

PART TWO

CONFIDENTIAL FILING

Crime Prevention Seminars
and Subsequent Action

In attached folder: Crime on the London Underground.

HOME AFFAIRS

PT1: AUGUST 1985

PT2: APRIL 1986

PREM 19/22/8

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
10.4.86							
16.4.86							
3.6.86							
13.6.86							
17.6.86							
24.6.86							
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4.8.86							
27.8.86							
22.9.86							
26.11.86							
29.6.87							
30.6.87							
16.7.87							
PT 2							
ENOS							

PART 2 ends:-

MGA to H. BOOTH 24.7.87

PART 3 begins:-

HONG OFFICE to PAB 10.8.87.

Published Papers

The following published paper(s) enclosed on this file have been removed and destroyed. Copies may be found elsewhere in The National Archives.

“Crime on the London Underground”: Report by the Department of Transport in conjunction with London Underground, the Home Office, the Metropolitan Police and British Transport Police
HMSO, 1986 [ISBN 0 11 550805 8]

Signed AWayland Date 18 August 2015

PREM Records Team

WAZP

File Jlw

MR. BOOTH

In Andy's absence on leave, I am passing to you a copy of DoE's response to the paper you drew up on crime policy and which Andy passed to a number of Departments.

Your paper has clearly prompted the DoE to set out a positive view of their own record, as you will see. We have yet to hear from the other Departments to whom the paper was copied. But I should have thought it might be helpful meanwhile for you to take up the DoE offer and get in touch with Gavin Watson to take forward the discussion on the DoE contribution to crime prevention.

MARK ADDISON

24 July 1987

C

cc: Blue

CONFIDENTIAL

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PRIME MINISTER

24 June 1987

CRIME POLICY/THIRD TERM

Discussion Note Friday 4 July

Have other Ministers
had their notes?

Introduction

Do we see / know see / etc?

Following the success of the raised profile you provided for Crime Prevention we need to be seen to be addressing crime with renewed vigour and imagination. We propose a shopping package from which you might like to choose all or some of the options.

We have the prospect of juvenile crime falling in the 1990's because of demographic changes, principally the decline of 1970's babies. If we push along our attack against juvenile crime where we find the peak ages for offenders there is a real prospect of a noticeable fall in crime before the next election. But this will only be achieved if there is a substantial effort made on those housing areas where most crime is generated namely in the worst sink council estates.

Finally we need to back up our action with some cost savings and some structural changes in the system, for example reducing or removing the built-in bias and incentive of the police to record more trivial offences because police resources follow raised levels of recorded crime.

Thus this note will be in three parts.

- A 10 point programme: Youth against Crime
- B 10 point programme: Housing against Crime
- C 10 point programme: Improving the System against Crime

A YOUTH AGAINST CRIME

- 1 Truancy: The connection between crime and truancy is reported by the police. Indeed peak burglary rates often occur during school hours and are frequently committed by school goers. There are indications that problem classes have truancy rates of over 30% however accounts are anecdotal. DES refuses to record truancy.

Stage one is to force through a reporting system. Only this will enable us to target the schools in most need of help. Stage two is to co-ordinate voluntary agencies such as the NSPCC and the statutory bodies together with enterprise initiatives and the police who will cope with the two principal sides of the problem (a) the social and (b) the lack of lawful self-motivation. Point numbers 3 and 4 below will back up this attack on truancy. A Home Office Minister, with Angela Rumbold and a DHSS minister should act decisively on this.

- 2 Alcohol: Police report the link between juvenile violence and alcohol use. Many say alcohol is involved in excess of 90% of cases of violence. They admit force strategy has down graded the importance the police give to visiting pubs and enforcing under age drinking rules. Local residents should be encouraged to report landlords who flout the rules to the licensing justices. Notices to this affect could also have a deterrent effect. Supermarkets who sell to juveniles often compound the problem. Sainsburys say they try their best but there are limitations on what they can do. Douglas Hogg who is now dealing with drugs could be asked to focus on this area.

- 3 Advertising: Following the success of our advertising programmes on AIDS and drugs, we could consider a new slant. Tim Bell states that advertising on an anti-crime pro-family theme could be most effective. We suggest something on the lines:

Don't shame your parents why become a thief?

or

Make your parents proud of you - help your elderly neighbour.

For £1-2 million (the cost of the Drugs/AIDS programmes) we could have a considerable impact on both our law and order and our family policy. Hopefully this could be privately funded. To overcome the sceptics we could try this approach in three trial areas.

- 4 Youth Responsibility: Encouraging the good behaviour should come over as strongly as penalising the antisocial. It will involve a culture change inside the Home Office which has adapted through years of evolution to breath in and service bad news.

✓ (a) We need to collate and publicise the thousands of good projects run by teenagers.

(b) Awards and public recognition should foster the climate for more of the same.

(c) In addition, employers and colleges of further education should make it known that besides academic achievement, community service will be taken into consideration. The CBI, the Institute of Directors and the University Vice-Chancellors should be brought into this move. While UCCA forms have always had a space for these details

more could be done, especially by business.

(d) Further down this road, employers should make it clear that promotion chances will be improved by a good record of social work.

- Carletons*
- 5 Vacation Activity: Following the development of the ideas which you liked based on the use of volunteer groups occupying the time of potential hooligans in vacation we need to go further. The first step is to publish and promote the successful ideas so far hardly known to the public. We should find that publication alone will result in more being started.

Stage two should be a major ministerial effort to promote these schemes. No inner city target area should be without some of these projects. At the moment they are given as much prominence as WI jam making. This must change for the better.

- 6 Sport and Physical Recreation: New education legislation which will require schools and local Education Authorities to "have regard to the needs of the community" will become law in September. Guidelines encouraging this law to be used to release school sports facilities is about to be published. All sides admit it is a weak compromise. We should go further in this Parliament to allow dual use of schools sports facilities. The football trust is giving an admirable lead which we should follow by allowing Headmasters and Governors to promote the use of their sports facilities.

- 7 Police Cadets: The young volunteers do splendid community service such as disabled games and social work besides skill training. A visit from you, say, to the excellent group in Tyne and Wear when you go North,

would be very encouraging for them.

Spring 85.
86

8 Preventive Education: Gordon Bailey's Preventive Education plan has impressed a number of senior members of Government. Although DES were unable to fund it this year, I have found a substantial donor to privately fund it and we may be able to help next year. When you speak to Kenneth Baker you might like to commend this admirable scheme to help children avoid crime and drug dependence.

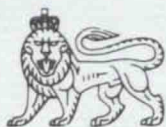
9 Family preparation: We agree with Dr Gilmore, the national director of the NSPCC, who states that the best possible child crime prevention is better family training and preparation. This is so fundamental that we would receive enormous credit for including it in the core curriculum.

10 Sentencing Review: The system frequently takes too long to try a juvenile, removes a child's fear of the criminal system and frequently metes out punishment not worth the name. Speed of punishment must be the objective of our next review. While the Police "warnings" are speedy, it would be better still if we could move to a system which gave an immediate community service order of even a few hours. This needs urgent review.

B HOUSING AGAINST CRIME

1-6 Radical Design and layout changes to six major estates

Attached and included instead of a text here is a letter from Alice Coleman suggesting six likely estates on which we could begin.



King's College London (KQC)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

STRAND, LONDON WC2R 2LS TELEPHONE: 01-836 5454

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

24th June, 1987,

Hartley Booth, Esq.,
10 Downing Street,
London,
S.W.1.

Dear Hartley,

Thank you very much for your telephone call asking for the names of six problem estates where the effect of design improvement in reducing crime can be tested. There is no shortage of suitable estates, but as I have worked mainly in London, and would not wish to impose schemes without the tenants' consent, some of the names are put forward provisionally.

1. London - The Mozart Estate, described as the worst in Westminster, has 29 blocks averaging 12 defects each. Management and security schemes introduced three years ago have not been successful over time, and while beat policing reduced crime appreciably, the crime rate still remains too high. A design improvement plan to lower the estate's disadvantage score to 3.9 has found favour with councillors, housing officers, tenants and the police, and could go ahead quickly.

2. Midlands - Castle Vale, Birmingham, is a large estate of 13,000 people, with a very bad reputation. I have surveyed part of it in connection with a forthcoming Central Television programme, and believe it would respond well to design improvement. As well as flats it has many houses similar to the new private dwellings that are proving burglary-prone in the Isle of Dogs, and a successful scheme here could be a pointer for contemporary house building. The beat police are in favour of the scheme I have discussed, but a full survey and consultation would be needed.

3. The North - Southgate Estate, Runcorn. This estate has 25 blocks with 14 defects each, which could be improved down to 4. The Development Corporation has agreed in principle, but the scheme was dropped for lack of funding.

4. The North - Hulme Estate, Manchester. This notorious estate of 5000 units is such a serious problem that the police have asked the local authority to provide private security guards. It would be a severe test of the capacity of the design improvement principle, but the Director of Housing is strongly in favour of this approach.

5. The North - Lovell Park, Leeds. This is a mixed estate of high-rise, low-rise and houses with all the normal inner-city problems. The population is about 3000. The Director of the Housing Department and the leader of the Council are both very supportive of a design improvement scheme there.

/continued

6. The North - Queen's Road - Newlands Street, Liverpool. These two small adjoining estates are perceived by the tenants as one. They contain 679 dwelling units. The leader of the Council is in favour of design improvement and Liverpool's housing team is set up for short deadlines and synchronisation of the various procedures. I would give this area a high priority.

If a Scottish estate were required in lieu of one of the English ones I would suggest Castlemilk in Glasgow or Westerhailes in Edinburgh.

Some of these large, intensively problem-ridden areas might involve a higher per-dwelling cost than the general run of unsatisfactory estates, but if crime is reduced as anticipated, the exercise would open up very constructive prospects for other areas.

Yours sincerely,

Alice Coleman

Professor Alice Coleman

- 7 Community Programme Lockfitting: The scheme operating at the moment lacks any careful direction. It is almost on the spin of the coin which houses receive help. The homes "at risk" should be more systematically assessed. This is just the sort of project that would attract private funding. It could be explored by the Crime Prevention Minister, John Patten.
- 8 Neighbourhood Watch Schemes: In most areas these schemes have bubbled up through local middle class self-interest. Where they are most needed is in poorer homes which also have valuable contents. They may need to be more actively stimulated. Our research showed that they can flourish on council estates, but need much more support. Here too community programme workers can be used to provide basic information on crime prevention techniques and can support the police.
- 9 Awards and Prizes: There is still a wide open market for the encouragement for those who try hard or dream up new ideas. An individual should be appointed who could be our Awards boffin for inner city effort. He could be seconded from business.
- 10 Co-ordination with DoE: So far the DoE have not seen the breaking up of bad council estates as an anti-crime measure. Indeed, Home Office have barely reminded them. Help for housing at risk has been to tinker with a few locks. While we need an interim measure to help secure existing housing, we must not ignore the bigger goal of liberating whole estates from their dependency on the state or local authority. We recommend you bring this up next time you meet Douglas Hurd and Nicholas Ridley.

C THE SYSTEM - More efficiency. Improving the machine

- 1 Public Appreciation: Police: We believe that if the public appreciated the true cost of the police, at least some would exercise self restraint in calling them out for trivial matters. It would secondly be easier to focus the Police away from trivial work without public outcry and the public would understand the scale of our problem. Lastly, it would help us in objective number two - police charges.

In journalistic language, to summon one policeman is like calling for the attendance of three Rolls Royces. For each one policeman you see there are normally six others off duty to cover the three shift day, the rest day or leave or those on a training course. On average each policeman costs £27,500 including his overtime, allowances, pension funding and vehicle costs. (Ref. Treasury latest calculations) Because seven employed equates to one on public duty, it costs the taxpayer £192,500 per annum to provide for the services of one policeman a year.

- 2 Police Costs and Charges: Under the Police Act 1964, S15, the Police can charge for attendance on private premises and sometimes charge for work at football grounds. There is scope for HM Police Inspectorate to urge wider use of these charges in other circumstances. Northumbria charges £10 each for registering a private burglar alarm. Police Training Colleges could do far more to train private security and private crime prevention agencies for modest fees. Attendance at the factory party that gets out of hand or the office fling that turns nasty could involve a routine police charge to the negligent employer.

Now is the time to make Inspectors a non-overtime

grade. At a stroke, every Inspector in the country could check overtime claims by his subordinates more carefully.

- 3 **Special Constables:** Further to our manifesto commitment we now need to press ahead. The problem is the Federation. Fortunately this is not insuperable. One Chief Constable who has 600 specials to his 3500 employed police avoids trouble by stating publicly that if any officer is able to show him that he has lost overtime he will rectify the matter. However, this is virtually impossible to prove because overtime is planned well in advance! Next time Douglas Hurd has a regular meeting you might like to raise this?

- 4 **Police Station Streamlining:** We have discovered many police stations still use antequated card index systems which waste endless time. A full scrutiny is needed of police station efficiency.

- 5 **Home Office Savings:** Despite efficiency unit scrutiny last year, we have discovered there is considerable scope for savings. To take just one example, 60 people are employed in the Home Office advising and fitting mobile radios for the fire service and parts of the police service, though some forces like Lancashire choose to do their own! Here is an obvious candidate for contracting out. We can list others.

- 6 **Contracting Out:** A new broom is needed. No preconceptions should prevent urgent feasibility studies for Fire Services, Juvenile or main line Prison Services. There are respectable examples of all these public services being managed efficiently by private sector. If we import competition between the public and private sector huge savings are possible. On the Fire Service, there are allegations that

perfectly good vehicles are too frequently replaced before they need be. In the Custody Services and Fire Services chronic overmanning could be tackled. Douglas Hurd should be asked to start the ball rolling quickly and John Major could be asked to insist on progress at PESC round time.

- 7 **New Approach to Success:** It is possible to comb the criminal justice field and find many good examples of the Government's success. However, the Research and Statistics Departments at Home Office appear barely able to find it! For example, attempted or failed burglary has risen dramatically (25%) almost exclusively because the burglar was foiled by our new anti-burglar locks and catches - a success that the Home Office did not publish.

Drug couriers charge more to carry drugs to the UK than any other country in Western Europe because we have the best anti-drug net around our borders.

You will recall the notable successes of many Neighbourhood Watch schemes that we dredged up. It is difficult to come by this information! By contrast the Home Office commissioned very strange research into two out of 29,000 watch schemes the results of which nearly sunk one of our best law and order policies. Information services in the Home Office need radical overhaul. This is not the direct responsibility of any minister in the Home Office. You might raise this too with the Home Secretary.

- 8 **Police and Prison Estate:** On my many visits to Police and Prison establishments I have been impressed by the frequency with which Governors, Commandants or senior officers have had substantial acreage of unused or partly used land. We recommend a surveyor of the

calibre of Idris Pearce (who attends the Sainsbury Group) senior partner of the firm Richard Ellis be instructed to value and advise. This exercise, led by Mr Pearce, has already proved most valuable in the NHS.

- 9 Crime Analysis Presentation: When a former head of ACPO recently visited New Zealand he was met with the jibe "How do you cope with such huge levels of crime in the UK?". He carefully looked at the New Zealand crime analysis. It presented the relatively few serious crimes boldly at the front. At the back was a mass of trivial cases. Adding the two together he found that pro rata the recorded crime was worse in New Zealand than here, but this was not realised or feared by the public. We suggest we adopt the "down under" crime analysis.
- 10 Incentive to record crime: Privately, hiding behind newspapers or wearing dark glasses some police admit that their system stimulates the reporting of relatively trivial offences. Officers who report more are more likely to be promoted. Stations or forces that report more are likely to receive more resources. Officers even justify overtime with a few extra reports. By contrast, the ancient crime statistics of the Victorian period which can be found under inches of dust in the basement of Lincolns Inn Library reveal crime steadily falling for much of that period. All that was happening then was the operation of reverse incentives. Stations then vied with each other to have honest trouble free patches. We do not recommend a return to the Victorian system, but incentives to report trivial cases should be removed where possible.

Conclusion

We are optimistic that crime figures need not go on rising inexorably and the cost of the criminal justice system can be clipped, providing a bold programme is put in place now.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized, overlapping letters that appear to be 'H' and 'B'.

HARTLEY BOOTH

HOME AFFAIRS: Cine Prevetor Senior
pt2

no. 101/100

no. 101/100

COMPTON

6009.



2 MARSHAM STREET
LONDON SW1P 3EB
01-212 3434

My ref:

Your ref:

P A Bearpark Esq
Private Secretary to
The Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
LONDON
SW1A 2AA

HB

24 July 1987

Dear Andy

CRIME POLICY FOR THE THIRD TERM

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of 30 June to Philip Mawer and of the paper on Crime Policy/Third Term.

The paper is very disappointing. It sells the Government's record very short, and ignores virtually all the work which this Department has done on crime prevention and security. The tone of the comment at item 10 on page 6 about the Department's commitment to breaking up bad council estates is surprising, bearing in mind the legislation planned in the coming session on Housing Action Trusts and the right for council tenants to transfer to other landlords. Nor does this item attempt any assessment of the considerable amount of work on estate security which is already in hand. To set the record straight, I attach a note of DOE activity in this field, and I hope this can be fed into the policy unit's thinking.

We were also surprised that the paper appears to assume that the solution to the problem of crime on council estates always lies in physical redesign, and in reconstruction works which are often very expensive. We agree that in some cases such works are valuable, even essential, but our evidence shows that considerable sums invested in physical modifications to housing estates are often lost very quickly if they are not backed up with sound management provision to secure and sustain their effects. We have found that careful case by case analysis is necessary to develop economical and effective solutions to estates' problems, including problems of security and confidence. We do this through our Estate Action teams, and the schemes we sponsor take account of the need for physical changes, but also acknowledge the interdependence between such changes and management improvements and tenant involvement. Estate Action gives priority to schemes which introduce diversity of tenure on estates, attract private sector resources and investment, bring vacant dwellings back into use, and which seek to rebuild communities to give people a stake in looking after the area in which they live. This is an approach with relevance going much wider than crime prevention alone, but



RECYCLED PAPER

that does not mean that the crime prevention benefits are not taken very seriously, and 30% of our resources go on improvements to security.

Officials are willing to discuss these and other issues on crime prevention with the Policy Unit at any time. If the Unit wish to take up this offer, perhaps they would get in touch with Gavin Watson on 212 4213.

I am sending copies of this letter to the recipients of yours.

Yours,

Deborah

DEBORAH LAMB
Private Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

This Department of the Environment undertakes a wide variety of work to improve the security of housing, with particular emphasis on local authority housing estates through Estate Action and the Priority Estates Project, and other forms of building. It assists crime prevention and security in other direct ways, for example by funding projects under the Urban Programme. Its wider policy of promoting diversification of tenure in the council stock, both administratively and through the housing legislation proposed in the Queen's Speech, will also have an important contribution to make to combating vandalism, crime and the fear of crime.

ESTATE ACTION

Estate Action operates on run-down and difficult to let estates of the kind which often suffer from the highest crime rates.

In 1986/87 Estate Action approved 138 schemes, involving some £50m of additional resources, to improve the quality of life of run-down estates. Security measures featured in half these schemes and involved around 30% of EA's resources. The total Estates Action budget for 1987/88 is £75m and security again has a high priority. Resources will go towards, amongst other things, design changes and security improvements combined with intensive management initiatives.

The Estate Action Group is sponsoring the preparation of a series of books for use by those in local authorities and elsewhere dealing with problem estates. The first, which will issue in 1988, will be on the estate environment and will pay particular attention to security. The second, on dwelling improvement, will also have a (less marked) security content.

PRIORITY ESTATES PROJECT (PEP)

The essence of PEP's work is locally-based housing management and maintenance resulting in, among other things, a better state of repair and, in most cases, clean estates. In most cases the PEP approach has led to lower levels of crime and vandalism. The Home Office are undertaking a study of the crime reducing effects of the PEP approach. A three-part PEP Guide, describing the approach to local housing management, has just been published and an accompanying film will be released soon.

URBAN PROGRAMME

Up to £10.5m was spent in 1986/87 under the Urban Programme on 378 projects concerned with crime prevention, victim support and prevention of drug abuse.

NACRO

The Department makes a funding contribution to NACRO's Crime Prevention Unit to carry out work on run down estates and to produce remedial design advice.

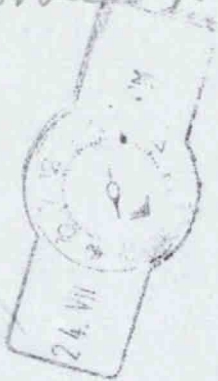
STANDARDS

DOE worked closely and actively with the National House-Building Council (NHBC) on their publication on security design for new homes. DOE has published an information sheet on secure housing layouts as part of its brochure on estate roads. DOE is involved with the British Standards Institution (BSI) on developing standards to meet security requirements and in ensuring that security requirements are addressed as standards change. DOE has been concerned to ensure that adequate reference to security has been included in the up-dated Design Bulletin 32 on roads and footpaths in housing areas.

WORK PROGRAMME

DOE has recently embarked on a new work programme concerned with the dissemination of good practice, standards and education.

Home Affairs: Crime Prevention: Pt 2



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4
PRIME MINISTER

16 July 1987

PM 17/7
INSURANCE/CRIME PREVENTION/GOOD NEWS

You will recall our first moves two years ago to put pressure on the insurance industry to give discounts for crime prevention carried out by householders. I have been in regular contact with the Association of Britain Insurers since. You will be pleased by their latest list of insurance companies doing as we suggested. I attach the list.

HBS

HARTLEY BOOTH

W

INSURANCE DISCOUNTS

Many companies offer discounts from household insurance premiums for security precautions. Those already offering discounts include:-

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Avon | - | 5% good quality door and window locks
10% for improved burglar alarms. |
| Bishopsgate | - | 10% for improved security. |
| Commercial Union | - | 10% for approved alarm installation |
| Cornhill | - | Discount if Chubb Alarm fitted
Discount if recommendations of Police Crime Prevention Officer implemented (available in four Force areas). |
| Economic | - | Discounts for acceptable physical protection and/or alarm. |
| Legal & General | - | Discounts if certain security requirements are met. |
| National Insurance & Guarantee | - | Discounts for approved alarm installation. |
| Northern Star | - | Discount for minimum security requirements being met. |
| Norwich Union | - | 5% suitable locks
10% NSCIA alarm
2½% Neighbourhood Watch Scheme |
| Royal | - | Discounts for security.
5% discount for membership of Police organised Neighbourhood Watch. |
| Sovereign Marine & General | - | 10% discount for NSCIA alarm. |
| Sun Alliance | - | "Firemark" policy 10% discount good security.
Discounts available for fulfilment of certain security requirements including Neighbourhood Watch Scheme. |
| Switzerland General | - | Underwrite Neighbourhood Watch Scheme. |
| Teacher's | - | 5% security locks.
5% approved alarm system.
5% Neighbourhood Watch Scheme. |

Others are considering their position.

An alternative approach followed by some insurers is to require the policyholder to observe specified security requirements. Some seek to encourage care by requiring the policyholder to bear part of any claim. These include:-

Prudential
Sun Alliance

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file DTS.

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

30 June 1987

I enclose a copy of a paper on Crime Policy/Third Term produced by Hartley Booth in our Policy Unit. The Prime Minister has suggested that the Home Secretary, and other concerned Ministers, may wish to see this.

I am copying this letter and enclosure to Robin Young (Department of the Environment), Rob Smith (Department of Education and Science) and Geoffrey Podger (Department of Health and Social Security).

P A BEARPARK

Philip Mawer, Esq.
Home Office

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6

CCB/KUP

MR BEARPARK

30 June 1987

Here is my version. Tell me if it needs further editing.
Minister^s directly mentioned are:

Home Office

Department of Employment^{Revision}

Department of Education and Science

DHSS

The Treasury official, Tim Sutton, assisted on paragraph C1.



HARTLEY BOOTH

CONFIDENTIAL

CRIME POLICY/THIRD TERM

Introduction

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- 6 Sport and Physical Recreation: New education legislation which will require schools and local Education Authorities to "have regard to the needs of the community" will become law in September. Guidelines encouraging this law to be used to release school sports facilities is about to be published. All sides admit it is a weak compromise. We should go further in this Parliament to allow dual use of schools sports facilities. The football trust is giving an admirable lead which we should follow by allowing Headmasters and Governors to promote the use of their sports facilities.

- 7 Police Cadets: The young volunteers do splendid community service such as disabled games and social work besides skill training. A visit from you, say, to the excellent group in Tyne and Wear when you go North, would be very encouraging for them.

- 8 Preventive Education: Gordon Bailey's Preventive Education plan has impressed a number of senior members of Government. Although DES were unable to fund it this year, I have found a substantial donor to privately fund it and we may be able to help next year. You might like to commend this admirable scheme to DES to help children avoid crime and drug dependence and which DES plan to further evaluate this year.
- 9 Family preparation: We agree with Dr Gilmore, the national director of the NSPCC, who states that the best possible child crime prevention is better family training and preparation. This is so fundamental that we would receive enormous credit for including it in the core curriculum.
- 10 Sentencing Review: The system frequently takes too long to try a juvenile, removes a child's fear of the criminal system and frequently metes out punishment not worth the name. Speed of punishment must be the objective of our next review. While the Police "warnings" are speedy, it would be better still if we could move to a system which gave an immediate community service order of even a few hours. This needs urgent review.

B HOUSING AGAINST CRIME

1-6 Radical Design and layout changes to six major estates

Attached and included instead of a text here is a letter from Alice Coleman suggesting six likely estates on which we could begin.



King's College London (KQC)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

STRAND, LONDON WC2R 2LS TELEPHONE: 01-836 5454

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

24th June, 1987,

Thank you very much for your telephone call asking for the names of six problem estates where the effect of design improvement in reducing crime can be tested. There is no shortage of suitable estates, but as I have worked mainly in London, and would not wish to impose schemes without the tenants' consent, some of the names are put forward provisionally.

1. London - The Mozart Estate, described as the worst in Westminster, has 29 blocks averaging 12 defects each. Management and security schemes introduced three years ago have not been successful over time, and while beat policing reduced crime appreciably, the crime rate still remains too high. A design improvement plan to lower the estate's disadvantage score to 3.9 has found favour with councillors, housing officers, tenants and the police, and could go ahead quickly.
2. Midlands - Castle Vale, Birmingham, is a large estate of 13,000 people, with a very bad reputation. I have surveyed part of it in connection with a forthcoming Central Television programme, and believe it would respond well to design improvement. As well as flats it has many houses similar to the new private dwellings that are proving burglary-prone in the Isle of Dogs, and a successful scheme here could be a pointer for contemporary house building. The beat police are in favour of the scheme I have discussed, but a full survey and consultation would be needed.
3. The North - Southgate Estate, Runcorn. This estate has 25 blocks with 14 defects each, which could be improved down to 4. The Development Corporation has agreed in principle, but the scheme was dropped for lack of funding.
4. The North - Hulme Estate, Manchester. This notorious estate of 5000 units is such a serious problem that the police have asked the local authority to provide private security guards. It would be a severe test of the capacity of the design improvement principle, but the Director of Housing is strongly in favour of this approach.
5. The North - Lovell Park, Leeds. This is a mixed estate of high-rise, low-rise and houses with all the normal inner-city problems. The population is about 3000. The Director of the Housing Department and the leader of the Council are both very supportive of a design improvement scheme there.

/continued

6. The North - Queen's Road - Newlands Street, Liverpool. These two small adjoining estates are perceived by the tenants as one. They contain 679 dwelling units. The leader of the Council is in favour of design improvement and Liverpool's housing team is set up for short deadlines and synchronisation of the various procedures. I would give this area a high priority.

If a Scottish estate were required in lieu of one of the English ones I would suggest Castlemilk in Glasgow or Westerhailes in Edinburgh.

Some of these large, intensively problem-ridden areas might involve a higher per-dwelling cost than the general run of unsatisfactory estates, but if crime is reduced as anticipated, the exercise would open up very constructive prospects for other areas.

Yours sincerely,

Alice Coleman

Professor Alice Coleman

- 7 Community Programme Lockfitting: The scheme operating at the moment is based on applications so it is almost on the spin of the coin which houses receive help. The homes "at risk" should be more systematically assessed. This is just the sort of project that would attract private funding. It could be explored by the Crime Prevention Minister, John Patten.

- 8 Neighbourhood Watch Schemes: In most areas these schemes have bubbled up through local middle class self-interest. Where they are most needed is in poorer homes which also have valuable contents. They may need to be more actively stimulated. Our research showed that they can flourish on council estates, but need much more support. Here too community programme workers can be used to provide basic information on crime prevention techniques and can support the police.

- 9 Awards and Prizes: There is still a wide open market for the encouragement for those who try hard or dream up new ideas. An individual should be appointed who could be our Awards boffin for inner city effort. He could be seconded from business.

- 10 Co-ordination with DoE: So far the DoE have not seen the breaking up of bad council estates as an anti-crime measure. Help for housing at risk has been to tinker with a few locks. While we need an interim measure to help secure existing housing, we must not ignore the bigger goal of liberating whole estates from their dependency on the state or local authority. You might like to raise this.

C THE SYSTEM - More efficiency. Improving the machine

- 1 Public Appreciation: Police: We believe that if the public appreciated the true cost of the police, at least some would exercise self restraint in calling them out for trivial matters. It would secondly be easier to focus the Police away from trivial work without public outcry and the public might better understand the scale of our problem. Lastly, it would help us in objective number two - police charges.

In journalistic language, to summon one policeman is like calling for the attendance of three Rolls Royces. For each one policeman you see there are normally six others off duty to cover the three shift day, the rest day or leave or those on a training course. On average each policeman costs £27,500 including his overtime, allowances, pension funding and vehicle costs. (Ref. Treasury latest calculations) Because seven employed equates to one on public duty, it costs the taxpayer £192,500 per annum to provide for the services of one policeman a year.

- 2 Police Costs and Charges: Under the Police Act 1964, S15, the Police can charge for attendance on private premises and sometimes charge for work at football grounds. There is scope for HM Police Inspectorate to urge wider use of these charges in other circumstances. Northumbria charges £10 for registering each private burglar alarm. Police Training Colleges could do far more to train private security and private crime prevention agencies for modest fees. Attendance at the factory party that gets out of hand or the office fling that turns nasty could involve a routine police charge to the negligent employer.

Now is the time to make Inspectors a non-overtime

grade. At a stroke, every Inspector in the country could check overtime claims by his subordinates more carefully.

- 3 Special Constables: Further to our manifesto commitment we now need to press ahead. The problem is the Federation. Fortunately this is not insuperable. One Chief Constable who has 600 specials to his 3500 employed police avoids trouble by stating publicly that if any officer is able to show him that he has lost overtime he will rectify the matter. However, this is virtually impossible to prove because overtime is planned well in advance! You might like to raise this.
- 4 Police Station Streamlining: We have discovered many police stations still use antiquated card index systems which waste endless time. A full scrutiny is needed of police station efficiency.
- 5 Home Office Savings: Despite efficiency unit scrutiny last year, we have discovered there is considerable scope for savings. To take just one example, 60 people are employed in the Home Office advising and fitting mobile radios for the fire service and parts of the police service, though some forces like Lancashire choose to do their own! Here is an obvious candidate for contracting out. We can list others.
- 6 Contracting Out: A new broom is needed. No preconceptions should prevent urgent feasibility studies for Fire Services, Juvenile or main line Prison Services. There are respectable examples of all these public services being managed efficiently by private sector. If we import competition between the public and private sector huge savings are possible. On the Fire Service, there are allegations that perfectly good vehicles are too frequently replaced

before they need be. In the Custody Services and Fire Services chronic overmanning could be tackled.

- 7 New Approach to Success: It is possible to comb the criminal justice field and find many good examples of the Government's success. We attach a list illustrating the new angles which could be tried to improve the presentation of the picture.

- 8 Police and Prison Estate: On my many visits to Police and Prison establishments I have been impressed by the frequency with which Governors, Commandants or senior officers have had substantial acreage of unused or partly used land. We recommend a surveyor of the calibre of either Idris Pearce (who attends the Sainsbury Group) senior partner of the firm Richard Ellis or Mr Jonas, senior partner of Drivers Jonas, be instructed to value and advise. This exercise, led by Mr Pearce, has already proved most valuable in the NHS.

- 9 Crime Analysis Presentation: When a former head of ACPO recently visited New Zealand he was met with the jibe "How do you cope with such huge levels of crime in the UK?". He carefully looked at the New Zealand crime analysis. It presented the relatively few serious crimes boldly at the front. At the back was a mass of trivial cases. Adding the two together he found that pro rata the recorded crime was worse in New Zealand than here, but this was not realised or feared by the public. We suggest we adopt the "down under" crime analysis.

- 10 Incentive to record crime: Privately, hiding behind newspapers or wearing dark glasses some police admit that their system stimulates the reporting of relatively trivial offences. Officers who report more

are more likely to be promoted. Stations or forces that report more are likely to receive more resources. Officers even justify overtime with a few extra reports. By contrast, the ancient crime statistics of the Victorian period which can be found under inches of dust in the basement of the Middle Temple Library reveal crime steadily falling for much of that period. All that was happening then was the operation of reverse incentives. Stations then vied with each other to have honest trouble free patches. We do not recommend a return to the Victorian system, but incentives to report trivial cases should be removed where possible.

Conclusion

We are optimistic that crime figures need not go on rising inexorably and the cost of the criminal justice system can be clipped, providing a bold programme is put in place now.



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Conclusion

Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

CONCLUSION

MR. BOOTH

You will see that the Prime Minister has asked if your notes on crime policy/third term have been seen by other Ministers. Do you wish to arrange to copy, or would you prefer me to do so?

I have attached the original so you can see the underlining.

Could you please let me have this back for our files.


PAB

29 June, 1987.



10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

29 June, 1987.

LENIENT SENTENCES

The Prime Minister has seen the Home Secretary's minute of 26 June on the above subject. She has commented that she is very pleased with the preliminary conclusions therein, and in particular with paragraphs 5, 6 and 8 which suggest a system whereby the Court of Appeal would be able to increase unduly lenient sentences.

I am copying this letter to the Private Secretaries to the Lord President, the other members of H Committee, the Attorney General and Sir Robert Armstrong.

(P.A. Bearpark)

William Fittall, Esq.,
Home Office.

aw

✓ CGB



2
PRIME MINISTER

107
26/6

LENIENT SENTENCES

I am very pleased
with their preliminary
Orders and particularly
para 5 & 6 of it.

As you know from previous correspondence, I set in hand further work on lenient sentences before the election and have since been considering, with the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney General and John Patten, the best way forward.

2. You will recall that last session's Criminal Justice Bill included a provision (clause 29) under which the Attorney General would have been able to refer sentences which raised questions of public importance for the opinion of the Court of Appeal. I still believe that this would have been a sensible means of ensuring that the issues raised by the occasional sentence which genuinely troubles the public could be taken further and lessons learned for the future. But it was severely - probably mortally - wounded in the Second Reading Debate in the Lords on 27 April and the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney General and I are convinced that we must think again.

3. Our manifesto committed us to tackle the problem of the damage that over-lenient sentences can do to public confidence by providing for reference to the Court of Appeal. There is a strong political case for moving forward.

4. The problem with clause 29, as with its predecessor in the Prosecution of Offences Bill, is that it fell between two stools. It satisfied neither those who regard as unthinkable even such a limited degree of involvement by the Attorney General in sentencing, nor those who think it pointless to refer cases to the Court of Appeal if the offender is not to be at risk of a more severe sentence.

5. I am now convinced that the right course would be to allow the Court of Appeal to increase unduly lenient sentences. We shall be helped in this by the emergence in the Lords debate in April of a body of legal cross-bench opinion in favour of a prosecution right of appeal against sentence. Several senior Judicial figures, led by the Lord Chief Justice, argued for a scheme in which the Court of Appeal would have the power to increase an unduly lenient sentence which was drawn to its attention. This was a highly significant development in the debate.

6. As you know, I have myself never found the argument of principle against a prosecution right of appeal completely persuasive, but I had assumed that the traditional hostility of the legal profession to the idea of the prosecution being involved in any way in sentencing was so deeply rooted that we were unlikely to be able to make progress on these lines. The Judges' change of heart - moved, I suspect, as much as anything by a growing awareness of the damage which the occasional fuss about an over-lenient sentence can do to the standing of the Judiciary - creates an opportunity which I think we must seize.

7. At the same time there are strong practical arguments for caution. The Crown Prosecution Service is still finding its feet, and neither the Attorney General nor I would want to impose on it a new role which was so burdensome as to put at risk its general effectiveness. Nor do I want to give courts the signal that sentencing as a whole should be more severe than it is already. Save for the occasional case where something goes spectacularly wrong, I do not believe that to be the case, and the continuing dangerous growth in the prison population must be a worry for us all.

8. The scheme which I have been discussing with the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney General would be one in which the Attorney General, with the leave of the court, would be able to refer a sentence to the Court of Appeal where it appeared to him to be unduly lenient. The Court of Appeal would have the power to substitute whatever sentence it thought proper.

The procedure would be confined, in the first place at least, to offences which can only be tried in the Crown Court. This would cover the most serious violent and sexual offences, including rape, the most serious kinds of burglary, and Class A drug offences; in other words, the offences about which the public is rightly most concerned. There would be a tight time limit, probably 28 days, within which the Attorney General would have to give notice if he wanted to refer a sentence to the Court of Appeal.

9. Putting the power in the hands of the Attorney General would ensure that it was used sparingly and consistently. The Australians and New Zealanders already have such systems, which seem to work reasonably satisfactorily.

10. The details of the scheme and the resource implications are now being worked out urgently, and I shall be putting firm proposals to H Committee as soon as this has been done. On the assumption that about 20 cases a year were referred to the Court of Appeal, the direct prosecution, court and legal aid costs would be about £100,000 a year. But there could also be substantial hidden staff and training costs for the Crown Prosecution Service, which would have to be geared up to consider in each case - if only in the great majority of cases to reject - the possibility of advising the Attorney General to take the sentence to the Court of Appeal. The Attorney General is understandably anxious that these should be properly assessed and exposed, and suitable additional provision made. Subject to that point, both he and the Lord Chancellor support the proposal.

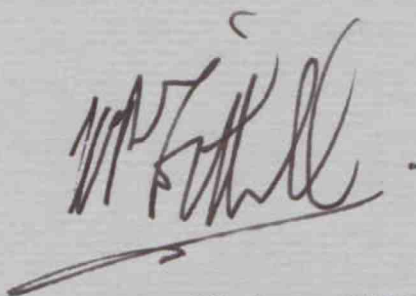
11. The reintroduced Criminal Justice Bill is due to receive its Second Reading in the Lords on 14 July. The original clause has been included in the Bill, so that there will be no doubt about our intention to provide some form of reference to the Court of Appeal. But I intend that the Minister opening the debate in the Lords should say that we are looking actively at schemes in which it would be possible for the sentence to be increased, and would indicate in general terms the direction our thinking is taking without

announcing a final decision. We would amend the Bill during the Committee Stage in the Lords, after the summer recess. I shall speak in similar terms in the Commons next Tuesday.

12. I have also discussed with the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney General the related question of whether the prosecution could assume a more prominent role in assisting the Judge at the sentencing stage, by drawing his attention to relevant law and guidance. We see some scope for this and will be pursuing it further.

13. This is a progress report, pending decisions in H Committee, but I thought you would be interested to know how matters now stand. We shall never persuade the Opposition in either House that action needs to be taken on lenient sentences. But a procedure in which the offender is at risk of a more severe sentence will be popular with our own supporters, will be evidence of how seriously we take the matter, and with Judicial backing should, unlike the previous clause, be capable of being carried in the Lords.

14. I am copying this minute to the Lord President, other members of H Committee, the Attorney General and Sir Robert Armstrong.



26 June 1987

APPROVED BY THE HOME SECRETARY
AND SIGNED IN HIS ABSENCE

010

CCBG
letter only



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
2 MARSHAM STREET LONDON SW1P 3EB

01-212 3434

- 1. PAB
- 2. Q. Weston
- 3. Fitt.

Mark Addison Esq
Private Secretary
10 Downing Street
LONDON SW1

26 November 1986

Dear Mark,

REPORT ON CRIME ON THE UNDERGROUND

You may recall that a report of the findings of the study of crime on the Underground was submitted to Ministers in September of this year.

My Secretary of State has agreed with the Home Secretary that the report should be published. Publication will be at noon on Friday 28 November: Mr Mitchell will be briefing the press that morning, and will answer a written PQ.

/
in Folder

I attach advance copies of the Report for your information and would be grateful if they could be treated as confidential until after noon on Friday.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Stephen Boys Smith at the Home Office.

Yours,
Richard.

R A ALLAN
Private Secretary



nbpm at this stage.
RF // await any HB comments

F. See copy to Hartley both

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
2 MARSHAM STREET LONDON SW1P 3EB

01-212 3434

CC HB
(Letter only)

The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd MP
Secretary of State for the Home Department
Home Office
50 Queen Anne's Gate
LONDON
SW1H 9AT

22 September 1986

Dear Douglas,

REPORT ON CRIME ON THE LONDON UNDERGROUND

As you know, one of the initiatives launched at the Prime Minister's Crime Prevention Seminar on 8 January was a study of crime on the London Underground. The study has been carried out under the direction of a Steering Group chaired by my Department. Members of the Group included representatives from your Department, London Regional Transport, the Metropolitan Police and the British Transport Police.

IN + I have now received the Group's Report and I enclose ATTACHED FOLDER a copy.

I believe the Report is a valuable contribution to our campaign against crime generally. Very briefly its message is that the control of crime on the Underground is hampered by the antiquity of the system and by a legacy of design and operational methods dating from a time when the incidence of crime and the public's perception of it were much lower than they are today; that there has been a good deal of effort in recent years to tackle the problem; and that what is needed now is a further impetus to this work by giving it a higher priority, by some judicious spending on crime prevention hardware, and by a more efficient deployment of both police and civilian resources on the Underground particularly to deal with identifiable black spots.

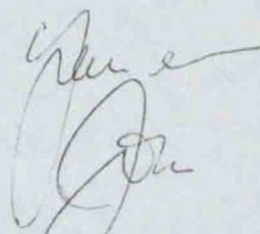
You will see that some of the recommendations in the Report concern the relationship between the British Transport Police and the Metropolitan Police, while others concern the Association of Chief Police Officers. I understand that these recommendations should be acceptable

to the bodies concerned but I would of course be grateful for your own endorsement of them, and for your views on the Report generally.

I have considered whether we should publish the report. It is of course public knowledge that the study has been undertaken. Indeed, reference was made to it in the Press statement at the time of the follow-up seminar held at No 10 in June. There will certainly be a general expectation that we shall be making its findings available. I think there are two points to consider. The first is to ensure that the positive aspects of the Report's recommendations are emphasised, rather than the inevitably detailed statistics on the incidence and trends of crime on the Underground which the report contains. Secondly, there is the question whether the release of the report at this stage, before the recommendations have been acted on, might encourage crime by drawing attention to the current lack of protection. I should be more concerned on these grounds if this were the only report of this kind we were considering publishing. However, we already have the precedent of the publication of my Department's study on Assaults on Bus staff in April this year. Furthermore I understand that it is your practice to publish the reports prepared by your Department's Crime Prevention Unit. I believe that the stimulus to action which the publication of these reports will provide, together with the merits of giving potential victims all the information we have available, are the overriding considerations. But I would, of course, welcome your advice on this aspect. If we do decide to publish the report, I should like to do so as soon as possible after Parliament reassembles.

I am now anxious that the report's recommendations should be vigorously followed up. You will be glad to know that London Underground have already put in hand a number of management changes with this object. I shall be asking Dr Bright to respond quickly with a costed action programme. To demonstrate commitment both by the Government and by LRT I believe it will be important to be able to announce some relatively modest increases in the resources available to LRT to enable them to finance the necessary capital investment. I am discussing this with John MacGregor in the context of this year's IFR round.

I am sending copies of this letter and of the Report to the Prime Minister; to Nigel Lawson, Kenneth Baker, Peter Walker, Malcolm Rifkind, Nicholas Edwards, Norman Fowler, Tom King, David Young, Nicholas Ridley and Paul Channon who are all in charge of Departments represented on the Ministerial Group on Crime prevention; and to Sir Robert Armstrong.



JOHN MOORE



✓
cypress office

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

27 August 1986

CRIME PREVENTION PANELS:
REGIONAL CONFERENCES

The Prime Minister has seen William's letter to me of 22 August, and has agreed to provide a message of support for the forthcoming conferences on crime prevention, as the Home Secretary proposes.

The signed message is attached.

Mark Addison

Ms Clare Pelham
Home Office.

dg



File CBG

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

THE PRIME MINISTER

It is now widely recognised that preventing crime is not just a matter for the police and central Government. As the two Crime Prevention Seminars held at Downing Street this year have emphasised, this responsibility is shared by each and every one of us in society.

Much of this important work will take place at a local level, and it is in the promotion and co-ordination of crime prevention projects based on a sound knowledge of local needs and experience that Crime Prevention Panels have such a vital role.

As crime prevention activity gathers momentum across the country, it is particularly important that Panels have a chance of sharing their ideas and experiences. I am therefore pleased to have this opportunity to acknowledge the excellent work that you do and to wish delegates to this year's Regional Crime Prevention Panels Conferences a stimulating and productive weekend.

Margaret Thatcher

August 1986



HOME OFFICE
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE
LONDON SW1H 9AT

22 August 1986

Prime Minister ⁽¹⁾

If you agree, a draft message
is attached for your signature.

MSA 26/8

Jean Park

CRIME PREVENTION PANELS: REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Last year four regional conferences were held for crime prevention panels in England and Wales. Following the success of these it has been decided to hold four further conferences later this year, to be hosted by the Avon and Somerset, Kent, South Yorkshire and West Midlands police forces. There are over 200 crime prevention panels in England and Wales. Their membership is drawn from a wide range of professional, community and business interests and their work of co-ordinating and promoting local crime prevention activity is guided by police representatives, who also keep the panels informed of local crime trends.

This year's conferences will seek to develop the role of panels further within the rapidly expanding range of crime prevention activity nationwide, covering issues such as sponsorship for projects, panel publicity and the involvement of youth in crime prevention. Three of the conferences will be addressed by the Home Office Minister of State, Mr Shaw, the fourth by the Minister of State of the Department of Transport, Mr Bottomley. The Home Office Crime Prevention Unit will also be involved, giving presentations on such topics as crime analysis and crime prevention under the Community Programme.

The host forces have suggested that it would be helpful and timely to arrange for a message of support to be made available for inclusion in the conference papers. As each panel will be invited to send a delegate to the relevant conference, such a message would certainly provide great encouragement to panel members across the country.

Because of the Prime Minister's support for crime prevention work and the interest generated in the community by the two Downing Street seminars, the Home Secretary wonders whether the Prime Minister would be willing to provide such a message. Officials here have prepared the attached draft which they will pass on to the host forces if the Prime Minister is content. The conference literature is in preparation and it would be very helpful if the Prime Minister's message were available this month.

/I am sending

Mark Addison, Esq

I am sending a copy of this letter and enclosure to
Hartley Booth, the No 10 representative on the Ministerial Group
on Crime Prevention.

Yours ever
W R Fittall

W R FITTALL

CAJAKR

DRAFT MESSAGE - Final Version for signature to be on No 10 paper.

It is now widely recognised that preventing crime is not just a matter for the police and central Government. As the two Crime Prevention Seminars held at Downing Street this year have emphasised, this responsibility is shared by each and every one of us in society.

Much of this important work will take place at a local level, and it is in the promotion and co-ordination of crime prevention projects based on a sound knowledge of local needs and experience that Crime Prevention Panels have such a vital role.

As crime prevention activity gathers momentum across the country, it is particularly important that Panels have a chance of sharing their ideas and experiences. I am therefore pleased to ^{have} ~~take~~ this opportunity ~~both~~ to acknowledge the excellent work that you do and to wish delegates to this year's Regional Crime Prevention Panels Conferences a stimulating and productive weekend.



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
2 MARSHAM STREET LONDON SW1P 3EB

01-212 3434

Mark Addison Esq
Private Secretary
10 Downing Street
LONDON SW1

4 August 1986

MBX
MTA 6/86

Dear Mark,

STUDY OF CRIME ON THE UNDERGROUND

You may recall that, at the seminar on Crime Prevention held at No 10 in January, a study of crime on the Underground was launched.

This has been taken forward by a Steering Group including representatives from this Department, the Home Office, London Underground Limited, the British Transport Police and the Metropolitan Police. They have made substantial progress towards analysing the nature and incidence of crimes and examining the means likely to be effective in dealing with them. However, the Group has encountered some difficult issues in formulating its recommendations. It has for instance had to consider the extent to which it is worth taking action which will improve people's sense of security which may well improve usage of the system but not in itself affect the level of crime. More generally, difficulties have been encountered in assessing how much it is worth spending to prevent crime in the absence of any very clear evidence of the effectiveness of likely measures, and in the face of fundamental difficulties in valuing the benefits. These difficulties have meant that the Steering Group have not been able to produce a report by the original deadline of 31 July. My Secretary of State has asked me to let you know of this delay, and that he has set a new target date of 12 September for the submission of the Group's report to him. He will then wish to consider with the Home Secretary the handling of the report.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Stephen Boys Smith at the Home Office.

Yours,
Richard

R A ALLAN
Private Secretary



File [Signature]

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

15 July 1986

Many thanks for your letter of 10 July.
I think the simplest idea would be for
you to get in touch with the headmaster
direct. His name and address are:

John Burn, Esq.,
Headmaster,
Longbenton Community High School,
Hailsham Avenue,
Longbenton,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
NE12 8ER.

I hope this is helpful.

MARK ADDISON

Ms. Anne Power

[Signature]

From: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY

CC BGT



HOME OFFICE
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE
LONDON SW1H 9AT

11 July 1986

Dear Mark

MUST

A note of the recent seminar on crime prevention which the Home Secretary chaired at No 10 has been prepared. This is attached for the Prime Minister to see. It sets out the current position on the main areas of crime prevention activity but if it raises questions or leaves gaps and you would like further explanation please let me know.

Yours ever

W R FITTALL

Mark Addison, Esq

NOTE OF HOME SECRETARY'S SEMINAR ON CRIME PREVENTION HELD ON.
MONDAY 23 JUNE 1986

Those present - see attached list

Opening the seminar, the Home Secretary said that the Prime Minister's meeting in January had brought together a wide range of organisations to discuss and carry forward practical measures for preventing crime. The purpose of this seminar was to take stock of what had been achieved and to consider where progress has still to be made.

2. In 1985 the overall level of recorded crime had increased by 3% but this was a smaller annual increase than any over the previous 30 years. This was encouraging but many opportunities for the reduction of crime - especially crimes against property - existed. The police and criminal justice system were in the forefront of the Government's strategy against crime but crime prevention activity involving the wider community was a vital complement to them.

3. Since January the Home Office had launched preventive projects in Tyneside, Wellingborough, Swansea, Bolton and Croydon designed to show that locally devised preventive schemes could impact on local crime problems. The national initiative linking the Community Programme and crime prevention had been launched; local activity was flourishing as evidenced by the growth in the number of neighbourhood watch schemes (now 14,500). The theme of community involvement would link all the items for discussion.

4. The Home Secretary then turned to the first agenda item.

AUTOCRIME

Action

5. - a draft standard for car door locks had been produced by the British Standards Institute. This standard should come into force in November 1986. The Institute would go on to look at other aspects of car security such as glazing, window etching, the protection of car radios and cassette players, central locking systems and identification systems.
- the Departments of Transport and Trade and Industry would consider with the Home Office how best car security standards could be given effect throughout the European Community.
- the insurance industry was to set up a registry of vehicles written off, to reduce fraudulent claims and enhance the investigation of stolen vehicles. This registry should be operational by mid 1987 and information in it would be available to insurers and the police.
- the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders was encouraging a range of measurers to improve car security such as the inclusion of security advice in owners' handbooks and the option of additional security measures on new and perhaps used cars. Ford were already fitting high security doors to some of their new models.
- the Motor Agents Association would encourage its members to offer car owners a window etching service.
- the Department of Transport was giving particular prominence to its Drink and Driving publicity campaign and the Home Departments was taking a range of measures to enhance the promotion of car security awareness.

- A Working Group of the Standing Conference on Crime Prevention (SCCP) on Car Security was pursuing with motor insurers the question of incentives for policyholders with more secure cars; the establishment with the police of a national motorway safety campaign; and the inclusion of the Driving Test of questions on car security.

Key Discussion points

6. The Home Secretary said there was an urgent need to take preventive action against the theft of and from cars because autocrime constituted the largest category of reported crime and the police estimated that most of it was opportunistic. This should be achieved both by greater electronic and mechanical protection of vehicles and by greater care by car owners. The motor manufacturers supported fully the production of a British standard for car security but stressed that it needed to be harmonised with the corresponding standards of European Community countries and North America, and should preferably be applied throughout the Community as an EC Directive. The Association felt that the vehicle registration rather than chassis number should be etched on vehicle windows because this would assist more readily vehicle identification. The Police Federation supported strongly the view that cars should be made inherently more secure and favoured vehicle immobilising measures.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

Action

- 7. - at least 10 insurance companies were now offering premium discounts of between 5% and 15% to holders of household contents policies who had improved the security of their homes. Some others were providing in centres for secure behaviour by policy holders by changing excesses on claims

- insurers were giving free advice to crime prevention panels, neighbourhood watch schemes, and pensioners on domestic security measures.

- negotiations were taking place between a number of security companies and insurers to offer discounts on security equipment to policyholders.

- the Building Societies' Association was to advise members on encouraging borrowers to improve the security of their homes.

- The Department of Trade and Industry was to set up competition for the public and manufacturers of security products to encourage innovative ideas and products in security technology. The competition would be run by the British Security Industry Association and launched in September 1986.

- An SCCP Working Group on Residential Burglary with the support of the Association of British Insurers would launch a major crime prevention competition later this year to encourage householders to improve the security of their homes; the Group had also produced advice on security measures for inner city households and would consider a proposal from the Association of Metropolitan Authorities for a selective grant scheme to assist householders to improve the security of their homes.

the BSI standard of security of dwellings had been published and the Home Office would produce a summary leaflet for widespread distribution.

- the Department of the Environment's Priority Estates Project was continuing to work with local authorities to develop a locally based approach to the management of the most difficult council estates, designed to turn round those estates and reduce the incidence of crime and vandalism on them. 25 projects were now underway. A hand book on estate management would be published shortly aimed primarily at local authorities, and would be followed by a film and, later in 1987 a handbook on estate improvement.

The Department of the Environment's Urban Housing Renewal Unit had visited over 100 local authorities and was bringing together local authorities and the private sector to develop packages of remedial measures for problem estates comprising for example the introduction of caretakers, entry phones, video cameras and improved physical security. Up to 20 million pounds of the Unit's 50 million pounds budget was to be spent on improving the security of estates.

the report of the National Housebuilding Council on residential estate security would be published in October 1986 and would contain recommendations for builders and houseowners on the layout of estates, the security of dwelling areas and physical security measures for homes.

by May 1987 and subject to availability 20,000 of 13,000 electricity meters in Scotland would be card operated.

The British Gas Corporation was already reducing the number of coin operated meters by around 10% per year and they were beginning field trials with token meters.

The Electricity Council had now installed 30,000 non-coin operated pre-payment meters and has budgeted for a further 120,000 in 1986/87.

- the Department of Health and Social Security was providing a grant of £300,000 over the next 3 years to the Juvenile Crime Unit of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders; with private sector assistance it was also funding the John Hunter Ward Trust with their sponsorship of schemes to divert juveniles from the criminal justice system.

- in Scotland a teaching package 'Living With Others' had been produced for 3rd and 4th year students.

- the Society of Education Officers in co-operation with the Association of Chief Police Officers had produced a leaflet on police access to schools.

Key Discussion Points

8. The Home Secretary said that since the last seminar crime figures for 1985 had been published and these showed a decline of about 4% in domestic burglary rates across the country. The figures for the year ending March 1986 were now available and these showed a slight increase in burglary rates. This coupled with the facts that only 1 in 10 homes had what the police regarded as good security arrangements and that more than a quarter of burglaries did not involve forced entry underlined the need for greater preventive effort. There was great scope for homeowners to take simple measures to prevent or reduce the opportunities for crime.

9. Mr Wheeler said that the central purpose of his Group's competition was to stimulate and maintain public interest in crime prevention. He hoped that a national newspaper would carry the competition and that it would thereby reach 1.6m homes. The acting Director of the Crime Prevention Centre, Stafford said the Lighting Council was intending a national door drop for a preventive leaflet it was preparing with the Centre and the competition might accompany the leaflet and thus receive the widest circulation. Mr Wheeler noted that funding for his Group's advisory booklet which offered advice on domestic security on a sliding scale of cost had yet to be found. He noted also that the cost of the selective security grant scheme for the elderly and especially disadvantaged inner city householders currently being considered by his Group was, at some £65m, very close to the estimated expenditure on the AMA's scheme at £60m. In suggesting a grant scheme, the AMA also proposed that all dwellings should be required statutorily to have adequate perimeter security. The Housebuilding Federation felt that the best security for doors was offered by automatic deadlocks and that the standard for door frames recommended by the BSI Guidelines on the security of dwellings was inadequate. Like the Housebuilding Federation, the National Housebuilding Council also felt that burglaries would be reduced if gas and electricity credit meters could be housed in neater boxes on the front walls of houses.. The Council also said there was a need for an appeal system against local authorities decisions on whether or not to adopt new estate roads. The decisions did not always take account of the guidance in Design Bulletin 32 on the layout of estates.

10. A number of speakers raised the fact that most domestic burglaries were committed by young people. Dr Power pointed out that on most council estates there was an exceptionally high

importance of establishing good relations between the police and local estate communities and said that the public acceptance by the Metropolitan Police of the urgent need to recruit substantially more black police officers was an important step forward. Like Dr Power, Ms Sterne expressed the view that efforts to improve physical security as a means of reducing crime on estates had to be set in context: there was also a need to channel and harness the energy of inner city youth. Mr Patten (DES) emphasised that, though highly represented in the crime figures, young people should be seen as part of the solution to the problem. There was a need for parents and schools to encourage attitudes in young people which recognised both their rights and their responsibilities. The Education Bill would give parents a bigger role on school governing bodies and place a duty on those governing bodies to take into account views put to them by the police about curricula. .

VIOLENT CRIME

Action

11.- the Metropolitan Police were issuing a booklet 'Positive Steps'

of advice for women on the avoidance of attack.

- the Home Office would consider adapting this for use by other police forces after consultation with interested groups.
- the Metropolitan Police were also enhancing their gathering of information about rape cases, were improving their techniques for dealing with rape victims, were introducing victim suites and rape councillors, and now had 24 woman police surgeons.

- advice had been offered to police in Scotland on dealing with victims of sexual assault and related police training had been improved.

- the police training divisions in South Wales has been discussing with Welsh Women's Aid on what could be done for the victims of sexual assault and they hope to hold a Conference in Autumn 1986.

- the SCCP Working Group on Commercial Robbery would produce its report by November 1986 and would publish best practice notes which focussed on the optimum targetting of crime prevention measures to protect cash handlers.

- the Committee conducting a study on crime on the Underground would produce its report by August 1986.

- the SCCP Working Group conducting a study of violence associated with licensed premises would report in November 1986 and would produce best practice advice.

- the Department of Transport had published a report "Bus Staffs - Assaults and Measures to Prevent Such Assaults", together with a leaflet summarising the report's main findings for distribution to operators, Trades Unions, other Government Departments and the police.

- a committee of the Health and Safety Commission would publish towards the end of 1987 guidance on alleviating violence to staff.

- an Advisory Committee of the Health and Safety Commission, was preparing a report on violence to NHS staff which will be completed by the end of 1986.

Key Discussion Points

12. The Home Secretary said that although violent crime against the person accounted for only 3% of total offences it gave the public the greatest concern. It was more difficult to prevent than property crime principally because its victims (people) could not be protected in the same way as their possessions; they could not be asked to remain in their homes behind locked doors. They could, however, be asked to accept some responsibility for their own safety, and for the risks - however small - they are. While there was some opportunity for particular 'trouble spots' like banks and building societies or local areas known to the police for their high level of street crime, to be protected through intensive policing or physical measures, this would be neither necessary nor desirable for most parts of the country where the risks were low. Every effort should be made to offer the public sensible advice to the subject.

13. Mr Patterson, Chairman of the SCCP Group on Commercial Robbery said that while the estimated 1985 cost of commercial robbery was not high (£2.8m) when compared to, for example, the cost of cheque fraud (£23m), there was a need for effective preventive action because of the risks to the safety of staff and customers. The rise in robbery using firearms was especially worrying and cash

movers needed to look closely at their procedures. There was also a need for improved staff training and co-operation between cash handling organisations to ensure a satisfactory overall standard of security and to avoid the displacement of robbery from the well to the less well protected organisations.

14. Mr Meade, Committee on Crime on the London Underground reported that their report would describe the nature and extent of crime on the Underground and the influences on it, and make recommendations. Pickpocketing was the most prolific crime but robbery rates were increasing sharply. The incidence of crime on the Underground had followed much the same pattern as for the Metropolitan Police district; in 1985 there were 1250 reported serious incidents on the Underground against 750m passenger journeys. The Committee would consider the influence of a range of factors on crime such as station modernisation, staff practices and deployment, and CCTV and graffiti. Mr Gilbert (London Buses) reported that the recently published report on violence against road transport staff had made a number of proposals such as - improved training of staff and police liaison; assistance with private prosecutions of assailants; more responsible news coverage; better co-operation with schools; and a range of physical measures such as 2 way radios, screens, alarm systems and video cameras. Mr Morris (TGWU) said that better physical protection for bus staff should be built into buses at the manufacturing stage and that the public needed to be encouraged to come to the aid of police and staff dealing with offenders. Mr Jaques (Trades Union Congress) said high priority should be given to the protection of staff generally, and the TUC were keen to find practical measures for discussion between employer and employee. Mr Edwards (Confederation of British Industry) agreed that effective measures had to be found and that progress in this area was being made.

15. On crime related to licensed premises the Chairman of the SCCP Group on the subject, Mr Boddington, suggested that it was already clear that better training of staff was necessary and that a more socially responsible attitude to drinking had to be encouraged. While in favour of more flexible licensing hours he did not believe that such a change would have any particular effect on crime rates.

16. Mr Morgan, (Chairman, Association of District Councils) asked that taxi drivers should be exempted from the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 so that previous sex offenders could be barred from this employment. The Home Secretary said that a number of organisations had requested exemption and relaxation in respect of those who work in children's homes had recently been agreed. This was a difficult area which would be kept under consideration.

CRIME IN THE WORKPLACE

Action

- all District Health Authorities had a security strategy in place; the effectiveness of these strategies would be monitored.
- Health Departments were working with the National Health Training Authority to devise and deliver crime prevention training for NHS staff.
- a Working Group of the SCCP would produce by November 1986 a report on shop theft containing recommendations on its

- the Department of Education and Science had prepared a discussion document on crime prevention in schools and has commissioned research into the nature and extent of wilful damage to buildings and property and on cost-effective and practical solutions. The study would be completed by spring 1987 and advice drawn from it would be offered to local authorities later that year.

Key Discussion Points

The Home Secretary said that the contributions of many participants in the January seminar, particularly those representing employees and staff, made it clear that there was a general desire to reduce the range and rates of crime associated with particular types of employment. Crime in the workplace could put the safety of employees at risk and hold serious cost implications for employing organisations.

18. On crime in the NHS, Mr Shaw, (Chairman, Barking, Havering and Brentford Health Authority) said a range of measures were being introduced by some health authorities; these included - the introduction of uniformed security staff, common reporting systems, better inventory control, property marking, cashless pay and improved staff training. A conference was to be held in autumn 1986 on security matters. Mr Vellenoweth (Deputy General Manager, Mersey Regional Health Authority) said that 10 health authorities in the Merseyside area were monitoring the effectiveness of a recently introduced staff training package, and that a number of control schemes for hospital car parks had been introduced under the Community Programme.

19. On shop theft, Lady Phillips reported that her group were considering a range of issues such as cheque and credit fraud, the means of preventing customer theft, and the extent of the problem of employee theft. To elicit further details about shop theft losses, and canvas opinions about particular areas such as effective preventive measures and police prosecution policy, a questionnaire had been circulated to over 1000 retail and security organisations.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN CRIME PREVENTION

20. Mr Giles Shaw explained that as a result of the January seminar a Ministerial Group, which he chaired, had been set up to co-ordinate crime prevention policy and activity across Whitehall. Eleven Departments were represented. A central concern of the Group was the promotion of crime prevention and particular attention was being paid to the publicity efforts of departments and to the opportunities presented by Ministerial visits for the spreading of the crime prevention message. He reported that regional conferences on crime prevention had now been held in Norfolk and on Humberside, and a further one was to be held in Hampshire this summer. In recognition of the important continuing contribution which industry and commerce were making to crime prevention,

Mr Howard and Mr Shaw were to dine with representatives of Chambers of Commerce on 2 July 1986 to take this matter further.

21. The Seminar then heard of other recent developments. In Northern Ireland a seminar had been held on the future role of the voluntary and public sectors in crime prevention and an interdepartmental group had been set up. It was noted that the confidential telephone arrangements there might have a role in

crime prevention in the rest of the United Kingdom. In Wales a major crime prevention initiative was underway in mid-Glamorgan and an all-Wales Crime Prevention Conference was planned for later this year. The Community Programme now had 49 new and 120 existing projects related to crime prevention and these provided 5330 places for the long term unemployed. These projects accounted for some £20-22m of the community programme budget. The Association of County Councils noted that crime in schools cost some £17m in 1985 and proposed that a seminar be held to discuss the role of local authorities in crime prevention. The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) reported that a special sub-committee on crime prevention had been set up by ACPO. There was a need to draw crime prevention into all aspects of police training and the Association welcomed the news that in future the Director of the Home Office Crime Prevention Centre was to be of Assistant Chief Constable rank.. The Association also reported that revised guidelines for crime prevention panels were soon to be issued and that the number of panels throughout the country should increase from 200-1000. There was a particular need for local financial support for panel activities. The growth of neighbourhood watch schemes was also welcomed as an indication of the popular grass-roots support which crime prevention now enjoyed.

22. Concluding the meeting, the Home Secretary thanked participants for taking part in the seminar and for their active involvement in crime prevention. The proliferation of clearly targetted and practical new activity was very encouraging. There were still very many opportunities for the further development of crime prevention both through physical and social preventive measures and he wished particular emphasis to be placed on

encouraging regional activity. The Home Office Standing Conference, due to meet on 18 November 1986, provided the machinery for five of the working groups to report, and the Home Secretary would keep in close touch with other developments through the Ministerial Group on Crime Prevention.

SECOND CRIME PREVENTION SEMINAR

THOSE PRESENT:

The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd MP

- In the Chair

Home Secretary

Mr A V Alexander

British Insurance Brokers Association

Michael Ancram MP

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Scotland

Mr G L Angel

Home Office

Mr A Babbage

Director of Housing, Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

Sir S E Bailey CBE QPM

Chief Constable Northumbria Police & President of ACPO

Mr R C W Bardell

Chief Executive, Association of British Insurers

Mr E Bickham

Special Adviser to the Home Secretary

Mr J Boast

Secretary, The Motor Agents Association Limited

Mr E A Boddington

Chairman, Boddington Breweries Plc

Mr H Booth

Policy Unit, 10 Downing Street

Mr P Bottomley

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Transport

Chief Constable J M Boyd QPM

Dumfries & Galloway Constabulary

Mr A Brennan

Northern Ireland Office

Dr P H Buley

Health & Safety Executive

The Rt Hon Mark Carlisle QC MP

Mr F B Corby

Chief Executive, Prudential Corporation Plc

Dr E J Cullen

Chair Health and Safety Commission

Mr J D S Curtis

Director, British National Insurance Co Ltd

Dr I Dunstan

Director General, British Standards Institution

Mr K Edwards MBE

Deputy Director General CBI

Mrs E I France

Home Office

Mr A Fraser

Director, The Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders Ltd

Sir E Gardner QC MP

Chairman, Home Affairs Select Committee

Mr B C Gilbert

Personnel Officer, London Buses Ltd

Mr A Goodlad MP

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy

Mr J Greenwell

Chief Executive of Northamptonshire County Council and Honorary Secretary of SOLACE

Sir E Griffiths MP

Mr T W Hall

Department of Transport

Mr T S Heppell

Department of Health and Social Security

Mr R E Hollick

Chairman, Practice Committee, Building Societies Association

Mr A A Horsford

Chief Executive, Royal Insurance Co Ltd

Mr M Howard MP

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade and Industry

Mr P Imbert QPM

Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolis

Mr P Jacques

Head of Social Insurance and Industrial Welfare Department, TUC

Councillor J Layden

Chairman, Association of Metropolitan Authorities

Mr R A Lissenden

Lloyds

Councillor J Lovill, CBE DL

Chairman of the Executive Council, Association of County Councils

Mr G Mason

Director of Company & Environmental Affairs CBI

Mr R Meads

Planning & Marketing Manager, London Underground

Mr R W Mellor

Executive Director, Product Development, Ford Motor Co Ltd

Councillor J Morgan OBE

Chairman, Association of District Councils

Mr W Morris

Deputy General Secretary, Transport & General Workers' Union

Mr H Musgrove

Chairman & Chief Executive, Austin Rover Group

Mr I Paterson

Chief Executive (Domestic Division) Midland Bank

Mr C F Patten

Minister of State, Department of Education and Science

The Baroness Phillips, JP

Director General, Association for the Prevention of Theft in
Shops

Dr A Power MBE

Priority Estates Project

Mr B J Presland

Chairman, The International Professional Security
Association

Mr J C Price

Welsh office

Mr G C Pye

President, The Housebuilders Federation

Mr W Reid

Scottish Office

Mr P Sayers

Department of Energy

Mr N Scott MBE JP MP

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Northern Ireland Office

Mr G Shaw MP

Minister of State, Home Office

Mr S H A Shaw JP

Chairman, Barking, Havering & Brentwood Health Authority

Ms V Stern

Director, NACRO

Ch Supt L V Stowe LLB

National President, Police Superintendent's Association

Mr J B Surr

Manpower Services Commission

Mr A W Tait

Chairman, National Housebuilding Council

Mr P Tanner

Secretary, The Police Federation

Mr R G Taylor

Director General, Association of British Chambers of Commerce

Mr D H Thomas

Chief Executive, Mid Glamorgan County Council

Mr N Thornton

Department of Trade and Industry

Acting Chief Supt P Veater

Home Office Crime Prevention Centre

Mr W O Ulrich

Department of Education and Science

Mr C Vellenoweth

Deputy General Manager, Mersey Regional Health Authority

Mr A G Watson

Department of Environment

Mr J Wheeler JP MP

Director General, British Security Industry Association Ltd

Mr R Whitney OBE MP

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Health &
Social Security

D Cole) Secretariat (Home Office)
K Heal)

Priority Estates Project

for the Welsh Office and the Department of Environment

Anne Power

64 Hamilton Park West, London N5
Telephone 01-226 1131
or 01-348 6887 (Secretary)

10th July, 1986

Dear Mr. Addison,

I would very much like to have a copy of the presentation by the Headmaster of Longbenton Secondary School at the first Crime Prevention Seminar. It was about measures to prevent crime and vandalism. If you have not got a copy, could you give me the name and address of the Headmaster?

Yours sincerely,

Anne Power

Mark Addison,
Private Secretary,
10 Downing Street,
London SW1.

CR

Could we get this

have address please.

(accept) MEA 1577

010

From: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY



cc. Mr Taylor } to pass on to
Mr Coe } all concerned pl.
Mr Boot

HOME OFFICE
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE
LONDON SW1H 9AT

24 June 1986

Thank you for all your
help. MEA 2176

Dear Nigel,

CRIME PREVENTION SEMINAR 23 JUNE

I wanted to let you know how grateful we were for the help given by members of the No 10 staff in ensuring the smooth running of the Home Secretary's crime prevention seminar on 23 June. I know a number of your colleagues were involved in the administrative and domestic arrangements, and I would be delighted if you would pass our thanks on to them.

Yours,

S W BOYS SMITH

Nigel Wicks, Esq



Home Office

NEWS RELEASE

50 Queen Anne's Gate London SW1H 9AT
Telephone 01-213 3030/4050/5050
(Night line 01-213 3000)

23 June 1986

HOME SECRETARY CHAIRS CRIME PREVENTION SEMINAR AT 10 DOWNING STREET

Substantial progress on developing and implementing crime prevention initiatives was reported today at a Downing Street seminar chaired by the Home Secretary, the Rt Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP.

Representatives of industry and commerce, the building societies and insurance companies, the unions, the National Health Service, the police and central and local government discussed current crime prevention activity and reviewed progress made in taking forward preventive initiatives stimulated by the seminar on crime prevention which the Prime Minister held earlier this year. Work is well in hand on the studies and research flowing from that seminar on subjects such as commercial robbery, violence related to licensed premises, crime on the London Underground and violence to staff.

Substantial progress was reported. In particular:

- A draft standard for car door locks has been produced by the British Standards Institute. The Institute will go on to look at other aspects of car security such as glazing, window etching, the protection of car radios and cassette players and central locking systems.
- The insurance industry is to set up a registry of vehicles written off, to reduce fraudulent claims and enhance the investigation of vehicle theft.
- The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders is encouraging a range of measures to improve car security such as the inclusion of security advice in owners' handbooks and the option of additional security measures on new and perhaps used cars. Ford are already fitting high security doors to some of their new models.
- Subject to the findings of the BSI, the Motor Agents Association will encourage its members to offer car owners a window etching service.

- At least 10 insurance companies and brokers are now offering premium discounts of between 5% and 15% to holders of household contents policies who have improved the security of their homes.
- Negotiations are taking place between a number of security companies and insurers to offer discounts on security equipment to policy holders.
- The Driver Vehicles' Licensing Centre is distributing 23 million Home Office leaflets on preventing autocrime to every registered vehicle owner and in Scotland radio commercials on car security are to be continued throughout the year.
- A Working Group of the Standing Conference on Crime Prevention with the particular support of the ABI will launch a major crime prevention competition later this year to encourage householders to improve the security of their homes; the Group has also produced advice on a security measure for inner city households.
- The Department of Trade and Industry is to set up a competition for the public and manufacturers of security products to encourage innovative ideas and products in security technology.
- The Building Societies' Association is to advise members on encouraging borrowers to improve the security of their homes.
- The BSI standard of security of dwellings has been published and the Home Office will be producing a summary leaflet for widespread distribution.
- The opportunities for improved home security through building practices and design will feature at a major conference of the National Housebuilding Council and a seminar for housing professionals organised by the Royal Institute of British Architects in October 1986.
- The Metropolitan Police are issuing a booklet - 'Positive Steps' of advice for women on the avoidance of attack.
- The Health and Safety Commission are to publish guidance on the protection of staff who may be vulnerable to attacks in the course of their work.

Other matters reported to the seminar included:

Further major growth in the number of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes to 14,500.

Progress on the phasing out of coin operated gas and electricity meters.

A substantial proportion of the £50m available from the Urban Housing Renewal Unit to go towards improving security on residential estates.

Work on violence on the Underground and of passenger perception of violence is nearly complete.

The five working groups set up under the Home Office Standing Conference on Crime Prevention all confirmed that their final reports on:

Residential Burglary;
Autocrime;
Shop Theft;
Violence on licensed premises and
Commercial Robbery

would be published in time for the Annual Standing Conference on Crime Prevention to be held in November.

NOTES FOR EDITORS

Organisations participating in the seminar include:-

The Association of British Insurers	The Royal Insurance Company
The Building Societies' Association	Ford Motor Company
Austin Rover Group	Confederation of British Industry
International Professional Security Association	Society of Local Authority Chief Executives
British Insurance Brokers Association	Boddington Breweries
Prudential Corporation	British Standards Institution
Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders	Motor Agents' Association
London Buses Limited	Association of Metropolitan Authorities
Association of County Councils	Association of District Councils
London Underground	Midland Bank
Association for the Prevention of Theft in Shops	National Housebuilding Council
Police Federation	Association of British Chambers of Commerce
British Security Industry Associations	Trades Union Congress
Health and Safety Commission	National Association of Health Authorities

CRIME PREVENTION FOLLOW-UP SEMINAR - NO. 10 DOWNING STREET, 4.30PM, MONDAY 23 JUNE 1986

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MR A V ALEXANDER
BRITISH INSURANCE BROKERS ASSOCIATION.

MR A BABBAGE
DIRECTOR OF HOUSING, BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM.

SIR S E BAILEY CBE QPM
CHIEF CONSTABLE NORTHUMBRIA POLICE & PRESIDENT OF ACPO.

MR R C W BARDELL
CHIEF EXECUTIVE, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH INSURERS

MR E A BODDINGTON
CHAIRMAN, BODDINGTON BREWERIES Plc.

CHIEF CONSTABLE J M BOYD, Q.P.M.
DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY CONSTABULARY.

THE RT. Hon. MARK CARLISLE, Q.C., MP

MR F B CORBY
CHIEF EXECUTIVE, PRUDENTIAL CORPORATION, Plc.

MR J D S CURTIS
DIRECTOR, BRITISH NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

DR DUNSTAN
DIRECTOR GENERAL, BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION.

MR K EDWARDS MBE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, C.B.I.

MR A FRASER

DIRECTOR, THE SOCIETY OF MOTOR MANUFACTURERS & TRADERS LTD.

SIR E GARDNER, QC. MP

CHAIRMAN, HOME AFFAIRS SELECT COMMITTEE.

MR J. BOAST

SECRETARY , THE MOTOR AGENTS ASSOC. LTD.

MR B C GILBERT

PERSONNEL OFFICER, LONDON BUSES LTD.

MR J GREENWELL

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL AND
HONORARY SECRETARY OF SOLACE.

SIR E GRIFFITHS MP

MR R E HOLLICK

CHAIRMAN, PRACTICE COMMITTEE, BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOC.

MR A A HORSFORD

CHIEF EXECUTIVE, ROYAL INSURANCE CO: LTD.

MR P IMBERT Q.P.M.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE METROPOLIS.

MR. P. JACQUES

TUC
COUNCILLOR J LAYDEN

CHAIRMAN, ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN AUTHORITIES.

MR R A LISSENDEN

LLOYDS

COUNCILLOR J LOVILL, CBE., DL.,

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COUNCILS

MR G MASON

DIRECTOR OF COMPANY & ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS, CBI.

MR R MEADS

PLANNING & MARKETING MANAGER, LONDON UNDERGROUND.

MR R W MELLOR

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT, FORD MOTOR CO: LTD.

COUNCILLOR J MORGAN OBE

CHAIRMAN, ASSOCIATION OF DISTRICT COUNCILS

MR W MORRIS

DEPUTY GENERAL SECRETARY, TRANSPORT & GENERAL WORKERS UNION.

MR H MUSGROVE

CHAIRMAN & CHIEF EXECUTIVE, AUSTIN ROVER GROUP

MR I PATERSON

CHIEF EXECUTIVE (DOMESTIC DIVISION) MIDLAND BANK.

THE BARONESS PHILLIPS, JP.,

DIRECTOR GENERAL, ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF THEFT IN SHOPS.

DR. A POWER M.B.E.

PRIORITY ESTATES PROJECT.

MR B J PRESLAND

CHAIRMAN, THE INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL SECURITY ASSOCIATION.

MR G C PYE

PRESIDENT, THE HOUSBUILDERS FEDERATION.

MR S H A SHAW JP.,

CHAIRMAN, BARKING, HAVERING, & BRENTWOOD HEALTH AUTHORITY.

Ms V STERN

DIRECTOR, NACRO

MR A W TAIT

CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL HOUSEBUILDING COUNCIL

MR P TANNER
SECRETARY, THE POLICE FEDERATION

MR R G TAYLOR
DIRECTOR GENERAL, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

MR D H THOMAS
CHIEF EXECUTIVE, MID. GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

ACTING CHIEF SUPT P VEATER
HOME OFFICE CRIME PREVENTION CENTRE.

MR C VELLENOWETH
DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER, MERSEY REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

MR J WHEELER, JP., MP.,
DIRECTOR GENERAL, BRITISH SECURITY INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION LTD.

MINISTERS & OFFICIALS

10 DOWNING ST.

Mr HARTLEY BOOTH

DEPT OF TRADE & INDUSTRY

MR MICHAEL HOWARD MP
MR N THORNTON

HOME OFFICE

RT. HON DOUGLAS HURD MP
MR GILES SHAW MP
OFFICIALS TBC

DEPT EDUCATION & SCIENCE

MR C PATTEN, MP
MR W ULRICH

DEPT ENERGY

MR A GOODLAD MP
MR P SAYERS

SCOTTISH OFFICE

M ANCRAM MP
MR W REID

MR. G. L. ANGEL
MRS E. I. FRANCE
MR B. L. MOWER
MR K. H. HEAL
MR D. W. A. COLE
MR E. BICKHAM
MR S. W. BOYS SMITH
MR W. R. FITTALL

MINISTERS & OFFICIALS (CONTD.)

WELSH OFFICE

~~MR M ROBINSON MP~~ UNABLE TO ATTEND
MR J PRICE

DHSS

MR R WHITNEY MP
MR T S HEPPELL

DTP

MR P BOTTOMLEY MP
MR T W HALL

DoE

MR J PATTEN MP
MR G WATSON

N10

MR N SCOTT MP
MR A BRENNAN

D EMP

DR E J CULLEN
CHAIR, HEALTH & SAFETY COMMISSION

DR P H BULEY
HEALTH & SAFETY EXECUTIVE

MR J B SURR
MANPOWER SERVICES COMMISSION

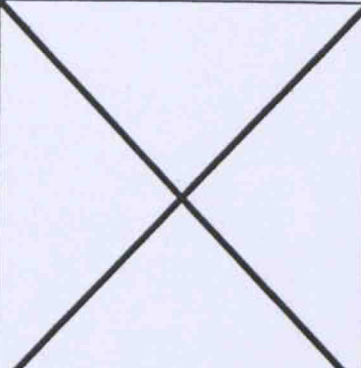
ADDITIONS

Chief Superintendent L.V. Stowe LL.B
National President, Police Superintendents' Association

~~REPLIES AWAITED FROM~~

~~Trades Union Congress (2 guests)~~

A The National Archives

DEPARTMENT/SERIES <i>PREM 19</i> PIECE/ITEM <i>2218</i> (one piece/item number)	Date and sign
Extract details: <i>Booth to PM dated 18 June 1986</i>	
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MR. TAYLOR

hli
ECL
at Mr J Coe.

MONDAY 23 JUNE

We had a word today about the Crime Prevention Seminar, which runs from 1630 to 1900. The Home Office are making the arrangements for this, and the Seminar is to be chaired by the Home Secretary.

Also on that afternoon is a meeting with a delegation from Sunderland, consisting of Councillors, MPs and trade unionists to discuss shipbuilding closures. That meeting is scheduled for 1600-1700 hours. The Prime Minister has agreed it should be held in the Cabinet Room. The Sunderland delegation will consist of 13 people. The timings of the two meetings should avoid any mixing up of those coming and going to and from each. Jim Coe is trying to ensure that the press who will be around to cover the Seminar do not also bump into the Sunderland delegation.

MARK ADDISON

17 June 1986

ECL/26

cc HBS.

MR. ADDISON

Crime Prevention Seminar on 23 June

I attach a list of participants
in the Seminar next Monday.

Sue
✓

17 June 1986

CF.
Rw/le.
MGV 17/6

MEMORANDUM

From Peter Binley,
F3 Division, Rm 383B,
Home Office,
Queen Anne's Gate.

Telephone
Extension 213-3425

To Sue Goodchild,
10 Downing Street.

Your reference

Our reference

Date 17/6/86

Home Secretary's Crime Prevention Seminar
Monday 23rd June

Dear Sue,

I am sorry for the delay in letting you have this list of participants in the seminar and further hope you can read the manuscript. The list is in two parts - guests from outside government, and ministers + officials - both of which I'm afraid are incomplete. With the 'outside' list replies are awaited from representatives

No. 1383P Revised

2/85 XLYQ76i

of Hoover plc, the Superintendents' Association,
and the TUC, a total of four places
if the invitations are accepted. The 'Ministers
and Officials' list is complete with the
exception of the Home Office team at
official level which has yet to be
finalised. As soon as we hear more
on either side I will let you know
by 'phone.

If you have any questions please
give me a ring.

Yours

Peter Barber

64

CRIME PREVENTION FOLLOW-UP SEMINAR

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MR. A. V. ALEXANDER.

BRITISH INSURANCE BROKERS ASSOCIATION.

MR. A. BABBAGE.

DIRECTOR OF HOUSING, BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM.

SIR S. E. BAILEY CBE QPM

CHIEF CONSTABLE NORTHUMBRIA POLICE & PRESIDENT OF ACPD.

MR R. C. W. BARDELL.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH INSURERS

MR. E. A. BODDINGTON

CHAIRMAN, BODDINGTON BREWERIES PLC.

CHIEF CONSTABLE J. M. BOYD, Q.P.M.,

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY CONSTABULARY.

THE RT. HON. MARK CARLISLE, Q.C., MP

MR F. B. CORBY

CHIEF EXECUTIVE, PRUDENTIAL CORPORATION, PLC

MR J. D. S. CURTIS

DIRECTOR, BRITISH NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

DR I. DUNSTAN

DIRECTOR GENERAL, BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION.

MR. K. EDWARDS MBE

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, C.B.I.

MR A. FRASER

DIRECTOR, THE SOCIETY OF MOTOR MANUFACTURERS & TRADERS LTD.

SIR. F. GARDNER, Q.C. MP

CHAIRMAN, HOME AFFAIRS SELECT COMMITTEE.

MR. D. GENT

DIRECTOR GENERAL, THE MOTOR AGENTS ASSOC LTD.

MR B.C. GILBERT

PERSONNEL OFFICER, LONDON BUSES LTD.

MR J. GREENWELL

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL AND
HONORARY SECRETARY OF SOLACE.

SIR E. GRIFFITHS MP.

MR R.E. HOLLICK

CHAIRMAN, PRACTICE COMMITTEE, BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOC.

MR A.A. HORSFORD

CHIEF EXECUTIVE, ROYAL INSURANCE CO: LTD.

MR P. IMBERT Q.P.M

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE METROPOLIS.

COUNCILLOR J. LAYDEN

CHAIRMAN, ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN AUTHORITIES.

MR. R.A. LISSENDEN

LLOYDS

COUNCILLOR J. LOVILL, CBE., D.H.,

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY
COUNCILS

Mr. G. MASON,

● DIRECTOR OF COMPANY'S ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS, CBI.

Mr. R. MEADS

PLANNING & MARKETING MANAGER, LONDON UNDERGROUND.

Mr. R. W. MELLOR

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT, FORD MOTOR CO. LTD.

COUNCILLOR J. MORGAN OBE

CHAIRMAN, ASSOCIATION OF DISTRICT COUNCILS

Mr. W. MORRIS

DEPUTY GENERAL SECRETARY, TRANSPORT & GENERAL WORKERS UNION.

Mr. H. MUSGRAVE

CHAIRMAN & CHIEF EXECUTIVE, AUSTIN ROVER GROUP

Mr. I. PATERSON

CHIEF EXECUTIVE (DOMESTIC DIVISION) MIDLAND BANK.

THE BARONESS PHILLIPS, J.P.,

DIRECTOR GENERAL, ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF
THEFT IN SHOPS.

Dr. A. POWER M.B.E

PRIORITY ESTATES PROJECT.

Mr B. J. PRESSLAND

CHAIRMAN, THE INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL SECURITY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. G. C. RYE

PRESIDENT, THE HOUSEBUILDERS FEDERATION.

Mr. S. H. A. SHAW J.P.,

CHAIRMAN, BARKING, HAVERING, & BRENTWOOD HEALTH
AUTHORITY.

Ms V. STERN

DIRECTOR, NACRO

MR. A. W. TAIT

CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL HOUSEBUILDING COUNCIL.

MR. P. TANNER

SECRETARY, THE POLICE FEDERATION

MR. R. G. TAYLOR

DIRECTOR GENERAL, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

MR. D. H. THOMAS

CHIEF EXECUTIVE, MID-GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

ACTING CHIEF SUPT P. VENTER

HOME OFFICE CRIME PREVENTION CENTRE.

MR. C. VELLENOWETH

DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER, MERSEY REGIONAL HEALTH
AUTHORITY

MR. J. WHEELER, JP., MP.,

DIRECTOR GENERAL, BRITISH SECURITY INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION LTD.

MINISTERS & OFFICIALS

10 DOWNING ST.

MR. HARTLEY BOOTH

DEPT OF TRADE &
INDUSTRY

MR. MICHAEL HOWARD MP

MR. N. THORNTON

HOME OFFICE.

Rt. Hon DOUGLAS HURD MP

MR GILES SHAW MP

OFFICIALS T.B.C.

DEPT EDUCATION'S
SCIENCE

MR. C. PATTEN, MP

MR W. ULRICH.

DEPT ENERGY

MR. A. GOODLAD MP

MR P. SAYERS

SCOTTISH OFFICE

M. ANCRAM MP

MR W. REID

WELSH OFFICE

MR M. ROBINSON MP

MR J. PRICE

DHSS

MR R. WHITNEY MP

MR T. S. HEPPELL

DTP

MR P. BOTTOMLEY MP

MR T. W. HALL

DoE

MR J. PATTEN MP

MR G. WATSON

NIO

MR N. SCOTT MP

MR A. BRENNAN.

D. EMP.

DR. E. J. CULLEN
CHAIR, HEALTH & SAFETY COMMISSION

DR. P. H. BULEY
HEALTH & SAFETY EXECUTIVE

MR. J. B. SURR
MANPOWER SERVICES COMMISSION.

1. CR - 15 Jun.
2. MEET

PRIME MINISTER

There is a difficulty over the diary for Monday 23 June, which is my fault, and which I should have spotted earlier.

I have arranged for your meeting with the Sunderland delegation to take place during the afternoon, between 1600 and 1700. The Crime Prevention Seminar, which is to be chaired by the Home Secretary, starts at 1630 and will run until 1900.

The difficulty is, of course, that the Seminar will need to take place in the large dining room, which you would, I think, have preferred to use for the meeting with the Sunderland delegation. The Sunderland delegation will be 13 in number.

It is not too late to re-jig the Sunderland meeting in the diary to avoid this difficulty, and I will do so if you wish. The alternative is to proceed, and hold the Sunderland meeting in the Cabinet Room. Which would you prefer?

Mark Addison

Hold meeting in Cabinet

Mark Addison

16 June 1986

room

ms

JALAVZ

NOTES FOR EDITORS

1 A Home Office Crime Prevention Unit report on the phasing out of coin operated gas and electricity meters and a research report on the practical steps which can be taken to minimise shoplifting will be issued shortly.

2 A package of briefing material on crime prevention issues, including skeleton feature articles is available on request.

MR ADDISON

CR

My draft at back of

PM's sig.

met 3/6

3 June 1986

SEMINAR ON CRIME PREVENTION, 23 JUNE

1. Can we have a review meeting in the next week?
2. We will be notified by the Home Office (Giles Shaw's Steering Committee) whether they request a statement by the Prime Minister.
3. The matters that will be reported at the seminar are encouraging, though patchy.
4. Our contribution will be a brief run-down of initiatives for the Prime Minister with a few gaps identified.
5. The Prime Minister need not see the Prudential video (minute attached). Can you organise the form of the acknowledgement I included a draft letter because I have seen the film.



HARTLEY BOOTH

DRAFT REPLY

Henry Bork, in my Police Unit,

~~the~~
I've seen the video, and I hope myself to
find an opportunity to do so ^{at some stage.}
with ~~some~~ ^{certainty} ~~stage~~
involvement

Thank you for sending your video "Stop Thief". Your
initiative is ~~most~~ ^{most} welcome and the ~~message~~ ^{message} you make, that
thought and care by householders can stop opportunist
burglars, ~~is most useful.~~ ^{is most useful.} I hope your film ^{will} can have the a
widest ~~distribution~~ ^{distribution} and ~~pursuades~~ ^{will help persuade} as many people as possible
to follow your good advice.



**PRUDENTIAL
CORPORATION**

F B Corby
Chief Executive

Prudential Corporation plc
142 Holborn Bars
London EC1N 2NH
Telex: 266431/298195/265411
Telegraphic address:
Prudasco London EC1N 2NH
Facsimile number: 01-404 5649
Telephone: 01-405 9222

2 June 1986

Dr Hartley Booth
Policy Unit
Prime Minister's Office
10 Downing Street
LONDON SW1

Dear Dr Booth

Crime Prevention

As I think you have already heard from Roger Bardell, Chief Executive of the Association of British Insurers, Prudential Assurance is currently discussing with the Home Office the launch of the Company's new crime prevention video and support literature.

As the subject has been one of considerable concern to the Prime Minister, I thought she might appreciate advance sight of it.

The recommendations contained therein are very much in line with the Home Office Working Group Report, and during the next few months we shall be making every endeavour to make this material available to our own policyholders and the public at large.

Yours sincerely

Brian Corby

CF TTD please
(my letters to
WF)



10 DOWNING STREET

MFA
N.F.C. for Mrs. 30/4
MFA 1/5

William Pittall rang
to say that they had
omitted to confirm
that June 23rd 1986
is fine for the follow
up meeting to the
Crime Prevention Seminar.
They should have told
you that the date suits
them and they will be
writing soon in more
detail.

Amanda

MR PETER TAYLOR

MRS SUE GOODCHILD

MR CHARLES FOUNTAIN

late *SLH*

After the Crime Prevention Seminar on 8 January, the Prime Minister agreed that a follow-up meeting, chaired by the Home Secretary, should be held at No. 10 later in the year.

BF/

We have agreed with the Home Office that the date should be 23 June. The Seminar would follow the pattern of the earlier meeting and last from 1630 to approximately 1900 hours and be followed by drinks. The Home Office would make all the arrangements for inviting the participants, though we should need to provide details of administrative arrangements (ie. car parking) and admit cards for the Home Office to send on, once they have finalised a list.

The meeting would be held in the Large Dining Room with refreshments in the Pillared Room. The Prime Minister would hope to look in during the drinks after the meeting. We will need to make the arrangements with GHF.

MARK ADDISON

16 April 1986

SLH/72

SL3 10B



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

16 April 1986

Thank you for your letter of 10 April.

The most convenient date from our point of view, for the follow-up meeting to the Crime Prevention Seminar, would be Monday 23 June. Though the Prime Minister would not be attending the Seminar itself, she would hope to join the participants for a drink afterwards, following the pattern of the earlier meeting.

BF11

I look forward to hearing from you with confirmation that 23 June would be convenient from your point of view, and that the timing of the Seminar would be from 1630 to 1900, with drinks for an hour afterwards. I take it that you will be dealing with all the arrangements for invitations, though we would of course need to supply you with a note on the administrative arrangements (e.g., car parking) for participants, and admit cards, to send on once the guest list is finalised. We will also make arrangements for the refreshments.

MARK ADDISON

OA

William Fittall, Esq.,
Home Office



10 DOWNING STREET

Mark,

now on FWD. Diary
10/4

File on Crime Prevention Seminar attached. I cannot find any note of the offer to let Mr Hurd use n°10. Possibly you can remember if it was an oral offer. Action points from the seminar are at the flap.

JF

10/4

cc: BG



HOME OFFICE
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE
LONDON SW1H 9AT

10 April 1986

Dear Mark

At the end of the Prime Minister's January seminar on crime prevention it was agreed that a follow up meeting should be held in the summer under the Home Secretary's chairmanship. This meeting will review progress on action and the Home Secretary will then report to the Prime Minister.

The Home Secretary was grateful for the Prime Minister's offer of the use of No 10 for the summer meeting and I am now writing to confirm that he would very much like that to be the venue. As to the date, there is no public commitment to any particular month in the summer, but the Home Secretary favours late June. This, while giving a reasonable opportunity for progress to be made on the various initiatives now underway, is not so late as to run into the recess and holiday period. Perhaps you would let me know whether it will be possible to find a date in late June on which we could use No 10. The dates most convenient to the Home Secretary would be 23, 24 or 30 June and we envisage that the time and length of the meeting would follow the pattern of the January seminar.

Yours ever

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W R Fittall', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

W R FITTALL

Mark Addison Esq

PART 1 ends:-

MGA to HONG OFFICE 20/3/86

PART 2 begins:-

HONG OFFICE to MGA 20/3/86



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