many years. Our figures are beginning to bear that out. And I think it is great that perhaps we can have a slight rebalance, I am sure, perhaps Simon and Amar would agree. A slight rebalance around the funding issues, because for a long time, the drink related issues and the like has been the poor party to that. I think that is just a comment that I wanted to make. Amar, do you want to

Amar Lodia (Chief Executive Officer, The Small Business Consultancy): Just a very quick comment. If we look at the spend of a public health director, the first and most expensive share of their wallet is sexual health. The second is drugs and alcohol. And they have recently taken on the responsibility from the NHS on commissioning drug and alcohol services, and I attended the annual public health director's conference and there was not one mention of drugs or alcohol, despite it being their second biggest spend. So there needs to be some education there, around educating public health directors. And Stephen, back to your point about the link between prison and when people leave prison. That public health director is going to be instrumental in co commissioning services that are through the gate.

I will give you an example. We are working in Northampton with the police and crime commissioner and the director of public health that have funded one of our services to work with drug related offenders. The number is very small. I can update you on the pilot, once we have finished it, so you can see the results of that. But you know, we are exploring ways of doing that, outside of London. So there could be some merit here, in exploring the relationships between the GLA here and public health directors.

Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member): Sorry. All I wanted to say was that we are looking at crime outputs and outturns, and there is obviously acquisitive crime related to drugs, but the violence in many town centres, blighting many of our town centres and district centres, are patently drink related and often they are, which Faith pointed out, the people who are not dependent, but they are earlier in the cycle. If somehow we could start offering up services to those people, then we are going to have all sorts of issues later on down the line.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): I have got to say, town centres really scare me. I mean, I am now middle aged, so I don't get out a lot. And you are older than me, Jeremy, so I would not laugh that much. I am not going to escalate this. I am not going to escalate it.

But I was out for an operation in Clapham, where the specials were supporting neighbourhood officers and John Conway, and I was pretty shocked at this was 9 o'clock, so I wanted to get home, I had had a long week. But at 9 o'clock, people – women – actually were really completely inebriated, walking around, they could barely walk. Walking round. What you are saying about the link between gender and drunk and disorderly and males committing some kind of criminal damage and violence, if you like. But these women were so inebriated. I almost was drunk just by breathing in the fumes, the vapours from them. It is really concerning. What I noticed at that time of night, when there were vast numbers of uniformed officers, albeit specials, was the impact that had on the public's behaviour, when you saw a large number of officers at that time, to be able to ensure that people did not misbehave and that people were safe.

And I think there is a lot about just getting cops into the places at the right time, and that has an impact. I actually say this personally, as someone who led Hammersmith & Fulham for six years. One of the choices we did make was to pay for officers, particularly in town centres, because I did not feel safe in our town centre when it was late at night and in the evening. And by putting officers into town centres, not policing wards, but policing town centres it is not the only thing you could do. You could look at licensing. You have got to look at other issues and link up with health. But actually, that is an important part of securing our town centres. Because importantly, those town centres are massive generators to the local economy. They are the businesses that drive the local economy of London and we must recognise, they must function. So there is that balance between enterprise, the economic growth of the capital and ensuring that people are safe.

But Hong, we have interrupted you. Any thoughts that you want to add? You have just added a to do list of lots of letters.

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): Yes, thank you so much. I do think Faith is absolutely right. The hidden costs of alcohol and drugs and the wider social inclusion and exclusion issues do have a major cost for communities and individuals as well.

In terms of alcohol, the NICE guidance in 2011 talked about the need to not just deal with the clinical issues, but the psychosocial issues; that both are vital for recovery and addressing those at high risk of dependency and violence. So I think the mental health and trauma aspect of drugs and alcohol misuse really has not been addressed effectively well enough, and the impact

we know in A&E and police custody at the weekends or New Year or certain points of time at the year, when up to half the people there may have some sort of link to drugs and alcohol, just shows the huge cost to us all.

In terms of brief interventions, there is a lot of evidence of them working. So we have funded for all nurses in police custody and justice setting to be trained on alcohol brief interventions this year. But there is a lot of evidence about peer advocacy and mentoring and targeted work that shows that it does work.

I think the final thing I want to say is that it is not just for joined up strategic co commissioning. I think we really need to find a narrative about a strategic driver around looking at addressing the underlying causes of and health inequalities that are the drivers of crime. We talked about issues such as employment and housing and education and life chances. But all those are public health issues as well; and we need that narrative with directors of public health and others to have a London wide leadership, to prioritise the issues.

And it has been really good working with the Mayor's Office and Stephen to develop the joint health and Police and Crime Plan, our five year plan, where we prioritise these issues. And it would be wonderful if we could join it up with local plans, so that it is both bottom up and top down, and have a real community movement, if you will, to prioritise addressing, not just treating the symptoms, but addressing the drivers of the cause of crime.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Brilliant. So if we can I love that not just having the plan from the top, but the local plans to focus on causation, as opposed to treatment and dealing with it downstream. I completely support that call for action.

Liz, we have held you back. You are last but certainly not least, because you are there. You know Hackney. You probably understand the Shoreditch dimension very well and you understand the borough dimension. So any thoughts and comments?

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): Yes, three observations, really.

On the driver of acquisitive crime, which I know has been touched on by my colleagues here; just thinking about the IOM cohort in Hackney. Two thirds of that cohort, round about 150, have substance misuse issues; so two thirds of those. The way Hackney manages

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): How many in that cohort in Hackney?

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): Approximately 150. And the way Hackney manages those individuals, and it is managing individual cases, is through a collaborative approach: police, probation, the drugs and alcohol workers. But in addition, and I think this is an important point that has been picked up by my colleagues, we also include a Department of Work and Pensions officer, housing and the homeless unit. So what we are looking for is getting people into jobs and training, because that is the route out of the substance misuse and the offending.

Now, what we found is that Hackney's theft figures, apart from non-residential burglary, Hackney's theft figures are down; non-residential burglary figures are up. So we are seeing an impact on our acquisitive crime figures.

Thinking about substance misuse as a driver of violent crime. This is a significant issue for Hackney, in relation to the night time economy in Shoreditch and Dalston, so there are two different parts to the night time economy geographically. The violence against the person figures are up slightly in Hackney. When we look at GBH and ABH specifically, 52 per cent of those are alcohol related; and we draw that conclusion from looking at the time period when those offences took place; usually between 2100 hours and 0500 hours. So it is the time when the night time economy is operating and that tends to be Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday nights. So that is how we can draw that conclusion from those.

In addition to that, we found that of all attendants at Homerton A&E hospital between 2009 and 2014, 14 per cent of all

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): 14?

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): 14 per cent of all the attendants at Homerton were alcohol related assault admissions.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Wow. That must have been what do they see? I mean, some busy A&Es see 100,000 people a year; so we are not talking about 100. You are talking 5, 10, 15,000 people.

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): Yes.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): That is enormous.

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): And this goes back to your point earlier about this point about the cost of this to public health, and health services.

What Hackney does have is a data sharing arrangement with Homerton hospital. So we do access A&E data that may not necessarily so A&E data in relation to alcohol related assaults, that might not actually be on the crime stats. So individuals will present to hospital but may not have actually reported that as a crime. So when we factor that in, the problem might well be higher, because we are not simply looking at the crime stats, but A&E not reported as a crime.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): OK. So let us assume you know the information. Without disclosing that, you have got your recorded I mean, Commander Hanstock does a very good job. They are very robust recordings, very much in compliance with the Home Office rules. There is never a mistake, except for 10 per cent of occasions. But you have got your numbers of recorded crimes around violence in Hackney. What does the data tell you when you start to look at the data of A&E and other things and violence?

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): Well, just looking at the A&E figures, when we look at the alcohol related assault or injury going into A&E, it follows – or the largest proportion of those admissions to A&E occur during the same timeframe broadly as the night time economy

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): I understand that, but let's do the maths. I am doing it in my head here. I might be going completely down a blind alley. Let's take a year. You have got your total number of violence with injury numbers for Hackney. We know a third or broadly speaking will be domestic abuse, two thirds will be street violence. We know for a year that you will have however many attendees in Homerton hospital; OK? I don't know what the number is, but let's say a busy place like Charing Cross where my dad worked when it had a full blue light service. It could be as many as 100,000 attendances a year; OK? 14 per cent of those are alcohol related. I will give you a figure.

What I am asking you is to compare that figure, the figure that you have of recorded crime when it comes to violence, and what is the answer? You don't know, but go away and think about it.

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): Yes. I mean, obviously you need to compare like with like.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): I know, we are not comparing like with like. We are comparing apples and oranges. However, what I think is very interesting will be to see what the police have recorded as an incidence of violence within the public safety context and what the health have recorded as something which has been driven by violence, which has required their services, and to do the comparison. I think that would be an interesting study. Don't you think, Hong?

Hong Tan (Head of Health in the Criminal Justice System, NHS England): Absolutely. We know there is so much underreporting.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): It will show a massive amount of underreporting, is my hypothesis.

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): I think so, from my previous experience, yes.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): OK.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): I agree completely with that. We have talked about in the past, I think it was the Target model which looked at showing A&E data to identify exactly that gap, and it is certainly something that we have recognised.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): OK. We are going to transition. Have you got any more points, Liz?

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): Just very quickly on tackling the night time economy or alcohol related crime. Hackney has invested in police officers, so we have boosted numbers of police through the

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): But you have invested in cops that are going out to enforce and to crack down on gang crime. That is really important. That is saying: we are not going to tolerate street violence. What you have not done, if you don't mind me saying so, is invest in the Dixons, the neighbourhood cops that might police town centres, OK? And it is fair to you have not got loads of money, none of us have loads of money, but that is where you have put your effort, is to sort of crack down on all the well-known gangs within Hackney, and you have had tremendous success. But you have not chosen to invest in extra beat cops in town centres.

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): No, no. I think, just to clarify that: yes, as you are aware, we have invested in tackling gang related crime, a large proportion of which is driven by the drugs market. So again, we are going back to the drugs issue.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): But you have got an alcohol problem as well, haven't you?

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): Yes. Now, what we have done is we have invested, in the past, in cops in town centres, so Hackney council paid essentially for the night time economy team over a couple of years, and also we have a team of community safety wardens. So we have our own enforcement officers with whom I have set up service level agreements with some licensed premises, through Pub Watch schemes and things like that, so those licensed premises and licensees were paying for overtime costs for those wardens to do additional patrols at significant periods of time; so the kind of, you know, midnight to 4 in the morning slots particularly geared for high visibility presence on the streets at you know, using intelligence led approaches where we need it. So yes, we have invested financially in the number of high visibility, whether they are cops or wardens.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Or wardens, yes.

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): Just, I think, a point to pick up Hong's point: that the director of public health in Hackney does sit on the community safety partnership board, so we have that link at the strategic board level, and I think that is really important. Because tackling violent crime and the night time economy and acquisitive crime are priorities for the partnership, the director of public health is involved in that at the strategic board level.

I think just the final point that I would make, and I know we will probably come onto this, but it is just recognising the slide earlier about perception, about drugs and drug dealing in Hackney; because the perception data, as your slide points out, we are performing at a low level in that perception. The tension with that indicator or that target is that on confidence levels, in March 2014, Hackney is 85 per cent in terms of confidence in the police. So our confidence levels are very, very high; whereas two years ago we were probably bottom, with 32. We are now the highest. But the perception issue around drugs and dealing on the streets is difficult to shift. It

is very difficult to shift. And it is reminiscent of five or six years ago, when we had to shift perception issues around guns and gang related crime. So I think we need to look into that a lot more, about what is causing that stagnation around that particular target and indicator. Some of it will be around time lag, so

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Sure.

Liz Hughes (Head of Safer Communities, London Borough of Hackney): Yes. So although there will be

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): There is a challenge for you to keep looking at it and saying: we need to do something. Personally, I think there is a bit about how the public feel and how safe they feel, and whether their lives are being affected by criminality, whether it is drugs or alcohol or whatever. There is a bit around crime and whether crime is trending the right way or not and violence is not across the capital in the last essentially six months. And then there is the bit around the confidence in the police to do something as the first public service. And clearly the issue around how the citizen feels within Hackney, it sounds like there is a shift, if you like, from the hard end criminality to do with gun violence and street gangs to drugs, as you say, and you are right to be looking at it.

I am conscious of the fact that we do always stick to time in the MOPAC challenge. We have not heard Adrian's team. Perhaps, Adrian, you could martial the troops. You could either say that there is nothing that you have learned from this today; it has been absolutely useless to all of you. It is all in train, everything is under control. Or you could say: maybe there are some things that we could focus on; and I really want to hear what your response is to what you have heard. And if you martial your team, I will then invite some of my colleagues who have not yet spoken to fire some questions.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): That is helpful, thank you. And I do often wonder, we get this artificial divide between the police and the agencies. It gives perhaps the perception that we don't work together, and there are lots of examples where we do.

Just a couple of points around positioning this, because I think very much the criminal justice agencies sit in the centre and it is how far we stray either side into prevention and education at the first point and then post impact agency support diversion afterwards. The bit around enforcement and dealing with the problem as it arises is very much in our sphere.

But what I would go back to is very much that connection between public health. If you look at what Scotland have been doing and the involvement of their justice minister in joining up the police and seeing this as a cradle to prevention issue, is something that I think we can take more from. And what that might translate into, if you like, a statement of intent for London is, I think, absolutely an area where we could join up better, and it certainly picks up on what Hong described, in terms of the investment in health, but then more prosaically, some of the activities that Simon and Amar mentioned.

I guess the start point first, though, is: what is the incentive to desist from using alcohol and drugs? It is very much a business imperative, either as a legitimate economy, and we have town

centres that gear themselves up to sell booze; or there is very much the illicit market around drugs that drives crime in, I think, a number of dimensions, either as an impact on low level acquisitive crime such as the Hackney phone snatchers and issues we are seeing there, where people steal them, sell them quickly and then buy drugs or alcohol, as a control of the market which again feeds into some of the gangs issues that Liz spoke about, where taking control of that ability to sell drugs by using extreme violence has an enormous impact on community and perception of safety in areas of London. Or drugs and alcohol as an influencer in behaviour of individuals.

So the question is: what do we do to influence all of those businesses that want to sell, legally or illegally, to people who want to take that, and that is the incentive to stop individuals overindulging? And that goes into that prevention work, that education, that alternative opportunity, before it becomes a problem that law enforcement then gets involved in.

Now, once we are involved and we do the arrests and the work on the premises to close down the difficult areas and try to prevent in that way, once there is an issue when people have actually committed a crime, they are in custody, we have got a number of activities that will look at: how do we signpost them to treatment, both at, if you like, a low level, so we have got a scheme where we are working with the NHS around information and brief advice that picks up on that point that was made that if we can give them some signposts into some self-help treatment at an early stage, it might alert them to the fact that they have got a problem and it has manifested itself because they have got arrested on this occasion, through to the more involved DIP targeted work to identify those whose behaviour is fuelled by drugs and alcohol, around all the burglary, the robbery, the domestic abuse offences; so that the DIP teams are doing targeted controlled activity around them, through to post prison release where, through resettlement pathways, looking at housing, access to jobs, proximity to families, working with education and ongoing treatment will deal with the settlement.

So where does that take us as a conclusion? We have absolutely got a position right in the centre of it. How much we are allowed to stray into diverse and how much we are expected to contribute to resettlement is, I think, the question we need to agree.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Well, Adrian, you are going back to what I think is the big debate that we have to have. And I think you are absolutely right to nail it. And I think my narrative, and I spoke at ACPO about this, is that I think everybody, the politicians, the police service, had enough discussion about governance, about the form that this takes. And I think we are settled on where we are. It might not be perfect, but it is kind of working. And the issue then becomes, in a constrained environment, particularly for policing, where we know the budgets are going down, irrespective of what people say. Effectively you have got to deal with these issues and the calls to the service and all the responses. That is just a part of the business for the Met, 5.25 million calls a year and all that entails, quarter of a million arrests.

You are basically saying: we need to have a debate around the mission of the police and how you engage with partners, given the constraints that you are under when it comes to these issues.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): I think absolutely so. It is that end to end, where do we see

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Well, because you start off saying: you are forced to deal with people that you have to arrest, you know. But the issue I would put to you, and this is not something that can be done from Scotland Yard, but isn't it not possible to know the people within a place like Hackney, that are likely, when it comes to something like alcohol, to be the people that are in the category that we have called harmful and hazardous drinkers, as opposed to: we know who they are, and grip them and deal with something better? And the police play their part and the other agencies play their part, and we do something about that in Hackney, at the Hackney level; given that we have got five town centres, which one is maybe it is Shoreditch and Dalston that are the reasons why Hackney is in the top five. I would bow to your local knowledge. Can't we just actually, rather than the generality of this, every agency, not necessarily the police leading all the time, but every agency work together to grip the menace of alcohol when it comes to our town centres? Because it is quite right that there is freedom, that there is freedom for people to drink alcohol, and I have to profess that I do occasionally on a Thursday or Friday evening like a glass of wine, maybe even two. And if the kids have been annoying, it could even be three. But never four, five or six. And that is perfectly right and proper, and we are able to make those choices and we are able to act as citizens within the rule of law.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): It is responsible drinking, isn't it?

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Well, I hope so. But at the end of the day, there is freedom within the rule of law; and what you are talking about is the consequences of people who take those freedoms that we have as citizens and then they have an impact on public services, they have an impact on the enjoyment of communities, they destroy neighbourhoods. And we need to do something about that, particularly given the data from our colleagues, in five town centres in the capital, where there seems to be a disproportionate link between alcohol and violence. Can't we have an action plan, not driven from the centre, even though you are very senior, Adrian, that addresses the issues on the ground in those town centres?

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): Well, on those issues, there are. So every borough has it is described as their anti-social behaviour action plan. It is held the accountable

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Well, I don't care about every borough. These are five towns in this issue, five town centres, massively driving violence.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): Well, they do have that, and we can demonstrate and show you what those plans are, in

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Well, why is violence going up, then?

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): That is a good question to ask. I mean, there is a lot of enforcement in those town centres that is dealing with exactly that. But picking up on that point you make around: how do we bring those agencies together to stop this and to deal with those problem drinkers?

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Preventing?

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): I will bring in both Mary and Jennifer around what we do at the prevention end, once we have them in custody, and then secondly what we do in bringing agencies together afterwards. Because some of the examples we heard, such as the Sheffield example, there is we are trialing this in Haringey at the moment in co locating teams. It is a new building they have got there, that brings together all of the DIPs and the YOTs and the offender management teams.

But perhaps if I ask Jennifer first around: what do we do, once we identify the issue with the chronic drinkers and the crime that they cause, and then Mary will pick up, and then I will talk some more about the enforcement

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Before you do that, based on the data we have, do you feel that the Mayor have got the response that we need when we let's forget drugs and DIPs. I mean, that is good practice and I am glad you are doing that in Haringey and I am sure there are other parts of the capital where that's ... take alcohol. Take town centres. Clearly there are going to be problem premises and you are going to require lots of agencies to think about how you deal with those problem premises. There are problem drinkers and we know the places, because it is the top five places in London where there is a lot of violence driven by that. Have you got a plan to deal with that?

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): Yes, indeed.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Well, can I see those plans?

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): You can, certainly, yes. So just taking Westminster. I mean, Operation Trafalgar there brings in additional resources to support the night time economy issues they face, using both specials, TSG. We have stopped importing people from boroughs, but what we have done is moved the shift patterns, looked at the transport policing arrangements to make sure that we have got resources on the street. But more importantly, we can move people out of the area, once they have come out and spilled out of clubs and bars.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): That is good. So that is about the deployment of officers in the West End.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): Very much. And so Croydon town centre will have

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Well, let us focus on Westminster. Because the comment I have actually from Westminster, and Jonathan is

obviously a Westminster city councillor. I get lobbied by Westminster that the police are trying to take approaches to licensing on a kind of London homogeneous level, but not recognising that there is a number of licensed premises in the West End which is far greater than any other part of the capital, and that the approach to licensing necessarily has to be slightly different in Westminster. And the lobbying I am getting from the people who represent Westminster is that the Met needs to work closer with their teams around licensing as an issue. Have you picked that up at all?

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): They certainly do work closely with Westminster council.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Well, they are complaining actually at the moment that they are not working as well as they would like.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): And there have been closures in the West End. There is lots of enforcement around Operation Condor, which looks at exactly that problem of licensed premises. Every borough has its priority list of premises that include not only licensed premises, but actually private premises.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Yes, but the Westminster councillors would want problem premises to be closed. I am sure they are not lobbying me, but because you are closing premises, they will be delighted about that. I think the issue is that the policy for London that the Met wants around licensing, as it applies to Westminster, may not work entirely. I am not up to speed on the facts. I am just reporting. I don't sense that it is necessarily working entirely as it should, but Jonathan, you represent the area. 10 per cent, ten times higher crime than any other parts of the you know.

Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member): Indeed. I do indeed represent the West End ward on Westminster council, as you know. Just in my ward, we have 1,300 licensed premises, which would make it the third largest licensing authority in the country, if it were considered independently.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): That is one ward?

Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member): So that is one ward. And obviously we have a very large on the street drugs market which has caused a lot of issues. And we have a lot of drugs being dealt in pubs and clubs within that zone. So we have large numbers of people coming to the West End to give it that focus which we have seen in the chart there before. We bear the ignominy of being the bright red in the very middle of all of that, with a huge number of violent crimes taking place within effectively half a mile of Leicester Square and the very central part of London. Many of which, of course, is driven by the fact that it is not only a national capital, but an international city, where you have hundreds of thousands of people coming each weekend to come along. It is often described as the "wild West End", because people come along and take the view that actually the law does not apply to them.

And I think that the concern which Stephen is alluding to is the fact that although we are aware of the various operations which have taken place, the lack of visible police presence is often commented on and the effectiveness of bringing in additional resource for operations like Op

Trafalgar and taking the ground during those operations is sort of whittled away by the fact that we don't manage to then retain that ground and to provide resource which makes people not believe that they can come to the West End and find drugs being dealt on the street, even if they are not regular users, but that is part of their experience when they come in.

So there are, I think, very particular challenges for the West End and the idea that one size fits all in relation to licensing, I think, is something which is not necessarily the case, where you have got that intensity of use. I think that is also true of the other areas where you have got hot spots of activity and large groups of licensed premises. We need to look very carefully and very particularly at those and the issues around them; which I know from Westminster and certainly from the teams there is something which is part of what is being done; but there is, I think, a very real concern that the overall licensing policy is not reflecting the particular needs of those hot spots, of which the West End is one.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): I will go back to the point I made at the start: where is the disincentive for people to not abuse alcohol and drugs in that way? And Soho and the West End becomes that vacuum, you know, which actually sets itself up as an environment for entertainment. In terms of what the licensing arrangements and obligations are, that is not the police accept that. We simply deal with the symptom and consequence of all of that. You know, there is a continual

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Can I just get this right? I want to understand this as well, because I have had both if you can imagine, I have had Westminster City Council in that ear and I have had the Met in that ear and I just feel kind of an ear bashing going on. Before you answer, I just want to understand. I think what I do understand from Jonathan is: if you are thinking about an issue I have had Steve O'Connell from outer London whisper to me that he has one licensed premise in his ward. Kenley ward is not a happening place; right? Frankly, he has got one. He is a ward councillor. He has got one. He has got 1,300. So I think the case you know, quod erat demonstrandum, to quote my boss's Latin phrases, OK? QED. There is a kind of difference when it comes to the preponderance of licensed premises. No amount of policy is going to change the fact that the West End and Soho and places like that are massive draws for tourists, people who come into London to enjoy themselves.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): You have to accept there will be consequences. That is the point.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Of course we do. And we all accept that. All public services have to recognise that that won't change, you know? That we don't control. That is a fact. Go to sleep in Kenley. Enjoy yourself on a Friday night in the West End. That is just the reality of London. That is why we are a global capital city and it works. I get that.

I also get that licensing arrangements are controlled by the council, because I used to sit on one of those things where you had licences that often conditions changed and you took evidence from the police officers and so forth, and then you kind of and all of that worked, kind of at the local authority level, didn't it? And that was under Audrey, who is now the Lord Mayor of the Westminster ...

Now explain the changes and how that works. That is what we need to understand.

Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member): Our national legislation shifted part of that emphasis, so there are presumptions in favour of granting licences and there are provisions to have longer periods during the

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Yes, later and longer, isn't it?

Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member): Again, I think that was something that was driven by national policy, without perhaps thinking through the consequences for town centres, as well as the centre of London, so

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So what they are saying, Adrian, is, local people, that he knows his patch. We have got a framework driven by someone even more centrist than the first public service, dare I say, in our capital, called government, that are trying to set licensing policy from Whitehall and when you have got 1,300 there and one there, there can be unintended consequences of that, because they cannot stop doing what they do. They have no means of not granting later licences; is that right? Is that right, Jonathan?

Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member): There is a presumption in favour of granting a licence, and therefore you have to show that it is not in accordance with the licensing objectives, in order to

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So your hands are tied?

Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member): Yes. As I said, it is more difficult to refuse that, because that needs to be demonstrated.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): Charing Cross police station is filled every night with people as a consequence of that decision. We are arresting no end of people for their drunken behaviour. We are doing drugs operations, both in Shaftesbury Avenue, in the Camden/Westminster border, to tackle this influx of people who want to behave in that way, or behave in that way as a consequence of over abusing.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Can I ask, then, Jonathan? I get that, but what is the ask of the police? Because they are dealing with the consequences of the national policy as it affects a place with 1,300 licensed premises. What is it we want from the police?

Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member): The repeated ask is obviously

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): More police officers on the beat?

Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member): Is a visible presence.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Visibility and availability of police officers?

Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member): Indeed. And you know, and obviously I am out and about in the West End regularly and I do see the particular operations that take place, but also at present we have a lack of visible presence which is reported both by constituents, but also through observations from my own eyes and colleagues. And I know that is something which is being addressed, but not looking at the specific operational requirements of the West End. But it is something which is fed back regularly. And given the numbers here, this is not special pleading necessarily for the West End. It is something which comes out of those numbers here. So those 720 crimes. Can we really say that we have sufficient visible presence, if we accept that that acts as a deterrent, if we are still getting

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): And let's just think about what the impact of that is, and I am sure if Alison Newcomb, who is the borough Commander, was sitting here, she would say: we prioritise the West End and night time economy. We could stick 200 cops out in Westminster tonight and it would not take long for each of them to get an arrest and be filling the police stations with people that they are then having to deal with. So the argument that we don't put people out there is probably one that Alison would be able to respond to and defend through the shift pattern deployment argument. The question is: as soon as they are out there, because of the consequence of 1,300 venues, they are quickly enforcing issues, so you are

Jonathan Glanz (MOPAC Challenge Member): So the presence

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): You withdraw from the street then to deal with it.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Hang on, hang on, Adrian. I don't buy that, just in the sense that: I think there is a preventive element from having police officers. I learned from New York that over 30 years, I am not saying and New York had a lot to learn from us, because their number 2 to Bill Bratton came over and when they looked at the Met's homicide clear up rate and how many murders you solve, he just couldn't believe it, that it was 95 per cent solved. And the homicide level in the capital is amazing. So there is a lot the cops are learning from New York when they come to London.

But the thing I did learn from them was exactly Jonathan's point, which is that you get these police officers that you have, thousands of extra cops you are putting into the neighbourhoods, into places to stop criminals thinking many times before they commit a crime. That is the purpose of getting on the front foot and getting them into these places.

And interestingly enough, I actually think there is a point here, and this is obviously for Commander Newcomb; this is not for you in a sense. But it is obviously a point that seems to resonate with me certainly; is if we look at Operation Blizzard, which and actually the businesses coming to me around Operation Blizzard. They were amazed at the impact of Operation Blizzard. All Operation Blizzard was, within the orb, as I understand it, was putting in

officers at the times of the day when there were lots of people going shopping. It was as simple as that. And do you know what happened when they did Operation Blizzard over the period that you do pre-Christmas and then into the January sales and you put a lot more officers in at the times that you have large numbers of people shopping? A lot less shoplifting. A lot less crime happened. And so the idea that the revolutionary idea we had from local businesses was: couldn't we make every day an Operation Blizzard day? Because we would prevent more crime from happening in the first place.

And I think the call from Jonathan is actually having cops in neighbourhoods at the times when you get these issues around alcohol in the West End into the zone, as they say, it might have is making every day a sort of Operation Trafalgar day; when it comes to alcohol and all those other things. Not to get caught up with the downstream. I mean, admittedly there will, but not to get because there is the preventive aspects of neighbourhood policing. Surely that must be right.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): Again, I am sure you will understand that complexity of doing that and creating that mass of foot patrolling staff at that level every day, because of the other demands and commitments that we have to skew. You know, there has been further investment in your base officers there are in 2,600 extra constables working in wards. A proportion of that will be in the West End. You know, again I understand how Westminster have been looking to bolster and boost the numbers there, because simply from the statistics we have already seen, there are identified town centres, including Shoreditch triangle, Westminster, Croydon and others that you can easily tell.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Kingston.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): Kingston. And Kingston have had great success by doing that, you know. Better coordinated use of the special constables, you know, and enforcing in stronger

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): If you don't mind me saying so, Adrian, I have been to Kingston and what struck me about Kingston as a long time Londoner was how Kingston has changed. Kingston for me was the place I got my toys, OK? It was BTs(?), it was Bantalls it was department stores. I went there recently, as you do, and it is just a mass of bars and clubs and nightclubs. It is literally

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): It is a university town now.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Leicester Square has now gone to Kingston. And it is a massive nightclub metropolis and there are chains of businesses, as you say, the trade on clubs and bars.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): And young people.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): And young people as well. It is amazing that this shows how I think the neighbourhood model that the Met have embraced makes sense, because the town centre was divided into about three or four wards and that is what you see when you go to Wimbledon and other places and actually which is a

transport hub as well and Kingston is a transport hub. You have just got to police the town centre. You cannot police it on a ward basis. But what I sensed was: I am not sure we have got more officers. And we are making headway with the Local Policing Model, I absolutely agree with that. And you have a neighbourhood inspector that is now in charge of that and that is absolutely right and proper. But it is kind of: you know, there is more that still can be done. Even if we accept there has been massive progress, my sense was that there was far too much reliance still on CCTV, you know, and a neighbourhood officer with some you know, there is just a shortage of officers in those times of the day still. I am not blaming anyone. It is just hard to get those numbers there; you know?

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): It is a continual battle, of course. And how we keep bolstering that, without repeating myself, we have to be creative around all of that enforcement opportunity that we have. You know, we work very much alongside licensing teams as well in local authorities to make sure we deal with the licensing conditions. We do checks, we do covert work to make sure that premises are being run responsibly. You know, in terms of the enforcement, as I have said before, though, this is a narrow consequence of what we are doing. If we want to change the behaviour, if we want to change the impact of people who do over abuse or over indulge, it will need some work beyond policing.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): We need to do it all, don't we?

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): Yes.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): You have got to enforce. If you don't enforce, people just take a liberty, don't they? You have going to have to do the ruthless diversion. You know, but you are also going to have to do the prevention and we are going to have to work with the other agencies. That is self-evidently right. I think what today has shown is that this is not all town centres. Violence and alcohol related violence is driven particularly in some town centres, hundreds and hundreds of recorded crimes, which we know will be a small proportion of the total, which indicate where you might want to put some of your effort as a service, in terms of dealing with that, not least working with other agencies to design it out from happening in the first place. But perhaps you want to get your colleagues because I am conscious of the time. Your colleagues have not spoken and Linda wants to move to drugs, so you know, we want to move to drugs, ironically. Finish on a high note with a bit of substance misuse after alcohol. But perhaps your colleagues want to come in and make their points. Sorry, Adrian.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): Well, probably Jennifer is best to start talking about drugs and the work that we are doing in custody, because that is obviously the first point or not the first point, but the key point where we will identify issues that have resulted in criminality.

Ch. Insp. Jennifer East (Metropolitan Police Service): I think we have made some I mean, I won't rehearse all the DIP stuff, because I produce a monthly report that gets sent to colleagues and MOPAC and across the partnership, so I think we are doing some really, really strong effective dynamic partnership work around DIP. I still think there are improvements to be made and that is one of the reasons we report monthly and try to increase testing,

particularly around violence. We are very poor in some of the hot spots around London, some of the boroughs where you would think there would be a lot of 'Inspector's Authorities' for violent offences; we are not seeing them. We are moving forward and about Detention OCU looking at that golden hour. One of the things we want to put into that is making sure that every adult that comes before the custody officer is considered for a drug test. At the moment, we still hanker back to the acquisitive crime days where we automatically could consider those, but we don't necessarily consider those for violence. So I think we are missing a trick at that front part.

Also DIP is just for adults and it is just for those specified Class A, so you can have the best procedures in the world in custody around DIP, but you are not perhaps picking up all those that have committed a crime for alcohol and those that are under 18 that are on the verge of committing further crimes.

So whilst we do identify, and we do, we identify every month in London about 3,500 adults for testing; about a third of them are testing positive. I think there are some things that we could learn from DIP that we could apply to cannabis users and alcohol users. And I think because if we take it away from problem premises which I absolutely get, but look at problem people. We know who our problem DIP people are. Out of that one third that test positive each month, we cherry-pick at the centre and farm it out to the IOM teams and say: these are the people we think you should be looking at. We don't do that for alcohol, so I don't think we have that knowledge about who our are there problem people? We know there are problem premises, but are there problem people for alcohol as well, that we could perhaps tackle and perhaps look at referring that through?

So there is some really good work around DIP, but I do think we could do some more. We know that a fifth of those testing positive have been arrested for robbery and burglary, so we must concentrate on those that are causing the most serious harm in London and we do that through the work that we are doing there. I will hand over to Mary, because I do think again, we have done lots of good work around IOM, but I know that there are some more improvements to be made.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): I am sorry. In the faux Rumpole style of hostile questioning which is not typical of a MOPAC challenge, I think there have been colleagues in the assembly that describe it as a convivial conversation akin to making tea, I think is one someone who has now ascended to the heights of the House of Lords commented that. But it was really to draw out your thinking, Adrian, and we do accept there must be huge amounts of collaborative working and I take your point about I did not realise that DIP only extends to adults. Is this from the age of 18; is that right?

Ch. Insp. Jennifer East (Metropolitan Police Service): Yes. And only crack cocaine, cocaine and heroin.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): So it is quite a limited

Ch. Insp. Jennifer East (Metropolitan Police Service): Very.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): To the hard end. Interesting.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): And we are spending well beyond the provision in there. Around £5 million, 5.7 million on testing, enforcement, IOM activity around those who are identified. But in terms of some of the prevention work, and again I don't want to steal Mary's thunder, but just some of the smaller initiatives around voluntary tagging of offenders. Once they have identified and recognised that they have got an issue with alcohol or drugs, we are doing a pilot in five boroughs around giving them an alert tag that will activate if they take alcohol. It is just something that is

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): This is the sobriety bracelet. We like them. We are piloting that as well in four boroughs.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): So there are a number of things that we are trying to think, beyond simply enforcing them, as to how we treat, divert and move people into other areas.

Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member): Adrian, can I ask you before Linda comes in? We are talking about the harder end of drugs. What about the prevalence of the use of cocaine in public houses? This is a crossover, talking about drugs and licensed establishments and this is not town centres necessarily. This is swathes of the manor of South London, as it were. You can go to many pubs where it is clearly obvious that there is recreational cocaine use in those pubs. Just briefly, what is your take on that?

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): Absolutely. All of those issues, and again as it comes through the intelligence, will be subject to assessment under the anti-social behaviour action plans. We have done covert activities in pubs, activities to identify this. Again, to be honest, with the prevalence of cocaine as a recreational drug, you could probably find evidence in every pub you went into, to some degree or another.

Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member): There are the cocaine swipes that can be used in a pub to show wherever

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): Wherever it becomes significant, that feeds into, then, the appeals that we make to the licensing agencies to close them down. There have certainly been 54 emergency closures as a result of a range of things: violence, drugs, other factors.

Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member): Just briefly because I want to bring in Linda. But all I am saying is that with the increase in officers in the neighbourhoods which we talked about, 2,600, with the priorities in those wards, they need to be looking at those premises

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): And whether that needs to be identified

Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member): For South London and the rest of London.

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): Yes, yes.

Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member): Thank you very much.

Insp. John Cushion (Metropolitan Police Service): Can I just come in there? Inspector John Cushion, for the central licensing police. We are about to introduce a pilot where there is a new swabbing system to measure the contamination in pubs and clubs. You can go into the public toilets and it will give you a reading.

Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member): Yes, I know, I am aware of that, yes.

Insp. John Cushion (Metropolitan Police Service): (Overspeaking) ... cocaine and the manager's office, for example. That pilot will be started very shortly.

Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member): That is a pilot to start, is it?

Insp. John Cushion (Metropolitan Police Service): That is, yes.

Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member): Because you have got the technology, as it were. You have got the swabs in.

Insp. John Cushion (Metropolitan Police Service): We have got the technology.

Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member): Not the technology, but the swabs. You have got all that stuff.

Insp. John Cushion (Metropolitan Police Service): That is totally unreliable. This is a much better system. It actually gets sent to the laboratory.

Steve O'Connell (MOPAC Challenge Member): Right, OK. And that is evidence, then, which would be used to close down the premises?

Insp. John Cushion (Metropolitan Police Service): So it would go towards a graduated response and to be used in

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): And that is yet to take place, that pilot? So I am not aware of that. It would be nice to get a read out of how that is better than the swabs. It would be nice to be cited on that. That is really interesting what you are doing there. Thank you for intervening. Sorry.

Linda Duncan (Chair of MOPAC MPS Audit Panel): That is going to link to my question about what you are doing to expand on the drug testing programmes. So you mentioned, and I think we have seen from some of the data, some areas of London are better at testing than others. So how do we what are you going to be doing to spread that out, and is it targeted in particular areas where we have got an identified problem? And then I was interested to hear your initiative, but are there any other initiatives like that to extend drug testing, I guess, to the location, rather than taking it back to the station to be processed?

Commander Adrian Hanstock (Metropolitan Police Service): Of course there are a number of things. The first thing we have done is bring together all of the control of custody suites across London to a single command which has only just been introduced. Now, what that has done is tried to introduce a change to the culture of how we deal with individuals at the first point of detention. So within what has been described as the golden hour, in that period we will assess everything we need to know about the individual, around any risks they present to themselves or to others. Any symptoms, conditions or health issues that are relevant; and then the investigative opportunities that come from it. What we will get is a very targeted DIP approach at that first hour, rather than: it is thought about at some point later during their detention.

Linda Duncan (Chair of MOPAC MPS Audit Panel): So it should become part of the initial procedure, rather than being left to the individuals to determine whether or not to make that test?

Ch. Insp. Jennifer East (Metropolitan Police Service): And it is in a lot of boroughs. Where you look at similar boroughs and then you are asking: if you tested this amount of people and you only had this amount of people testing positive and a similar borough did the same, what could the difference be? Sometimes the difference could be the delay in testing. So it is something we push straight right from the outset. Look at why your numbers are less. It could be the purity of the drug and it could be the fact that the person has not had enough in their symptom when they tested. We cannot alter that, but we can alter our practices. So we must do the best we can at identifying early, so that we can put more people forward to our DIP colleagues.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Listen, I am conscious that we have had Adrian do a massively good job, a forward defensive, I think, and come out at the end there very well. We have heard all about what I would describe as downstream and getting smarter about that, the pilot to deal with some of these problem premises. I think that is very interesting as well, but I am conscious that we have not heard from you, Mary. Are you still on the prevention end or not?

Insp. Mary Alston (Metropolitan Police Service): Sorry, am I the ...

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): What do you do? You are not related to the person who is the PCC for Essex, are you?

Insp. Mary Alston (Metropolitan Police Service): No, no. My job is working in partnership with probation, MOPAC, London councils, and it is to create a pan London IOM, so integrated offender management model. Now, integrated offender management is an approach and as we have already heard from colleagues, from Hong and Amar and Simon, actually it is that partnership activity. It is that shared responsibility. The police have a duty of care in relation to the people that they deal with, both as offenders, so perpetrators of crime, but also victims of crime.

If I can just skip back about the alcohol thing. One of the concerning things that you said, when you talked about your observations in Clapham High Street, I think one of the key things

is actually the health issue, is in relation to the people that are overindulging. Not only have you got the perpetrators who are violent, but you have got some very vulnerable people who are then opening themselves up to being that vulnerability.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Sure.

Insp. Mary Alston (Metropolitan Police Service): So there is a joint commission in there, in relation to education. I don't want to go down that route, but I just wanted to pop that one in.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): No, you are right. These women that I met were whatever age they were, I can't tell people's ages. But they were going to be vulnerable. I mean, they were absolutely completely legless.

Insp. Mary Alston (Metropolitan Police Service): And that is where, certainly with Westminster, you have got a whole wealth of different partner agencies that should actually be all together; so it is not just the police, it is actually everybody. And I am sure that is what is happening. Certainly with colleagues and discussing in relation to the integrated offender management model, it is bringing those partners together and having those sensible conversations about actually, how can we manage the risk? Because you have to identify whatever the risks are, and then resource according to that risk. So in relation to making sure that you have got the visibility of the police officers. It is making sure that we have identified that risk.

And I think certainly the discussions that have come round the table today is actually: have we identified that risk? Are we getting the proper reporting? There are significant issues, I think, in relation to identifying the alcohol. We have got very sophisticated methods through DIP and through all the other agencies about the alcohol sorry, the drugs identification. But I think there is a huge commissioning to be done in relation to identifying alcohol leads, to drive that particular risk; so that we can then inform on how we then police it.

Going back to integrated offender management. It is creating a pan London model and I accept what happens in Kenley is very different to what happens in Westminster, and I live very close to Kenley, so I do know.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): It is not really a happening place, is it?

Insp. Mary Alston (Metropolitan Police Service): So I do know the licensed premises you mean. You have to be sensible and to include that localism, because we have to make sure that London is represented throughout. What we want to do is to make sure that we have a cohort selection. So in relation to integrated offender management, that approach, we are taking that partnership, multi activity approach towards the most prevalent of the high risk people of re offending. Now, that takes a whole plethora of different types of offenders. It will include violence. It will include your serious acquisitive crime, your acquisitive crime. It is actually targeting those particular people. Because research has shown that although and it has been specified today, crime rates are falling, but actually the recidivism in relation to those particular cohorts of offenders is not. It is not mirroring that drop. So they are the people that we need to target.

But again, it is this multi-agency approach. So we don't act in silo. So the police are not doing their piece. And I work a lot with Hong as well in relation to some of this co-commissioning. Because one of the pathways that Commander Hanstock was talking about, these resettlement pathways, alcohol is one of those, and drugs. But also in relation to health, there is a large number of offenders, for example, that don't have a GP. So you get the provision of the services in prison. Through the gates, when they are back in the community, they don't have access to a GP service. So all this treatment and the access to that is denied, because of again making sure that that person has the access to a GP and not waiting until they get to A&E.

So it is. It is definitely making sure we have got that cradle to grave, if you like, coverage from in the prison, through the gates and back into the community.

I am very passionate about IOM, as I am sure you can probably tell, but

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): I've written down: you are very passionate about IOM.

Insp. Mary Alston (Metropolitan Police Service): Thank you. Because to me, it makes sense. It has got to be the way forward. The whole point is that we all work together. It is that joint responsibility. But also we need to judge what works well in London. So to have a proper performance management framework that does not just take into account re-offending; that takes into account the health and the other issues, the drugs issues. Has someone got secure accommodation? Have they managed to sustain that accommodation? Have they got employment training? Are they employment ready? You know, there's lots of things that are going on, but it is unrealistic to offer that service provision, unless we have actually got it embedded in the community.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): OK. I think, Mary, I think we will talk more afterwards, but you are landing your points.

Insp. Mary Alston (Metropolitan Police Service): Yes. My key point is co-location.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): Co-location on the ground.

Insp. Mary Alston (Metropolitan Police Service): Absolutely. Without that, you don't have the model.

Stephen Greenhalgh (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) (Chair): I think that has been said several times. In fact, this is not supposed to happen. We are not supposed to have people agreeing. The obvious thing is that and can I draw together three points? It is not everything that has been raised, but the three things that I take out of this, in terms of actions. We won't rush off. We will have a chance to chat afterwards.

I am struck by what Hong said, that violence is a public health issue. You know, it would not be obvious to me until you said it, but it clearly is, given the associated cost to society as a result and the health and wellbeing of the population. It is clearly right, but I just had not made that

connection until you said it, and I think we need to get a clear communication plan. That is where I think the Mayor's Office and you and your colleagues; we can work together with health colleagues to raise this up the agenda of Health and Wellbeing Boards, and with the trauma, and to find ways of being able to elevate this up the public policy agenda on the ground effectively in London. I think we have a duty to do that, based on the figures that we presented today.

I think actually, given the data that we have today, and this is really looking at local authorities where you have got I mean, Shoreditch; the neighbourhood has also Dalston and Shoreditch, I mean, areas where we have town centres that seem to have disproportionate levels of violence and we can link that to alcohol. I think it is incumbent on those areas to come up with a plan. And the plan is not just about responding to that. The plan is about dealing with it and working from enforcement, to diversion, to prevention, because it is unacceptable to have hundreds of offences in the course of a year, linked specifically to the night time economy and linked specifically to alcohol and violence. There must be a plan for those five areas. And I don't think I think it needs to be led by the police, but it has got to be with others as well. It has got to be with others. It cannot just be the police. It has got to be everybody working on board to do something about this, frankly. Because violence is something that we have got to do something about in those places.

And then eventually, it does need to be led by the police because other people have designed it out and it is kind of important to do something about that.

The last bit is really, not because you spoke last, but I completely agree with you; that what we need is and I understand from my colleague Sam who is in the audience, Sam Cunningham, that IOM is not a statutory thing or talking with probation colleagues, but the IOM model is intuitively right and we need to have a plan; and it needs to be an integrated plan for London when it comes to drugs and alcohol, in a way that encourages the sorts of behaviours and good practice that we have alluded to around co-location, around linking to employment and self-employment, some of these other things. And it would be great to see that working and that good practice driven further forward.

And anything the Mayor's Office can do to encourage that, we will do that. It is absolutely essential that there is a tangible practical plan for London when it comes to IOM around both drugs, but also alcohol.

But thank you very much indeed. I have learned an incredible amount. I think it is informative for London. I think we have also learned just how diverse the capital city is. I mean, what was it? 2,300 licensed premises and one rather empty pub in Kenley. That is a very happening place on a Friday night.

But that means that we do need to think about these things when it comes to the three issues in the Police and Crime Plan. The people, the problem people. We have got to think about the people. We have got to think about the places. We have learned something about the town centres. And we have also got to understand the problems that drive crime and that is obviously the drugs and alcohol in this case.

But thank you very much indeed for giving your valuable time. Thank you very much indeed to the audience for listening right to the end. All the best. See you soon.