

## **Module 4 - Aftermath**

### **Factsheet**

Phase 1 of the Inquiry covered what happened to Grenfell Tower on the night of 14 June 2017, and the immediate causes and effects of the fire on the night.

Phase 2 is the examination of the reasons why the fire happened, and it is divided into [8 modules](#).

**Module 4** considers the response of central and local government in the days immediately following the fire. In particular, it will focus on three main questions from the Inquiry's [List of Issues](#):

- (13a) What policies, procedures and plans were in place on the part of the Tenant Management Organisation, central and local government for dealing with a major emergency such as the Grenfell Tower fire?
- (13b) What was the response of the Tenant Management Organisation, central and local government by way of the provision of emergency relief in the days immediately following the fire?
- (13c) Was the response adequate and if not, in what respects was it inadequate?

The Inquiry will hear evidence from a range of witnesses in Module 4, which are divided into the following six parts:

- Bereaved, Survivors, Residents
- Local Government - Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea
- Kensington & Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation
- Community, Faith and Voluntary sector
- “Pan-London” (individuals involved with London Resilience and London Local Authority Gold emergency response)
- Central Government (Home Office, Cabinet Office, Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)

## **Part 1: Bereaved, Survivors and Residents**

Evidence will be heard from individuals directly affected by the fire: the bereaved, survivors and nearby residents (BSRs), regarding their experiences of the provision of humanitarian assistance in the immediate aftermath of the fire.

## **Part 2: Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC)**

Evidence will be heard from individuals working for the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The Inquiry will hear evidence regarding the provision of emergency relief and scrutinise actions in relation to its planning, provision and response.

## **Part 3: Tenant Management Organisation**

Evidence will be heard from individuals working for the Tenant Management Organisation (TMO). The Inquiry will examine the role of the TMO in the aftermath of the fire, including the set-up and management of the safe and missing list and facilitating the return of evacuated residents

## **Part 4: Community, Faith and Voluntary sectors**

Evidence will be heard from the voluntary community and faith sectors, such as the British Red Cross and spontaneous community responders, who offered support and sanctuary to those affected by the fire.

## **Part 5: London Resilience**

Evidence will be heard from the London Resilience Group, as the Inquiry will examine the London Resilience structures, how they operated in practice and any subsequent changes. The Inquiry will hear evidence regarding the circumstances leading up to the activation of the London Local Authority Gold arrangements.

## **Part 6: Central Government**

Evidence will be heard from central government witnesses, both ministers and officials. The Inquiry will scrutinise the plans and procedures which were in place and how central government manages the civil resilience landscape.

## Legal framework

The following pieces of statutory and non-statutory guidance set out the required processes and procedures for emergency response and will be referenced frequently in Module 4:

- The Civil Contingencies Act 2004
- The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning) Regulations 2005
- Statutory guidance document, Emergency Preparedness
- Non-statutory guidance document, Emergency Response and Recovery (CAB00004624)

There will be no Expert Witnesses called to give evidence to the Inquiry for Module 4.

## Duration

Module 4 is scheduled to run from mid-April (opening statements) until late May 2022, when the Inquiry will move on to Module 7 (Expert Witnesses).

## Key terms and concepts for Module 4

**Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA 2004)** - the Civil Contingencies Act provides the legislative framework for emergency preparedness in the United Kingdom. It imposes roles and responsibilities on local authorities alongside emergency services. Their duties include:

- Assessing the risk of emergencies and putting in place emergency plans, business continuity plans and arrangements to warn, inform and advise the public.
- Sharing information with other local responders to enhance coordination.
- Co-operating with other local responders to enhance coordination and efficiency.

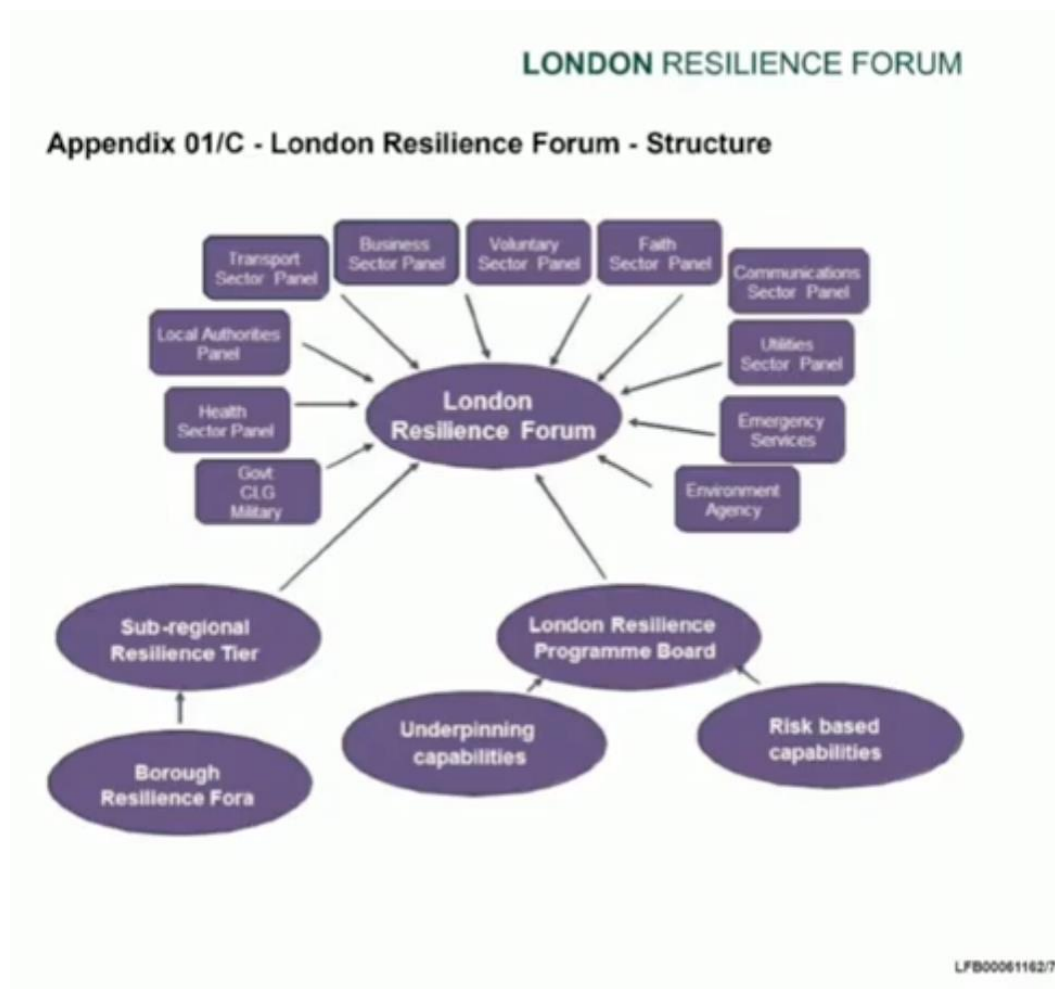
The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 is enabling legislation, which leaves the details to delegated legislation. The Act is substantiated by The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning) Regulations 2005.

**Category 1 and 2 responders** - as defined in the CCA 2004, these are the services and bodies with responsibility for emergency preparedness, contingency planning and civil protection. Duties include assessing the risk of an emergency occurring, planning to mitigate and control the effects of an emergency, and advising the public in response to an emergency. Category 1 responders include local authorities and emergency services. Category 2 responders include utilities and transport personnel and the Health and Safety Executive. A full list of Category 1 and 2 responders can be found in [Schedule 1 to the Civil Contingencies Act 2004](#).

**London Resilience** is a broad term used to identify the civil emergency arrangements in London. **The London Resilience Partnership (LRP)** is an umbrella for 170 organisations who are Category 1 and 2 responders, as well as those who are not classified responders under CCA 2004, such as the Armed Forces, the voluntary and business sectors. **The London Resilience Group (LRG)** supports and coordinates the activity of the LRP. It is the Secretariat to the **London Resilience Forum (LRF)**.

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This structure can be demonstrated in the following image (LFB00061162/7):



The **Gold Resolution** was an agreement between 33 London local authorities which permitted a nominated chief executive, known as the **London Local Authority Gold**, to commit resources and expenditure on behalf of all local authorities in the event of an emergency. By the afternoon of 16 June 2017, at the request of RBKC (made late on the afternoon of 15 June 2017), responsibility for leading the humanitarian response passed from RBKC to John Barradell, town clerk for the City of London, and the London lead on resilience. That enabled the greater provision of staff and resources from the other London Councils to aid the response.

**Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC)** - this is an inner London Borough providing the majority of local government services. RBKC was the owner of Grenfell Tower.

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**Kensington and Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation (TMO)** - a company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 20 April 1995. The TMO was appointed by RBKC to carry out certain housing management functions. It was the landlord of Grenfell Tower with responsibility for fire safety under the Regulatory Reform Order 2005.