

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

Wednesday, 9 December 2015 at 7.00 p.m.
MP701, 7th Floor, Mulberry Place, 5, Clove Crescent, London E14 2BG

This meeting is open to the public to attend.

Members:

Chair: Councillor Sabina Akhtar
Vice-Chair: Councillor David Edgar

Councillor Khaled Uddin Ahmed, Councillor Craig Aston, Councillor Aminur Khan,
Councillor Abjol Miah and Councillor Ayas Miah

Deputies:

Councillor Abdul Asad, Councillor Asma Begum, Councillor Marc Francis, Councillor
Danny Hassell and Councillor Oliur Rahman

[The quorum for this body is 3 Members]

Contact for further enquiries:

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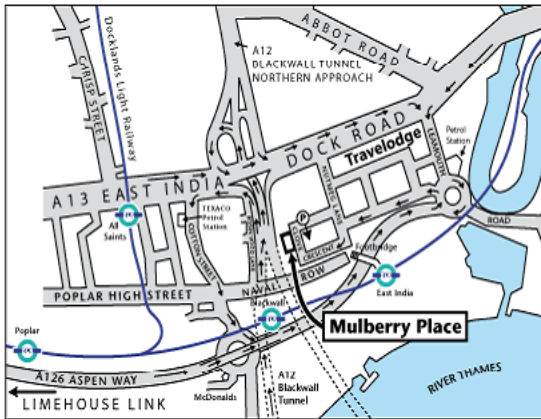
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APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

- 1. DECLARATIONS OF DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS** **1 - 4**

To note any declarations of interest made by Members, including those restricting Members from voting on the questions detailed in Section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act, 1992.

See attached note from the Monitoring Officer.

- 2. MINUTES** **5 - 12**

To agree the minutes of the previous meeting held on 24 September 2015.

- 3. REPORTS FOR CONSIDERATION**

- 3.1 LOCAL AUTHORITY GOVERNOR APPOINTMENTS** **13 - 22**

The report sets out for Members the details of applicants who have expressed an interest in being appointed to local authority school governor positions at Tower Hamlets schools. The Committee is asked to endorse or reject the nominations for appointments set out in the report.

- 3.2 PREVENT WORK WITH CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS** **23 - 32**

This report provides information on the range of work undertaken with schools through the curriculum to challenge radical and extreme views and to promote community cohesion and positive values. It also describes the range of safeguarding work undertaken with children and young people identified as being vulnerable to radicalisation or extremist views.

- 4. ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT**

- 5. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

In view of the contents of the remaining items on the agenda the Committee is recommended to adopt the following motion:

“That, under the provisions of Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985, the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting for the consideration of the Section Two business on the grounds that it contains information defined as Exempt in Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act, 1972.”

EXEMPT SECTION (Pink Papers)

The exempt committee papers in the agenda will contain information, which is personally sensitive and should not be divulged to third parties. If you do not wish to retain these papers after the meeting, please hand them to the Committee Officer present.

6. LOCAL AUTHORITY GOVERNOR APPOINTMENTS EXEMPT APPENDICES 33 - 64

The report sets out for Members the details of applications of applicants who have expressed an interest in being appointed to local authority school governor positions at Tower Hamlets schools.

7. ANY OTHER EXEMPT/CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT

Next Meeting of the Committee:

Wednesday, 16 March 2016 at 7.00 p.m. in MP701, 7th Floor, Mulberry Place, 5, Clove Crescent, London E14 2BG

Agenda Item 1

DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS - NOTE FROM THE MONITORING OFFICER

This note is for guidance only. For further details please consult the Members' Code of Conduct at Part 5.1 of the Council's Constitution.

Please note that the question of whether a Member has an interest in any matter, and whether or not that interest is a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, is for that Member to decide. Advice is available from officers as listed below but they cannot make the decision for the Member. If in doubt as to the nature of an interest it is advisable to seek advice **prior** to attending a meeting.

Interests and Disclosable Pecuniary Interests (DPIs)

You have an interest in any business of the authority where that business relates to or is likely to affect any of the persons, bodies or matters listed in section 4.1 (a) of the Code of Conduct; and might reasonably be regarded as affecting the well-being or financial position of yourself, a member of your family or a person with whom you have a close association, to a greater extent than the majority of other council tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the ward affected.

You must notify the Monitoring Officer in writing of any such interest, for inclusion in the Register of Members' Interests which is available for public inspection and on the Council's Website.

Once you have recorded an interest in the Register, you are not then required to declare that interest at each meeting where the business is discussed, unless the interest is a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest (DPI).

A DPI is defined in Regulations as a pecuniary interest of any of the descriptions listed at **Appendix A** overleaf. Please note that a Member's DPIs include his/her own relevant interests and also those of his/her spouse or civil partner; or a person with whom the Member is living as husband and wife; or a person with whom the Member is living as if they were civil partners; if the Member is aware that that other person has the interest.

Effect of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest on participation at meetings

Where you have a DPI in any business of the Council you must, unless you have obtained a dispensation from the authority's Monitoring Officer following consideration by the Dispensations Sub-Committee of the Standards Advisory Committee:-

- not seek to improperly influence a decision about that business; and
- not exercise executive functions in relation to that business.

If you are present at a meeting where that business is discussed, you must:-

- Disclose to the meeting the existence and nature of the interest at the start of the meeting or when the interest becomes apparent, if later; and
- Leave the room (including any public viewing area) for the duration of consideration and decision on the item and not seek to influence the debate or decision

When declaring a DPI, Members should specify the nature of the interest and the agenda item to which the interest relates. This procedure is designed to assist the public's understanding of the meeting and to enable a full record to be made in the minutes of the meeting.

Where you have a DPI in any business of the authority which is not included in the Member's register of interests and you attend a meeting of the authority at which the business is considered, in addition to disclosing the interest to that meeting, you must also within 28 days notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest for inclusion in the Register.

Further advice

For further advice please contact:-

Meic Sullivan-Gould, Monitoring Officer, 020 7364 4801; or

John Williams, Service Head, Democratic Services, 020 7364 4204

APPENDIX A: Definition of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest

(Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012, Reg 2 and Schedule)

Subject	Prescribed description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vacation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	<p>Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the relevant authority) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by the Member in carrying out duties as a member, or towards the election expenses of the Member.</p> <p>This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.</p>
Contracts	<p>Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the relevant authority—</p> <p>(a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and</p> <p>(b) which has not been fully discharged.</p>
Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the relevant authority.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the relevant authority for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	<p>Any tenancy where (to the Member's knowledge)—</p> <p>(a) the landlord is the relevant authority; and</p> <p>(b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.</p>
Securities	<p>Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where—</p> <p>(a) that body (to the Member's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; and</p> <p>(b) either—</p> <p>(i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or</p> <p>(ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.</p>

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LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

**MINUTES OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE
HELD AT 7.00 P.M. ON THURSDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER 2015
MP701, 7TH FLOOR, MULBERRY PLACE, 5, CLOVE CRESCENT, LONDON E14
2BG**

Members Present:

Councillor Sabina Akhtar (Chair)
Councillor David Edgar (Vice-Chair)
Councillor Craig Aston
Councillor Aminur Khan
Councillor Danny Hassell (Attending as substitute for Councillor Khales Ahmed)

Apologies:

Councillor Abjol Miah
Councillor Khales Uddin Ahmed
Councillor Abdul Asad

Officers Present:

Melanie Clay	– Director, Law, Probity and Governance, Monitoring Officer
John Williams	– Returning Officer, Service head, Democratic Services
Debbie Jones	– Interim Director, Children's Services
Hania Franek	– (Head of School Governance & Information, Education Social Care & Wellbeing)
Elizabeth Dowuona	– Committee Officer (Democratic Services)

WELCOME

The Chair extended a warm welcome to all in attendance. She introduced Melanie Clay, the newly appointed Director of Law, Probity and Governance who was in attendance to the Standards Advisory Committee for the first time.

Melanie Clay spoke briefly about her career and the expertise she hoped to bring to the Council as a whole. The Committee noted and welcomed Ms Clay's extensive professional experience in local government and her additional role as the Council's Monitoring Officer.

APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Abjol Miah and Councillor Khales Uddin Ahmed.

1. DECLARATIONS OF DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

There were no declarations of interests.

2. MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on 1 July 2015 were agreed as a correct record of the proceedings.

3. REPORTS FOR CONSIDERATION

3.1 Elections 2014/2015 Legacy

John Williams, Head of Service, Democratic Service, introduced the report and updated the Committee on the 7th May 2015 – UK Parliamentary General Election, constituencies of Bethnal Green & Bow and Poplar & Limehouse. and the 11th June 2015 – Tower Hamlets Mayoral by-election and Stepney Green Ward by-election.

The Service Head, Democratic Services tabled an updated Appendix 1 and highlighted the following:

- The preparatory work and planning for the delivery of the 7th May elections drew on a range of experience and lessons learnt at previous elections in Tower Hamlets, including the London Mayor and Assembly elections plus two Council ward by-elections in April and May 2012, which were the subject of a report by the Electoral Commission in relation to a number of allegations of electoral fraud; and the combined European Parliamentary, Tower Hamlets Mayor and Council elections on 22nd May 2014, which were also subject to some allegations, following which the Mayoral election was avoided by the Election Court on 23rd April 2015. A range of initiatives were developed to ensure a free and fair contest, efficient delivery of the elections and an orderly poll and count in each case.
- In turn the planning work for the 11th June 2015 elections drew on further lessons learnt in the process of delivering the 7th May polls.
- The result of the two elections was a more successful election which attracted positive feedback from a number of sources and was not been subject to any challenge.
- It was proposed that a new Chief Executive due to take up post with the Council in October 2015, would take up the role of Returning Officer and Electoral Registration Officer for Tower Hamlets.

A review of the delivery of the May and June 2015 elections was being undertaken to identify the lessons learnt, improvements identified etc, in order to provide a legacy for future elections in Tower Hamlets. It was considered that the review was likely also to provide useful recommendations for Returning Officers, Police forces and partner agencies elsewhere in the UK.

The Committee noted that The Rt Hon Eric Pickles MP, in his capacity as UK Government Ant-Corruption Champion, was currently leading an Electoral Fraud Review and had issued a call for evidence in connection with that review with a deadline of 8th October 2015. The Returning Officer's expectation was that the legacy report on the Tower Hamlets elections would be able to make a useful contribution to that review.

The Committee noted that the Legacy report included contributions from partner agencies that were involved in delivering or overseeing the 2015 elections locally. These including the Metropolitan Police (both Tower Hamlets Police and the Special Enquiry Team at Scotland Yard), the Electoral Commission, the DCLG Commissioners and Election Agents of candidates at the 2015 elections. The contributions included their views on how the elections were conducted – i.e. what went well, what could have been improved and what suggestions would they make for future elections.

The Service Head, Democratic Services provided an outline of the draft legacy report which was currently in preparation with a view to being completed by the end of September 2015. It was anticipated that this would enable any relevant matters to be submitted as evidence to the Electoral Fraud Review by 8th October 2015.

A working draft of the report was tabled at the meeting to enable Members of the General Purposes Committee to have an oversight of the main areas covered in the legacy report. The areas were noted as follows:-

- Context and background
- Description of the elections in Tower Hamlets 2014 and 2015, together with the issues raised in the Election Court judgement in April 2015
- An assessment of the actions taken in respect of each element of the elections, i.e.:-
 - Joint working
 - Registration
 - Integrity measures
 - Postal Votes
 - Polling Stations
 - Verification and count.
- Outcomes, issues for consideration, continuing challenges

It was noted that Conclusions and Recommendations, would be presented in three categories as set out below:-

(i) Tower Hamlets-specific issues

Those of the anti-fraud and other measures utilised at the elections in May 2015 that were introduced in response to specific issues that had arisen at previous elections in Tower Hamlets and conditions locally. Which of these worked particularly well; any that were unsuccessful or left room for further improvement; and any that would require revision in order to be repeated in future years because of resource restrictions or any other reason?

(ii) Lessons and recommendations for general application

Those initiatives or actions taken locally that were successful and would be of interest more generally to agencies and authorities in other areas of the country. Also elements of electoral delivery that were problematic despite the measures taken and any recommendations that Tower Hamlets can make for improved guidance nationally on best practice.

(iii) The legal framework involving any areas in which the current legislative framework could have impeded the efforts to ensure an efficient and free and fair election; and any recommendations to propose to government for possible changes to the law, for example:-

- Was the current range of election offences, corrupt and illegal practices still useful and appropriate in the context of a modern election?
- Were the powers of the Returning Officer or the Police sufficient to address the threat of electoral fraud or malpractice, prevent false registration or personation?
- Did the statutory election timetable adequately allow for complaints to be investigated prior to the poll or in good time afterwards; and any fraud to be remedied in a timely fashion after the result of the election was declared?
- What factors worked against the swift investigation and prosecution of offenders?
- Was the current method of challenging an election result (the Election Petition) still the most suitable process?

There was a lengthy discussion where Members asked a number of questions and made various comments on the reports before them. The following points were noted:

- With regards to concerns about the high number of postal votes rejected, particularly in the May Local and Mayoral elections, it was noted that the main reason which led to most postal votes being rejected was due to signatures on electoral registration forms not matching those on ballot forms. Although it was acknowledged that signatures may have changed or altered over a period of time, it was a key feature of the system of identification in postal voting which was highlighted to all those registering for postal voting, that there was a need to provide their normal signature, which should match what was provided on the voters registration form. The opportunity to refresh one's signature would be provided at the next registration exercise.

- Members found the choice of venue for the election Count at the last election an excellent one as it gave the opportunity for transparency, stringent monitoring and for adequate count and security staff to be deployed.
- Members found security at the election count excellent, in particular, the verification of individuals entering the premises.
- With respect to Members' concerns of multiple voting using different addresses, John Williams underlined that it was a criminal offence to vote more than once although an individual may be registered at different addresses for example in different boroughs. Members cited examples of some landlords registering for postal voting (which was an offence). John Williams undertook to highlight this as an area which required scrutiny.
- On the question of the reliability of the administration of the count on postal votes to ensure accuracy and an adherence to the regulations, it was noted that the key was adopting a systematic approach, starting with verification of signatures, a time consuming exercise.
- On the question of whether an electronic count might be worth considering in future to aid speed and accuracy, John Mills in response stated that that was an option the next Returning Officer could consider after a risk assessment.
- On the question of whether there was a better system of challenging an election result to ensure a speedier process, John Williams stated that an election result challenge was an extremely lengthy process given the legal hurdles required to be surmounted by petitioners.

Following discussion it was

RESOLVED –

That the report be noted.

3.2 Report on Radicalisation and Extremism in Schools

ITEM WITHDRAWN.

Debbie Jones, Interim Corporate Director, Children's Services, was in attendance to explain the reasons for the withdrawal of the item to the Committee.

She apologised to the Committee for requesting the withdrawal of the item at short notice and undertook to submit a comprehensive report, in view of the national interest on the issue over the past few months and the range of service areas and partners who would need to provide an input in the report.

4. ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT

There were no such items.

5. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

RESOLVED –

That in accordance with the provisions of Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985, the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting on the grounds that the remaining agenda item contained information defined as exempt or confidential in Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972.

6. RESTRICTED MINUTES

The restricted minutes of the General Purposes Committee held on 1 July 2015 were presented for approval.

RESOLVED –

That the restricted minutes of the meeting of the General Purposes Committee held on 1 July 2015 be agreed and signed by the Chair, as a correct record of the proceedings.

7. LOCAL AUTHORITY GOVERNOR APPOINTMENTS

The report was introduced by Hania Franek, Head of School Governance & Information, who advised that none of the applications before the Committee were contentious.

It was noted that Members had no objections to the applications for reappointment submitted.

RESOLVED -

(1) That the applicants for re-appointment to Local Authority School Governor positions as set out in the report be noted.

(2) That the applications for Local Authority Governors as detailed in the report be approved as follows:

- That Jonathan Farrell be nominated for re-appointment as a governor at Alice Model Nursery School under the 2012 School Governance (Constitution) Regulations.

- That Azizur Rahman be nominated for re-appointment as a governor at Blue Gate Fields Junior School under the 2012 School Governance (Constitution) Regulations.
- That Joy Everest be nominated for re-appointment as a governor at Marion Richardson School under the 2012 School Governance (Constitution) Regulations.
- That Dennis Jenner be nominated for re-appointment as a governor at Bowden House School under the 2012 School Governance (Constitution) Regulations.
- That Dr Sarabajaya Kumar be nominated for re-appointment as a governor at Mulberry School under the 2012 School Governance (Constitution) Regulations.
- That Salma Mahbub be nominated for re-appointment as a governor at Bygrove School under the 2012 School Governance (Constitution) Regulations.

(3) That the nominations for the appointment to Local Authority School Governor positions as set out in the report be noted.

- That Ian Jones be nominated for appointment as a governor at St Paul's Way Trust School.
- That Percy Aggett be nominated for appointment as a governor at the Pupil Referral Unit


9. ANY OTHER EXEMPT/CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT

There were no such items.

The meeting ended at 8.15 p.m.

Chair, Councillor Sabina Akhtar
General Purposes Committee

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<p>Non-Executive Report of the:</p> <p>General Purposes Committee</p> <p>9 December 2015</p>	
<p>Report of: Interim Corporate Director for Children's Services</p>	<p>Classification: Unrestricted</p>
<p>LOCAL AUTHORITY GOVERNOR APPOINTMENTS</p>	

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1. This report sets out for Members the details of applicants who have expressed an interest in being appointed to local authority school governor positions at Tower Hamlets schools.

2. RECOMMENDATION

That the Committee –

- 2.1. Consider the applications for appointment as detailed in the report.
- 2.2. Agree to nominate persons to the position that is available for a local authority governor at the schools listed in the report.

3. BACKGROUND - LA Appointed Governors

- 3.1 To improve the efficiency for appointing local authority governors to school vacancies, the General Purposes Committee at a meeting held on Wednesday 15 February 2006 made the decision to delegate authority to the Corporate Director to appoint and revoke the appointment of local authority governors, except where there was a dispute about an appointment or there was more than one applicant for a post in which case the Committee would decide the appointment.
- 3.2 At a meeting on 29 November 2011, the Council resolved to amend the constitution and the terms of reference of the General Purposes Committee were amended. The committee is now responsible for the appointment and revocation of local authority school governors.
- 3.3 The School Governance (Constitution) (England) Regulations 2012 set a new process for the appointment of local authority governors to maintained schools. This applies to governing bodies instituted under instruments of government

taking effect on or after 1 September 2012, or the instrument of government is varied following a review. Under the new process, the local authority nominates a person to fill the position of local authority governor. It is for the governing body to appoint that person if the governing body considers the person meets any eligibility criteria that it has set. All the governing bodies in this report have Instruments of Government that come under the School Governance Constitution Regulations 2012.

- 3.4 The applications for appointment and re-appointment as local authority governors are attached as appendices to this report.
Appendices 1 – 6 : Governor application forms EXEMPT under the Access To Information Schedule 12A of the Local Government Access to Information Act 1972 (“the 1972 Act”). EXEMPT INFORMATION under PART 1 - 1. Information relating to any individual.

4. APPLICATIONS

Applications to be nominated for re-appointment – 2012 School Governance (Constitution) Regulations

- 4.1 Juliana Iwobi has applied to continue serving as the LA governor at Columbia School. The governing body has discussed the skills sets needed would wish to reappoint Ms Iwobi because of her extensive experience in HR, in schools and the excellent commitment that she has demonstrated throughout her time as governor to the school. She undertakes her additional link role of Safeguarding Governor at Columbia diligently and regularly. Her application is attached at Appendix 1.
- 4.2 Paul Bargery has been a local authority governor at Langdon Park School since 2002 and has applied to be nominated for re-appointment. The application is supported by the governing body and is attached at Appendix 2.
- 4.3 Joy Everest has been a governor at Marion Richardson School for 27 years and Chair of Governors for 20 years. She has applied to be considered for a further term of office. She attended every meeting of the governing body last year. The Head’s comments are awaited and will be reported. Ms Everest’s application is provided at Appendix 3.
- 4.4 Nicholas Paul MBE is the Chair of Governors at Cayley School where he is completing a four-year term of office as the local authority governor. He has applied to continue to serve on the governing body. The application is supported by the governors. His form is at Appendix 4.

5. Applications to be nominated

- 5.1 Caroline Rani has applied to be a governor at Bishop Challoner School. A former pupil and care leaver, she lives locally and is keen to contribute to her former school. The Chair and Vice Chair have advised that they would

welcome this appointment. As a former pupil Ms Rani is aware of the aims and ethos of the school, and could be a role model for current pupils. Her application is attached at Appendix 5.

- 5.2 Adam Atkinson, the vicar of St Peter's church in Bethnal Green, has applied to be nominated for the LA governor vacancy at Oaklands School. The Chair and Head, on behalf of the governing body, have advised that his application is supported and it is hoped that he will join the governing body in the near future. The application form is attached at Appendix 6.

6. THE APPOINTMENTS

- 6.1 Information about all the candidates is included on their application forms, which are attached as appendices.
- 6.2 A summary of the Powers and Duties of School Governors and the School Governor Person Specification are attached at Appendices 9 and 10.

8. COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

- 7.1 There are no financial implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

8. LEGAL COMMENTS

- 8.1 Section 19 of the Education Act 2002 requires each maintained school to have a governing body, which is a body corporate constituted in accordance with the Regulations. Each maintained school is required to have an instrument of government, which specifies the membership of the governing body. Regulations require a governing body to include person appointed as a local authority governor and for a number of associated matters.
- 8.2 Paragraph 3.3 confirms that all the governing bodies in this report have Instruments of Government that fall within the School Governance (Constitution) (England) Regulations 2012 ("the 2012 Regulations"). In any event, all governing bodies are required to be constituted under these regulations no later than 01 September 2015.
- 8.3 Statutory Guidance was issued in May 2014 (to which governing bodies and Local Authorities must have regard) regarding the constitution of governing bodies of maintained schools.
- 8.4 The 2012 Regulations detail the composition of the governing body and the appointment of governors, including local authority governors. The 2012 Regulations provide that there can be only one local authority nominated governor. A local authority governor is a person who is nominated by the local authority and is appointed by the governing body after being satisfied that the person meets any eligibility criteria set by the governing body. It is for the governing body to decide whether the Local Authority nominee has the

skills to contribute to the effective governance and success of the school and meets any eligibility criteria they have set. If the governing body has set eligibility criteria, then these should be notified at the meeting, so the Committee can consider them before making a nomination.

8.5 Schedule 4 to the 2012 Regulations set out the circumstances in which a person is qualified or disqualified from holding or continuing in office as a governor, details of which are as follows –

- A person who is a registered pupil at a school is disqualified from holding office as a governor of the school.
- A person must be aged 18 or over at the date of appointment to be qualified to be a governor.
- A person cannot hold more than one governor post at the same school at the same time.
- A governor who fails to attend meetings for six months without the consent of the governing body becomes disqualified from continuing to hold office.
- A person is disqualified from holding or continuing in office if: (1) his or her estate is sequestered (under bankruptcy) or the person is subject to a bankruptcy restrictions order or an interim order; (2) he or she is, broadly speaking, disqualified from being a company director; (3) he or she has been removed from office as trustee of a charity; (4) he or she has a criminal conviction of a specified kind within a specified time period; (5) he or she is subject to a specified prohibition or restriction on employment, such as being barred from 'regulated activity' relating to children under the Safeguarding of Vulnerable Groups Act 2006; or (6) he or she refuses to apply for a criminal records certificate when requested to do so by the clerk to the governing body.
- A person is disqualified from appointment as a local authority governor if he or she is eligible to be a staff governor.

8.6 Once appointed, a governor will hold office for a fixed period of four years from the date of appointment, except in a limited number of circumstances. This does not prevent a governor from being elected for a further term. A governor may resign, be removed or be disqualified from holding office in the circumstances specified in the relevant Regulations.

8.7 In determining whether to appoint an authority governor, the Council must have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful conduct under the Equality Act 2010, the need to advance equality of opportunity and the need to foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who don't. The Committee will wish to be satisfied that the process of selection is fair, open and consistent with furtherance of these equality objectives.

8.8 The Council's Constitution gives the General Purposes Committee responsibility for appointment of local authority school governors.

9. ONE TOWER HAMLETS IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1. Local Authority Governors are drawn from all sectors of the community. There is a mechanism in place to ensure, as far as possible, that the composition of governing bodies reflects the makeup of the school and wider community.

10. RISK MANAGMENT

- 10.1. Governors have a crucial strategic role in promoting school improvement and supporting headteachers and staff in their work. Their statutory responsibilities and duties require a range of skills. There is a risk that the local authority will not be able to meet governing body requirements for particular skills. The LA engages in a number of activities to ensure a range of applications from the community and local business.

11. EFFICIENCY STATEMENT

If a nominee does not have suitable skills, the governing body may decide not to appoint. Delays in appointing can result in difficulties for a school when there are insufficient governors to undertake the work of the governing body.

12. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIONMENT

- 12.1. There are no SAGE implications arising from this report.

12. CRIME AND DISORDER

There are no crime and disorder implications.

13. APPENDICES

1. Appendices 1 - 7 Governor application forms EXEMPT Exempt information as defined in section 100I Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 ("the 1972 Act"). The information falls within paragraph 1 of Schedule 12A - Information relating to an individual.

2. Appendix 8 Powers and duties of school governors
3. Appendix 9 School governor person specification

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1972 (AS AMENDED) SECTION 100D LIST OF "BACKGROUND PAPERS" USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT

Brief description of "background paper"

Name and telephone number of holder

There are no background papers which need to be listed for this report.

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THE POWERS & DUTIES OF GOVERNING BODIES (summary)

Policies – deciding how, in broad strategic terms the school should be run

Finance – managing the school's budget

Staffing – deciding the number of staff, and making decisions on staff pay

Appointments –appointing the head and deputy headteacher, leading on appointments to the leadership group, determining how other appointments will be made

Standards – promoting high standards of educational achievement.

Curriculum – ensuring breadth and balance, and delivery of the National Curriculum, including RE

Reporting results – reporting on assessments and examination results

Discipline – management of staff conduct, discipline and grievances

Performance management (appraisal) – establishing the policy, following consultation with staff, and reviewing annually

Special educational needs –managing governors' duties

There are very few decisions that a governing body would have to make without the advice of the Headteacher.

The governing body fulfils a largely strategic role in the running of the school. It establishes the strategic framework by:

- setting aims and objectives for the school
- adopting policies for achieving those aims and objectives
- setting targets for achieving those aims and objectives.

It then monitors and evaluates the progress of its strategy.

Governors are responsible for raising standards through three key roles of setting strategic direction, ensuring accountability, and monitoring and evaluating school performance.

Acting as a “critical friend”, the governing body offers support and constructive advice.

Based on The Department for Education's 'A Guide to the Law for School Governors', which is available on the DfE web site. Go to:

<http://media.education.gov.uk/assets/files/pdf/g/governors%20guide%20may%202012.pdf>

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London Borough of Tower Hamlets Governor Application Form

Why do schools need Governors?

For some time now local people like you have been making important decisions about the way Tower Hamlets schools are run. Our schools need more committed and enthusiastic people to come forward to serve as governors.

Governing bodies have many responsibilities and recent legislation has made it explicit that governing bodies have a statutory duty to conduct the school with a view to promoting high standards. They do this by:

- Setting the strategic direction of the school
- Acting as a critical friend to the head
- Ensuring accountability

Being a governor is an opportunity to have your voice heard and help us improve education for the children in our Borough.

Who can become a Governor?

Every school has a governing body, primarily volunteers, who usually serve for four years. They work together and all decisions are shared – there is no individual liability.

Each governing body includes:

- Parents elected by parents of children at the school
- Teachers and support staff elected by their colleagues

- Representatives appointed by Tower Hamlets
- The Headteacher
- Voluntary schools will also have representatives of the foundations or charitable trusts

How much time is involved?

Being a governor is not difficult but will require a high level of commitment from you.

Governing bodies usually meet in the evening at least once per term, but more often twice. Most also have committees which will meet in between these meetings. In addition to all of this there will be papers to read, training sessions, conferences etc.

What help will I get?

Tower Hamlets Council provides information and advice for all governors as well as induction courses specifically for new governors. Don't worry – it isn't like going back to school! Training is informal and involves small groups discussing practical examples. You will find that some of these courses are run centrally for the benefit of the whole Borough whilst others will be for your specific governing body on a topic of its choice.

What do Governors actually do?

The governors are responsible for making sure the school provides a good quality education for all of its pupils. In conjunction with the head they set the school aims and policies. They are not responsible for the day-to-day management of the school; that is the sole responsibility of the head.

The Governing Body:

- Decides the aims and objectives of the school
- Selects the headteacher
- Approves the school's budget
- Ensures the National Curriculum is taught
- Decides how staff will be selected
- Decides on a sex education policy
- Makes sure that children with special needs have access to the curriculum
- Acts as a link between the school and the local community
- Hears complaints
- Considers pupil exclusions
- Ensures that Health and Safety requirements are met.

School Governor Person Specification

Tower Hamlets are looking for Governors that:

General

- Recognise that the purpose of each governing body is to help the school provide the best possible education for its pupils
- Are determined to raise aspirations, expectations and achievement in Tower Hamlets
- Are willing to act at all times fairly, without prejudice and in accordance with the principles laid down by the Committee on Standards in Public Life, i.e. selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership
- Have a commitment to promote and support equal opportunities for all members of the school community
- Act in a positive and supportive manner
- Understand and respect the confidentiality of meetings
- Are prepared to work with other governors to increase knowledge and understanding of school improvement


Experience/Training

- Commit to attending the basic induction for new governors courses held termly at the PDC. If they are not able to attend these, arrange for an individual induction session with their clerk to governors, if their school buys into the LEA's Clerking Service, or with a member of Governor Services, if the school does not
- Attend additional training as appropriate
- Demonstrate an understanding of the wider world and how it impacts on the lives of young people and their families

Skills/Knowledge

- Have good communication and interpersonal skills
- Demonstrate an ability and willingness to work as a team member and recognise the collective responsibility of the governing body
- Demonstrate a good knowledge of the local area and community
- Have the ability to act as a link between the school and the community it serves
- Commitment
- Are able to attend two full governing body meetings per term, usually held in the evening
- Are willing to join at least one governing body committee
- Are able to visit the school during working hours on occasion

Agenda Item 3.2

Non-Executive Report of the: General Purposes Committee 9 December 2015	 TOWER HAMLETS
Report of: Debbie Jones, Interim Corporate Director for Children's Services	Classification: [Unrestricted or Exempt]
PREVENT WORK WITH CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS	

Originating Officer(s)	Terry Parkin and Liz Vickerie
Wards affected	[All wards]

1. SUMMARY

This report provides information on the range of work undertaken with schools through the curriculum to challenge radical and extreme views and to promote community cohesion and positive values. It also describes the range of safeguarding work undertaken with children and young people identified as being vulnerable to radicalisation or extremist views.

It also highlights some of the challenges facing this work and issues arising.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

The General Purposes Committee is recommended to:

- 1. Note the information in this Report.

3. DETAILS OF REPORT

LBTH Prevent Work with Children and Schools

3.1 Context and Approach

The Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) places Tower Hamlets as a high risk area. We have needed to respond to a number of arrests under the Terrorism Act, increasing concern about radicalisation and the implementation of the “Prevent Duty” July 2015. The Tower Hamlets work on preventing violent extremism has developed out of existing partnerships, approaches and programmes and this enables us to tackle complex issues.

The exposure of children to extremist ideology can hinder their social development, educational attainment and pose a real risk that they could support/partake in violence. We adopt the principle that “Safeguarding vulnerable people from radicalisation is no different from safeguarding them from other forms of harm.” (Home Office – The Prevent Strategy) but we deliver it through a multi-agency “Triangle of Intervention” which provides 3 tiers of intervention: that span preventative teaching approaches, targeted early interventions and specialist responses.

3.2 Universal Work - curriculum development with schools.

Work on community cohesion and “No Place for Hate” has been a long standing strength of local schools. Building on this Children’s Services has developed a range of teaching resources and support materials as part of its ongoing commitment to all schools. A Home Office funded Education Officer set up a curriculum working party to trial and develop curriculum resources. Programmes of work have been provided for targeted schools and the officer is available to team teach and coach others in the use of the materials. They have been well received by schools because they reflect the local context. A mapping tool has also been designed to support schools in identifying which aspects of the curriculum can support PREVENT and Community Cohesion aims in each year group.

The importance of this universal approach through the curriculum is that

- Vulnerable cases are not easy to identify so we need to assume all pupils could be at risk and support all children
- There is a discontinuity between what they know and their parents know about the internet and social media, so we can’t leave it to the home to ensure their protection
- Children today have open and unrestricted access to extensive information so we need to teach skills of **critical thinking, discrimination and questioning the validity of sources** (a healthy scepticism)
- This approach is not about closing down debate but enabling discussion of controversial issues in a safe environment with staff who feel confident to do so.

- All this work improves children’s analytic and reasoning and debating skills
- Mapping across all age ranges and all subjects ensures values and counter narratives and safety work are embedded and support the broader curriculum delivery
- E-safety work has relevance to other risks as well e.g. sexual grooming and online scams

3.3 Universal Work - guidance and training for schools

Guidance has been provided for schools on their role in preventing extremism, amending their safeguarding policies and highlighting vulnerable young people. This has been supported by a poster for display in staff rooms, listing key messages and the actions school staff should undertake if they are worried about a pupil.

The guidance included sections on:

- Safeguarding policy
- Staff training and awareness raising
- Reporting
- Interventions with individuals
- Prevention through the curriculum and pastoral work
- Visitors policies and use of school premises
- Commissioning practice
- Responsibilities, including governors
- Internet security
- Triangle of intervention

There is also been an ongoing programme of central training for school safeguarding governors and designated Child Protection leads and tailor made training is available for all schools including independent schools. This includes the Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent programme (WRAP) and sessions on policy guidance and referral. These types of training sessions have created opportunities for ‘real discussion’ leading to practical solutions to difficult issues. One example would be the dangers of online radicalisation which has resulted in schools running assemblies highlighting the risks of on-line grooming.

Head teachers are briefed regularly about PREVENT issues through Heads Bulletin and in the Director’s meetings and in the Spring the Director met with 15 independent school heads as a group . Follow up support has been provided. A checklist has been issued for all schools to support them ensure their safeguarding policies now meet the Prevent guidance and the new “Prevent Duty” (July 1st 2015)

3.4 Targeted Work with Individuals and Schools

The borough resisted setting up a separate Channel Panel as we felt it would be counter-productive in the local context and lead to negative labelling of young people. The Social Inclusion Panel (SIP) already existed as a senior level multi-

agency panel to support vulnerable children and families requiring early intervention, therefore SIP was given the role of overseeing referrals of young people under the age of 18, and families thought to be at risk of radicalisation and extremism. This includes those being managed through Social Care interventions as well as those managed through a “Team Around the Child” approach. Referrals from both schools and health services have increased by 800% in the last 2 years showing confidence in the process and schools have reported they are very pleased with the advice and guidance they receive. The benefit of incorporating PREVENT casework into an existing multi-agency panel is that it provides access to a wide range of different interventions to meet what are sometimes very complex and inter-related needs.

Targeted work has also been undertaken with schools where concerns have been raised. For example, following the flight of three girls to Syria in February, a multi-agency action plan was designed with the school where the girls attended, which included social mapping and risk assessment to identify those children thought to be most at risk of flight, and those vulnerable in other ways. Different tiers of intervention were put in place including assemblies, Question and Answer sessions, group discussions and individual support programmes, with input from Children’s Social Care, the Police and Channel religious intervention providers where appropriate. This has created opportunities to develop innovative work such as widening the remit of Channel intervention providers to facilitate group sessions in targeted schools and working with staff to help them discuss ‘difficult questions’ and contentious issues. This initiative is empowering staff to handle situations rather than rely on outside interventions.

3.5 A Multi-Agency, Partnership Approach and work with Parents

The strategy is enabling partners such as schools, mosques, health services, the police, social care and other agencies to work collaboratively and provide a swift response to the challenges encountered by PREVENT work. For example:

- A pamphlet was issued through schools and by the mosques at Friday Prayers, providing coherent safeguarding messages to parents. It was well received locally and has been picked up by police and other boroughs as a model of good practice.
- Parent support sessions including cyber safety and the risks of radicalisation are available to all schools from the Parental Engagement Team (PET). PREVENT messages have been embedded into the parenting courses with training for Parent Support Partners and school based Parent / Family Support Practitioners (The Home Office recently agreed to extend funding for parenting work.)
- Over the summer holidays PET provided a helpline for parents seeking support and Targeted Youth Support offered to provide case work with young people vulnerable to radicalisation on leaving school.
- Given that those who leave to travel to Syria show few signs of vulnerability and that the online grooming process is thought to be effective, the importance of promoting an alternative narrative and resilience through the curriculum is key. An education conference was provided showing good practice and specific work has been developed with 6th form students for their age group. A further conference to share the results of the curriculum working party is planned for March 2016.

- The Humanities Education Centre has provided guidance on British Values and how these can be approached from a Global Learning perspective.
- The Attendance Welfare Service provides packs to all the Maintained Schools, Academies, Independent Schools and Free Schools annually, containing all the national and local guidance and procedures on safeguarding and referral procedures /contacts for non-attendance and for children missing from education.
- There is close work with police officers from PREVENT, Channel and Counter Terrorism who are involved in both training and interventions. Channel intervention providers have undertaken creative and high quality de-radicalisation work, working with individuals and groups.
- The SACRE (Standing Advisory Council for Religious Education) lead has raised awareness of the Prevent agenda and explored how spirituality and Social, Moral, Spiritual and Cultural Development can support the Prevent agenda;
- Phase two of the Troubled Families programme (2015-20) also has an emphasis on radicalisation and extremism. Prevent work is also now linked into the council's first partnership strategy on Ending Groups, Gangs and Serious Youth Violence: a three year strategy reporting to the Community Safety Partnership Board.

PREVENT work is reported to the PREVENT Programme Board which is a cross borough multi-agency group looking at work within both adults and children's services and the LSCB provides the challenge to all our work with children.

3.6 Home Office Support

The Home Office provides project support funding for Prevent to work on the core objectives of the national Prevent Strategy 2011. These objectives are:

- 1) Undermining extremist ideology
- 2) Supporting vulnerable individuals
- 3) Strengthening institutions

Initially the funding was predominantly for youth projects but more recently the Home Office have provided funding for more school focussed initiatives as described above. Since 2012 the London Tiger's 'Building Community Resilience Project' has provided counter radicalisation workshops for 300 young people.

In 2013, we commissioned the Peace Project to undertake a young Muslim Leaders Project. This project enabled 20 young people to acquire Level 2 qualification in leadership and they were trained as No Place for Hate Champions too. Their responsibility included facilitating No Place for Hate workshops within youth clubs and schools.

The Home Office also funds a number of workshop opportunities for schools from an approved menu of providers and they are currently funding the following posts: Education Officer, Parental Engagement Officer, Community Engagement Officer and Project Manager. This funding is currently secure to March 2016.

3.7 Referrals and Casework

Throughout this period the SIP has continued to oversee referrals and work with young people under the age of 18 thought to be at risk of radicalisation and extremism. It has also monitored a number of families in which the views of the parents are the source of concern for the children, for example families where a parent has already been convicted of terrorist offences. Two years ago Prevent referrals to this panel were low and the Police data suggested that there should be more referrals than we were receiving: this was largely thought to be lack of awareness amongst referring agencies. There has subsequently been an increase in referrals for early intervention casework to support children who may be vulnerable to extremist messages. Two years ago there used to be around 4-5 active cases under active monitoring at any one time. Now this figure is 40+. Referrals have come predominantly from schools but also from Social Care and Health Services. In addition schools feel sufficiently confident to regularly run concerns past officers for advice and guidance.

Referrals have included those at risk from radicalisation from far right groups or white supremacist views but predominantly current referrals related to extreme Islamist views and the risk of flight to Syria. The latter is a real and present threat so in training we make no apologies for highlighting that risk in particular but stress that extremist threats come from all quarters and give examples of these. A significant proportion of those referred are children or young people who, because of their special needs, are extremely vulnerable to manipulation and require protective programmes. A growing proportion are children of convicted TACT offenders who may have been subjected to ongoing radicalisation throughout their upbringing.

A wide variety of agencies now actively support the plans: schools, parenting services, youth support, information technology advisor, Special Educational Needs and Behaviour Support services, anti-bullying advisor, police teams (Channel and Prevent), CAMHS, school health, Youth Offending, Social Care. Outcomes for individuals are monitored until the cases are no longer a concern. Where more active engagement is required we have not hesitated to put child protection plans in place or children have been made wards of court to ensure their protection. Overall a robust approach has been taken at all tiers of intervention with open and frank discussions with parent groups about the safeguarding issues.

3.8 CSC response

Within CSC we have a number of cases where extremism and radicalisation are features and on occasions as the sole presenting safeguarding concern. Statutory casework practice in this area is emerging and not without challenge. The key challenges are that they may not be the usual vulnerabilities which are our usual drivers for intervention; consent can be strained as families may view our intervention as a risk to their rights to exercise their views or professionals stigmatising their children without sufficient evidence, there may be unwarranted police involvement, the evidence may be soft intelligence or may not be able to be

shared on the direction of the Police or Courts, the probability of extremism may be low but the impact on children and others is extremely high.

Although these features can exist in other safeguarding work it is less likely to be the normative features. Our assessment and intervention models need adaption. We are aware that our current assessment, intervention transfer model has not sufficiently 'held' the knowledge, the professional network and possibly the risk we need to for our case management, learning and analysis for this area.

In some of cases it has been necessary to intervene through the court arena resulting in the local authority obtaining court orders i.e. 'wardship', Interim Care Orders and Supervision Orders to secure the safety and well-being of the child/ren. We are pioneering practice in this area and are being approached by government and others to share our learning.

On 13 November 2015, Tower Hamlets' legal department organised a national conference, 'Radicalisation: safeguarding and the family courts' which was sponsored by the Home Office and attended by over 60 local authorities, as well as police, CAFCASS officers and other agencies from around the country, to share good practice. This included well received presentations from Tower Hamlets' CSC, education and legal teams.

3.9 Tower Hamlets Children's Social Care Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) Team

The Tower Hamlets PVE team has been set up from already stretched core funding to respond to the above need and offer *a tailored and specialist social work response* to this new and growing area of practice. The dedicated team will be in place for a year that will take on all new PVE cases (where following CSC enquiries a credible risk in relation to PVE has been established) as well as work with the high profile existing cases. The team will sit within one of the existing FSP teams and will consist of 1 Team Manager and two dedicated social workers who will report directly to the Team Manager. The other main output of this team will be to gather the learning from the cases to add to our knowledge base, training and new assessment approaches going forward.

A key challenge in this work is our own professional sensibility and concern that we may be working in ways that may be perceived by certain groups as vilification for genuine faith and ideology. Support for staff and ongoing discussion about the impact and challenge in this work are essential features and must be factored in any resource planning.

3.10 Challenges

Work with the independent schools sector is a challenge because of the legal limitations of the LA remit with such institutions, which are outside LA control. However, the council remains responsible for safeguarding of all children whether they are in the independent or maintained sector. Accordingly, guidance in respect

of Prevent and Safeguarding is now sent to all sectors; independent schools have been included in invitations to training and conferences on Safeguarding and Prevent as well as to participate in the Prevent curriculum development work. The Service Head for Learning and Achievement is the link officer for independent schools. Offers of curriculum support and parenting work in this field are also open to independent schools and requests to visit are followed up promptly. Where safeguarding has been an issue, visits have been made and, where appropriate, planning, health and safety and the Fire Brigade have been alerted.

There are also challenges in the work with families who Home Educate (and tuition agencies that support them) because of the very restrictive legal limitations of the LA remit and powers of intervention in this area. The Home Education Steering group regularly assesses the vulnerability of families and intervenes more proactively with those where we have reason to be concerned. There has been a rigorous approach to intervention when concerns have been identified, including supporting the closure of inappropriate tuition services where necessary. At the same time the Parental Engagement Team have started a support group for Home Educators so we can share good practice with them, for example on cyber safety and curriculum work.

Other challenges come from extremist activities: members from the proscribed group Al-Muhajiroun (and aliases) have organised street activities causing community tensions; the English Defence League regularly attempt to march in the borough and members of Britain First have come into the borough on four occasions. These events are likely to continue and will attract media and political commentary although they do not represent the vast majority of the local community or the degree of cohesion evidenced in our schools.

4. COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

- 4.1 The Prevent Duty became statutory in July 2015. The Home office provide a grant for PVE to the Council, however the Home Office funding does not cover statutory or other casework. Consequently resources have been diverted from other statutory or early intervention budgets within the Children's Services directorate in order to comply with this duty.
- 4.2 The resources which are currently being diverted to provide a PVE service are valued at circa £300k.

5. LEGAL COMMENTS

- 5.1. Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 ('the Act') placed the Government's existing Prevent strategy on a statutory basis, placing a duty on the Council, and well as schools and childcare providers, in the exercise of their existing functions, to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". The Prevent Strategy Guidance ('the Guidance') was issued on 1 July 2015 under section 29 of the Act, and the Council must have regard to the Guidance when carrying out its Prevent duty. The Guidance sets out that being drawn into terrorism includes not just violent

extremism but also non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit.

- 5.2. The Guidance sets out that compliance with the Prevent duty requires the Council to engage in multi-agency partnership working, provide training for staff and relevant third party agency and develop a Prevent Action Plan to address risk in its area.
- 5.3. The Council's functions in relation to children include a duty under section 11 of the Children Act 2004 to make arrangements to ensure that its functions are discharged having regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. Section 10 of the Act also requires the Council to make arrangements to promote cooperation between its safeguarding partner agencies including schools, the police, probation services and the youth offending team. Further, the Council has a duty to make enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 if they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child is likely to suffer significant harm, to enable them to decide whether they should take any action to safeguard and promote the child's welfare.
- 5.4. Schools have existing duties to forbid political indoctrination and secure a balanced presentation of political issues. These duties are imposed on maintained schools by sections 406 and 407 of the Education Act 1996. Additionally, section 175 of the Education Act 2002 places a duty on schools to ensure that their functions are discharged with regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- 5.5. When considering sharing personal information, the Council must comply with its duties under the Human Rights Act 1998, Data Protection Act and the common law duty of confidentiality.
- 5.6. When planning Prevent strategies, the Council must have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful conduct under the Equality Act 2010, the need to advance equality of opportunity and the need to foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who don't (the public sector equality duty). Some form of equality analysis will be required which is proportionate to the proposed action.

6. ONE TOWER HAMLETS CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 The activities outlined support "One Tower Hamlets" and community cohesion principles

7. BEST VALUE (BV) IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 This work is funded through a mixture of Home Office grant and Council funding. Much of the work overlaps with existing funding streams on safeguarding and so expenditure reflects these statutory requirements.

8. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIRONMENT

8.1 N/A

9. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

9.1 N/A – report only – no proposals

10. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPLICATIONS

10.1 The activities outlined are part of the national programme to reduce the risk of radicalisation and extremism

Linked Reports, Appendices and Background Documents

Linked Report

- NONE

Appendices

- LBTH Guidance to schools on amending safeguarding policies to include Prevent.
- The Prevent Duty July 2015 Departmental Guidance to Schools and Child care Providers – DfE

**Local Government Act, 1972 Section 100D (As amended)
List of “Background Papers” used in the preparation of this report**

Officer contact details for documents:

- Liz Vickerie 020 7364 6448 liz.vickerie@towerhamlets.gov.uk

Agenda Item 6

By virtue of paragraph(s) 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

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