

Grenfell Community Assembly

Action list as a result of Assembly held on 24 September 2019 on the theme of Health and Wellbeing

Amalgamated Questions/comments	Key Theme	Action Owner	Action
Table 1 - Mental Health			
What should I do if I am concerned about my personal data	Confidentiality Issues/Concerns	Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust (CNWL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All NHS organisations have a duty to operate under Data Protection legislation and the Freedom of Information Act. Individuals who feel that there has been a breach of their personal data should raise this with the organisation concerned. We all respect confidentiality and professional boundaries. If you feel that this has not been respected then this should be raised directly with the organisation.
Suicide prevention- where is the monitoring?	Prevention	Public Health (PH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health has the lead and is required to do long term monitoring. Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC) has a Suicide Prevention Plan and the public health department monitors suicides in its area. A suicide is a coroner verdict following coroner inquest and is recorded as such. It is the role of RBKC's Director of Public Health, to convene meetings with other health professionals to address issues arising from any increases, spikes or cluster of suicides in the area over any given period. The case management of individuals who are at risk of suicide remains the responsibility of the NHS.
What would 'good' look like?	Inclusion of residents by NHS in service design and monitoring.	ALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHS engages with a wider group of residents as possible and this commitment remains. This community Assembly is another example where we are present in the community and listening and acting on what we have heard.
Do survivors/bereaved have latitude in who they engage with (in terms of talking therapies) in the service? Does the model allow for such flexibility?	Talking Therapies	CNWL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survivors and bereaved can access Talking Therapies through the Grenfell Health and Well Being service and there is flexibility within that service.
How can you help people whose first language is not English	Talking Therapies	CNWL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have therapists who speak a number of languages and we also offer therapy using confidential interpreters in all languages including British Sign Language. Having an interpreter does not reduce the effectiveness of the therapy Documents are available in different languages and translators are available when documents in different languages are not.
How does follow up on referrals work?	Talking Therapies	CNWL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you first get in touch, we will talk to you about the kind of problems you are having and the types of therapies that may be best for your needs. In this conversation, there are no right or wrong answers; it's about you. You do not have to start a 'talking therapy' if you do not want to, or if you don't really feel ready. You can come back to us at any time
Self-Referrals	Talking Therapies	CNWL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grenfell Health and Wellbeing Service (GHWS) accept self-referrals
Table 2 - Children and Young People's Health			
Services available for 18+ years old	Listening to people's opinions, name specific problems.	North Kensington Recovery Programme (NKR)/West London Clinical Commissioning Group (WLCCG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WLCCG is in the process of reviewing third sector funding process for services for 18 – 25 year old WLCCG will be promoting services available to this age range on social media/websites
How can we encourage children to access options	Outside activities for young people. Young people are not	CNWL / Primary Care / NKR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities available within the third sector for children and young people to be advertised within schools – via newsletters/parents evening etc. WLCCG promote third sector events via website and twitter

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	accessing these options.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WLCCG support GPs to promote third sector activities within their surgeries • WLCCG will be mobilising a Youth Forum to support young people to have a voice in what services they want to see commissioned

Table 3 - Primary Care and Local GP Services

Is there a fast track if patients indicate Grenfell issue?	GP Services	NKR/WLCCG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, GPs are aware of the issues and can provide longer appointments (within 72 hours from the time contact was made with practice) as well as Enhanced Health Checks.
Did not come back with an appointment after first call. Who is keeping an eye on these? Is more money being paid into mainstream services?	Enhanced Health Checks	NKR/WLCCG /PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPs and the community provider Thrive Tribe offer EHCs. • Thrive Tribe should have come back with an appointment and we are taking this matter up with them. • West London CCG is monitoring contract performance of Thrive Tribe. • There are certain GP Practices that do not provide Enhanced Health Checks and they can refer individuals to other practices or to the community provider Thrive Tribe. • The North Kensington GP surgeries receive additional payments to provide the enhanced services to the Grenfell affected population.
Is there value in addressing those who think they are fine?		NKR/WLCCG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes our campaign to get more people to take up the Enhanced Health Checks has started and we hope that more people will take up the offer.
Why are GPs reluctant to refer to consultants?	Discussion on primary care network	NKR/WLCCG /PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPs refer if clinically appropriate.

Table 4 – Self Care and Prevention

How can residents help each other?		NKR/WLCCG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can look at volunteering either at local groups near you or register at Kensington and Chelsea Volunteer Centre https://www.voluntarywork.org.uk/ and also look at becoming a community champion http://www.communitychampionsuk.org/teams/kensington-and-chelsea/, there are three projects in the North Kensington area.
		NKR/WLCCG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement on Self Care is undertaken and identifies what is needed and provision is made accordingly. • There is a community voluntary sector directory of services at Kensington and Chelsea Social Council https://www.kcsc.org.uk/kcsc-directory • In addition the CCG is happy to work with all residents and Resident Associations to ensure that key health messages are being disseminated.
		NKR/WLCCG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-Care messages are also played on all GP practice screens as well as community hubs. • There will be further communications to those who can most benefit from the social prescribing offer. • CCG is currently working with our Primary Care Networks (PCN) to roll out the social prescribing link worker role which will include North Kensington. The Link worker role is a commitment from NHSE across the country to provide each PCN with one link worker in 2019/20 to support patients to access local services to support their overall health and wellbeing. • The CCG is also looking at expanding the model of self-care services from older adults those 65 and over to all adults 18 plus for North Kensington.

Table 5 – Lung and Breathing

Need to bring into Notting Dale three or four more GP surgeries Need to be more proactive with health checks.	Other comments received		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Care Networks were developed as a part of the NHS Long Term Plan. This means that each practice in Notting Dale works as part of the local network that provides support. • Enhanced Health Checks (EHCs). In October an advertising campaign was launched to encourage anyone who is worried about their health to speak to their GP and book an appointment for an Enhanced Health Check to assess their current health. The Enhanced Health Check is available for all adults and children and goes beyond the standard NHS
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Advertising is powerful especially about Health and Safety			<p>health check and your GP can then refer you onto one of a number of specialist services for further care where required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The campaign includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The posters and flyers were designed and printed and are available in GP practices in North Kensington as well as will be distributed during the community events. The GP screens adverts are live Information on EHCs has been updated on the WLCCG website and twitter Press release has gone out, soon to be published in MyLondon and Kensington Mums and already published in KCW Banner advertising on the MyLondon website is now live. Feature in NHS North Kensington update and RBKCs North Kensington News Other options are being considered.
Questions were raised around Respiratory concerns			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are advised to visit their GP if concerned.
Table 6 – Soil and air			
<p>Tier 1 Scoping Investigation</p> <p>Plume and previous land uses</p> <p>Pilot soil sampling</p> <p>Residents feel that this is two years too late</p> <p>Waiting for contamination to get better before testing</p> <p>Soil sampling results taking too long – three years on, promised in July and we are now in October.</p> <p>There was no air sampling for the first 10 days.</p>	Latest Update on Soil and Air	Multi-Agency Partnership (MAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A community event to share the Stage 1 initial findings with residents took place in July. The full Stage 1 report was published online in October together with the design for Stage 2. Stage 2 will be the comprehensive site investigation. Stage 1 report available from October. This identifies all sample points and results so far. There was a delay in its publication whilst the environmental consultant finalised the report working closely with other experts as described below. The environmental investigation has been conducted following national guidelines and commenced following the concerns expressed by the public last October (2018). There would be no reason to delay until conditions improved. Indeed, some of the contaminants would not change or disperse significantly over time. We are now planning the procurement for the specialist to deliver Stage 2 with a view to this being completed in 2020. Stage 2 is the comprehensive site investigation and its design is based on evidence taken from Stage 1 The air around Grenfell is checked continuously and we have not found any evidence of pollution caused by the Grenfell fire which would add to health risks. Like many parts of London, air quality around Grenfell can be affected by pollution, such as that due to heavy traffic and gas-fired boilers. Any contaminants in the air from the fire may have been deposited locally and would be picked up in the soil investigation
<p>AECOM – Incorrect Analytic Methodologies</p> <p>Want confirmation from Independent Source that the right chemicals of concern have been analysed.</p> <p>Report has not looked at enough chemicals of concern</p> <p>More joined up working within agencies.</p>	Scrutiny and Liaison	MAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodology followed national guidance. An expert Multi-Agency Partnership (MAP) which includes the Environment Agency, Public Health England, Kensington and Chelsea Council and NHS England was brought together by the government department, MHCLG. Independent specialists, AECOM, have been contracted on behalf of the Multi-Agency Partnership to carry out the checks, with funding from the Government. To provide independent scientific assurance, the Government Chief Scientific Adviser has established an independent Science Advisory Group to quality-check the scientific methodology, testing process and analysis of results at each stage of the process. In addition, the results have been independently reviewed by a National Quality Mark Scheme Suitably Qualified Person (SQP), who also checked the specialists' work at each stage.
<p>Where were the samples taken?</p> <p>Deeper samples.</p>	Results	MAP/GPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 1 identifies all sample points and results so far We are constantly surrounded by chemicals in our environment, in the air, in the water, in food, products we use and clothes we wear and blood or body testing results will depend on all these different sources of exposure. The soil investigation will give us information on what chemicals are in the local area whether due to the Grenfell fire



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Higher levels of dioxins and furans from historic sources Tests were recorded back in July – now not until October. Did Grenfell United do their own testing?			<p>or other reasons. The advice on the levels that Stage 1 identified remains as stated above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All test results which are available to the public have been shared with the consultants doing the Stage 1/2 investigation.
Prof Stec's work has not been replicated	Professor Stec's work and chemicals of concern	MAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professor Stec's findings, and other independent soil testing undertaken by other local organisations, has fed into the programme of checks MHCLG is conducting. Professor Stec's research is preliminary and states that further analysis of the area around the Tower is necessary to understand the potential health risks. That is what is being done in the Stage 1 and Stage 2 investigation.
Concerns about coughing blood	Grenfell Cough	GPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We would encourage anyone with current concerns to speak to their GP who will be able to talk through their symptoms and refer them to the Specialist Respiratory Service if required
Eye irritations and acrid smoke	Eye problems	GPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We would encourage anyone with current concerns to speak to their GP who will be able to talk through their symptoms and refer them to a Specialist if required.
What happened to debris inside Grenfell Tower, Cladding, furniture?	Distribution of debris	MAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debris consist of temporal objects that originated in areas with specific exposure to the fire. As such they could have been in an area where they were directly exposed to high concentrations of toxic products. There is no correlation between what can be found on debris and on generalised dispersion. Debris is projected by gravity to another place in a very short time scale, they do not consider dilution by air or transport processes, and, therefore, cannot be considered representative.
Concerns about dust	Concerns about ongoing deposition of dust on walkways	MAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is covered elsewhere, e.g. see above about debris. Also will be picked up in sampling design of Stage 2 (see below) as well as samples already taken in Stage 1
Tetra ethyl lead: Was this tested? Lead soldering? Pipes to bathroom? Copper oxides Metallic oxides in air List of toxicants for health checks Of the toxins known to have been vented to air, which ones were deposited on the soil in North Kensington? I'd like a breakdown of toxins to air and toxins to soil. Will phase/stage 2 look at more specific background levels typical of West London?	Chemicals and toxins	MAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We did not find clear evidence of contamination in Stage 1 which could be directly attributed to chemicals released by the fire. There was no clear pattern in the results in Stage 1 to show any spread of chemicals outwards from the Grenfell Tower site but this is something that will be investigated further in Stage 2. We did find levels of lead and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) at levels commonplace in urban areas. These will be the focus of attention in Stage 2 along with asbestos, dioxins, furans and PCB to minimise any uncertainty and ensure that the Stage 2 testing includes further investigation for chemicals associated with building fires. Design of Stage 2. Sampling will take place at several relevant points across the area potentially affected for chemicals, including those which could be linked to the fire, including lead, asbestos, PAHs, dioxins, furans and PCB. These chemicals are also widely present in the urban environment.



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<p>How should we be tested? I.e. Bloods, tissues, bodily functions.</p> <p>How do Public Health England suggest we are tested and how?</p> <p>Requesting advanced biomonitoring</p> <p>Test for toxins. Could this not be done now?</p> <p>Why are the gardeners wearing hazard suits to work now?</p>	Testing/ Monitoring of people	MAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results at Stage 1, the existing health advice from Public Health England remains the same. This is general good practice advice in urban areas, for example, washing your hands after gardening, working or playing in soil, wearing standard protective wear and washing and peeling home-grown fruit and vegetables. This advice will be reviewed following the main site investigation and soil sampling in Stage 2 and expert analysis of the results. • It is safe to play on the grass or playing areas and it is safe for gardeners to dig into the soil subject to the advice above. • Council operatives wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for all such activity throughout the borough. • If you do have any concerns about your health or about specific symptoms please discuss this with your GP, who can make any necessary recommendations for tests at an individual level. You can also have an Enhanced Health Check (see below).
<p>Where are all the health checks happening? Some GPs are unaware.</p> <p>Some GPs do them or can go to The Curve. (Request to update leaflet)</p>	Health checks	GPs/Thrive Tribe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To book an Enhanced Health Check or a GP appointment, including at evening or weekends, call your GP practice. • Enhanced Health Checks can also be booked through the community provider Thrive Tribe, call 020 3434 2500.
<p>Bees on roof: Is honey safe to eat as they routinely travel 3 miles. (Mead also available). Honey available from recent years. Could this be tested as an indicator?</p>	Pets	MAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the testing of mead made before and after the fire is an interesting suggestion, the Food Standards Agency has advised it does not think there would be any benefit from carrying out such a study because there are too many unknowns and variables. These include what contaminants could be picked up by bees and which ones we should look for; whether such contaminants would transfer into honey and subsequently into mead; the difficulty in proving that any contaminants found would definitely have come from the Grenfell fire; depending on how the mead was produced, whether other components such as propolis might have been used (it is not unusual for propolis to be contaminated with PAHs); and where the bees producing the honey might have been foraging (bees are known to range for up to three miles) and to what else they might have been exposed.
<p>Why was a deep cleaning at Lancaster West only available?</p>	Deep Clean	RBKC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep cleaning was made available by RBKC for properties for which it has responsibility, i.e. only available at Council properties.