

<b>LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN</b>	<b>WARDS:</b> All
<b>REPORT TITLE:</b> Grenfell Inquiry Phase 2 Report Recommendations: Government Response	
<b>REPORT OF:</b> Director of Property Management	
<b>FOR SUBMISSION TO:</b> Housing & Fire Safety Advisory Panel	<b>DATE:</b> 23 <sup>rd</sup> April 2025
<p><b>SUMMARY OF REPORT:</b> This report is about the response of the Government to the recommendations of the Phase 2 Grenfell inquiry report and the implications for the Councils on-going Resident Safety Programme.</p> <p><b>Local Government Act 1972 – Access to information</b> No documents that require listing were used in the preparation of this report.</p> <p><b>Contact Officer:</b> Melissa Dillon, Resident Safety Engagement &amp; Governance Lead. Tel: 0207 974 3100 <a href="mailto:melissa.dillon@camden.gov.uk">melissa.dillon@camden.gov.uk</a></p>	
<p><b>RECOMMENDATIONS:</b></p> <p>The Panel is asked to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Note the government response to the recommendations of the Phase 2 Grenfell Inquiry report summarised in sections 1 and 2 and the appendix t the report.</li> <li>2. To review the update on the Councils Grenfell response work at section 5 and provide comments and suggestions for the Grenfell work programme</li> </ol>	

Signed: Signed



GLENDINE SHEPHERD

Dated 8<sup>th</sup> April 2025

Director of Property Management

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### **Grenfell Inquiry Phase 2 Report and Recommendations**

- 1.1 On 26th February 2025 the Government published their response to the 58 recommendations of the Phase 2 Grenfell Inquiry report, accepting in full 49 recommendations and in principle a further 9 recommendations all directed at government processes.
- 1.2 The full government response can be found at [Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 2 Report: Government response \(HTML\) - GOV.UK](#), a summary of the main recommendations is attached as an appendix to the report with headline actions summarised in section 2.
- 1.3 Responsibility for all fire-related functions (including those under the Fire Safety Act 2021) are to move from the Home Office to Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) with fire and building safety and emergency response functions consolidated under the oversight of a single Secretary of State.

### **On-Going Fire & Building Safety Reform Programme**

- 1.4 The government has outlined a plan for three further phases of activity for reforming the regulation of residential fire and building safety, they are:
  - Phase 1 (2025 to 2026): delivery of existing reforms.
  - Phase 2 (2026 to 2028): further development and legislation
  - Phase 3 (2028 onwards): implementation of phase regulation

## 2.0 Headline Government Responses

### **Construction Products**

- 2.1 The Phase 2 Inquiry report was very critical of the failure by manufacturers, designers, contractors and regulatory bodies to ensure that construction materials were marketed and used appropriately in the design and delivery of the cladding project at Grenfell Tower.
- 2.2 Government has accepted the recommendations of the Inquiry in relation to construction product regulations and has published a consultation Green Paper as a further step to reform the regulations. [Construction Products Reform Green Paper - GOV.UK](#). The consultation will last for 12 weeks from 26 February 2025 until 21 May 2025; the green paper also serves as the government's response to the Independent Review of Product Testing and Certification. The consultation sets out proposals to expand regulatory coverage to include all construction products to eliminate unsafe materials from the market and enhance the overall quality and safety of buildings.

- 2.3 Oversight of all functions relating to the construction industry will be brought together under a single regulator apart from the testing and certification of construction products and the issue of compliance certificates.
- 2.4 An investigation is being undertaken into the behaviour of seven organisations including manufacturers, designer and contractors) involved in the cladding project at Grenfell Tower and criticised by the Inquiry report. If they are found to have "engaged in professional misconduct" their names will be added to a "debarment list", which all contracting authorities will have to take into account when awarding new contracts.

### **Definition of High-Rise Buildings**

- 2.5 The Inquiry recommended that government revise the definition of what constitutes a high-rise building - HRB (currently any building with 2 or more residential units that is 7+ floors or 18+ metres in height) to ensure that all relevant buildings were in scope of the Building Safety Act.
- 2.5.1 MHCLG has completed an initial review of the HRB definition with plans for an on-going review to be published over the summer in 2025. Building Regulations Approved Document B (which sets out in detail the definitions and construction requirements that apply to HRBs) will be kept under continuous review with a public consultation on proposed changes in Autumn 2025. . At present the Council has 188 high-rise residential buildings registered with the Building Safety Regulator

### **Gas Pipeline Access & Electrical Safety Checks**

- 2.6 The Inquiry highlighted the risk of explosion and for spread of fire at Grenfell as a result of the difficulty in locating and accessing isolation valves for the gas pipeline serving the building, Government will introduce new pipeline access and maintenance regulations and require social landlords to carry out regular electrical safety checks.

### **Building Control**

- 2.7 The Inquiry recommended that Building Control decisions should be centralised under a single, national service provider. Government will set up an independent panel to consider the conflicts arising from current commercial interests in building control assessment and approval functions. The panel will determine if changes are required to the current mixed market model for building control decisions.

### **Fire Design & Construction Competence**

- 2.8 MHCLG is also setting up an expert panel to reform the requirements for the competence and qualifications of fire engineers and their practice; with first findings due by Autumn 2025. Government will also introduce:
- mandatory requirements for independent verification (by UKAS) of the competence of fire risk assessors competence
  - competence requirements for the Principal Designers of high-rise buildings
  - a Licensing Scheme for Principal Contractors developing or working on HRBs.

### **3.0 Links to the Regulation of Social Housing Act and Consumer Standards**

- 3.1 MHCLG recognises the links between the requirements of the Fire and Building Safety Acts and the consumer standards introduced by the 2023 Regulation of Social Housing Act.
- 3.2 Government has said it is committed to exploring further reforms to change how residents' voices are heard and reliably acted on, that social housing landlords must encourage direct participation, ensure diverse representation in resident panels and surveys, and reflect the voices of all residents across all tenures and populations.
- 3.3 In response to the Inquiry recommendations the government is putting in place the following measures to integrate the requirements of the linked legislation
- Phased regulations to implement Awaab's Law from October 2025
  - A new Decent Homes standard and new Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES)
  - A new Competence and Conduct regulatory standard for the competence and conduct of social housing staff
  - The Freedom of Information Act will be extended to cover Tenant Management Organisations (TMOs) and there will be a review of the arrangements for the oversight of delegated management organisations, including TMOs

### **4.0 REFRESHING THE CAMDEN RESIDENT SAFETY PROGRAMME**

- 4.1 Since 2018/19 the Council has been delivering the Resident Safety Programme, developed in response to the Hackitt Review and the Phase 1 Grenfell Inquiry Report. Government has accepted the recommendations of the Phase 2 report with a timescale for their implementation (paragraph 1.4); this will require Camden to keep Resident Safety work under continuous review.
- 4.2 In September 2024 the Council set up a cross-departmental group to review the implications of the Phase 2 recommendations and established six workstreams to build on the on-going Resident Safety Programme. A summary of the progress to date on the Grenfell work is provided at section 4 of this report.
- 4.3 The Grenfell response work is also linked to measures to make sure Camden is meeting the Regulator of Social Housing's Consumer Standards for Council homes. The Resident Safety Programme will be adapted and modified in response to any new primary or secondary legislation and the Fire and Building Safety Charter commitments will also be reviewed and updated in line with new regulatory requirements.
- 4.4 In preparing for the detailed requirements for the implementation of Awaab's Law ' Camden has undertaken a Landlord Duty of Care Audit of systems for the management of damp and mould inspections and repairs and implemented a follow

up Action Plan. The damp and mould policy and reporting arrangements can be viewed on the Camden website.

- [camden-damp-and-mould-policy-final-feb-2024](#)

- <https://www.camden.gov.uk/report-mould>

## **5.0 GRENFELL WORK STREAMS**

5.1 Whilst detailed regulations and new requirements are emerging incrementally the Council is reviewing services, systems and practice and making changes based on the government statements and guidance to date. Brief updates on the Grenfell workstreams are set out in this section of the report.

### ***Building control - Consideration of the Inquiry recommendations and points to raise in Government consultations.***

5.2 As explained in paragraph 2.7 government is establishing an independent panel to determine whether and how to change the delivery of building control decisions. The Council is participating in a Building Safety Regulator multi-disciplinary team (MDT) for the assessment of Gateway applications for Building Control Approval of high-rise building projects. LB Camden Building Control Officers do not assess applications submitted by the Council to avoid a conflict of interest; other members of the MDT consider these.

5.3 The Regulator has entered into a memorandum of understanding with the London District Surveyors Association(LDA) to confirm the arrangements between the Association and the Building Safety Regulator for coordinating local authority teams in delivering statutory obligations arising from the Building Safety Act, Camden participates in the LDA and is operating under the terms of the memorandum. The Council will keep its building control service under review and respond to any consultations or calls for evidence as they emerge from the independent panel the government is establishing,

### ***Design, technical requirements and contract management - Review of Camden construction design guides, employer's requirements, procurement and contract management processes.***

5.4 Council construction clients work to design and technical standards for new buildings, extensions, refurbishment and major works at existing building and day-to-repairs and maintenance. These standards are set to ensure that construction work, installations and maintenance of Camden Council homes meet the requirements of a range of legislation including Building Regulations and the Fire and Building Safety Acts.

5.5 Design and technical standards are kept under continuous review to ensure that they are up to date and works designed and contracts procured to current standards. In 2025 design and technical standards will be revised in compliance with the requirements of Awaab's Law and forthcoming construction materials regulations as these are published.

- 5.6 The Council is appointing a Programme Manager to ensure cross departmental solutions are developed that highlight gaps, duplications and inconsistencies and collaboratively create compliant approaches. This will span a range of areas including Legal, Procurement, IT, Housing Management, Building Safety, Development, Capital Works, Assets & Repairs & Operations. The Community Investment Programme team, who develop and deliver new Council homes, are looking to appoint a consultant team to support the redrafting of their Design Guide, Employer's Requirements and Scopes of Service to ensure they meet the new legislation.

***Landlord services and TMOs - Review of the Council's TMO agreements and how duties are managed across the Council and by TMOs, to include the oversight, landlord services and engagement recommendations in the Inquiry report.***

- 5.7 The Director of Housing has completed a review of the Council's Tenant Management Organisation governance processes to ensure that there is a comparable level of accountability and oversight of residential safety and regulatory compliance across all Council homes however they are managed. TMO performance will be reviewed against a common suite of compliance indicators by the Housing and Safety Regulatory Board chaired by the Executive Director Supporting Communities, and also by the Cabinet Member for Better Homes.

***Fire risk assessment - Review of current FRA arrangements with external specialists appointed to deliver the FRA programme for Council homes.***

- 5.8 As explained in paragraph 2.8, MHCLG is setting up an expert panel to reform the requirements for the competence and qualifications of fire engineers and their practice with first findings due by Autumn 2025.
- 5.9 The Council's FRAs are undertaken by independent qualified fire engineers and fire risk assessors. The current FRA contract is to be extended by up to two years to allow Camden to take expert panel findings into account in the re-procurement of the technical consultancy framework. This will ensure that Camden continues to follow best practice in fire, design and construction competence and in the management and maintenance of Council homes.

***Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans (PEEPs) - Evaluation of work to date to gather household information and undertake person-centred fire risk assessments (PCFRAs). The group to consider how the Council will meet revised Government proposals.***

- 5.10 Secondary legislation for new PEEP requirements is due for publication by October 2025 and will apply to all HRBs (18+ metres in height) and medium rise buildings (11-18 metres in height) with simultaneous evacuation strategies in place. To date Council has completed a pilot survey project at six Camden HRBs to identify residents who would need help to evacuate their homes in an emergency and is now rolling the survey out to cover all 188 council HRBs.

- 5.10.1 In 2025/26 Neighbourhood officers will commence a three-year rolling programme, visiting all 22,000 rented council homes to update the existing information we hold on these residents and their family members. The first tranche of tenancy visits will focus on tenants aged over seventy as these residents may be less likely to engage with us and may require additional help.
- 5.10.2 Information from the visits is collected on a mobile application that holds live data and syncs to existing case management systems so that up-to-date information is available to teams providing support and services to resident. This means that residents do not have to provide the same information multiple times to different departments. Information from the visits will be available to the Building Safety team to enable referrals for Person-Centred Fire Risk Assessments (PCFRA).
- 5.10.3 An Internal Housing stock condition survey is in progress and will provide updated information about council homes to enable compliance with the Social Housing Regulator Consumer Standards. The survey will complete in 2026 and asks residents if they or a member of their household would need help to evacuate their council home in an emergency.
- 5.10.4 This on-going contact with residents will provide a clearer picture of the potential demand for a range of support and assistance, including help to evacuate and the development of plans and services for prioritising and meeting needs meeting statutory requirements as they are published by government.

***Major incident plans - Review the Inquiry findings on Emergency Response Planning and the systems Camden already have in place.***

- 5.11 Camden Council is defined as a Category 1 responder under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and has a range of statutory duties required under the Act. Specific arrangements also apply in London including, for local authorities, the Resilience Standards for London where boroughs carry out a self-assessment and follow up with peer review of the achievement of defined resilience standards. Significant external partnership working in relation to planning for emergencies, response arrangements and recovery plans also takes place, including through the Borough Resilience Forum (and the London Resilience Forum), sub-regional working groups, pan-London working groups and emergency services and other responders.
- 5.11.1 A range of activities have been undertaken to strengthen Camden's internal arrangements for emergencies over 2024/2025, with the support of an independent consultant. This has included a review and implementation of a revised on-call rota (with roles specific to the management of a major emergency), recruitment into key emergency roles, training of individuals, briefings and training with elected members, development of plans and coordination arrangements, and emergency exercises. In March 2025 the Council recruited a Head of Corporate Resilience to continue to strengthen emergency response arrangements and ensure work to date is embedded.
- 5.11.2 Camden continues to develop emergency response arrangements with an increased focus on the needs of our communities. This has included working closely with service areas across the Council to ensure strong engagement across key service areas, such as Housing. Camden is developing the approach to working

with community and voluntary organisations to support overall community resilience and ensure we retain focus on supporting individuals and communities in emergencies.

## **6.0 COMMENTS OF THE BOROUGH SOLICITOR**

6.1 The Borough Solicitor has been consulted and has no comments to add.

## **7.0 COMMENTS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES**

7.1 This report is about the response of the Government to the recommendations of the Phase 2 Grenfell inquiry report and the implications for the Councils on-going Resident Safety Programme. There are currently no financial implications arising from this report.

7.2 Finance will work with the service to monitor and ensure as much as possible that associated costs are funded from existing resources.

## **8. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS**

8.1 There are no specific implications at this stage, however compliance with the detailed requirements of Awaab's law and construction product regulations may require amendments to the Council technical and construction standards and review of the products and processed in the maintenance of Council homes.

## **APPENDICES**

Grenfell Inquiry Phase 2 Report, Government Response to Recommendations

**REPORT ENDS**



## APPENDIX: GRENFELL INQUIRY PHASE 2 REPORT – GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATIONS

<p><b>Full Response</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accepts all 58 Inquiry recommendations</li> <li>• 49 recommendations are being accepted in full by government/other responsible organisations.</li> <li>• 9 recommendations all directed at government accepted in principle</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 2 Report: Government response (HTML) - GOV.UK</a></p>
<p><b>Chapter 1 – Executive Summary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accepts all 58 Inquiry recommendations</li> <li>• 49 recommendations are being accepted in full by government/other responsible organisations.</li> <li>• 9 recommendations all directed at government accepted in principle</li> </ul>	<p><b>Responses</b></p> <p>Construction Products Green Paper published</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial review of high-rise building definition complete, on-going review plan to be published Summer 2025</li> <li>• Approved Document B to be under continuous Review, public consultation Autumn 2025</li> <li>• Plan for gas isolation pipeline access &amp; maintenance regulations</li> <li>• Regulations to require social landlords to carry out regular electrical safety checks</li> <li>• Phased regulations to implement Awaab’s Law from October 2025</li> <li>• New Decent Homes standard &amp; new Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES)</li> <li>• Regulator of Social Housing to set standards for the competence and conduct of staff</li> <li>• Set up independent panel to consider conflicts &amp; commercial interests in building control &amp; if change required to delivery model for building control decisions.</li> <li>• Engaging expert panel to reform fire engineers &amp; practice in driving safety in design and delivery, by Autumn 2025</li> <li>• Introduce mandatory requirement for independent verification (UKAS) of fire risk assessors competence</li> <li>• New Requirements for Principal Designers</li> <li>• Licensing Scheme for Principal Contractors</li> <li>• All fire-related functions to move from the Home Office to MHCLG with building safety &amp; emergency response functions under single Secretary of State</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversight of functions relating to the construction industry to be under a single regulator with exception of testing &amp; certification of construction products &amp; issue certificates of compliance</li> <li>• Freedom of Information Act to be extended to cover Tenant Management Organisations (TMOs).</li> <li>• Review of arrangements for oversight of delegated management organisations, including TMOs</li> <li>• Next steps on action against construction product manufacturers.</li> <li>• <b>Residential PEEPS regulation to be introduced later in 2025</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Chapter 4 – Residents at the heart of the System</b></p>	<p><b>Response</b></p> <p>63. All residents must be treated with fairness and respect and have a strong voice with their landlord. Landlords must provide accessible information &amp; support that meets the diverse needs of tenants. Includes allowing tenants to be supported by an advocate in their interactions. Regulator of Social Housing will actively seek assurances that providers are taking action to meet requirements &amp; hold those don't to account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>New Competence and Conduct regulatory standard for social housing staff to enforce culture &amp; behaviours</b></li> </ul> <p>65. Support residents to exercise their rights &amp; hold landlords to account Extending Four Million Homes resident training programme, which offers training and information to residents about their rights and how best to engage with their landlords.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make Things Right communications campaign,</li> <li>• Further measures to strengthen tenants' voices/champion best practice later in 2025.</li> </ul> <p><b>Response</b></p> <p>67. Committed to exploring further reforms to change how residents' voices are heard &amp;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reliably acted upon</li> <li>• ensuring residents receive consistent follow-</li> <li>• can track resolution with clear timelines</li> <li>• Improve accessibility on grievance reporting mechanisms</li> <li>• Encourage direct resident participation</li> <li>• Ensure diverse representation in resident panels &amp; surveys</li> <li>• Reflect the voices of all residents, across all tenures &amp; populations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Chapter 5 – Construction Product System Reform</b></p>	<p><b>Recommendations:</b> construction products reform (13, 14) &amp; the development of a construction library (24). <b>Response</b></p> <p>71. <u>construction products green paper</u>. Sets out our proposals for system-wide reform of the construction products sector &amp; the associated regulatory regime</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Require all Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) to be licensed by the Regulator to provide conformity assessment services</li> <li>• CABs to be subject to statutory code inc. obligations about conflicts of interest &amp; mandatory data reporting requirements</li> </ul> <p>73. Ensure manufacturers, distributors etc have clearer accountability/responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• measures to require the provision of test results, clear &amp; honest information about product performance &amp; suitability for use.</li> </ul> <p>74. Establish Construction Library as the platform to make information such as test results available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tighter rules around marketing &amp; increased traceability of information.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Chapter 6 – Clear standards &amp; Expectations</b></p>	<p>Guidance, standards and regulations that should be followed when designing and building homes.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reviewing the definition of a higher-risk building (2)</li> <li>• reviewing statutory guidance (5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12)</li> <li>• membership of bodies advising on changes to statutory guidance (9)</li> <li>• the inspection of gas isolation valves (28)</li> </ul> <p>79. Plans for ongoing review of HRB definition will be set out in summer 2025.</p> <p>80. Building Safety Regulator will put Approved Document B under continuous review.</p> <p>82. Building Safety Regulator will launch a consultation on further changes to Approved Document B in Autumn 2025.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure guidance on how new construction should meet the requirements of building regulations is clear</li> <li>• New materials, techniques &amp; technologies to be reflected in Approved Documents</li> <li>• Will consider how they might affect compartmentation, design strategy, structural design, fire spread and evacuation strategies.</li> <li>• Approved Documents will recognise the limitations of applying generic advice to special situations</li> </ul> <p>83. Ensure measures are in place to access, inspect and maintain Gas pipeline isolation valves at appropriate intervals in order to ensure that they can be used in an emergency.</p> <p>84. Require social landlords to carry out electrical safety checks <b>at least every five years</b>, &amp; mandatory appliance inspections on all electrical appliances provided by landlord.</p> <p>85. Introduction of new Decent Homes Standard and Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awaabs Law October 2025 requirements in force for landlords to investigate and repair serious hazards within specific timeframes</li> </ul>
<p><b>Chapter 7 – Competent Professionals &amp; Trades</b></p>	<p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• building control functions (22, 23)</li> </ul>

- the fire engineering profession (15, 16, 17, 18)
- fire safety strategy for higher-risk buildings (10)
- mandatory accreditation of fire risk assessors (26)
- the College of Fire and Rescue (29, 30)
- building control approval for higher-risk buildings (20)
- the licensing of principal contractors (21)

### **Response**

#### **Building Control**

94. Will establish an independent panel to consider how to address conflicts & commercial interests in building control & if there needs to be a change such as moving further towards a national model of delivery for all building control decisions. **Panel to make its recommendations by October 2025.**

#### **Competence within social housing**

91. Regulator of Social Housing to set standards for the competence and conduct of staff & professionalise the social housing sector

#### **Fire Engineers**

98. Engaging expert panel to reform fire engineers & practice in driving safety in design and delivery, by Autumn 2025

- Introduce mandatory requirement for independent verification (UKAS) of fire risk assessors competence

99. A fire strategy to be part of information submitted to the higher-risk building control regime to ensure fire risks are effectively managed throughout the building's life cycle.

- Building Safety Regulator guidance sets expectation that information requirements can only be met by submitting a fire strategy & assumptions about the occupants of an HRB. Guidance to be clarified to make this explicit

#### **Fire Risk Assessors**

To be mandatory competence requirements for fire risk assessors

- independently verified by a UKAS-accredited certification body and overseen by a regulator.
- Certification bodies to use standards being developed by the British Standards Institution

#### **Licensing of Principal Contractors**

104. Licensing scheme operated by the construction regulator for principal contractors undertaking construction or refurbishment of higher-risk buildings.

105. To be a legal requirement that any application for building control approval for the construction or refurbishment of a higher-risk building (Gateway 2) is supported by a personal undertaking from a director or senior manager of the principal contractor to take all reasonable care to ensure that on completion and handover, the building is as safe as is required by the building regulations.

	<p>108. Government will review the impact of the new dutyholder regime in relation to higher-risk buildings from October 2025 and publish Findings by Autumn 2026.</p> <p><b>Principal Designers</b></p> <p>109. Will require Principal Designers to sign declaration that they have complied with their duties, including taking all reasonable steps to ensure the designs comply with building regulations, when designs are submitted to the Building Safety Regulator to secure approval to build.</p>
<p><b>Chapter 8 – Clear Accountability &amp; Effective Enforcement</b></p>	<p><b><u>Recommendations:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- creating a single construction regulator (1)</li> <li>- appointing a Chief Construction Adviser (4)</li> <li>- bringing responsibility for fire safety under a single government department (3)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Response</u></b></p> <p>117. The government agrees with the Inquiry’s recommendation to create a ‘single construction regulator’ for the building system</p> <p>122. Agree with the Inquiry’s recommendation to create a new Chief Construction Adviser to advise the Secretary of State. In the first instance, they will lead work with industry, residents, regulators and experts to design the single regulator model</p> <p>123. We will publish a Regulatory Reform Prospectus in autumn 2025 which will set out our plans for regulatory reform</p> <p>124. We will consult on proposals to strengthen the investigation of serious building safety incidents.</p>
<p><b>Chapter 9 – Cultural Change – Government Improving transparency and oversight of implementation of recommendations and other reports received by government</b></p>	<p>40. The Inquiry found that in the years leading up to the events of 14 June 2017, a number of recommendations concerning fire safety, including those made by the Lakanal House Coroner, were not adequately implemented by government, and that MHCLG lost sight of others.</p> <p>141. The Inquiry recommended it be legal requirement for the government to maintain a publicly accessible record of recommendations made by select committees, coroners and public inquiries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scrutiny of its actions should be a matter for Parliament with an annual report. Government accepts recommendation in principle</li> <li>• Will ensure it is easier for the public to hold government to account</li> </ul> <p>144. Government will establish a publicly accessible record of all recommendations made by public inquiries since 2024.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will ensure that this becomes standard practice for all future public inquiry reports</li> <li>• Will consider putting the requirement to maintain such a record on a statutory footing</li> </ul> <p><b>Tracking progress against Grenfell Tower Inquiry Recommendations</b></p> <p>150. Government will report on progress against the delivery of the 58 recommendations made by the Grenfell Tower Inquiry thru a cross-government ministerial implementation board</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Board will meet at least quarterly to monitor the work that is being undertaken to complete the recommendations</li> </ul>
<p><b>Chapter 10 - Delivering Together</b></p>	<p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (42)</li> <li>• Category 1 responder partnerships with voluntary, community and faith organisations (43)</li> <li>• revising and consolidating advice for emergency response (44, 45)</li> <li>• national standards for local resilience forums (47)</li> <li>• verification of training provided by local authorities and Category 1 responders (48)</li> <li>• fire control switches and lift keys (27)</li> <li>• reviewing recommendations in the Phase 1 report following the Phase 2 report (57)</li> <li>• reconsidering advice in paragraph 79.11 of the Local Government Association Guide (58)</li> </ul> <p><b>Responses</b></p> <p>167. Local emergency response. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster leading a resilience review, concluding in Spring 2025, government working closely to ensure that local resilience is at the heart of review.</p> <p>168. At Grenfell Tower there was too little emphasis in emergency response on needs of different individuals &amp; families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response need to cover social, financial, physical and mental health, disability, and environmental causes.</li> <li>• Recognise &amp; address diverse needs of individuals and communities, particularly those most at risk essential for effective emergency planning and response.</li> <li>• Commitment to ensuring that national &amp; local emergency planning is more closely connected with our communities</li> <li>• Will be more explicit in guidance about what is expected</li> </ul> <p>170. Update of the Central Government Concept of Operations for Emergency Response and Recovery (HMG CONOPs) due for publication in spring 2025.</p> <p>178. Agree with the Inquiry's recommendation that all relevant staff in local authorities and across the local tier should have access to training on emergency planning, response and recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised Resilience and Emergency National Occupational Standards published in April 2025 to coincide with the launch of the UK Resilience Academy (UKRA)</li> </ul> <p><b>Improving evacuation plans</b></p> <p>179. Evacuation of vulnerable people from high-rise buildings. The Inquiry identified that a disproportionate number of residents whose ability to self-evacuate was compromised (including those with reduced mobility or cognition) failed to escape the &amp; that existing Local Government Association guidance failed to consider the needs of such residents. The English Housing Survey (2023</p>

to 2024) estimates c30% of private renter & c 59% of social renter households in England contain someone with a long-term illness or disability.

180. The GI Phase 1 report recommended that owners & managers high-rise residential building be required by law to prepare personal emergency evacuation plans (PEEPs) for vulnerable & be required by law to include up to date information about persons with reduced mobility and their associated PEEPs in the premises information box for use by fire & rescue services.

181. New Residential PEEPs (RPEEPs) secondary legislation later in 2025

- include mandating building-level evacuation plans for all high-rise residential buildings
- and for those medium-rise residential buildings with a simultaneous evacuation plan in place.
- Mandate that the building owner or manager engages with their vulnerable & disabled residents
- considers how to improve their fire safety & evacuation
- Enables all residents to be clear on what they should do in the event of a fire
- Gives fire & rescue services information in case they need to support their evacuation.

182. Where a disabled resident has impaired mobility they will be entitled to a person-centred fire risk assessment to consider

- the fire safety risks in their flat
- the building's common areas
- resident's ability to self-evacuate, including with help where necessary & where the resident can arrange this.

The Government has committed funding for the next financial year (2025 to 2026) by supporting social housing providers to deliver RPEEPs for their tenants.

- Future years' funding will be considered at the upcoming Spending Review.
- Together, these requirements will improve the fire safety and evacuation of residents with disabilities or impairments, and give firefighters information to provide these vulnerable residents with the support they need.

183. The government will engage with relevant stakeholders to introduce the new policy. Once introduced,

- there will be new legal requirements on building owners and managers
- will engage widely on producing the statutory guidance underpinning the new requirements.

184. Statutory guidance has been updated to provide for Evacuation Alert Systems in all new blocks of flats over 18 metres, to enable fire and rescue services to send an evacuation signal to the whole or a selected part of the building by means of sounders or similar devices.

- Limited evidence on the effectiveness of the system is not sufficient to justify mandating retrofitting of evacuation alert systems into existing high-rise residential buildings at present .

<p><b>Chapter 11 – Next Steps</b>  <b>Government Reform Programme – 3 Phases</b>  Phase 1 (2025 to 2026): delivery of existing reforms.  Phase 2 (2026 to 2028): further development and legislation  Phase 3 (2028 onwards): implementation</p>	<p><b>Timescale</b>  206. <b>Phase 1.</b> The first phase will focus on effective delivery of current programme of regulatory reform and change.  12. <b>Phase 2.</b> Will focus on fully developed proposals to deliver recommendations and wider reform.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation to deliver reforms such as reforming the construction products sector, creating the single construction regulator and forming the College of Fire and Rescue,</li> <li>• Uplifting the competency standards of key fire safety critical professions such as fire engineers, fire risk assessors and principal contractors, as recommended by the Inquiry</li> </ul> <p>215. <b>Phase 3.</b> Legislation and regulatory powers in place, focus on implementing the reforms introduced over the previous years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove fragmentation from the regulatory system</li> <li>• Ensure all professionals involved in building safety and fire safety critical work are appropriately qualified and competent</li> <li>• Ensure strong emergency response functions across central &amp; local government.</li> <li>• Keep the new system under review to evaluate its effectiveness</li> <li>• Ensure it is delivering the intended improvements to residents’ lives &amp; &amp; taking on their feedback</li> </ul>
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