



Home Office

Quarterly thematic update on progress against the Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 Recommendations

December 2020

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Introduction

On the date of publication, this document outlines the Government's current position on implementation of the Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 recommendations. It also outlines the current position on areas in which we are working jointly with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and assurances we have received from relevant public authorities, including the London Fire Brigade, National Fire Chiefs Council and emergency services, on their current progress to address and implement the Phase 1 recommendations directed to them.

Please note that this document will be updated quarterly to reflect progress and does not reflect finalised Government policy.

Quarterly update on progress against the Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 Recommendations

Theme	Recommendations		Progress
Fire and rescue services: knowledge and understanding of materials used in high-rise buildings	33.10a	<p>That the owner and manager of every high-rise residential building be required by law to provide their local fire and rescue service with information about the design of its external walls together with details of the materials of which they are constructed and to inform the fire and rescue service of any material changes made to them.</p>	<p>The Government has consulted on proposals to require building owners / managers (Responsible Persons (RPs)) to provide their local fire and rescue services with information about the design of the building’s external walls and details of the materials they are constructed from, as well as any material changes made. The Government’s proposals go further than the Inquiry’s recommendation by requiring that RPs also provide information relating to the level of risk arising from the design and materials of the external wall structure and the associated mitigating steps that have been taken. The Fire Safety consultation closed on 12 October 2020 and responses are currently being considered. We will publish the response to the consultation at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>Home Office officials are working closely with Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government officials to consider any alignment needed between the Fire Safety Order and the proposed Building Safety Bill.</p>
	33.10b	<p>That all fire and rescue services ensure that their personnel at all levels understand the risk of fire taking hold in the external walls of high-rise buildings and know how to recognise it when it occurs.</p>	<p>In November 2019, the Home Secretary wrote to fire and rescue services across England to ask that they work together, and through the National Fire Chiefs Council to consider the Inquiry’s recommendations. The Home Office is working closely with the National Fire Chiefs Council to ensure that the learning from the Inquiry is shared across all fire and rescue services and that improvements are driven forward in a coordinated way.</p> <p>Please refer to page 26 for how the Government is seeking assurance on recommendations directed to fire and rescue services.</p>

Theme	Recommendations		Progress
Section 7(2)(d) of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004	33.11a	That the London Fire Brigade review, and revise as appropriate, Appendix 1 to Policy Number (PN) 633 to ensure that it fully reflects the principles in Generic Risk Assessment (GRA) 3.2.	The Home Office has been working closely with the London Fire Commissioner, Andy Roe, to ensure the London Fire Brigade takes appropriate action to address the Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 recommendations and demonstrate ambition and pace with clear timebound and measurable deliverables. Please refer to page 24 for how the Government is seeking assurance on recommendations directed to the London Fire Brigade.
	33.11b	That the London Fire Brigade ensure that all officers of the rank of Crew Manager and above are trained in carrying out the requirements of Policy Number (PN) 633 relating to the inspection of high-rise buildings.	

Theme	Recommendations		Progress
Plans	33.12a	That the owner and manager of every high-rise residential building be required by law to provide their local fire and rescue services with up-to-date plans in both paper and electronic form of every floor of the building identifying the location of key fire safety systems.	<p>The Government has consulted on proposals to require building owners/managers (Responsible Persons (RPs)) to provide their local fire and rescue services with up-to-date floor plans which identify the location of key firefighting systems. We also proposed that these are shared electronically and not in paper form, and that plans should be kept up to date. These proposals go further than the Inquiry's recommendation by also requiring RPs to provide services with a single page building plan which should include the location of all key firefighting equipment.</p> <p>The Government has also consulted on its proposal to impose a requirement that RPs have a Premises Information Box (PIB) in all high-rise multi-occupied residential premises. The proposal for PIB is extended into Building Regulations guidance. Furthermore, the proposals suggest for PIBs to hold copies of those documents identified for this purpose within the Inquiry's recommendations (including plans). In addition, we also proposed that a copy of the fire risk assessment and contact details for the relevant RP be held in the PIB.</p> <p>The Fire Safety consultation closed on 12 October 2020 and responses are currently being considered. We will publish the response to the consultation at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>Home Office officials are working closely with Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government officials to consider any alignment needed between the Fire Safety Order and the proposed Building Safety Bill.</p>
	33.12b	That the owner and manager of every high-rise residential building be required by law to ensure that the building contains a premises information box, the contents of which must include a copy of the up-to-date floor plans and information about the nature of any lift intended for use by the fire and rescue services.	

<p>Plans (continued)</p>	33.12c	That all fire and rescue services be equipped to receive and store electronic plans and to make them available to incident commanders and control room managers.	<p>In November 2019, the Home Secretary wrote to Fire and Rescue Services across England to ask that they work together, and through the National Fire Chiefs Council to consider the Inquiry's recommendations. The Home Office is working closely with the National Fire Chiefs Council to ensure that the learning from the Inquiry is shared across all fire and rescue services and that improvements are driven forward in a coordinated way.</p> <p><u>Please refer to page 26 for how the Government is seeking assurance on recommendations directed to fire and rescue services.</u></p>
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Theme	Recommendations		Progress
Lifts	33.13a	That the owner and manager of every high-rise residential building be required by law to carry out regular inspections of any lifts that are designed to be used by firefighters in an emergency and to report the results of such inspections to their local fire and rescue service at monthly intervals.	<p>The Government has consulted on proposals for real-time exception reporting of failures of relevant lifts and the mechanism which allows fire-fighters to take control of the lifts. Under our proposals, Responsible Persons would be required to undertake monthly checks of these lifts and where they identify that a relevant lift or mechanism has failed, they must report it to their local fire and rescue service.</p> <p>We proposed to enhance this proposal to maximise the safety of residents through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the application of this requirement to all lifts within a relevant building not just those designed for use by fire-fighters; • requiring that other critical pieces of fire-fighting equipment are also tested monthly and any failures reported to fire and rescue services; and • ensuring transparency for residents who will be able to access the results of the monthly checks. <p>The Fire Safety consultation closed on 12 October 2020 and responses are currently being considered. We will publish the response to the consultation at the earliest opportunity. Home Office officials are working closely with Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government officials to consider any alignment needed between the Fire Safety Order and the proposed Building Safety Bill.</p>
	33.13b	That the owner and manager of every high-rise residential building be required by law to carry out regular tests of the mechanism which allows firefighters to take control of the lifts and to inform their local fire and rescue service at monthly intervals that they have done so.	

Theme	Recommendations		Progress
Communication between the control room and the incident commander	33.14a	That the London Fire Brigade review its policies on communications between the control room and the incident commander.	<p>The Home Office has been working closely with the London Fire Commissioner, Andy Roe, to ensure the London Fire Brigade takes appropriate action to address the Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 recommendations and demonstrate ambition and pace with clear timebound and measurable deliverables.</p> <p>Please refer to page 24 for how the Government is seeking assurance on recommendations directed to the London Fire Brigade.</p>
	33.14b	That all officers who may be expected to act as incident commanders (i.e. all those above the rank of Crew Manager) receive training directed to the specific requirements of communication with the control room.	
	33.14c	That all control room operators of Assistant Operations Manager rank and above receive training directed to the specific requirements of communication with the incident commander.	
	33.14d	That a dedicated communication link be provided between the senior officer in the control room and the incident commander.	

Theme	Recommendations		Progress
Emergency calls	33.15a	That the London Fire Brigade’s policies be amended to draw a clearer distinction between callers seeking advice and callers who believe they are trapped and need rescuing.	<p>The Government is working in partnership with the National Fire Chiefs Council to deliver infrastructure and strategic solutions for control rooms to improve the sharing of risk critical information between fire control rooms, and also, between fire and police/ambulance control rooms. This will allow the transfer of information between control rooms to be electronic instead of a control room operator having to manually contact the other service by telephone. The system is called “Multi Agency Information Transfer” (MAIT) and will allow information to be transferred between control rooms much quicker than the current method and should start to be introduced in 2021.</p> <p>The Government is working with the National Fire Chiefs Council to establish a separate Broadcast Talkgroup to improve information sharing between control rooms. This will be achieved by introducing two new Airwave Talkgroups (radio channels), a “Fire Broadcast Talkgroup” and a “JESIP (Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles) Multi Agency Talkgroup” to improve the sharing of information between fire, police and ambulance.</p> <p>The Broadcast Talkgroup went live in England and Scotland on 1 October 2020 and live in Wales in December 2020. This means that if a fire and rescue service becomes overwhelmed with emergency calls, the affected service can now make an announcement on their control room Airwave Radio and it will be received in every control room across the county simultaneously.</p>
	33.15b	That the London Fire Brigade provide regular and more effective refresher training to control room operators at all levels, including supervisors.	
	33.15c	That all fire and rescue services develop policies for handling a large number of fire survival guidance calls simultaneously.	
	33.15d	That electronic systems be developed to record fire survival guidance information in the control room and display it simultaneously at the bridgehead and in any command units.	

Emergency calls (continued)	33.15e	That policies be developed for managing a transition from “stay put” to “get out”.	The JESIP Talkgroup is now live in the majority of Fire Control rooms and should be live in the rest in the early part of 2021. The National Fire Chiefs Council has released guidance to support its use.
	33.15f	That control room staff receive training directed specifically to handling such a change of advice and conveying it effectively to callers.	The Government has provided funding to facilitate a review of the National Operational Guidance and update the Fire Survival Guidance development and training, in conjunction with the National Fire Chiefs Council Central Programme Office. Two Fire Control Managers, who have appropriate knowledge and skills in this area, have been seconded to support this. The secondees have now started their new roles at the beginning of October 2020. These secondments will be for a duration of one year and are being funded by the Home Office.
	33.16	That steps be taken to investigate methods by which assisting control rooms can obtain access to the information available to the host control room.	The National Fire Chiefs Council Central Programme Office have released the first draft version of the Fire Survival guidance for consultation within the fire and rescue sector in December 2020.
	33.17	That the London Ambulance Service and Metropolitan Police Service review their protocols and policies to ensure that their operators can identify fire survival guidance calls (as defined by the London Fire Brigade) and pass them to the London Fire Brigade as soon as possible.	Please refer to page 24 for how the Government is seeking assurance on recommendations directed to the London Fire Brigade.

Theme	Recommendations		Progress
Command and control	33.18a	That the London Fire Brigade develop policies and training to ensure better control of deployments and the use of resources.	<p>The Home Office has been working closely with the London Fire Commissioner, Andy Roe, to ensure the London Fire Brigade takes appropriate action to address the Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 recommendations and demonstrate ambition and pace with clear timebound and measurable deliverables.</p> <p>Please refer to page 24 for how the Government is seeking assurance on recommendations directed to the London Fire Brigade.</p>
	33.18b	That the London Fire Brigade develop policies and training to ensure that better information is obtained from crews returning from deployments and that the information is recorded in a form that enables it to be made available immediately to the incident commander (and thereafter to the command units and the control room).	
	33.19	That the London Fire Brigade develop a communication system to enable direct communication between the control room and the incident commander and improve the means of communication between the incident commander and the bridgehead.	

Command and control (continued)	33.20	That the London Fire Brigade investigate the use of modern communication techniques to provide a direct line of communication between the control room and the bridgehead, allowing information to be transmitted directly between the control room and the bridgehead and providing an integrated system of recording fire survival guidance information and the results of deployments.	Please refer to page 24 for how the Government is seeking assurance on recommendations directed to the London Fire Brigade.
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Theme	Recommendations		Progress
Equipment	33.21a	That the London Fire Brigade urgently take steps to obtain equipment that enables firefighters wearing helmets and breathing apparatus to communicate with the bridgehead effectively, including when operating in high-rise buildings.	<p>The Home Office has been working closely with the London Fire Commissioner, Andy Roe, to ensure the London Fire Brigade takes appropriate action to address the Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 recommendations and demonstrate ambition and pace with clear timebound and measurable deliverables.</p> <p>Please refer to page 24 for how the Government is seeking assurance on recommendations directed to the London Fire Brigade.</p>
	33.21b	That urgent steps be taken to ensure that the command support system is fully operative on all command units and that crews are trained in its use.	

Theme	Recommendations		Progress
Evacuation	33.22a	<p>That the government develop national guidelines for carrying out partial or total evacuations of high-rise residential buildings, such guidelines to include the means of protecting fire exit routes and procedures for evacuating persons who are unable to use the stairs in an emergency, or who may require assistance (such as disabled people, older people and young children).</p>	<p>The Inquiry recommended that the Government develop national guidelines for carrying out partial or total evacuations of high-rise residential buildings. In December 2019, a joint Home Office and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government technical steering group was set up to support a research project which aims to review means of escape provisions in blocks of flats including the use ‘stay put’ strategy and evacuation.</p> <p>The steering group has identified four strands to this work: an evidence review which assesses academic evidence on methods of evacuation; operational research to test evacuation strategies; building design research to evaluate fire safety provisions in buildings; and human behaviour and public confidence, to better understand public perception and understanding of evacuation strategies. The report for the first stage of this work has been peer reviewed by academics and steering group members, and is now in the final stages of drafting.</p> <p>A successful supplier has been appointed as the contractor for the building design and human behaviour and public confidence workstream and the work has commenced on these strands. The procurement process for the operational research is ongoing and an appointment is expected in January 2021.</p>

Evacuation (continued)	33.22b	That fire and rescue services develop policies for partial and total evacuation of high-rise residential buildings and training to support them.	<p>In November 2019, the Home Secretary wrote to Fire and Rescue Services across England to ask that they work together, and through the National Fire Chiefs Council to consider the Inquiry's recommendations. The Home Office is working closely with the National Fire Chiefs Council to ensure that the learning from the Inquiry is shared across all fire and rescue services and that improvements are driven forward in a coordinated way.</p> <p>Please refer to page 26 for how the Government is seeking assurance on recommendations directed to fire and rescue services.</p>
	33.22c	That the owner and manager of every high-rise residential building be required by law to draw up and keep under regular review evacuation plans, copies of which are to be provided in electronic and paper form to their local fire and rescue service and placed in an information box on the premises.	<p>The Government has consulted on proposals to require building owners/managers (Responsible Persons) to draw up and keep under regular review evacuation plans. We proposed that these are shared electronically with their local fire and rescue services, and not in paper form, with a paper copy being placed in the Premises Information Box (PIB). The Government also wanted to test whether this proposal should be extended to cover all multi-occupied residential buildings of 11m and above, which would go further than the Inquiry's recommendation.</p>
	33.22d	That all high-rise residential buildings (both those already in existence and those built in the future) be equipped with facilities for use by the fire and rescue services enabling them to send an evacuation signal to the whole or a selected part of the building by means of sounders or similar devices.	<p>The Fire Safety consultation closed on 12 October 2020 and responses are currently being considered. We will publish the response to the consultation at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>Home Office officials are working closely with Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government officials to consider any alignment needed between the Fire Safety Order and the proposed Building Safety Bill.</p> <p>The Government agrees that these three measures identified by the Phase 1 report - wayfinding signage, evacuation alert systems and sprinklers -</p>

<p>Evacuation (continued)</p>			<p>need additional consideration. On 26 May 2020, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government published forthcoming amendments to Approved Document B to recommend sprinkler systems and consistent wayfinding signage in all new blocks of flats with storeys over 11 metres tall. Also, it was announced that the Government would work with the National Fire Chiefs Council on a series of tests of evacuation alert systems, with a view to including guidance in a later update to Approved Document B.</p>
	33.22e	<p>That the owner and manager of every high-rise residential building be required by law to prepare personal emergency evacuation plans (PEEPs) for all residents whose ability to self-evacuate may be compromised (such as persons with reduced mobility or cognition).</p>	<p>The Government consulted on proposals to implement these recommendations in the Fire Safety consultation. It is important that we get this right and ensure that the voice of residents is heard. That is why we have decided to seek further views on the complex issue of personal emergency evacuation plans. The details of this are currently being decided and will be posted on GOV.UK as soon as possible.</p>
	33.22f	<p>That the owner and manager of every high-rise residential building be required by law to include up-to-date information about persons with reduced mobility and their associated personal emergency evacuation plans (PEEPs) in the premises information box.</p>	

Evacuation (continued)	33.22g	That all fire and rescue services be equipped with smoke hoods to assist in the evacuation of occupants through smoke-filled exit routes.	<p>In November 2019, the Home Secretary wrote to Fire and Rescue Services across England to ask that they work together, and through the National Fire Chiefs Council to consider the Inquiry's recommendations. The Home Office is working closely with the National Fire Chiefs Council to ensure that the learning from the Inquiry is shared across all fire and rescue services and that improvements are driven forward in a coordinated way.</p> <p>Please refer to page 26 for how the Government is seeking assurance on recommendations directed to fire and rescue services.</p>
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Theme	Recommendations		Progress
Internal signage	33.27	That in all high-rise buildings floor numbers be clearly marked on each landing within the stairways and in a prominent place in all lobbies in such a way as to be visible both in normal conditions and in low lighting or smoky conditions.	<p>On 26 November, new Building Regulation guidance came into effect which sets provisions for consistent wayfinding signage in new block of flats or new mixed-use buildings containing flats with a top floor more than 11 metres above ground level.</p> <p>The Government has consulted on proposals to require that wayfinding signage be present in all high-rise residential buildings. We proposed going beyond the Inquiry's recommendation and introduce a requirement for it in all multi-occupied residential buildings 11 metres and above. The Fire Safety consultation closed on 12 October 2020 and responses are currently being considered. We will publish the response to the consultation at the earliest opportunity.</p>
Information to residents	33.28	That the owner and manager of every residential building containing separate dwellings (whether or not it is a high-rise building) be required by law to provide fire safety instructions (including instructions for evacuation) in a form that the occupants of the building can reasonably be expected to understand, taking into account the nature of the building and their knowledge of the occupants.	<p>The Fire Safety consultation included proposals to require the building owner/manager (Responsible Person) to provide fire safety information (including instructions for evacuation) in an accessible manner. The Government also sought views on whether other information should be provided to residents.</p> <p>The Fire Safety consultation closed on 12 October 2020 and responses are currently being considered. We will publish the response to the consultation at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>Home Office officials are working closely with Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government officials to consider any alignment needed between the Fire Safety Order and the proposed Building Safety Bill.</p>

Theme	Recommendations		Progress
Fire doors	33.29a	That the owner and manager of every residential building containing separate dwellings (whether or not they are high-rise buildings) carry out an urgent inspection of all fire doors to ensure that they comply with applicable legislative standards.	<p>The Government has consulted on proposals to require building owners/managers (Responsible Persons) to undertake checks of the self-closing devices in multi-occupied residential buildings over 11 metres and above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For buildings of 18 metres and above, all fire doors in the non-domestic parts (the common parts) should be checked at not less than three-monthly intervals and all flat entrance fire doors at not less than six-monthly. • For buildings of 11-18 metres, all fire doors in the non-domestic parts (the common parts) should be checked at not less than six-monthly and all flat entrance fire doors at not less than yearly intervals. • For buildings under 11 metres, we sought views on the role of guidance to promote checks of the self-closing devices on all fire doors in these buildings at a frequency which would take account of the age of a building, its height and risk profile. <p>The Government has sought to provide a proposal for consultation that achieves a reasonable and practicable level of checks proportionate to the risk. In line with the Inquiry’s additional recommendation on fire doors, where unsafe cladding is incorporated into external walls, we proposed that those that have ‘control’ of the relevant door in high-rise residential buildings are placed under an obligation to ensure that the door complies with current standards and if necessary, replace the door. The Government also sought views on whether the provisions of the Fire Safety Bill, with possible changes to improve the effectiveness of the maintenance provisions in the</p>
	33.29b	That the owner and manager of every residential building containing separate dwellings (whether or not they are high-rise buildings) be required by law to carry out checks at not less than three-monthly intervals to ensure that all fire doors are fitted with effective self-closing devices in working order.	
	33.30	That all those who have responsibility in whatever capacity for the condition of the entrance doors to individual flats in high-rise residential buildings, whose external walls incorporate unsafe cladding, be required by	

<p>Fire doors (continued)</p>		<p>law to ensure that such doors comply with current standards.</p>	<p>Fire Safety Order, alongside the £1.6bn the Government has made available to accelerate the pace of remediation, will address sufficiently the Inquiry's concerns.</p> <p>The Fire Safety consultation closed on 12 October 2020 and responses are currently being considered. We will publish the response to the consultation at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>Home Office officials are working closely with Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government officials to consider any alignment needed between the Fire Safety Order and the proposed Building Safety Bill.</p>
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Theme	Recommendations		Progress
Cooperation between emergency services	33.31a	That the Joint Doctrine be amended to make it clear that each emergency service must communicate the declaration of a Major Incident to all other Category 1 Responders as soon as possible.	Please refer to page 28 for how the Government is seeking assurance on recommendations directed to the emergency services.
	33.31b	That the Joint Doctrine be amended to make it clear that on the declaration of a Major Incident, clear lines of communication must be established as soon as possible between the control rooms of the individual emergency services.	
	33.31c	That the Joint Doctrine be amended to make it clear that a single point of contact should be designated within each control room to facilitate such communication.	
	33.31d	That the Joint Doctrine be amended to make it clear that a "METHANE" message should be sent as soon as possible by the emergency service declaring a Major Incident.	

Cooperation between emergency services (continued)	33.32	That steps be taken to investigate the compatibility of the London Fire Brigade (LFB) systems with those of the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and the London Ambulance Service (LAS) with a view to enabling all three emergency services' systems to read each other's messages.	Please refer to page 28 for how the Government is seeking assurance on recommendations directed to emergency services.
	33.33	That steps be taken to ensure that the airborne datalink system on every National Police Air Service helicopter observing an incident which involves one of the other emergency services defaults to the National Emergency Service user encryption.	
	33.34	That the London Fire Brigade, the Metropolitan Police Service, the London Ambulance Service and the London local authorities all investigate ways of improving the collection of information about survivors and making it available more rapidly to those wishing to make contact with them	

London Fire Brigade

It is for the London Fire Brigade (LFB) to formally respond to these recommendations.

The Home Secretary wrote to LFB in November 2019, using her powers set out in section 26 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004, to require regular reporting on LFB's progress on implementing the recommendations. We are encouraged that LFB continues to focus on implementing all the recommendations directed to them as well as those targeting services more broadly. The Home Office continues to receive regular reports which have shown steady and concerted progress, even against a backdrop of the pandemic. The integration of different and new technologies such as the trialling of drones to improve situational awareness and support incident commanders, is encouraging. The use of smoke hoods and smoke curtains to assist with evacuations, trialled in large scale operational exercises, appears to be a positive step.

To ensure that the lessons from Grenfell are learned and change is implemented at pace we have made available £10 million in additional funding in 2020/21 to drive change nationally and in local services. Of the £10 million, the Grenfell Infrastructure grant funding totalling £7m is helping to support all fire and rescue services (FRSs) to respond to the recommendations, including ensuring smoke hoods are appropriately available on front line appliances, as well as supporting FRSs to improve collaborative communications during major incidents. The London Fire Brigade has been allocated £1.3m from the £7m Grenfell Infrastructure grant.

In addition, we have made available £20 million in additional funding in 2020/21 to increase the strategic leadership of fire protection work in England and uplift the capability and capacity of FRSs in this area. Of the £20 million, £6m has been provided to FRSs, of which the LFB has been allocated £2.3m, to support delivery of the Government's commitment to inspect or review all high rise residential buildings of 18m and above by the end of December 2021. A further £10 million has been allocated to FRSs, of which LFB have been allocated £3.2m, to uplift protection capability and capacity in order to bolster work targeting other high-risk buildings.

The Home Secretary commissioned Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) to undertake a review of the governance and progress of LFB's action plan to implement the recommendations from the Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 report. This review, which is currently underway, will indicate whether London's significant transformation programme is starting to have a positive effect and will provide assurance on whether it has made sufficient progress on implementing the Inquiry's recommendations. We anticipate the outcome of the review in February 2021.

LFB will also undergo a full inspection once HMICFRS commences its next round of inspections from March 2021. We will provide an update on the expected publication date for this inspection once HMICFRS has confirmed its schedule.

The Government also welcomes the commitment of the Mayor of London to ensure the Inquiry's recommendations are implemented and more information about LFB's implementation of the recommendations can be found on the Mayor of London's website - <https://www.london.gov.uk/about-us/mayor-london/grenfell-tower-inquiry-mayoral-updates>

Fire and Rescue Services

The Home Secretary and Secretary of State for Housing Communities and Local Government wrote to every Fire & Rescue Service's Chief Officer and Chair in England to ask that they work together, and through the National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC), to consider the Inquiry's recommendations, including considering those addressed specifically to the London Fire Brigade.

The NFCC is reflecting the Inquiry's recommendations in its ongoing review of National Operational Guidance, supporting learning materials and the development of national standards through the Fire Standards Board, which this Government established. NFCC is also surveying services to ensure they are supported in implementing the recommendations. The Government is continuing to give this work the highest priority. The Minister of State for Building Safety, Fire and Communities hosted a roundtable for all fire chiefs and chairs in September 2020, to ensure that local services were equally committed to making rapid and meaningful progress in order to protect communities. The NFCC is committed to work with the government to drive future improvements across the sector as part of its Fit for the Future agenda, addressing underlying issues from the Inquiry's recommendations.

To ensure that the lessons from Grenfell are learned and change is implemented at pace we have made available £10 million in additional funding in 2020/21 to drive change nationally and in local services. Of the £10 million, the Grenfell Infrastructure grant funding totalling £7m is helping to support all fire and rescue services (FRSs) to respond to the recommendations, including ensuring smoke hoods are appropriately available on front line appliances, as well as supporting FRSs to improve collaborative communications during major incidents.

In addition, we have made available £20 million in additional funding in 2020/21 to increase the strategic leadership of fire protection work in England and uplift the capability and capacity of FRSs in this area. Of the £20 million, £6m has been provided to FRSs to support delivery of the Government's commitment to inspect or review all high rise residential buildings of 18m and above by the end of December 2021. A further £10 million has been allocated to FRSs to uplift protection capability and capacity in order to bolster work targeting other high-risk buildings.

The Government is committed to ensure that all high-rise residential buildings are inspected or reviewed by the end of 2021. Furthermore, the Government has been informed through Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) reports that the protection teams in many Fire and Rescue Services need improvement and this activity has not always been appropriately prioritised. As a result, the Government has allocated £20m in additional funding made available in 2020/21 for fire protection. The funding will ensure services have the funding to: deliver the

work to review or inspect all high-rise residential buildings; create new leadership function in NFCC; and provides funding for fire and rescue services to have the capability and capacity to respond to risks in other potentially higher risk buildings, including residential buildings under 18 metres, care homes and hospitals.

The Government has been working with services and the NFCC, through the Fire Protection Board, to help ensure appropriate interim measures remain in place for buildings with dangerous cladding, such as Aluminium Composite Material (ACM). The revised NFCC Simultaneous Evacuation Guidance, convened by the NFCC, published on 1 October following extensive consultation with a large stakeholder group, including leaseholders and industry experts, provides clearer advice which supports the Fire and Rescue Services and its implementation on the ground by the responsible persons. The updated guidance now advises responsible persons to explore cost benefit options with leaseholders and residents. It also encourages the installation of Common Fire alarms systems which means reducing the dependency on waking watch wherever possible. The guidance also reiterates that interim measures should only ever be short term and are not a substitute for remediation.

HMICFRS will begin its second round of inspections in March 2021 which will consider the progress every individual FRS has made in implementing the recommendations. These reports will be published in three tranches over 2021 and 2022.

Emergency Services

The Emergency Services lead Chief Officers through the Interoperability Board have committed to addressing, in full, these recommendations in the review of the Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles (JESIP) Joint Doctrine currently underway. This work is forecast to be completed following the release of recommendations from the Manchester Arena Inquiry.

The London Emergency Services Liaison Panel (LESLP), which is made up of representatives from the emergency services, is currently in the process of revising the Major Incident Manual (produced by LESLP) and the panel are considering the recommendations from the Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 Report. All of London's blue lights agencies have committed to share the declaration of a 'Major Incident' in a timely manner with partners as required.

Annex A of the LESLP Major Incident Manual sets out the roles and responsibilities of the emergency services in relation to survivors, casualties and evacuees. Annex B sets out requirements in relation to fatalities arising from a major incident and the roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies including HM Coroner and the emergency services.

In relation to the sharing of risk of critical information between emergency services, there is an implemented agreement for control rooms with regards to a tri-service conference call following the declaration of a Major Incident. London had undertaken a trial of co-location of three emergency services; Metropolitan Police Service, London Fire Brigade and London Ambulance Service, during February 2020, aimed at improving the coordination of incident information directly.

There are standing arrangements in London to use a pre-planned Airwave talk-group as an immediate means to share information across London's emergency services for serious events.

The current development of the Multi Agency Information Transfer (MAIT) protocol aims to be a longer term solution to the sharing of risk critical information. The protocol enables incident records to be shared electronically between compliant emergency services and so represents the future direction of travel.

The National Police Air Service (NPAS) mandated all operational crews to undertake refresher training in use of the Airborne data link equipment, writing to all 43 Home Office police forces. Software upgrades to enable the Airborne data link system to automatically default to the National Emergency Services user encryption have been completed for 96% of the operational NPAS aircraft. The remaining operational aircraft will be completed by the end of this year.



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