



Home Office

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

March 2021

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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 relevant 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.

Summary of thematic update

On 18 December the Government published its first quarterly thematic update on its progress and actions to implement the recommendations from the Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 report.

The Government update includes information on the different workstreams the Government is undertaking such as the progress of the Fire Safety Bill in Parliament and the Fire Safety Consultation, the review of the evacuation and 'stay put' strategy and the delivery of technical solutions to enhance communications and emergency call handling.

The update also provides an overview of Government support and funding to fire and rescue services and sets out how the Government will seek assurance in relation to services' progress in implementing the recommendations. This includes the independent inspection of London Fire Brigade's Grenfell action plan, by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services published in February 2021.

The format of these updates, which clearly links activity to the recommendations, and our commitment to update it quarterly, should bring greater transparency to the work Government is undertaking.

March 2021 update

The attached report reflects progress over the past quarter including:

- In February 2021, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescues Services published its report on the progress of the London Fire Brigade to implement the recommendations from the Grenfell Tower Inquiry's Phase 1 report, commissioned by the Home Secretary.
- Having completed all stages in both Houses of Parliament, the Fire Safety Bill is currently in the Consideration of Amendments Stage in Parliament.
- The Government has published its response to the Fire Safety Consultation on 17 March 2021.
- Weekly testing of the Fire Broadcast Talkgroup (radio channels) has taken place involving all Fire Control Rooms; so far the testing has shown that it is working effectively. The launch of the Fire Broadcast Talkgroup 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. In addition, the JESIP (Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles) Talkgroup is now live in all Fire Control which aims to improve information sharing between fire, police and ambulance and the National Fire Chiefs Council has released guidance to support its use.

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

Theme	Recommendations	Progress
<p>Fire and rescue services: knowledge and understanding of materials used in high-rise buildings</p>	<p>33.10a 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 Responsible Persons (RPs) including building owners / managers 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 Government has also introduced the Fire Safety Bill, which clarifies the scope of the Fire Safety Order as including the external walls (including cladding and balconies) and flat entrance doors for premises containing two or more sets of domestic premises. The Fire Safety Bill is currently in the Consideration of Amendments Stage in Parliament.</p> <p>The Fire Safety consultation closed on 12 October 2020 and the Government's response was published on 17 March 2021.</p> <p>The Government continues to develop policy to implement these proposals in the most effective way through regulations introduced under Article 24 of the Fire Safety Order (FSO). The Government aims to implement Regulations as soon as practicable in 2021.</p> <p>Home Office officials are working closely with Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government officials to consider alignment between</p>

			the Fire Safety Order and any regulations made under it and the proposed Building Safety Bill where relevant.
	33.10b	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>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 28 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 26 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 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. In addition to this MHCLG have consulted on the proposal to recommend PIBs in new blocks of flats through an update to Building Regulation guidance document Approved Document B. 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 the Government's response was published on 17 March 2021.</p> <p>The Government continues to develop policy to implement these proposals in the most effective way through regulations introduced under Article 24 of the FSO. The Government aims to implement Regulations as soon as practicable in 2021.</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.	

Plans (continued)			<p>Home Office officials are working closely with Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government officials to consider alignment between the Fire Safety Order and any regulations made under it and the proposed Building Safety Bill where relevant.</p>
	<p>33.12c</p>	<p>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>	<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 28 for how the Government is seeking assurance on recommendations directed to fire and rescue services.</p>

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;
	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the Government's response was published on 17 March 2021.</p> <p>The Government continues to develop policy to implement these proposals in the most effective way through regulations introduced under Article 24 of the FSO. The Government aims to implement Regulations as soon as practicable in 2021.</p> <p>Home Office officials are working closely with Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government officials to consider alignment between the Fire Safety Order and any regulations made under it and the proposed Building Safety Bill where relevant.</p>

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 26 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 implemented 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</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”.	simultaneously. Weekly testing has taken place involving all Fire Control Rooms, so far the testing has shown that Talkgroup is working effectively.
	33.15f	That control room staff receive training directed specifically to handling such a change of advice and conveying it effectively to callers.	The JESIP Talkgroup is now live in all Fire Control. and the National Fire Chiefs Council has released guidance to support its use.
	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.	In conjunction with the National Fire Chiefs Council Central Programme Office, the Government has provided funding to facilitate a review of the National Operational Guidance for Fire Control staff. This will include updating the current Fire Survival Guidance and training.
	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.	Home Office funding has been provided for two Fire Control Managers, to be seconded to support this work. The first draft version of the Fire Survival guidance has been produced and was released for consultation within the fire and rescue sector in December 2020. So far, this has received positive feedback from the sector. Also, the two secondees have been producing guidance on incident command for Fire Control staff and guidance on dealing with multiple emergency calls. This guidance is due to go for peer review in May 2021. Please refer to page 26 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 26 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 26 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 26 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 of the ‘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. Having been through a final policy and quality assurance review, the report for the first stage of work is now being finalised.</p> <p>Successful suppliers have now been appointed for the building design, human behaviour and evacuation operational research strands and the work on all three strands has now started.</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 28 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> <p>The Fire Safety consultation closed on 12 October 2020 and the Government's response was published on 17 March 2021.</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 Government continues to develop policy to implement these proposals in the most effective way through regulations introduced under Article 24 of the FSO. The Government aims to implement Regulations as soon as practicable in 2021.</p> <p>Home Office officials are working closely with Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government officials to consider alignment between</p>

<p>Evacuation (continued)</p>			<p>the Fire Safety Order and any regulations made under it and the proposed Building Safety Bill where relevant.</p> <p>The Government agrees that these three measures identified by the Phase 1 report - wayfinding signage, evacuation alert systems and sprinklers - 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	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).	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 views of residents and those most likely to be impacted by the proposals 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 we aim to launch a consultation focussed on Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans in spring 2021.
	33.22f	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	

Evacuation (continued)		plans (PEEPs) in the premises information box.	
	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 28 for how the Government is seeking assurance on recommendations directed to fire and rescue services.</p>

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 existing 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 the Government’s response will be published shortly.</p> <p>The Government continues to develop policy to implement these proposals in the most effective way through regulations introduced under Article 24 of the FSO. The Government aims to implement Regulations as soon as practicable in 2021.</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 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 the Government’s response was published on 17 March 2021.</p> <p>The Government continues to develop policy to implement these proposals in the most effective way either through Article 24 regulations under the FSO or by amendment to the FSO in the Building Safety Bill.</p> <p>Home Office officials are working closely with Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government officials to consider alignment between the Fire Safety Order and any regulations made under it and the proposed Building Safety Bill where relevant.</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 Responsible Persons) to undertake checks of the self-closing devices on fire doors 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 provided 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 has also introduced the Fire Safety Bill, which clarifies the scope of the Fire Safety Order as including the external walls (including cladding and balconies) and flat entrance doors for premises containing two or more sets of domestic</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>premises. The Fire Safety Bill is currently in the Consideration of Amendments Stage in Parliament.</p> <p>The Fire Safety consultation closed on 12 October 2020 and the Government's response was published on 17 March 2021.</p> <p>The Government continues to develop policy to implement these proposals in the most effective way through regulations introduced under Article 24 of the FSO. The Government aims to implement Regulations as soon as practicable in 2021.</p> <p>Home Office officials are working closely with Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government officials to consider alignment between the Fire Safety Order and any regulations made under it and the proposed Building Safety Bill where relevant.</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 31 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 31 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 the recommendations directed to them and fire and rescue services more broadly.

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 Phase 1 Grenfell report recommendations directed at LFB. 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.

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. LFB 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.

In 2021/22, a total of £14 million will be available to Fire and Rescue Services to continue the increase in capacity and capability of their protection teams.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services' (HMICFRS) LFB Report

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, published in February 2021, affirms the steady progress the Brigade has made to implement the recommendations and provides assurance that London's transformation programme has begun to have a positive effect. This includes the appointment of a Transformation Director from outside the service, the appointment of an Independent Operational Assurance Adviser and the establishment of an independent Audit Committee tasked with providing assurance to the London Fire Commissioner that the Brigade's governance, risk and internal control framework is effective.

The Brigade is strengthening its operational response to fires in high rise residential buildings through the scheduled implementation of new and revised operational policies for April 2021 including Fire Survival Guidance, High Rise Firefighting and Evacuation and Rescue policies. The increased emphasis on Fire Survival Guidance training and of placing fire control room staff in the centre of operational response appears to be a positive step. Furthermore, increasing knowledge of building materials and risks relating to them, particularly in external high rise walls, of both incident commanders and firefighters has improved with the provision of information and training.

However, the review emphasises that the Brigade still has a significant amount of work to do. This includes the service focusing on and improving the robustness of their governance and assurance processes to monitor the implementation of the recommendations and ensuring that both incident command competence and completion of training exercises in line with new policies introduced is improved.

LFB will undergo a full HMICFRS inspection starting later this year. The report will be published in summer 2022.

Mayor of London

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. The Fire Standards for Operational Response have been released and learning materials to help firefighters use evacuation alert systems have been published on UKFRS.com and the NFCC continue to develop standards, guidance and supporting materials. The 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.

The Government have worked closely with 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). On 17 December 2020, the Government announced a new £30 million fund to pay for the costs of installing an alarm system in buildings with unsafe cladding and where leaseholders are paying the costs of Waking Watch. This fund will replace costly Waking Watch measures in buildings waiting to have unsafe cladding removed and replaced. The fund further builds on recently updated guidance published by the National Fire Chief's Council (NFCC) on buildings that change from a 'Stay Put' to a 'Simultaneous Evacuation' fire safety strategy. The guidance maintains that 'stay put' remains an appropriate strategy in most blocks of flats where compartmentation works to stop the spread of fire, and there are suitably protected means of escape; and strongly recommends that where a change to a simultaneous evacuation is deemed necessary and will be required beyond a short-term period, that a temporary common fire alarm system is installed.

The fund opened to all eligible private sector buildings in England, except in Greater London, and to all eligible social sector buildings regardless of location on 31 January 2021. The Greater London Authority will be administering the fund to private sector buildings in London, subject to a Mayoral decision. The opening date for funding applications in London will be 18 March.

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 remaining £3 million is to drive investment in building the central capability of the NFCC.

The Government is committed to ensure that all high-rise residential buildings are inspected or reviewed by the end of 2021. In addition to the £1.6bn that the Government has made available to accelerate the pace of remediation, in February 2021, the Government announced that £3.5bn will be allocated to remediate unsafe cladding in high rise residential buildings over 18 metres. 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 provided £20m in additional funding in 2020/21 for fire protection. Of the £20m, £6m has been provided to FRSs to deliver the Government's commitment to review or inspect all high-rise residential buildings; £4m to create a new central strategic leadership function in NFCC; and £10m funding for FRSs 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.

In 2021/22, a total of £14 million will be available to Fire and Rescue Services to continue the increase in capacity and capability of their protection teams. Furthermore, the NFCC will be provided with £5 million to continue its work on building a central strategic leadership function through the protection hub and £1.5 million to continue delivering on the work of the Fire Standards Board.

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 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 February 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 later this year, following the identification of learning 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 now been completed for all operational NPAS aircraft.

Annex A - Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 Recommendations

Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 Recommendations		Recommendation directed to:
33.10a	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.	Government
33.10b	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.	Fire and Rescue Services
33.11a	That the London Fire Brigade (LFB) 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.	London Fire Brigade
33.11b	That the London Fire Brigade (LFB) 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	London Fire Brigade
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.	Government
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.	Government
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.	Fire and Rescue Services

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	Government
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.	Government
33.14a	That the London Fire Brigade (LFB) review its policies on communications between the control room and the incident commander	London Fire Brigade
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.	London Fire Brigade
33.14c	That all control room operators (CROs) of Assistant Operations Manager rank and above receive training directed to the specific requirements of communication with the incident commander.	London Fire Brigade
33.14d	That a dedicated communication link be provided between the senior officer in the control room and the incident commander.	London Fire Brigade
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	London Fire Brigade
33.15b	That the London Fire Brigade (LFB) provide regular and more effective refresher training to control room operators (CROs) at all levels, including supervisors	London Fire Brigade
33.15c	That all fire and rescue services develop policies for handling a large number of fire survival guidance (FSG) calls simultaneously	Fire and Rescue Services
33.15d	That electronic systems be developed to record fire survival guidance (FSG) information in the control room and display it simultaneously at the bridgehead and in any command units	Fire and Rescue Services
33.15e	That policies be developed for managing a transition from "stay put" to "get out"	Fire and Rescue Services

33.15f	That control room staff receive training directed specifically to handling such a change of advice and conveying it effectively to callers	Fire and Rescue Services
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	Fire and Rescue Services
33.17	That the London Ambulance Service (LAS) and Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) review their protocols and policies to ensure that their operators can identify fire survival guidance (FSG) calls (as defined by the London Fire Brigade (LFB)) and pass them to the LFB as soon as possible	London Ambulance Service and Metropolitan Police Service
33.18a	That the London Fire Brigade (LFB) develop policies and training to ensure better control of deployments and the use of resources	London Fire Brigade
33.18b	That the London Fire Brigade (LFB) 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)	London Fire Brigade
33.19	That the London Fire Brigade (LFB) 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	London Fire Brigade
33.20	That the London Fire Brigade (LFB) 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 (FSG) information and the results of deployments	London Fire Brigade

33.21a	That the London Fire Brigade (LFB) 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	London Fire Brigade
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	London Fire Brigade
33.22a	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)	Government
33.22b	That fire and rescue services develop policies for partial and total evacuation of high-rise residential buildings and training to support them	Fire and Rescue Services
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	Government
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	Government
33.22e	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)	Government
33.22f	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	Government

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.	Fire and Rescue Services
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	Government
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	Government
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	Government
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	Government
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 law to ensure that such doors comply with current standards	Government
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	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	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	Emergency Services
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	Emergency Services
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	Emergency Services
33.33	That steps be taken to ensure that the airborne datalink system on every National Police Air Service (NPAS) helicopter observing an incident which involves one of the other emergency services defaults to the National Emergency Service user encryption	National Police Air Service
33.34	That the London Fire Brigade (LFB), the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), the London Ambulance Service (LAS) 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	Emergency Services

Annex B - Table of completed Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 Recommendations

Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 Recommendations		Recommendation directed to:	Additional notes
33.10b	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.	Fire and Rescue Services	<p>This recommendation has been completed by the London Fire Brigade.</p> <p>All London Fire Brigade staff have received training to recognise and understand the risks involved in fires taking hold in the external walls of high-rise buildings.</p>
33.11a	That the London Fire Brigade (LFB) 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.	London Fire Brigade	<p>This information was removed from Appendix 1 of Policy Number 633 (High Rise Firefighting) and subsumed in the revised Policy Number 800 – Management of Operational Risk Information.</p>

33.11b	That the London Fire Brigade (LFB) 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	London Fire Brigade	All operational staff undertook mandatory training on the revised Policy Number 800 (Management of Operational Risk Information).
33.14a	That the London Fire Brigade (LFB) review its policies on communications between the control room and the incident commander	London Fire Brigade	The revised Policy Number 790 (Fire Survival Guidance) was published on 31 st March 2021 following an extensive training programme for all operational and Control staff.
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.	London Fire Brigade	95% of Watch officers and senior officers have received face to face training on the revised Policy Number 790 (Fire Survival Guidance) and the policy was published on 31 st March 2021.

33.14c	That all control room operators (CROs) of Assistant Operations Manager rank and above receive training directed to the specific requirements of communication with the incident commander.	London Fire Brigade	All Control staff have received training on the revised Policy Number 790 (Fire Survival Guidance) and the policy, including a specific appendix for Control staff, was published on 31 st March 2021.
33.14d	That a dedicated communication link be provided between the senior officer in the control room and the incident commander.	London Fire Brigade	The revised Policy Number 790 (Fire Survival Guidance) was published on 31 st March 2021.
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	London Fire Brigade	This information is now provided within Appendix 1 of Policy Number 790 (Fire Survival Guidance), published on 31st March 2021 following a Brigade wide training programme.

33.15b	That the London Fire Brigade (LFB) provide regular and more effective refresher training to control room operators (CROs) at all levels, including supervisors.	London Fire Brigade	<p>Control staff began their training on Policy Number 790 (Fire Survival Guidance) in December (with input in November on the new Fire Survival Guidance/High Rise layout on the mobilising system). In addition, staff have also received input on the use of the Broadcast National Talk Group as an additional tool to be used when dealing with large numbers of Fire Survival Guidance calls.</p> <p>DaMOP (Development and Maintenance of Operational Professionalism project) for Control went live in July 2020, which means Fire Survival Guidance Refresher Training is captured within a cyclical Framework for risk, critical competencies all relevant Control Officers need to</p>
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			receive. The system is robust and ensures officers are not 'missed.'
33.15c	That all fire and rescue services develop policies for handling a large number of fire survival guidance (FSG) calls simultaneously	Fire and Rescue Services	<p>This recommendation has been completed by the London Fire Brigade.</p> <p>For the London Fire Brigade, the training for the revised Policy Number 790 (Fire Survival Guidance) and the Broadcast National Talk Group has been completed. Policy Number 790 was published on the 31st March 2021 and the Broadcast National Talk Group went live in February 2021.</p> <p>The Fire Survival Guidance (FSG) Policy has been shared as part of national learning and as part of the new project to establish Control National Operational Guidance (including FSG). This</p>

			includes the use of a National Talk Group for sharing risk critical information.
33.15e	That policies be developed for managing a transition from “stay put” to “get out”	Fire and Rescue Services	<p>This recommendation has been completed by the London Fire Brigade.</p> <p>For the London Fire Brigade, the guidance for managing the transition from ‘stay put’ to ‘get out’ is provided in the revised Policy Number 790 (Fire Survival Guidance) and the new Evacuation and Rescue policies, which were both published on 31st March 2021.</p>
33.15f	That control room staff receive training directed specifically to handling such a change of advice and conveying it effectively to callers	Fire and Rescue Services	<p>This recommendation has been completed by the London Fire Brigade.</p> <p>For the London Fire Brigade, training for all Control staff has been completed.</p>

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	Fire and Rescue Services	Please refer to the section: Emergency Calls.
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	London Fire Brigade	Installation of new hardware servers on all Command Units and 4G connectivity has provided increased functionality, and all Command Unit staff have undertaken refresher training.
33.22b	That fire and rescue services develop policies for partial and total evacuation of high-rise residential buildings and training to support them	Fire and Rescue Services	<p>This recommendation has been completed by the London Fire Brigade.</p> <p>The London Fire Brigade have published the new Evacuation and Rescue policy on 31st March 2021.</p> <p>Training has been delivered to all operational staff in the London Fire Brigade via Computer Based Training packages, and via face to face</p>

			training for Watch and senior officers. This training is reinforced by guided learning exercises for station-based staff.
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.	Fire and Rescue Services	This recommendation has been completed by the London Fire Brigade.
33.33	That steps be taken to ensure that the airborne datalink system on every National Police Air Service (NPAS) helicopter observing an incident which involves one of the other emergency services defaults to the National Emergency Service user encryption	National Police Air Service	N/A



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