

**TABLE 1 LFB Relevant Policies**

POLICY REFERRED TO IN SUBMISSIONS	INQUIRY REF	DETAILS OF EXTRACT
Incident Command Procedure: 238	LFB00000164	<p>Command is defined as:  <i>"the act of directing and coordinating all personal let and resources within the DMM to assist in ensuring the incident reaches a safe satisfactory conclusion"</i>  <i>IC " The manager with responsibility for the overall command at any given time during the incidents."</i>  <i>With reference to the decision making model DMM, the IC should amongst other things:</i>  <i>Assess the situation, establish priorities and decide upon an overall operational plan.</i>  <i>Receive and act upon incoming information, revising and developing the operational plan.</i>  <b>Primary Objectives of Operational Command:</b>  <i>-To save life</i>  <i>- To prevent further spread/loss/risk of injury</i>  <i>-To mitigate environmental damage</i>  <i>-Minimise disruption to the community.</i></p>
Dynamic Risk Assessment Policy Doc 342		This is the policy document which includes the function and role of the incident commander and the need to adapt plans to the objective and changing circumstances that face you.
Management of Operational Risk Policy 800 Reviewed 25/08/2015.	LFB00000705	
London Safety Plan	LFB00000225_0026	<p>(i) A key priority for London Fire Brigade is the safety of its firefighters when attending incidents and reducing the risk when working inside buildings. <b>The Brigade needs to understand construction methods and possible failure mechanisms and to influence improvements in building design and associated fire safety measures. The design of a building and its layout can have a direct impact on firefighter safety and effectiveness and the Brigade will continue to work with industry bodies and sit on technical standards committees to gather data and promote firefighter safety as a key consideration in future developments.</b></p> <p>(ii) HIGH-RISE  From previous consultations, London Fire Brigade also knows that some people may still feel vulnerable from fires in high-rise buildings. The Brigade understands this concern and that is why it is one of the key concerns captured in the assessment of risk toolkit. The London Fire Brigade would like to reassure Londoners that it has effective measures in place for dealing with incidents in high-rise buildings and this includes a predetermined attendance of four fire engines to any high rise incident. <b>The Brigade has also developed premises information plates for residential high-rise buildings, which provide vital information about layout, dimensions, dry riser outlets, hydrant locations and whether the building has any lifts. These are available electronically to crews, enabling firefighters to familiarise themselves with the building while on route and to get to work quickly on arrival."</b></p> <p>(iii) ENFORCING FIRE SAFETY LAWS</p>

		<p><i>There are approximately 800,000 premises in London covered by the <b>Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (RRO)</b> which is the main piece of legislation that the London Fire Brigade enforces. The RRO puts the emphasis on the responsible person to comply with the law. The Brigade cannot visit every premises, so it operates a risk-based inspection programme based on protecting the most vulnerable and those that are more likely to have a fire. For example, care homes are occupied by some of London's most vulnerable people, so some of these will be inspected each year. The Brigade also uses its extensive database of where fires happen to ensure these types of premises are getting the scrutiny they deserve."</i></p> <p><i>Under the heading of HIGH RISE in the Safety Plan it states... <b>The Brigade has also developed premises information plates for residential high-rise buildings, which provide vital information about layout, dimensions, dry riser outlets, hydrant locations and whether the building has any lifts. These are available electronically to crews, enabling firefighters to familiarise themselves with the building while on route and to get to work quickly on arrival."</b></i></p>
GRA 3.2:		<p><b>Information to be gathered in relation to high rise incident should include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access for the siting of appliances, firefighters and equipment</li> <li>• availability of information for firefighters</li> <li>• height of the building (to assess impact on firefighting equipment and on the physiological effect on firefighters)</li> <li>• the number and location of lifts suitable for use for firefighting purposes (noting not all lifts provide the necessary protection to meet the most recent standards)</li> <li>• evacuation protocols for the building (such as a "Stay Put" policy, phased or full evacuation. Please see Approved Document B paragraph 4.27 for further information regarding phased evacuation)</li> <li>• location, control and status of any fixed installations and fire suppression systems and the facilities provided for the Fire and Rescue Authority, such as firefighting shafts, rising mains and ventilation systems</li> <li>• the layout, compartmentalisation and size of the building, including specific features such as atria or security features such as grilles or reinforced doors</li> <li>• occupancy and use profile (demographic and socio-economic factors and changes which relate to the time of day and/or day of the week)</li> <li>• effectiveness of communications and identification of any radio 'blind spots'</li> </ul> <p>building construction features, such as the presence and location of maisonette- style construction, <b>sandwich panels</b>, timber framing, <b>cladding systems</b>, surface mounted trunking, ducting and voids, in addition to features which present a specific hazard, such as asbestos</p> <p><u><b>Specific Points of GRA.</b></u></p> <p>As well as considering the matters in GRA 3.2 above, it is important that firefighters are aware of any hazards to themselves and any</p>

		<p>firefighting operation that they are doing that may be posed by a building.</p> <p><i>"Hazards associated with high rise firefighting can be grouped under three headings:</i></p> <p><i>Building height, layout and design</i></p> <p><i>Fire behaviour and development</i></p> <p><i>Firefighting and rescue operations.....</i></p> <p><b>OBJECTS FALLING FROM HEIGHT</b></p> <p><i>There is a risk to those entering or exiting a high rise building, working or assembling outside from falling debris. This can be ejected explosively and materials such as glass and curtain wall panels can 'plane' some distance from the building.</i></p> <p><b>EXTENDED LINES OF COMMUNICATION</b></p> <p><i>High rise incidents may create difficulties with lines of communication and radio reception. The scene of operations may be a considerable distance from the access level and point of command. Building construction may cause radio reception 'blind spots' and affect radio based breathing apparatus telemetry systems.</i></p> <p><b>HEATING VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS</b></p> <p><i>The operation of these systems within the building can cause unpredictable and rapid fire and smoke spread."</i></p>
<u>Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004</u>		<p><i>"Section 7(2)d of this Act places a responsibility on the Fire and Rescue Authority to make arrangements for obtaining information needed for that purpose. Sections 8(2)d, and 9(3)d place a similar responsibility on the Fire and Rescue Authority in respect of road accidents and other emergencies.</i></p> <p><i>In support of these legislative responsibilities, The Fire and Rescue National Framework places a requirement on all Fire and Rescue Authorities to have in place effective arrangements for gathering risk information and making it readily available to operational crews. These arrangements should include an effective audit and review system to ensure that the information is current.</i></p> <p><i>Section 45 provides the powers of entry for an Authorised Officer to enter a premises at any reasonable time for the purposes of obtaining information needed to discharge the functions of Sections 7, 8 or 9 or if there has been a fire in the premises. Where an Authorised Officer enters a premises, he may: take with him any other persons, and any equipment, that he considers necessary; or require any person present on the premises to provide him with any facilities, information, documents or records, or other assistance,</i></p>

		<i>that he may reasonably request."</i>
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