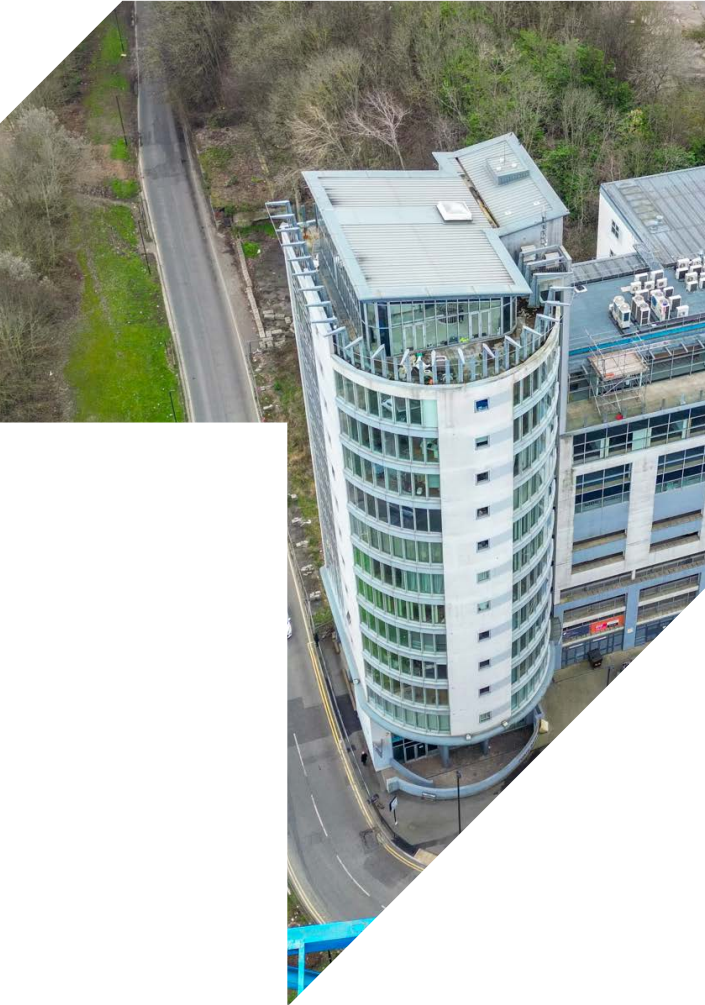




North East Local Remediation Acceleration Plan (LRAP)



Contents

Foreword	1
Introduction	2
Aim, Scope and Objectives	2
National and Regional Context	3
National Government Remediation Acceleration Plan	4
Partners and Stakeholder Responsibilities	6
Cladding Remediation	9
North East Approach and Delivery	10
Conclusion	13

Foreword

Everyone should feel safe in the place they call home.

While the Government has renewed its commitment to tackling this crisis is welcomed we need to see results across the system. Through partnership working the North East Local Remediation Plan sets out our local effort to accelerate delivery of government funded cladding schemes.

The core focus is to have clear working arrangements and protocols between our three fire and rescue services, seven local authorities and regulatory bodies, who are already working hard to ensure building safety across the region. Through our multi agency approach buildings with external wall faults are identified, issues considered and delays unblocked to ensure residents get the action and support they need.

The scale of the challenge is complex and work continues to identify those buildings.

Partners with enforcement powers will use them as required to hold Accountable Persons responsible.

The plan is a step forward however this cannot be done in isolation and relies on continued collaboration, resources and support from Government and the Building Safety Regulator.

Mayor

Portfolio Lead

Chief Fire Officers

Introduction

Aim

The aim of the North East Local Remediation Acceleration Plan is to articulate how the pace of external wall cladding remediation of residential high rise buildings (over 18 metres/7 storeys or above) in government funded schemes can be increased and identify what is needed from government to support this work.

Once known, this plan will consider in more detail how mid rise buildings (over 11 meters/4 storeys or above) could be brought into scope. The Plan recognises the multi-agency approach required to take forward further activities.

Scope and Objectives

Central Government, Local Authorities, Fire and Rescue Services and partners are working collaboratively to develop and implement a joint approach that can help expedite the delivery of residential high rise and mid rise building remediation.

Our regional approach to accelerate the remediation of in-scope residential high rise and mid rise buildings requires action across the various stages of remediation including identification, inspection and enforcement. It cannot be done in isolation and cannot be done by one organisation.

Whilst the North East Combined Authority will use its convening strengths, it holds no formal statutory powers or responsibilities in the building safety space. Nevertheless, the Combined Authority is supportive of partners to address the challenges with accelerating the remediation of unsafe cladding.

Under the Building Safety Act 2022, building owners and Accountable Persons are responsible and have the legal obligation, for making buildings safe, including ensuring the building has an appropriate assessment made of the fire safety risks. An Accountable Person could include but is not restricted to, the freeholder (including freehold purchased by the majority of leaseholders through collective enfranchisement) a head lessor, a right to manage company, a resident management company, a named manager and a commonhold association.

Expectations need to be managed within this complex sector, the pace of delivery is not simply down to more financial resource, further consideration within the supply chain, contractors and wider issues effecting building compliance and risk need to be considered. The safety of residents in medium and high rise buildings is of paramount importance and remains a priority for all stakeholders. However, cladding is only part of the picture and ensuring buildings are safe is a far-reaching agenda. **This Plan is concentrated on the remediation of unsafe external cladding systems only.** Regional partners will work with government to further understand and consider how remediation and fire safety compliance can be accelerated within existing parameters.

The North East Local Remediation Acceleration Plan considers:

- How remediation of high rise and medium rise residential buildings within the North East Combined Authority area with unsafe cladding can be accelerated.
- What additional capacity and resources are required to accelerate remediation pathways for in scope high rise and medium rise buildings.
- Joint working agreements and a system to monitor and report on progress to Government.

Context

It is recognised that the speed of building cladding remediation needs to be accelerated, with residents it affects facing higher bills and uncertainty whilst they wait for action.

The Grenfell Tower fire on 14 June 2017 claimed the lives of 72 people. Government acknowledges that this was a national failure and has outlined significant reforms in building safety, tenants' rights and the construction industry to prevent such a tragedy being repeated. Since the Grenfell tragedy, all enforcing authorities have worked to ensure that buildings comply within the relevant legislation. However, the sector is complex and continually evolving, with the Fire Safety Act 2021 only having become law in May 2022.

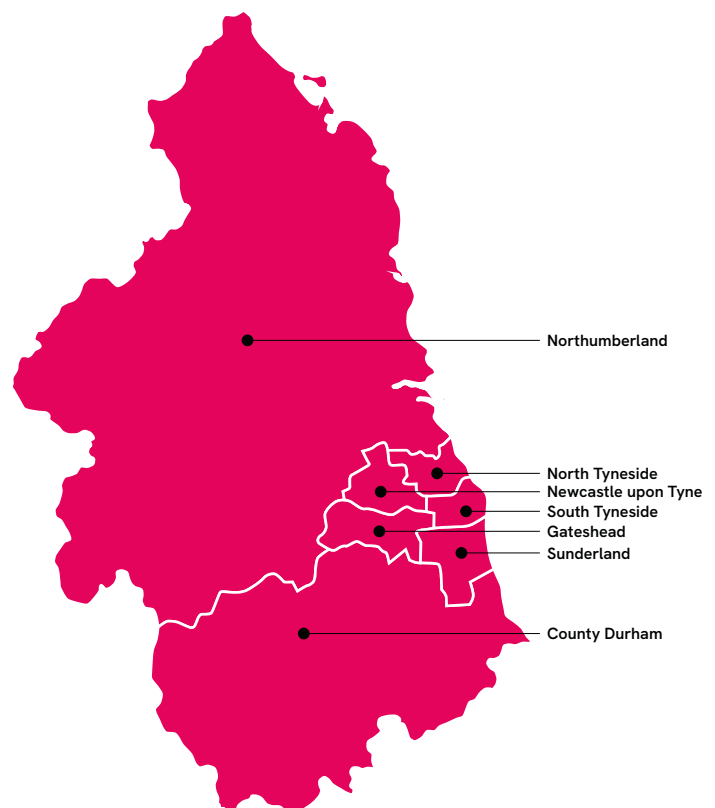
The Building Safety Regulator Framework in England sets what is expected of the Building Safety Regulator (BSR). This includes the safety standards for design, construction and occupation of higher risk buildings which typically includes high rise residential buildings. The BSR works with a range of key partners to create multi-disciplinary teams whose purpose is to ensure the safety and compliance of high-rise buildings.

There is established regional collaboration with the BSR and all three Fire and Rescue Services areas within the North East (Northumberland, County Durham and Darlington and Tyne and Wear).

The North East Combined Authority Area comprises seven Local Authorities: Durham, Gateshead, Newcastle, North Tyneside,

Northumberland, South Tyneside and Sunderland. Mayor Kim McGuinness was elected in May 2024 as the first Mayor for the North East. The Authority is jointly run with the Leaders from each Local Authority.

Mayoral Combined Authorities have been requested to support the pace of remediation by leveraging convening powers, building on relationships and local knowledge to accelerate the pace of unsafe cladding remediation on high rise and medium rise buildings.



Above: The North East Combined Authority Area

Following the Grenfell tragedy, Tyne and Wear Fire Rescue Service (TWFRS) initiated a comprehensive review and audit of all high-rise residential buildings within their jurisdiction. There are currently 204 high rise buildings (over 18 metres) in the region, with the majority located in Newcastle, Gateshead and Sunderland. While

some of these buildings are owned by local authorities and social landlords, a significant number are privately owned. The ownership landscape is complex, involving landowners, freeholders, landlords, tenants, managing agents, Right to Manage companies and developers, all of whom have a role to play in remediation efforts. 24 of these buildings are in scope, eligible and being considered for government funded programmes for external wall remediation.

Tyne and Wear Fire Rescue Service has collaborated closely with each local authority in its jurisdiction over the past seven years. Most of this joint work has been focused on Sunderland, Gateshead and Newcastle, as the cities with the significant portion of high rise buildings over 18 metres. Monthly meetings have been held to address problematic premises, explore routes to compliance, and conduct joint visits. This collaborative approach has proven beneficial, particularly highlighted by the necessity to decant a key building in Newcastle City Centre in June 2023, a situation that has been tested on several occasions since. In addition to meetings with local authorities, TWFRS holds regular discussions with the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) about remediation plans in the area and any problematic buildings. This approach has been built upon to inform our regional approach and joint working practices with Fire and Rescue Authorities and Local Authorities with significantly less high rise and mid rise buildings (mid rise buildings have not been in scope for government funded remediation programmes until 2024).

National Remediation Plan

On 2 December 2024, government published its plan for increasing the pace of remediation for buildings in England with unsafe cladding. The national [Remediation Acceleration Plan](#) sets out the approach to tackling barriers to making buildings safe at pace. This was further updated on [17 July 2025](#). The Plan includes measures for three core objectives:

- fix buildings faster
- identify buildings at risk more quickly
- support residents and leaseholders.

The approach has included further guidance for regulators and a joint plan to accelerate developer-led remediation and improve resident experience.

The Plan set targets for making buildings safe and proposes tougher penalties for refusing to act:

High Rise Buildings

- It is expected remediation work will have started in high-rise private sector residential buildings with the most unsafe cladding (Aluminium composite Material [ACM]) by the end of March 2025.
- It is expected remediation work will have started in high-rise private sector residential buildings with unsafe cladding in government funded schemes by the end of 2025 at the latest.

- Developers involved in developer led remediation to achieve their stretch target to start or complete remedial works on 80% of the buildings for which they are responsible by July 2026, and on 100% of those buildings by July 2027.
- By the end of 2029 all 18 metres and above (high-rise) buildings with unsafe cladding in a government funded scheme will have been remediated.

Medium Rise Buildings

- By the end of 2029, every 11 metres and above buildings with unsafe cladding will either have been remediated, have a date for completion or the landlords will be liable for severe penalties.

There is a legal obligation for higher risk buildings set out in the Building Safety Act 2022 for buildings over 18 metres and 11 metres. The National Remediation Acceleration Plan is due to be backed by investment in enforcement to ensure local authorities, fire and rescue services and the Building Safety Regulator have the capacity to tackle hundreds of cases per year. The [Remediation Enforcement Guidance](#) sets out the guiding principles for regulators and good practice for agreeing a lead regulator. New legal obligations on landlords are anticipated to remediate unsafe cladding, with severe penalties – including criminal and civil sanctions for inaction.

Further powers and resources to regulators are also expected to ensure ‘bad actors’ are held to account. The government has indicated it will legislate – through the forthcoming Remediation Bill – to strengthen regulators’ enforcement powers’ standardising remediation assessments; the creation of a medium-rise building register; and increasing regulators’ powers to identify building owners, among other commitments.

It is intended that Metro Mayors work in partnership with local authorities and regulators to drive remediation in local areas through Local Remediation Acceleration Plans, bringing together expertise, local knowledge and resources to create single area strategies.

It is the Accountable Person of a building (the party who owns or has responsibility for a building) who is responsible for ensuring a building’s safety, including ensuring the building has an appropriate assessment made of the fire safety risks. This is a legal obligation for higher risk buildings, as set out in the Building Safety Act.

The Government’s Remediation Acceleration Plan recognises a number of significant barriers to accelerating the pace of delivery including landlord reluctance, constrained regulatory capacity, capability and resources, developer inconsistency and third-party disputes, lack of supply chain skilled professional and varied resident experiences.

The Government has made £5.1 billion funding for replacing unsafe cladding systems available to ensure there is no obstacle to making residential buildings safe. In the private sector, the person responsible for a building’s safety can apply for funding through one of the government’s schemes. Alternatively, some developers are part of the government’s Responsible Actors Scheme, making them legally responsible for identifying and remediating those buildings they originally developed which are found to have relevant defects. In the social housing sector, the landlord may also be the provider of social housing and they may be eligible for support from government funded schemes. The government has now set out its approach and funding eligibility to accelerate remediation of [social housing](#).

Homes England are currently working with Government to undertake a data cleansing process to assess and determine the scale of at risk mid rise buildings (over 11 metres). A National Remediation System has been established and will become the single source of reference for all mid rise buildings (over 11 metres). The development of this system and building data review is ongoing. This is assessing over 175,000 building records and over 540,000 in total, with the aim to create a comprehensive building register. Local Authorities and Fire Authorities are working with Homes England to support this process. Homes England have established a [Tell-Us Tool](#) if people are concerned about the life-safety fire risks on the external walls of a building. Where a building is suspected to have unsafe cladding, Homes England is actively supporting applications to the Cladding Safety Scheme to undertake fire risk appraisal of external walls. It should be noted that although the external wall of property may be remediated, there may be other building safety defects internally to a building which if the Local Authority identifies as part of work on a high rise and is deemed a category 1 hazard, that the Local Authority has a duty to act. This may slow down remediation progress however a building needs to be considered holistically.

Government has provided funding to the North East Combined Authority and three Local Authorities (Newcastle, Gateshead and Sunderland) in 2025/26 to develop the North East LRAP, to support enforcement and the acceleration of programme management. This is required to provide much needed capacity, and resources beyond 2026 will be considered as part the Budget. The actions included as part of this plan will require continued resources.

Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

A range of partners and stakeholders will support the delivery of the Plan. The core roles and responsibilities are set out below:

Table 1: Stakeholder Responsibilities and Duties		
Stakeholder	Responsibilities	Legal Duties
Building Owners or Accountable Person	Responsible for the safety of their own buildings and remediating unsafe cladding. The MHCLG has made funding available to support remediation, but some freeholders pay their own remediation without government support. Building owners are invited to engage with the cladding remediation process willingly. However, enforcement action is available to local regulators for non-compliance	To have a written suitable and sufficient assessment fire safety risk common parts of a shared building including external walls and doors into individual dwellings - Regulatory reform order as amended by the fire safety act

<p>Building Safety Regulator (BSR) is part of the Health and Safety Executive</p>	<p>Independent body established to regulate higher-risk buildings that are 7 storeys or are at least 18 metres high and have at least 2 residential units. The BSR are the sole authority for building control for higher risk buildings. With power to oversee and enforce new regulations. The BSR raise safety standards of all buildings and help professionals in design, construction, and building control, to improve their competence. The BSR sets out rules to protect the design and construction of higher risk buildings. They have a responsibility to consult with residents through the resident’s panel.</p>	<p>Building Safety Act 2022</p>
<p>Fire and Rescue Authorities (Northumberland, County Durham and Darlington, and Tyne and Wear)</p>	<p>Enforcing authority for fire safety compliance. Carry out fire safety audits of specified high-rise buildings and put in place appropriate enforcement actions to ensure compliance with fire safety requirements, considering options available through use of the Building Safety Act in addition to or to compliment work under the Regulatory Reform Order or Fire Safety Act. Monitor in scope buildings and have in place compliance dates.</p>	<p>Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 Fire Safety Act 2021 Building Safety Act 2022 Fire Safety (England) Regulations 2022</p>
<p>Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government</p>	<p>To work across government to ensure resources, statutory and regulatory powers are available to fully realise support that is required to deliver local remediation acceleration plans. Monitor regional plans and consider the best use of government funded grant schemes.</p>	
<p>North East Combined Authority</p>	<p>To use convening powers to develop a remediation acceleration plan that includes all relevant partners. Communication with residents will continue to be led by Local Authorities, Fire Services and those with fire safety responsibilities and powers.</p>	<p>Building safety is not a function or responsibility within the North East CA nor do they envisage that responsibility transferring to the North East CA in the future</p>

Local Authorities	To exercise its functions under the Housing Act 2004. Consult with the fire service as to the most appropriate courses of actions having completed a Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) assessment of buildings within scope, by physical inspection and obtaining and assessing relevant documentary evidence. Following HHSRS assessment and where appropriate put in place any necessary enforcement actions to ensure compliance with fire safety requirements, considering options available through use of the Building Safety Act in addition to or to compliment work under the Housing Act. Monitor in scope buildings and have in place compliance dates.	Building Safety Act 2022 Housing Act 2004 Building Act 1984
Joint Inspection Team (JIT)	The national fire safety JIT is hosted by the Local Government Association, and funded by MHCLG. They are a multidisciplinary team with fire engineers, building control surveyors and environmental health officers and supported by intelligence officers and external legal advisors. The JIT provides specialist fire safety advice and assesses the fire hazards and advises local authorities acting as expert witnesses if matters progress to tribunal or court.	Housing Act 2004 - under the invitation from the Local Authority
Homes England	Homes England deliver the Cladding Safety Scheme on behalf of MHCLG, which provides funding to remediate buildings that are above 11m in height across the UK (excluding London) and buildings between 11-18m in London. They are responsible for reaching out to building owners to invite them into the scheme; managing the distribution of funds to buildings who have applied to the CSS; and monitoring and enforcing against buildings that have applied to the funds. Homes England manage the National Remediation System.	
Health and Safety Executive	The HSE is the body within which the Building Safety Regulator operates. They are also the regulator for the Health and Safety at Work regime, which monitors safety on construction sites.	Work Act etc. 1974
Industry including construction contractors, cladding firms, surveyors, fire safety engineers, fire risk assessors and product manufacturers	Accelerating the pace of cladding remediation depends on the supply chain in the industry to ensure there is sufficient capacity to assess and remediate buildings to the required quality.	

Cladding Remediation

Government Funded Remediation programmes

It is the landlord (the party with repairing obligation in relation to a building) who is responsible for ensuring a building's safety, including that the building has an appropriate assessment made of the fire-safety risks. The responsible person may on occasions not be the landlord due to contractual reasons or where a Right to Manage Company has been formed on behalf of the leaseholders of a residential block. External wall defects are identified via a fire risk assessment (FRA), and where needed, a fire risk appraisal of external walls (FRAEW). A FRAEW assesses the fire safety risk of a building's external walls. It is carried out in accordance with industry guidance, PAS 9980, which has been produced by the British Standards Institution. PAS 9980 is a risk-based methodology that supports competent professionals to proportionately assess external wall risks and make recommendations to reduce them to a 'tolerable' level. FRAEWs carried out to PAS 9980 form the basis for remediation and funding decisions across the Government remediation schemes. If a life safety risk posed by the external wall system of the building is identified, regulators can serve a statutory notice on the landlord, legally requiring the landlord to remediate the defect.

Under the previous government, various grant funded schemes have supported the remediation of buildings with unsafe cladding, initially only those in public ownership, then in private ownership. Smaller buildings (over 11 metres in height) were included in the grant funding from 2022 via the Cladding Safety Scheme (CSS). Eligible building owners can apply for this scheme, and leaseholders can utilise the ['Tell us tool'](#) to self-refer their building. Grant support has also been made available to make buildings temporarily safer.

ACM Programme: covering buildings that are 18 metres and above with unsafe ACM cladding, prioritised due to higher risk profile.

Building Safety Fund: covering buildings that are 18 metres and above with unsafe non-ACM cladding, prioritised due to higher risk profile.

Cladding Safety Scheme: The CSS meets the cost of addressing life safety fire risks associated with cladding on residential buildings over 11 metres in height in England.

Developer-led remediation: covering buildings that are 11 metres and above with unsafe cladding (and other fire safety defects) originally constructed by 54 larger developers. [Responsible Actors Scheme: members list - GOV.UK](#)

Social housing remediation: covering buildings that are 11 metres and above (and other fire safety defects) – funded by Registered Providers of social housing and supplemented with government funding.

The Building Safety Act requires all residential buildings above 18 metres (or seven storeys) and with two or more residential units to be registered with the Building Safety Regulator (BSR) by October 2023. The regulator has powers to pursue any building owner who fails to comply, including prosecuting for non-compliance. There is a route for every residential building 11 metres and over with unsafe cladding to be remediated. Landlords must make an application to the relevant scheme according to the scheme requirements and agree works and a funding package.

In the social housing sector, the landlord may also be the provider of social housing, although this may not necessarily be the case. Social landlords are able to apply for support from government schemes. Despite there being a route for every residential building with unsafe cladding to be remediated, the government is concerned that not all building remediation has been completed and is determined to redouble efforts to make buildings safe. MHCLG has worked at pace to identify buildings eligible for funding that are not forthcoming. It is utilising specialist data sources and knowledge from local regulators to identify buildings eligible for funding. Partners are working with MHCLG and Homes England to support this work.

The North East Approach and Delivery

To drive forward and develop the North East Local Remediation Acceleration Plan partners from Tyne and Wear Local Authorities, Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service, County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service, Northumberland Fire and Rescue Service, County Durham Local Authority, Northumberland Local Authority and the North East Combined Authority have convened to:

- Facilitate partnership working and collaboration across partners
- Discuss and identify priorities
- Understand and challenge blockages in delivery
- Assess the scale of the issue of cladding remediation and gain a collective understanding of the problems across the region including engagement
- Assess what resources are required to accelerate delivery
- Consider solutions to accelerate the pace of cladding remediation
- To act as a forum to develop the Plan, engage collectively with MHCLG and Homes England
- Understand and monitor progress

Building on the stakeholder roles and responsibilities outlined in Table 1 the key partner roles and activities are listed below:

Fire and Rescue Services

Northumberland, County Durham and Darlington, and Tyne and Wear Fire Services are at the forefront of working to safeguard residents to ensure highest standards of fire safety and public protection. Working with Local Authorities, housing association and managing agents to support compliance. This involves risk based inspections to identify, audit and monitor buildings. This includes ensuring assessment of external wall cladding systems along with other fire safety features within buildings.

Fire Services can serve enforcement notices, prohibition notices and non-compliance notices which can lead to prosecutions.

Local Authorities

Local Authorities have a crucial role in cladding remediation, working to protect residents and ensuring buildings are safe. This includes identification, monitoring and regulatory oversight and enforcements. They can request support from the Local Government Association Joint Inspection Team to assist in assessing buildings under the HHSRS and development of the associated schedules of works. Where building owners fail to act they can serve improvement notices, requiring works to be completed. Failure to comply with an improvement notice creates criminal liability that can result in the prosecution and unlimited fine of the owner or issue of a financial penalty of up to currently £30,000 (due to be increased to £40,000 under the Renters Rights Bill) in lieu of prosecution. Like the Fire Service or an individual lease holder the Local Authority can also enter into a Remediation Order or Remediation Contribution Order to either force an entity to undertake work or force a relevant entity to fund such remedial works if the duty to undertake the works does not rest with them. Local Authorities can apply for Government support funding to support specific cases.

Building Safety Regulator

The Building Safety Regulator has the remit over high rise buildings over 18 meters or more. The BSR operates nationally and is establishing a national taskforce to support the Remediation Acceleration Plan. They take enforcement for breaches to their duties in the Building Safety Act 2022. North East partners want to continue to strengthen the collaboration with the BSR, making better use of their investigation and intelligence unit, understanding delays in processes and the system for expediting delivery.

North East Local Acceleration Plan Steering Group

A North East Local Acceleration Steering Group has been established with partners (Fire Services, Local Authorities and the North East CA). The group have considered and identified several key challenges and barriers to successfully accelerating cladding remediation. These are also recognised within the national remediation plan, which has sought to address many of them however continued collaboration and national interventions are required within the whole system. The core challenges include:

- Enforcement action through the legislation takes significant resource, planning and is lengthy
- Inspections require high level of expertise and there is substantial shortage in qualified officers
- Short term nature of funding allocations does not support long term planning and provision of overall capacity within the regulation system
- Costs of remediation works places burdens on leaseholders who fall out of scope of national remediation schemes
- Complicated ownership structures and changes in building ownership presents additional complications with dealing with Responsible Persons and slows down progress
- Cladding is not the only issue in many high rise and mid rise buildings. Inspections identify additional risks which makes the process more complicated and the need for additional remediation costs beyond the costs of cladding or external wall remediation.
- Alternative accommodation where 'decanting' is required can present challenges.
- Need for continued resident engagement by Local Authorities

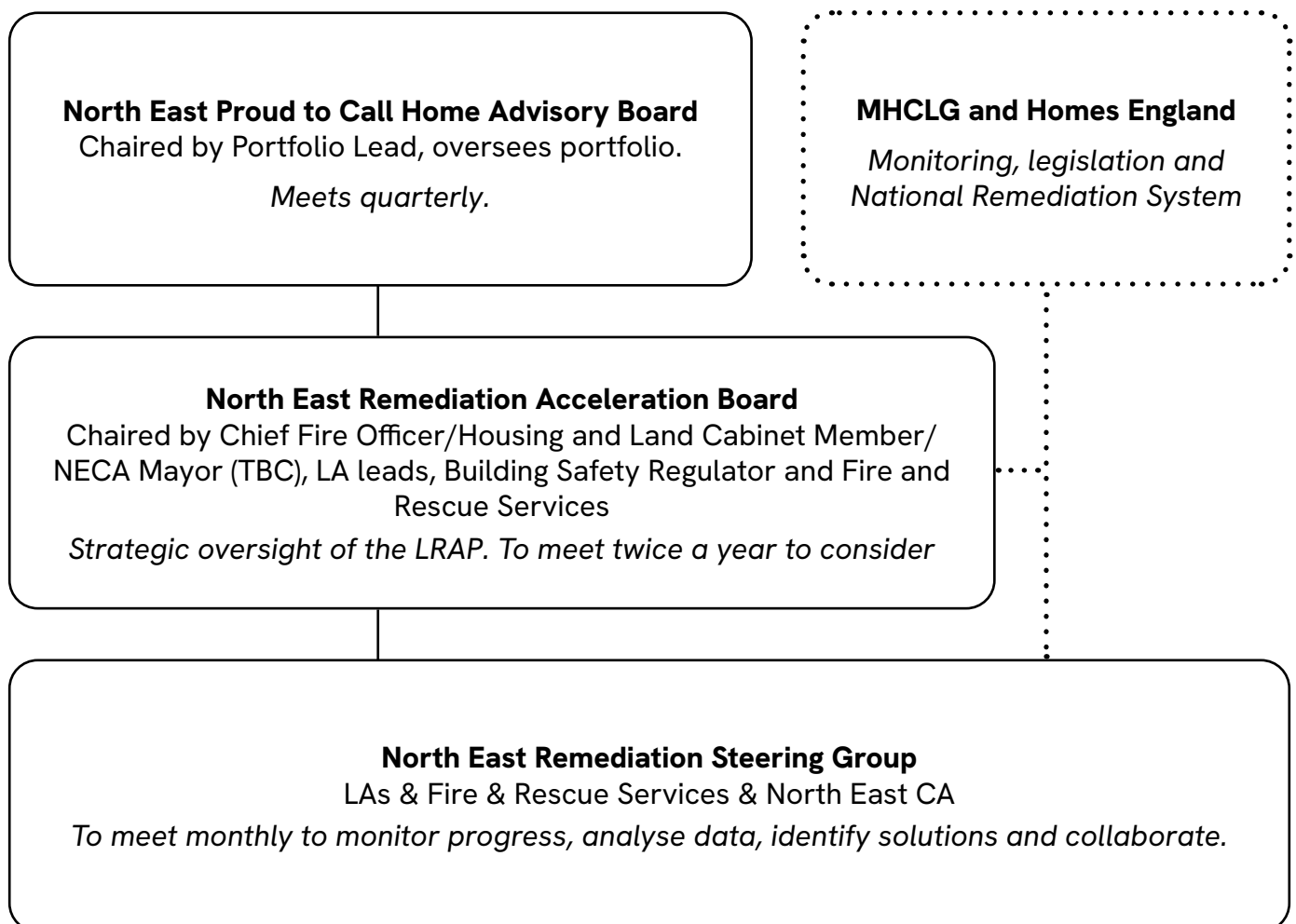
The group have identified a range of short, medium and longer term activities that need to be addressed (see appendix 1) and three key priorities to accelerate cladding remediation:

1. **Governance: clear collective approach**
2. **Joint working agreements and protocols: established roles, responsibilities and lead regulators**
3. **Multi-agency Building Led and Responsive Teams: right experts and technical support**

1. Governance

The North East Fire and Rescue Services, Local Authorities and the Combined Authority are committed to supporting the endeavour to accelerating cladding remediation through government funded schemes. Effective engagement and progress will require oversight and governance arrangements across multiple years.

A strategic North East Remediation Acceleration Board led by the North East Mayor and/or strategic lead will be established. It will comprise partners from the three separate Fire and Rescue Authorities and Local Authorities. Issues and insufficient progress will be considered with escalation to MHCLG where needed. The Board will be underpinned by a Steering Group that will meet monthly to drive forward delivery, analyse data and tackle barriers. Partners will undertake data monitoring and utilise the National Remediation System to update buildings data as required.



2. Joint Working Agreements and Protocols

A joint working agreement has been established between all Tyne and Wear Local Authorities and the Tyne and Wear Fire Services to support collaborative efforts, establish mechanisms including data sharing, monitoring and establish lead regulators for buildings. The agreement promotes efficient use of resources, ensures timely and appropriate enforcement and identifies any gaps, duplication or needs for fire safety oversight.

As required within the national Remediation Enforcement Guidance, there is an expectation that this is established with all Local Authorities and Fire Services. Joint working agreements will be established within County Durham and Northumberland.

Further opportunities to establish joint protocols for communication, sharing data, intelligence will be considered. Will look to learn from the developing National Remediation System to inform this approach.

3. Multi Agency Building Led and Responsive Teams

The existing framework for collaborative working has a strong foundation within the Tyne and Wear area. It works and is built upon a responsive and buildings led approach (case by case reviews), assembling the right mix of experts, agencies and capacity to undertake inspections and audits. Wider consideration was given to forming a larger multi partner team but this would not build upon the established ways of working, be significant in cost, potentially deplete the existing capacity within Local Authorities and Fire Services and create alignment pressures across the three Fire Service areas. This approach will interact with the establish national Joint Inspections Teams and be facilitated by additional technical capacity and flexible funds across the region as needed.

Conclusion

The North East Local Remediation Acceleration recognises the complexity and need to tackle cladding remediation in partnership. No one organisation can accelerate delivery and deliver the changes need to accelerate the pace of cladding remediation to ensure residents are safe in their homes.

We have established joint working agreements, strengthened collaboration between partners and by implementing the multi agency building lead responsive team approach, we will enhance the capacity and expertise within this complex system to help unblock the challenges. The Plan will help to leverage expertise, resources and the Building Safety Regulator and industry underpinned by robust governance set out in the government's National Remediation Plan.

Continued government resources will be required to overcome significant challenges with regulation, funding constraints, complex ownership structures if ambitious timescales are to be met.

The Plan will be reviewed on an annual basis, accompanied by more regular buildings data and monitoring requirements from partners.

Appendix 1 - High Level Action Plan

To develop the LRAP partners will consider and carry out the following key activities:

Activities	Timeline
Establish Steering Group	Completed
Conduct baseline review of datasets for High rise buildings	Completed
Establish Strategic Governance	Short
Establish Joint Working Agreements between Fire Services and Local Authorities include process to identify Lead Regulator	Short
Recruit North East Remediation Plan programme management	Short
Appoint additional technical expertise to support multi agency team approach	Short
Formalise monitoring procedures and coordination for multi agency team approach	Short
Review and support mid rise buildings review undertaken by Homes England and update National Remediation System	Ongoing Short
Establish and embed monitoring procedures with MHCLG	Short
Develop joint protocols for communication, data and promoting guidance	Short - medium
Consider and support expertise, skills and resource gaps	Ongoing -Long
Consider the system wide impact of enforcement remediation or prohibition action where a building owner has set plans	Ongoing
Consider the needs and barriers for social housing providers	Medium
Set timescales, expectations and priorities for the remediation of high rise buildings over 18 metres within programme	Short -Medium
Set timescales, expectations and priorities for the remediation of mid rise buildings over 11 metres within programme	Medium -Long

Glossary

BSR	Building Safety Regulator
CA	Combined Authority
CSS	Cladding Safety Scheme
FRAEW	Fire Risk Assessment of External Walls
HHSRS	Housing Health and Safety Rating System
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
JIT	Joint Inspection Team
LA	Local Authority
LRAP	Local Remediation Acceleration Plan
MHCLG	Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government
REG	Remediation Enforcement Guidance
TWFRS	Tyne and Wear Fire Rescue Service

