

HAVERING **FABIAN** SOCIETY

HAVERING FABIAN

Volume 2 Edition 60 April 2025

**Havering
Fabian Society
covering meetings
January: the
future of London
City Airport --
February: the
AGM and Joe
Dromey, new
Fabian General
Secretary
March: with
Chris Smith on
the Grenfell
Tower Inquiry.
Highlights from
the Fabian New
Year conference
April meeting
with Chris
Purnell**

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HAVERING FABIAN

VOLUME 2 EDITION 60 April 2025

Introduction

Welcome to the new edition of the Havering Fabian Newsletter. The return of President Trump means new twists and turns in public policy daily and presents a challenge to the Starmer Government. With an election due in Germany, and President Macron of France weakened by the growth of the far right, these are challenging times for the UK Government.

The difficult domestic agenda continues, and locally, Havering Council struggles to achieve a balanced budget.

In this edition, we cover the Fabian New Year Conference, which covered a wide area of political issues. Dave Baldock and Julia Williams provide a summary of the sessions, some of which are available on line. We have included links if you want to see the full discussion.

We also cover our own meetings. In January we had John Clark speaking on the impact of London City airport on the surrounding area. In February, after the AGM, Joe Dromey set out the benefits of a skills policy fit for purpose. In March, Chris Smith updated us on the Grenfell Inquiry, and how the recommendations will impact across the public sector. In April Chris Purnell will talk about Havering and secondary education.

We now have 1,354 followers on X (previously twitter). This number is slowly going down as people leave the site. Keep up to date at our X site @haveringfabians for the latest news.

Some of our followers have left or moved to Bluesky. **So, we have a new Bluesky account** @haveringfabians.bsky.social We have 112 followers already, including some who were not following us before.

We have a blog now as well as our website

<https://haveringfabians.org/posts/> You will need to follow us to get

updates. **We have recently added an Instagram account so follow us on there as well!**

We are affiliated to the four local Labour Parties and will do all we can to support their campaigns. As opinions are the lifeblood of politics, we welcome a reply to any of the articles. The Fabian Society exists to promote political debate, both within and outside the Labour Party. Progressive politics extends beyond the Labour Party and contributions from the Labour Movement are welcome. Our website address is <http://haveringfabians.org>

As you are no doubt aware, GDPR means we need to keep our mailing list up to date. If you are not on our mailing list (we use Mailchimp – please check your spam folders!) contact us via the website or email and we will add you in.

January HACAN East – The future of City Airport



Figure 1 HACAN East logo

Guest Speaker: John Stewart – HACAN East (Heathrow Association for the Control of Aircraft Noise)

Overview of London City Airport

- HACAN East is not anti-aviation and does not advocate for the airport's closure but believes the airport must better address environmental concerns. - The airport was initially intended as a business airport after the closure of the docks but has since grown significantly.



Figure 2 John Clark and Keith Darvill chat pre meeting

Passenger and Flight Numbers

- In 2019: 83,000 flights/year. - By 2023: Approximately 50,000 flights/year (due to reduced business travel, even post-COVID).
- The airport sought to increase passenger numbers from 6.5 million to nine million per year to attract high-value leisure passengers due to declining business travellers.
- Application included increasing flights on Saturday afternoons (currently prohibited from 12:30 PM Saturday to 12:30 PM Sunday).

Public Inquiry Outcomes

- The inspector allowed an increase in passenger numbers but denied additional Saturday flights.
- Residents, especially in Newham, considered this a victory.
- Saturday afternoon flights were critical to the airport, and their rejection was a significant blow.

Flight Path Issues

- In 2016, flight paths were concentrated over a few communities, leading to a fivefold increase in complaints. - Concentration caused opposition in areas like Southwark and Lewisham. - London City Airport shares flight paths with Heathrow, requiring them to remain 1,000 feet below Heathrow planes, affecting communities in South London.



Figure 3 The conversation continues

Future Changes to Flight Paths

- New satellite technology is being introduced for narrower and more precise flight paths. - Alternating flight paths are planned to give residents respite from constant noise. - Public consultation on these changes is expected in the second half of 2025. - Respite options will allow most residents to experience flights for only a portion of the day instead of all day.

Councillor Julia Williams

Joe Dromey – Skills and Lifelong Learning

Joe had been in post as the new Fabian General Secretary for three weeks and the meeting was his first to a local Society. He had chosen to speak on Skills and Lifelong Learning, an area the Fabians would be doing work on in 2025. Responsibility is a devolved function, so the focus of the talk would be arrangements in England rather than across the UK.

Skills and learning matter as they enable people to take part in and benefit from economic activity and strengthens society. Skills are needed for a growing economy, and the UK economy has had slow growth for many years. A third of the productivity increase there had been due to the increased skills of the workforce.



Figure 4 Keith Darvill introduces Joe Dromey

Growth is a central mission for the Labour Government. Increased skills are needed to deliver this. Skills enable people to access decent work, and those with low skills are consistently dealing with low employment opportunities.

It is vital to develop the skills necessary to embrace IT changes, such as the move to digital and Artificial Intelligence (AI). These are having an increasing impact. While this initially impacts on areas of manual work, the reach into professional areas is increasing. We do not have to fear or avoid this, and in some areas, there has not been investment there could have been e.g. Car washes are often manual when the technology to automate exists.

AI involves automation and elimination of employment. This continues a long-term trend – the use of horses, cars, IT etc have all predicted the end of the need for labour, although this has not happened, with new jobs in other (new) sectors. There will be turbulence, and IT skills are important as those whose jobs are lost can be retrained for new employment opportunities.

The benefits of learning are not solely economic, there are positive impacts on mental health and in binding communities together.

The current position is dysfunctional. Employers do not invest enough, with the UK spending half the EU average, (and this is declining)

The training that does take place is heavily skewed in favour of those with a degree, who have four times as much spent on training them compared to non-graduates. Low skilled and those with less education get less training, so the existing gap is widening.

There are proposals to address this, reforming the apprenticeship levy. The Conservatives sought to offload responsibility for training from the State to employers, with companies with a turnover of more than £3 million required to set aside 0.5% of turnover for training. This led to a reduction in employer investment in training.

That that does take place favours older, existing qualified staff. For example MBA Apprenticeships have grown while spending on the young is down by a third, and level 2 training by seventy-six per cent¹.

¹ [What qualification levels mean: England, Wales and Northern Ireland - GOV.UK](#)

Labour is to reform this, with Skills England to address these issues and align with other policy areas e.g. Social Care where a fair pay agreement will involve pay and training.

Rachel Reeves is seeking growth, and these supply side issues are needed to facilitate this.

Labour could go further.

1. Reform the apprentice levy, making it flexible and strategic, focused on the young and less qualified
2. Link to Industrial Strategy
3. Allow locally elected leaders the chance to adapt to local needs

Training needs to increase over time and the state must invest alongside employers.



Figure 5 a crowded meeting listening to Joe Dromey speak

The UK is still very centralised, and the skills agenda is run from Whitehall. Mayors have a low level of influence in this area. Andy Burnham in Manchester is seeking responsibility for training 16–18-year-olds and that this is extended to other areas.

There is scope for working with Trade Unions to develop skills. Unionised sectors have greater training opportunities, more evenly distributed across the workforce.

There was a union learning fund under the last Labour government. While this was effective, the Tories scrapped it.

Collective bargaining makes a difference and raises the training “floor” with arrangements for child care and training for lower paid and casual workers.

While there is often focus on cost, there are a range of free training courses available (in that they are state provided).

Being available for training is important. There is a case for learner leave like maternity/ paternity leave. Smaller employers could claim back costs from the Government.

This policy area is important but in isolation is not likely to be a vote winner. Labour needs to make the political argument that this addresses issues of class, inequality, and the dignity of labour.

The current Cabinet is the first that is fully state educated, so class issues are to the fore. The skills system should reflect this, be widely accessible and give opportunities.

Employers see a risk in the extra cost of training. For example, Germany did invest in training but was undercut by other nations. An issue for the Government is how to encourage individuals and employers to engage in training and increase productivity.

DB

Chris Smith – the Grenfell Report and recommendations

Chris returned having previously spoken to us while the Inquiry was in progress. The final report was issued in September 2024². It is part of a wider story, involving Government departments, the role of local oversight and the construction industry. It should be considered alongside the Building Safety Inquiry chaired by Dame Judith Hackitt³.



Figure 6 Chris begins his talk with Keith Darvill on the left of picture

The Report concluded, as expected, that various people and organisations had not done what they were supposed to. The Report was a wake-up call to government and private sector that business as usual could not continue.

² [Publication of the Grenfell Tower Inquiry phase 2 report - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/96444/grenfell-tower-inquiry-phase-2-report.pdf)

³ [Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety: Hackitt review - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/96444/independent-review-of-building-regulations-and-fire-safety-hackitt-review.pdf)

The final report was published in September 2024 and ran to 1,700 pages. There were fifty-eight recommendations, thirty-seven for government and twenty-one for other bodies.

The construction industry has some unique features which complicates legal relationships and establishing responsibility.

There is a lot of casual employment. Principal contractors will sub contract to architects, commissioners, and sub-contractors. There will be commercial relationships between each, with pots of money held to deal with them at the end of construction, with disputes along the way. There is a construction court to deal with industry disputes.

The “bonfire of regulations” introduced by the 2010 Government together with a procurement regime aimed at achieving the cheapest price impacted on the public sector, which had focus on safety issues.

The cumulative effect was to create a disaster waiting to happen.

What is not disputed is that a fridge caught fire, and in a block of 129 flats, seventy-two people died.

The industry is litigious, and rather than risk misquoting from the report, further details can be found in the Phase 2 overview document which contains the executive summary (24 pages) and recommendations (17 pages) document. A link is set out below.

[CCS0923434692-004 GTI Phase 2 Report Overview E-Laying 0.pdf](#)

To date, the only figure to resign is Fire Brigade Commissioner Dany Cotton, who resigned six months after the fire.

The construction industry suffered during the covid period and despite the Government providing loans, some companies went insolvent. The training and investment required to address the Hackitt report were put on hold as companies struggled to survive. Cost cutting risked a repeat of the issues.

There has been £150 million in compensation for the victims' families. There has been a move to address removal of cladding from buildings although progress has been slow despite £5.1 billion funding from Government.

The Government has accepted all the report recommendations.

There will be a single regulator for the building industry, who is expected to be in place by 2028.

Police are investigating and if there are any prosecutions they will start in 2026. With the current court backlogs, no trials are expected until 2027 (or later).

The coroner has adjourned until any cases are dealt with and will resume at this point and make further recommendations.

The review process is a long one and prolongs the trauma for family and friends. The hope is that this time lessons will be learned and there will be no repeat. Progress remains slow

DB

Fabian New Year Conference

Wes Streeting MP

Wes was the main speaker.



Figure 7 Wes Streeting in person and on screen at the Guildhall

His speech can be viewed via the following link and is summarised below.

[Fabian Society New Year Conference: Wes Streeting MP](#)

He began with an overview of the issues facing the Government and the spending demands that flowed from them. There is a need to balance spending demands. This is hard but being in Government allows the decisions to be made; opposition allows only shouting from the sidelines.

The challenges faced by the Government – for example, schools, prisons, defence, transport, housing- show points of failure and a nation broken.

The NHS needs saving. Only seven out of ten people believe the NHS will be free at the point of use in ten years. This creates a space where the populist right can thrive if we do not address the issues.

The “free at” principle is now a point of difference from Reform and Labour needs to win the ideas battle.

This does not mean blindly defending institutions – a failure by the state can attract legitimate criticism. Labour wants change for the better, not conservation of a broken system.

The Conservatives are not currently talking about the NHS, Kemi Badenoch had not mentioned health in a recent speech.

DB

Stephen Reed MP

Stephen is the Secretary of State for Environment Food and Rural Affairs

He spoke on the great outdoors.

A link to the speech is below.

[Fabian Society New Year Conference: Steve Reed MP](#)

He had childhood memories of the countryside which have helped shape him. The countryside is second only to the NHS in what people take pride in the United Kingdom.

The inheritance is under threat as nature is depleted. The destruction can be reversed.

Nature can be restored and the politics of place are important.

The sewage scandal is a result of failing regulation and addressing this is vital.

DB

Climate of Change

- **Mete Coban MBE** – Deputy Mayor of London for Environment and Energy
- **Tone Langengen** – Senior Policy Advisor, Climate and Energy, Tony Blair Institute for Global Change
- **Megan Corton Scott** – Deputy Director, Labour Climate and Environment Forum
- **Fiona Harvey** – Environment Editor, The Guardian
- **Eloise Sacares** – Researcher, Fabian Society



Figure 8 The climate change panel get ready

Tone Langengen began the session with an overview. The push back against climate politics in America was a concern and Labour needed to get the politics right. Climate politics had moved beyond activism to trade offs and Labour had to consider clean power against its cost and the impact on nature and the environment. Technical progress provided a route to address this.

There were lessons from covid.

- Work across government departments
- Listen to the scientists

Mete Coban was the next speaker.

Climate and food prices impact on the working class everywhere. Mayor Sadiq Khan understands this. The redistributive potential of climate investment offered the chance to uplift working class communities rather than the sections of community that usually benefit from growth.

Access to green space is important for good mental health, particularly with clean air. It provides a chance to escape from noise and there is a need to get communities thinking about transition and what it means .

Eloise Sacares identified challenges within the Labour manifesto.

- 1) Delivery of warm homes – there was a commitment to upgrade five million homes although the policy details are to follow. There was a Fabian pamphlet on this in 2024
- 2) The infrastructure needed to do this will involve on and off shore windfarms. Need to ensure the approach is sustainable and wins public support. Windfarms can provide a haven for wildlife.
- 3) Reduce waste – ensure growth is “good growth”. The UK carbon footprint is twice the UN target, and we can improve this, the communications need to be relatable, and scheme durable and cost cutting.

Generation Z⁴ are recycling less than baby boomers⁵ so there is work to be done in addressing this.

Megan Corton Scott was next.

She stressed the importance of driving up knowledge across the Labour movement. There is a danger of fracturing concerns. Cameron and May had not been too bad in dealing with climate issues, but the Truss- Sunak era had ended the agreed approach to climate issues.

Reform is a threat to net zero and follow the Trump line “drill baby drill”.

⁴ Generation Z those born 1997-2012

⁵ Baby boomers born 1946 - 1964

It is important not to approach this with experts telling people what is good for them, as this risks rebounding like Brexit.

Regulation is important to ensure developments include health and education facilities and to ensure the countryside is preserved.

Questions then followed

Was there a danger if the environment becomes a left-wing issue? Yes, but there are large membership organisations such as the National Trust and RSPB that do not have a left slant but share some values.

Is net zero by 2030 possible? Ambition is important. Reframing as modernisation of the national grid could help. Taking decisions now will protect future generations. Need everyone to think about delivery.

Retrofitting was important and has been delayed by indecision. Councils have a critical role although having to compete for funding had not helped progress. A London office for Retrofitting is being worked on.

Backlogs on grid connection are stalling solar panel adoption.

There was a concern that the Heathrow Terminal three decision could erode the progress made.

Britain has a global role and can share the technology.

The energy to power AI is not trivial and needs watching.

The 2030 message needs to be a more positive one.

DB

Growth Worth Sharing

The Panel was

- **Dame Meg Hillier MP** – Chair, Treasury Select Committee
- **Dr Jeevun Sandher MP** – Treasury Select Committee
- **Ann Pettifor** – Economist
- **Praful Nargund** – Director, Good Growth Foundation
- **Sasjkia Otto** – Senior Researcher, Fabian Society
- **Aletha Adu** – Political Correspondent, The Guardian

Meg Hillier began by stressing the need to consider which sections of the population were going to benefit from the growth that was planned. Not everyone could benefit, at least initially. There would be trade-offs.

- Capital or Revenue?
- Old or young?
- London or everywhere else?

If Labour does not clarify initially, problems will follow.

Society was already unequal and there were risks such as those experienced by “Bidenomics.” While the US economy had grown, costs had gone up and the population did not feel better off. Rising housing costs would absorb pay increases.

London had 75% of the highest paid jobs. Future growth should seek to share these across the Country. If growth is not shared, there could be problems ahead. Already one in five people under thirty-five do not believe in democracy.

Every Government wants to join up service delivery and remove Whitehall silo mentality; this is the “holy grail” of Government, often talked about but seldom but achieved. For example, the on-going role of the Police in dealing with Mental Health has been subject to discussion and their withdrawal would leave other agencies to pick up the issues. Co ordination is needed to protect patients.

The growth mission is led by the Chancellor so bringing the financial decisions to one place should help.

Regulators should have a role, for example the Financial Conduct Authority in balancing the interest of business and consumers.

Infrastructure investment is required. While government can undertake some of this, there is a desire to see Pension Funds invest. However, they are not always ready to do so and have a fiduciary duty to members that takes priority.

Building a sense of place is important. People need to support what has been proposed. An example of how not to do this is High Speed 2 where promises were made and not delivered.

A national wealth fund and industrial strategy are vital for long term growth.

Pay has lagged and there is pent up backlog in wage expectation which is a potential issue.

There has been some market turbulence of late (January) although not enough to cause major disruption in the Gilt Market. A lasting impact would risk increasing interest rates and jeopardising investment.

The next speaker was Economist Ann Pettifor. She is not someone who pulls punches.

Growth in the UK is not seen as a route to re-distribution of wealth (see the link with Bidenomics above), as it does not necessarily raise wages.

There is not currently a public debt problem. In the 1945 post war period debt was 250% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Government continued to spend, and debt reduced to 20%. Debt rose to 40% of GDP under Thatcher.

The recession after 2008 had an adverse impact on the world (and UK) economy from which they have not recovered. Incomes need to increase to bridge the gap and raise living standards.

There is two hundred and seventeen trillion in the shadow banking system, so there is money out there. Banks are risk adverse and rely on governments to rule out losses.

The UK has the lowest level of private investment for 30 years.

Ann was critical of Rachel Reeves – she should not be taxing employment as this cuts income. The Bank of England takes a different view, so fiscal and monetary policy are at odds. Wages have risen as inflation falls against expectations. Recent inflation had global origins (oil and food prices post Ukraine), so not domestically caused. Lower inflation would not follow from tax on wages.

The Chancellor must align the policies of the Bank of England and Government.

Markets care about prosperity not debt levels.

The next speaker was **Praful Nargund**, Director, Good Growth Foundation (and the Labour Candidate in Islington North in 2024).

He set out what made good growth and what growth means to the public, and how to get political benefit.

It is possible to achieve growth and be seen to fail (Biden again).

Public opinion - the cost of living is the marker by which the public often judge this. Public perception on inflation can be set on the basis of utility bills regardless of what is happening to inflation on other items

Aspiration is no longer the main issue, as basic financial security is now a priority for people.

Trust in politicians has corroded.

Growth is seen as good but benefits someone else.

Politicians find it difficult to get credit for growth, and there is concern about increased prices and housing costs.

How then to bridge the growth gap?

Introduce people first policies and ensure that policies are understood by the public - e.g. house building – address the perception that only developers and homeowners benefit.

Devolution is likely to mean more politicians, so need to gain public support if this is to happen.

Deal with health and transport issues.

The public will judge policies on how they feel in 2029 compared to 2024.

Should look to grow democratic participation and involvement, so that benefits of growth are shared.

Challenge the narrative of workers v business. Their desired outcomes are often aligned.

Flexible working arrangements encourage work.

The UK spends half of what competitors do on training (see Joe Dromey section for more on this).

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Across the Pond

The panel was.

- **Dame Emily Thornberry MP** – Chair, Foreign Affairs Select Committee
- **Jon Soper** – Journalist, Broadcaster, Author, Host ‘The News Agents’
- **Luke Tryl** – Executive Director, More in Common UK
- **Kristin Wolfe** – UK Chair, Democrats Abroad
- **Jovan Owusu-Nepaul** – Campaigner and former parliamentary candidate



Figure 9 Jon Soper and Emily Thornberry on screen

The session can be viewed via the link below.

[Fabian Society New Year Conference: Across the Pond](#)

The discussion was primarily about the US election result. The Democrats had attempted to fight populism but had not been popular themselves. Their approach had failed to engage with the voters.

The only section of the UK electorate where there is a majority of support for Trump is men under thirty-five. This is a concern (see Meg Hillier page 19/20 above).

Not all aspects of US\ UK politics are similar.

There are issues where UK parties have a similar view on support for Ukraine , which is not the case in the States.

The UK electorate has a range of views which can cross party, as does the US. This is not necessarily reflected within the political parties.

The expectation is that those on the left must have a uniform view on a range of issues, which the right does not, which allows for a broader base. Perhaps the progressive left should be more inclusive and broaden its potential voter base in both countries?

DB

Britain Means Business

Panel:

- Sarah Jones MP – Minister of State for Industry
- Iain Wright – Managing Director, Reputation & Excellence, ICAEW
- Mike Soutar – Business leader, known from The Apprentice
- Sarah Taaffe-Maguire – Business & Economics Reporter, Sky News

Key Discussion Points:

Labour's Approach to Business:

- Labour is engaging with businesses but has initially focused on securing agreements with trade unions.
- Challenges ahead include the £22 billion fiscal gap, the impact of National Insurance increases, and the strain on businesses from the rising minimum wage.
- The party is exploring planning reforms and airport expansion to boost economic growth.

Global Investment & UK's Position:

- Davos 2024: The UK received a positive response from international investors, who see stability as essential for investment.
- Rachel Reeves is well regarded abroad, which could help attract global business.

SMEs & Innovation:

- SMEs account for 65% of private sector jobs—they must be at the heart of Labour’s economic strategy.
- Growth sectors include green technology, digital innovation, and AI, where the UK has the potential to lead.
- AI could harness data more effectively to improve business productivity.

Regulation & Stability:

- Regulatory reform is needed—current frameworks are complex and contradictory.
- The UK should regulate for growth rather than risk, ensuring rules support business sustainability.
- The political instability of recent years, with frequent changes in leadership, has been disruptive for businesses.

Regional Investment & Access to Finance:

- Seventy-five percent of investment opportunities are concentrated in London and the Southeast.
- Regional funding strategies and tax incentives could help prevent businesses from clustering in wealthier areas.
- Broadband infrastructure remains a key barrier—improving connectivity is essential for regional business growth.

Skills & Workforce Planning:

- A long-term skills strategy is critical—businesses need a 10-year framework to develop workforce capabilities.
- Universities and vocational training should align more closely with industry needs.

Financial Pressures on SMEs:

- National Insurance increases will have long-term financial repercussions for businesses.
- The UK is at an inflexion point—the next steps in economic planning will be crucial.
- Cash flow remains the primary challenge for SMEs, with five million businesses employing five staff or fewer.

Councillor Julia Williams

Future Meetings

22nd April – Chris Purnell on Havering Education

Note this will be a later 8pm start

Fairkytes Billet Lane Hornchurch RM11 1AX,

opposite the Queens Theatre.

Havering education has changed with several Academies.

- Are these performing they as well should?
- Are school exam results readily available to parents?

Chris writes on these issues regularly in his blog and will talk on these issues. Chris was a Havering Councillor from 1990 to 2002 and part of the last Labour minority administration in Havering.

Links

Blog	http://haveringfabians.wordpress.com/
Website	https://haveringfabians.org/
Twitter	https://twitter.com/HaveringFabians
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/havering.fabians
LinkedIn	https://uk.linkedin.com/in/havering-fabians

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Online payment

Details are included in the regular Havering Fabians email. Contact us for further details if you are not on the current mailing list. Membership is £5 waged, £10 unwaged.

National membership is also available via the link below.

[Join | Fabian Society](#)

National membership includes a regular quarterly magazine, regular email updates and invites to conferences. There are theme-based groups that develop policy in areas such as Housing, the economy and environmental issues.

Politics in Havering

You may already be aware of the excellent Politics in Havering Blog, which we repost via our twitter feed. This gives a regular update on politics within the borough – a link is below, please follow them (and our blog!) for regular updates!

<https://havering.blog/>

We value your input!

The Society invites speakers on a range of subjects; if you would like us to invite speakers on a particular subject let us know and we will try to oblige. The Society has a policy of rotating meetings around the borough; **if you need or can offer a lift or if you know of any suitable venues** we could use, contact David Marshall.

Local Fabian Society Contacts

Chair Councillor Keith Darvill	Secretary David Marshall	Contact David Marshall
Membership Secretary Councillor Harriet Spoor		31 Vicarage Road Hornchurch RM12 4AS 01708 441189 david.c.marshall@talk21.com
Vice Chair Sanchia Alasia		
Treasurer Dave Baldock		
Committee Members Councillor Jane Keane Councillor Andrew Achilleos Cecile Duerinckx Keith Taffs		



Chair Keith Darvill reports ...

Future Editions

The Fabian Society exists to promote progressive ideas from within and outside of the Labour movement. As such we are happy to publish articles in keeping with this broad ethos but reserve the right not to include all or part of any material which falls outside of this parameter. Our next edition will be in **June 2025**. – contributions welcome.

Havering Fabian Society is affiliated to.

- National Fabian Society
- Dagenham and Rainham Labour Party
- Romford Labour Party
- Upminster and Hornchurch Labour Party
- Barking Labour Party

Havering Fabian Membership

To join Havering Fabian Society, please complete the following and send to David Marshall. You can also join the Society nationally; David has more details. You do not have to be a member of the Labour Party to join Havering Fabians, but you will need to be a Labour Party member to take part in Labour Party selections and elections.



Havering Fabian Society

Founded in 1974, the Society promotes progressive political thought in Havering and beyond. Membership of the Society is not necessary to attend meetings, and neither is membership of the Labour Party.

However, to participate in nominations to the Local Labour Parties or in selection conferences, membership of both is required. The Society meets regularly throughout the year, apart from the summer and during election campaigns. Local Membership is currently £10 waged, £5 unwaged.

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I\ we wish to join Havering Fabians

Name

Address

.....

.....

postcode.....

E-mail.....

Phone number

Waged (£10) unwaged £5