Assessment of Local Risks 2017

August 2018

LFB
LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

About this publication

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The London Fire Brigade

The London Fire Commissioner (LFC) is the fire and rescue authority for London and heads the London Fire Brigade.

Other LFB Data publications

The London Fire Brigade Fire Facts publications are:

- *Fires incident response times, 2017 – here*
- *Fires in Greater London, 2017 – here*
- *Fatal fires in Greater London, 2017 – here*

Other data available

The LFB publishes a range of data on the London Datastore. Much of these data are updated on a monthly basis. Go to the LFB page on the datastore to see what is available – https://data.london.gov.uk/publisher/lfb

Version history

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Contents

Introduction

The Assessment of Local Risks 2017 (AoLR 2017) is a public facing document, designed to help increase the understanding of how risk in London has changed over time and how different elements combine together to give a picture of risk.

The AoLR is not the only process the LFB uses to determine and provide its services, but it does give a high level overview which can be used to understand the basic concepts of fire cover and the steps the LFB are taking to make people safe.

The Brigade sets out how its prevention, protection and response activities will best be used to mitigate the impact of risk on communities in its Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP). The Brigade's IRMP is known as the London Safety Plan (LSP). The latest LSP covers the four year period from April 2017 to March 2021 and is available here. Previous LSPs are available here.

The methodology for the AoLR 2017 is set out in this document. This methodology will be improved and adapted as new datasets become available and in response to the public feedback we receive.

The approach we have used to present the data in AoLR is based on a standard risk model which would traditionally review hazards, risks and controls. For AoLR purposes, hazards are best described as 'concerns' and risks described as 'consequences'.

The Brigade has taken key elements at each level for concerns, consequences and control and combined them together to give an overall 'score'. Data for each element has been collected at electoral ward level as this provides a local geography for the public to understand the factors in their area and local councils.

The GLA collect a range of social, demographic and economic data at ward level which can be used to contextualise the AoLR. To produce an overall picture of

- **concerns,**
- **consequences**
- **controls**

elements are scored out of 100, reflecting the relative position of a particular ward compared to others in London. A score closer to 100 represents 'higher' values and closer to zero, 'lower' values areas (i.e. higher risks would have values closer to 100 and the best controls would have values closer to 100). The AoLR presents these scores for individual wards.

The first iteration of the AoLR methodology was reported by the London Fire and Emergency Planning (LFEPA) in December 2015 (report FEP2544). It was agreed as the basis for engagement with stakeholders during 2016 and the AoLR 2016 included the changes suggested from that engagement process, and these are carried forward into this AoLR2017.

In my postcode

To support the AoLR we have developed a 'postcode lookup' tool. The tool allows Londoners to use their postcode to get a profile of 'concerns' in their locality (based on ward data), the risks (or consequences) that the Brigade has to deal with (i.e. the incidents and resulting casualties), and what the Brigade is doing in their area to help keep them safe.

www.london-fire.gov.uk/in-my-postcode/

Ward data

The ward data which underpins this AoLR and the postcode tool, is available on the London Datastore on the AoLR page here.

Background

Despite the comprehensive nature of the information published for our fifth London Safety Plan 2013-16 (LSP5), it was clear from the consultation process, and from the judicial review, that many external stakeholders, including the general public, could not see that the Brigade had recognised their particular local 'concerns' (sometimes articulated as 'risks'). People could not see what the Brigade knew about them, or how they had been taken into account in resource planning (particularly in the context of the reduction in fire stations and fire engines that was a feature of the plan.

During the judicial review (JR) hearing on aspects of the LSP5 in Summer 2013, and public consultation earlier in 2013, some consultees, and the JR claimant boroughs, believed that the Brigade's speed of attendance and weight of attack was the only or main way in which risk was identified. The JR claimant boroughs suggested that a proper risk assessment had not been undertaken. It was clear that the Brigade had not sufficiently well articulated its approach to risk assessment and how this was factored into the modelling work that was undertaken for LSP5. Whilst these claims were rejected by the judge as the outcome of the judicial review, confirming that the LSP5 and its supporting documents did represent a full and proper assessment of the risks in London, the Brigade is keen to make sure that the approach to risk assessment, in the IRMP context, is fully and well understood by the widest possible audience.

As a response to LSP5 consultation, the London Fire Commissioner took action to produce an assessment of risk that would be a comprehensive and accessible demonstration of what we know about local risks.

The purpose of producing the AoLR, and updating on an annual basis, can therefore be summarised as

- To improve public understanding of risk in London, the nature of that risk, where it is located and how the Brigade's actions are designed to mitigate it.
- To better address the identification and visibility of local concerns, including the themes evident during from LSP5 consultation.
- To demonstrate that the assessment of risk in London is an ongoing process, and not just undertaken when producing a new London Safety Plan, which is undertaken at different levels all the time.
- To deliver of way of joining together data representing different local concerns, and consequences, to produce an overall understanding of risk in different places (i.e. London as a whole, boroughs and wards).

This AoLR 2017 maintains a commitment to update the AoLR each year with new and/or up-to-date data. The methodology for the AoLR remains as agreed for the current LSP. Any change to methodology will be considered as part of the preparations for the next LSP (to be in place from April 2021).

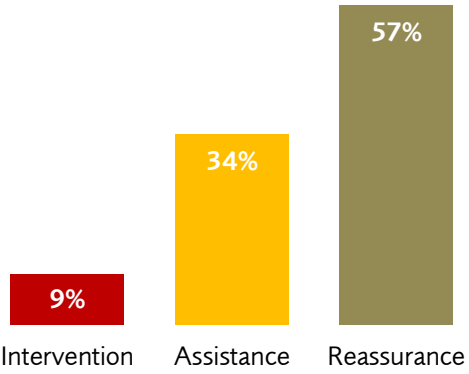
Risk in London

We often use terms like 'primary fires' or 'special service', but we don't think the way London Fire Brigade categorises the type of incidents we attend helps the public to better understand what we do at incidents, or our different contribution to safety in London, the individual nature of incidents or their complexity. For example, a fire we attend in a home may require significant firefighting or no firefighting action at all, and some of these fires will present a risk to life but in others there will be no risk.

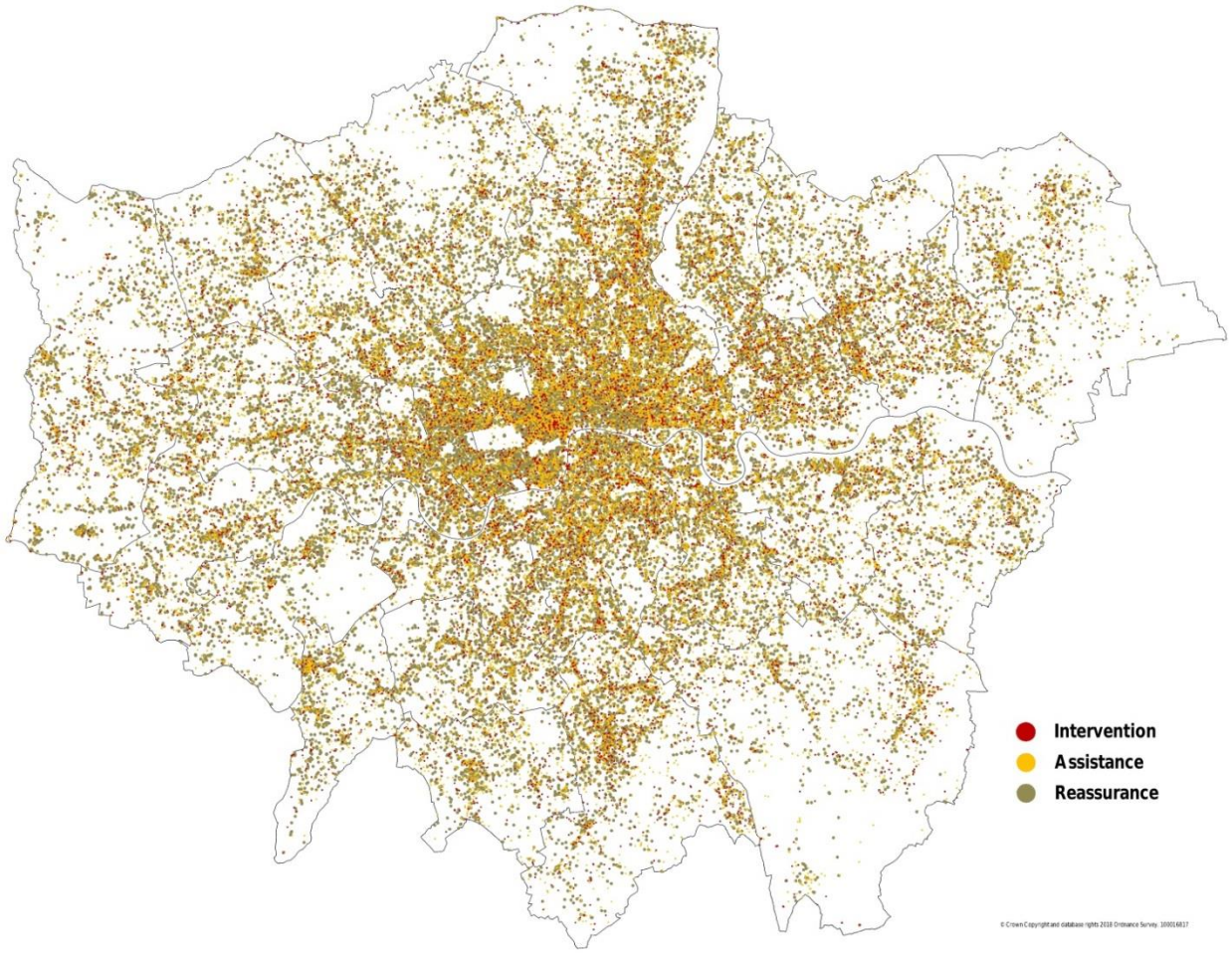
Alongside the AoLR, we developed a newer way of describing the incidents we attend. These categories are:

- **Intervention** – The more serious incidents with an impact on life or property and where our work was necessary for a safer outcome.
- **Assistance** – Incidents with no immediate harm, but where we provided services to support people and the community.
- **Reassurance** – Incidents where advice was offered.

The following chart shows the proportion of incidents falling under the new incident categories – the London Fire Brigade needs to intervene in less than 10 per cent of incidents.



Using these categories, we can map our incident and see the areas where these incidents occur most often. The following map shows how the incidents we attend are distributed across London.



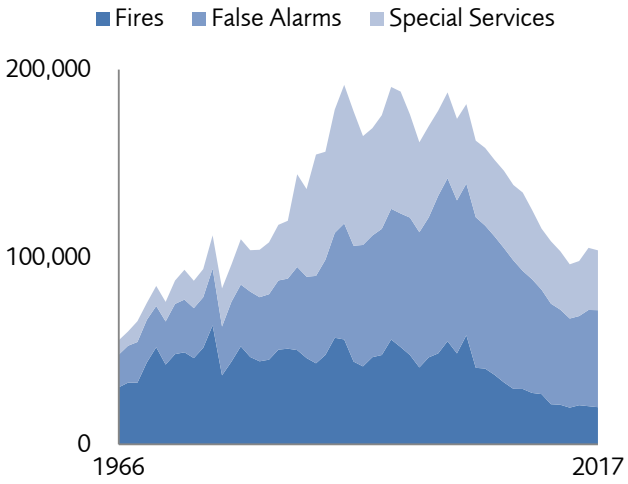
Map 1- Incident risk map of London (2017)

Current incident trends

There is a strong, long-term, decreasing trend in all types of incidents that demand a response from London Fire Brigade, including the number of fires in homes. There is also a downward trend in the number of deaths and injuries from fires looking over the last ten to 20 years. Taken together, the statistics illustrate that both the risk of a fire occurring and the risk of there being adverse consequences from a fire have been diminishing.

Data about London Fire Brigade and the emergencies we have attended goes back to 1966 (the first full year after Greater London was created in April 1965). Then, the fire service was much more focused on fire, with over half of the emergencies attended being fire calls.

All incidents attended



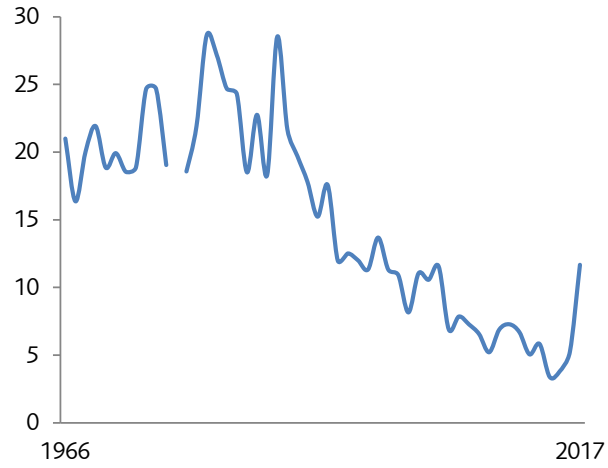
London Fire Brigade attends half as many fires as ten years ago, a third fewer fires in the home and almost a third fewer incidents overall. This reduction reflects the prevention and protection work we have undertaken, together with policies that reduce demand for London Fire Brigade to attend calls that are not real emergencies.

In 2017 the Brigade attended 103,539 incidents in London, of which 51,743 (50 per cent) were false alarms, some 31,933 (31 per cent) were 'special services' (non-fire incidents such as clearing flooded premises, incidents involving chemicals, people shut in lifts, etc.) and some 19,863 (19 per cent) were responses to fires. This can be compared to 2004 (when the first London Safety Plan was adopted), when the Brigade attended 162,086 incidents, of which 80,328 (50 per cent) were false alarms, 40,857 (25 per cent) were special services, and 40,883 were fires (25 per cent).

There has been a notable downward trend in primary and secondary[1] fires since the turn of the millennium. For example, the number of primary fires has reduced from 22,331 in 2000 to 10,745 in 2017. The number of secondary fires has reduced from 26,135 to 9,082 in the same period. The number of fires in 2017 (19,863) was the second lowest in the last 50 years, the lowest point being 2014 (19,622).

The number of fire deaths has been on a downward trend since 1987. The average number of fire fatalities per million population from 2005 to 2016 was 6.2 per year, compared to an average of 12.5 per year for the ten years from 1991 to 2001. The number of fire fatalities in 2017 is impacted by those people who died in the Grenfell Tower fire in June 2017.

Fire fatalities (per million population)



The actual number of fires which resulted in fire-related fatalities is shown in the chart below. Based on the data for the last ten years, 95 per cent of fires resulted in only one fatality.

Fires with fire related fatalities

[1] A primary fire is where there is a risk to life and/or property or vehicle. A secondary fire does not involve casualties and is a rubbish or open land fire or a fire in a derelict building or derelict vehicle.

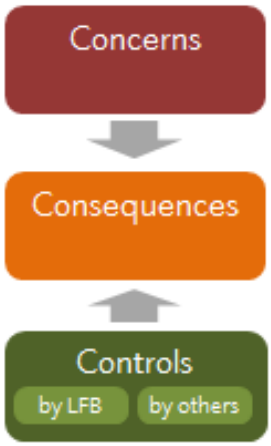
Four main changes have contributed to the fall in fire deaths and injuries:

- The introduction of the Furniture and Furnishing Regulations in 1988 (which reduced the toxicity of smoke).
- The sustained campaign around smoking (which reduced fire deaths by a quarter).
- Prevention work and the success of home fire safety visits.
- The increase in smoke alarm ownership (from around 25 per cent in 1989 to some 95 in England per cent currently[2]).

[2] Fire Statistics: England April 2015 to March 2016, Home Office, Statistical Bulletin 05/17, 27 April 2017

Preparing the AoLR

The approach we have used to develop the AoLR is based on a standard risk model which would traditionally review hazards, risks and controls. For example, to support health and safety. For AoLR purposes, hazards are best described as 'concerns' in the model and risks described as 'consequences'; with the relationship between the three components, as follows:



Concerns are the things that potentially have some threat to life, property, or the environment. Most 'concerns' are dormant or potential, with only a theoretical risk of harm. Potential concerns include things like high-rise buildings, poverty, mobility, age, heritage buildings, although there may be a long list.

Consequences happen when concerns, and the possibility they will occur, interact together to create risk. A risk is the likelihood that a concern will cause harm or damage to life, property or the environment, such as a fire, injury or death. The London Fire Brigade knows that the past location of incidents (including fires) is a good predictor of where incidents are likely to happen in the future.

Controls are actions that can be taken to reduce the likelihood of the risk that the concern will be realised, or its impact on life, property or the environment. Controls will either reduce the likelihood or reduce the consequences. Controls are the responsibility of London Fire Brigade (i.e. our prevention, protection and response activity) and also with others (e.g. prevention and protection by individuals, landlords, organisations or local councils). The tool, at this stage, only takes London Fire Brigade controls into account.

There are potential a limitless number of ways to describe concerns, consequences and our controls. We have used the information that that the public and stakeholders have suggested are of interest to them – and where there is authoritative data available at a ward level. Where a new dataset is identified, or becomes available, we will included these in the next iteration of the AoLR.

It is important to recognise that the Authority and the Brigade are not the only people responsible for safety in London, and that individual members of the public, and other agencies, have a role to play. It is important to recognise that there are many controls by others that need to be taken into account. It is not possible to quantify these at this stage but including a mention of them will help engage key stakeholders, and provide a prompt so that the contribution of others to keeping people safe can be recognised. Where these controls by others can be quantified, they can be included in future versions of the AoLR. This contribution by others will be the way in which, say, housing providers work with their tenants to ensure safety in the buildings they manage, and, for example, means of escape in blocks of flats. Building owners and occupiers, in their capacity as the 'responsible person' under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order, also play a key role in fire prevention and protection activity. Local councils have wide ranging responsibilities, both a landlords, and in other ways.

Scoring and weighting

To produce an overall picture of concerns, consequences and controls, each of the elements is scored out of 100 reflecting the relative position of a particular ward compared to others in London. A score closer to 100 represents 'higher' risk areas and

closer to zero, lower risk areas. The AoLR shows these scores for individual wards.

At this time, no attempt has been made to weight any of the individual elements used to create a collated score representing the aggregate concerns, risks and controls in an area. Although it is accepted that some individual elements will be of more importance than others, it was felt that an arbitrary allocation of weightings to particular elements, to give them greater prominence in any collated scores, would complicate the approach, making it less accessible open to unnecessary criticism.

Building up from ward level

AoLR is based on local authority ward areas which allow for a simple comparison between different areas of London. It is possible to see individual scores (out of 100) for the different concerns, consequences and control elements, as well as a collated score for each element. Ward scores have been averaged at a borough level to indicate the relative position between one borough and another.

In 2014 there were changes to wards in three London boroughs (i.e. Hackney, Kensington and Chelsea, Tower Hamlets and the City); for AoLR the City has been treated as a single area. Whilst the Brigade has updated its key systems, and historic data, to use these new wards, much of the ward level demographic data available from the GLA and elsewhere (like Census 2011), is still based on pre-2014 ward boundaries. For this reason, this AoLR has been based on pre-2014 ward boundaries. It will be the intention to move to post-2014 wards when the range of data at that basis is available.

Assessment of local risks

The AoLR 2017 has been made up of 32 different elements. There are 14 concerns, 12 consequences and six controls. The elements used in this AoLR are;

Concerns

- Population
- Population density
- Older people
- Deprivation
- High rise buildings
- Heritage features
- Local concerns
- Student aged population
- Reported crimes
- Overcrowding
- Homes with no central heating
- Older people living alone
- Disability allowance claimants
- Smokers

Consequences

- Fires requiring one fire engine
- Fires requiring two or more fire engines
- Special services requiring one fire engine
- Special services requiring two or more fire engines
- Fires with casualties
- Special services with casualties
- Forced entry or exit
- Rescue and release incidents
- Flooding incidents
- Making safe incident
- Medical incidents
- Road traffic collisions

Controls

- Average time for a first fire engine
- Average time for a second fire engine
- Average time for a third fire engine
- Home fire safety visits
- Regulatory fire safety inspections
- Local inspections by fire crews

These elements have been considered individual and together. We have also considered the relationships between the three groups.

Combining the elements

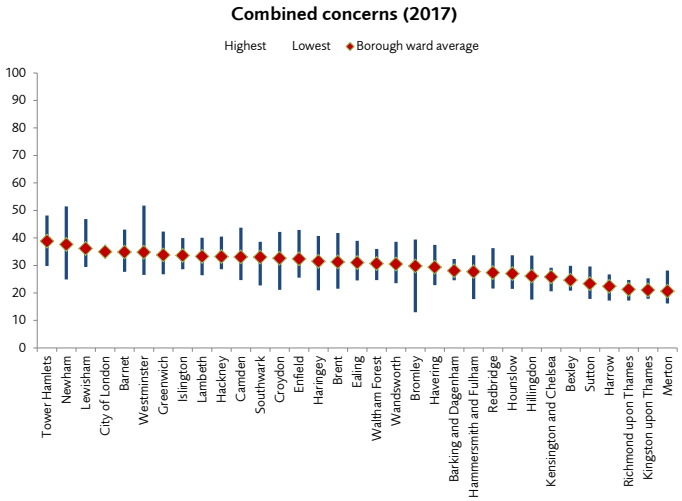
We have grouped the individual elements together to create a combined score. The aim of this is to see where each ward is placed when all elements are considered. It is usually the case that a ward will not feature at the top of all the elements. For example, a ward with high population density will not typically also have a high number of older people. Combining the elements show us where a ward features taking all features into account.

To combine the elements, we are rated each element out of 100; where the highest value in the ward is assigned 100 and every other ward scored as a proportion of the highest value. These 'baselined' scores are then combined and averaged. Using the data in this format we can visualise the combined scores for the concerns, consequences and controls and also see how they compare to the other groups.

Combined concerns

The chart below represents the combined concerns at a borough level. The chart shows, for each London borough, the score (out of 100) for the ward that is highest in the borough, the lowest in the borough (so the similarity, or not, between the wards in the borough can be highlighted) and the average score for all of the wards in the borough.

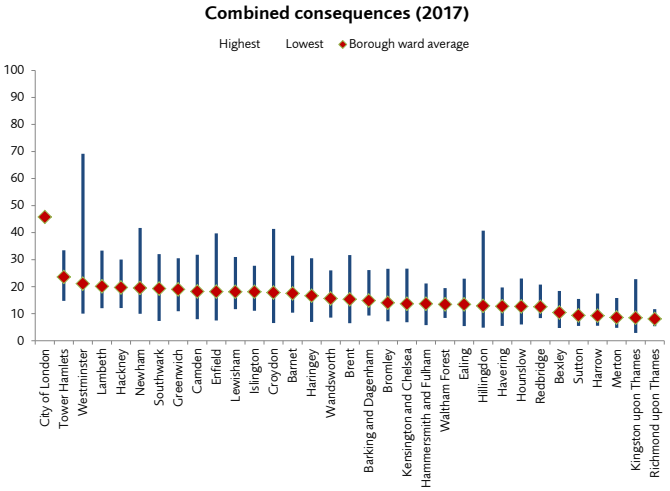
For example, we can see from the chart below (combined concerns) that the borough with the highest ward averages is the Tower Hamlets. The borough with the lowest average combined scores is Merton.



Overall, this shows us that when considering a range of concern issues that there is a averaging effect. Even where wards rate high for some elements, they tend not to rate high for all the elements that concern people. This also shows that the combined concerns are fairly evenly distributed across London.

Combined consequences

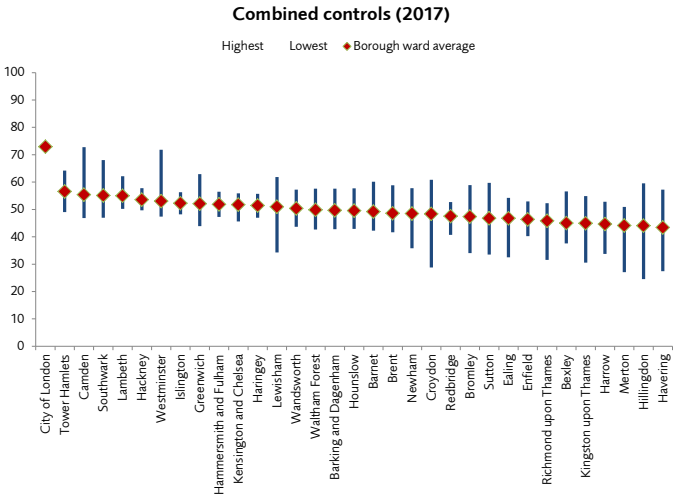
The chart that follows shows the combined consequence elements.



The borough with the highest combined average is City of London and the borough with the lowest average is Richmond upon Thames.

Combined controls

The chart that follows shows the combined control elements.



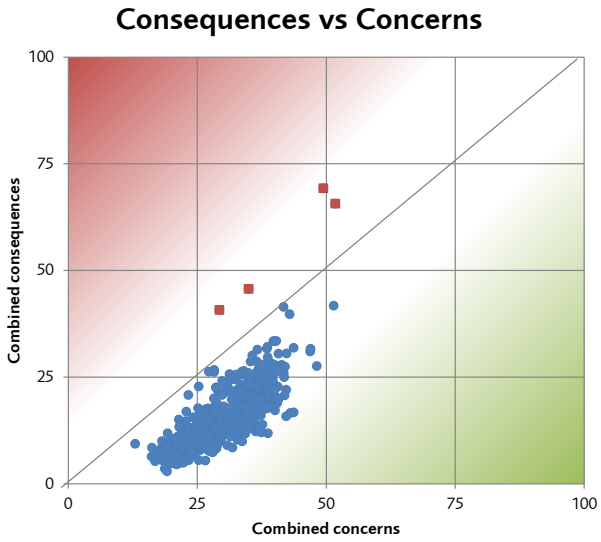
The borough with the highest combined average is City of London and the borough with the lowest average is Havering.

Ward scores

Wards scores are available in the dataset available on the London Datastore on the AoLR page.

Comparing consequence with concerns

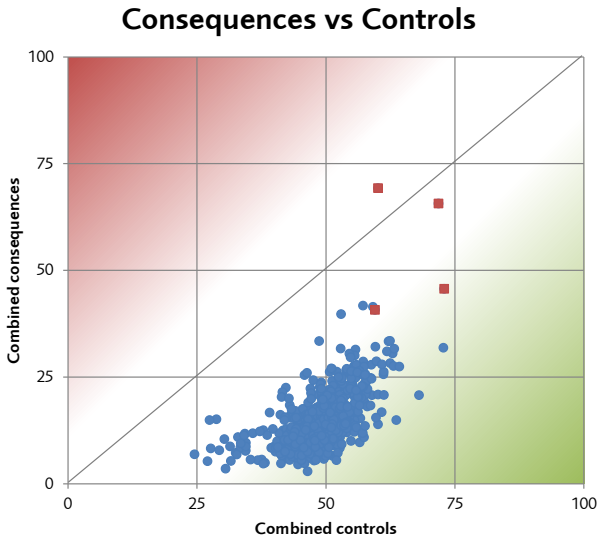
By comparing the combined concern scores with the combined consequence scores we can see the relationship between them.



Generally speaking, the concerns people have are greater than the consequences in their area. The factors that worry people do not give rise to an equal (or higher)number of consequences.

Comparing consequences with controls

We have also compared the relationships between the combined consequences and the combined controls.



For all wards, the combined control score is greater than the combined consequence score. This is in indication that the controls we have in place to make people safer are equal to, or greater the consequences in the local area.

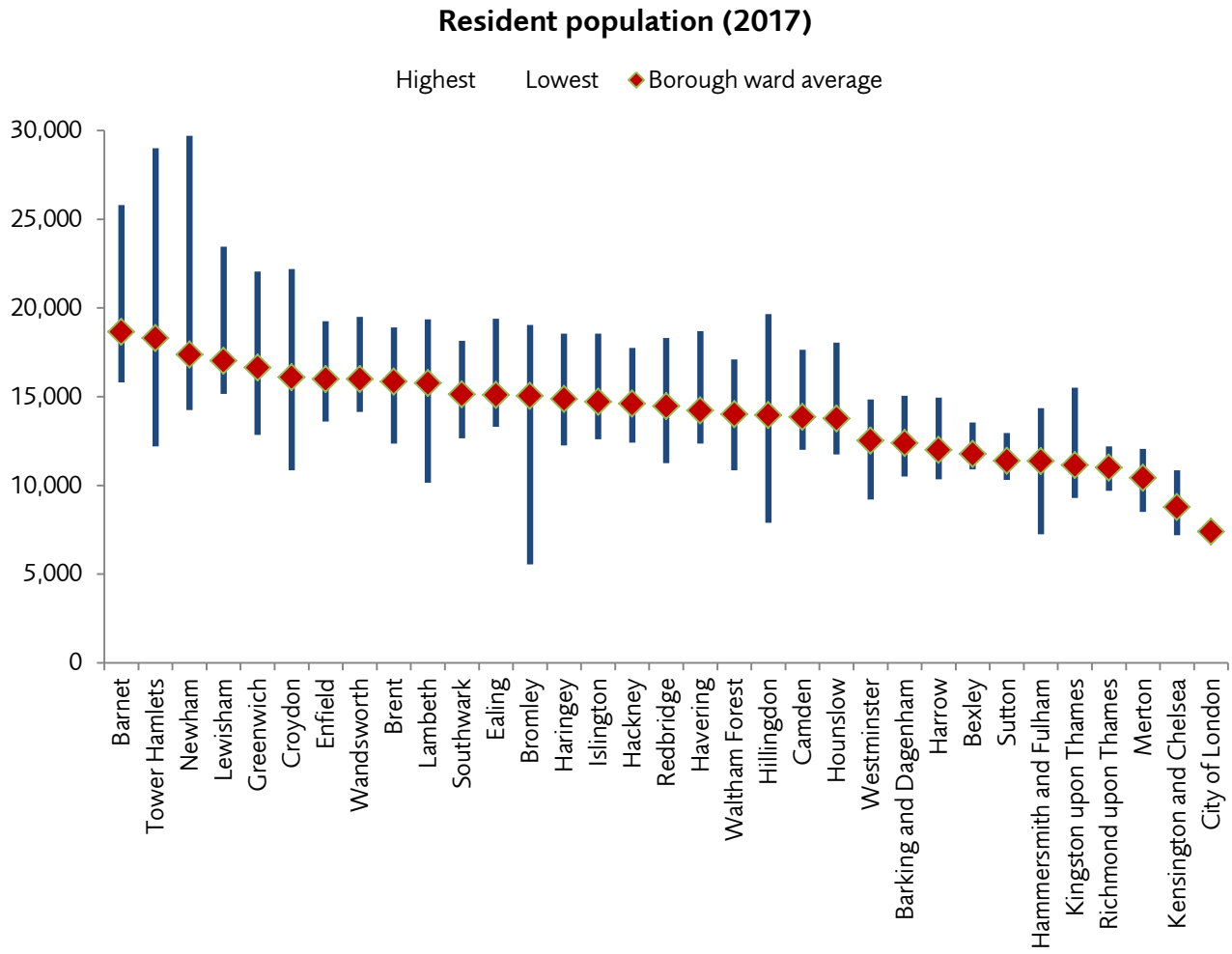
Individual elements – Concerns

Population

Number of resident people (2017).

The number of people living in the area. Calculated using the GLA projections for 2016 which are based on the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) using the capped household size projection model.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/gla-population-projections-custom-age-tables

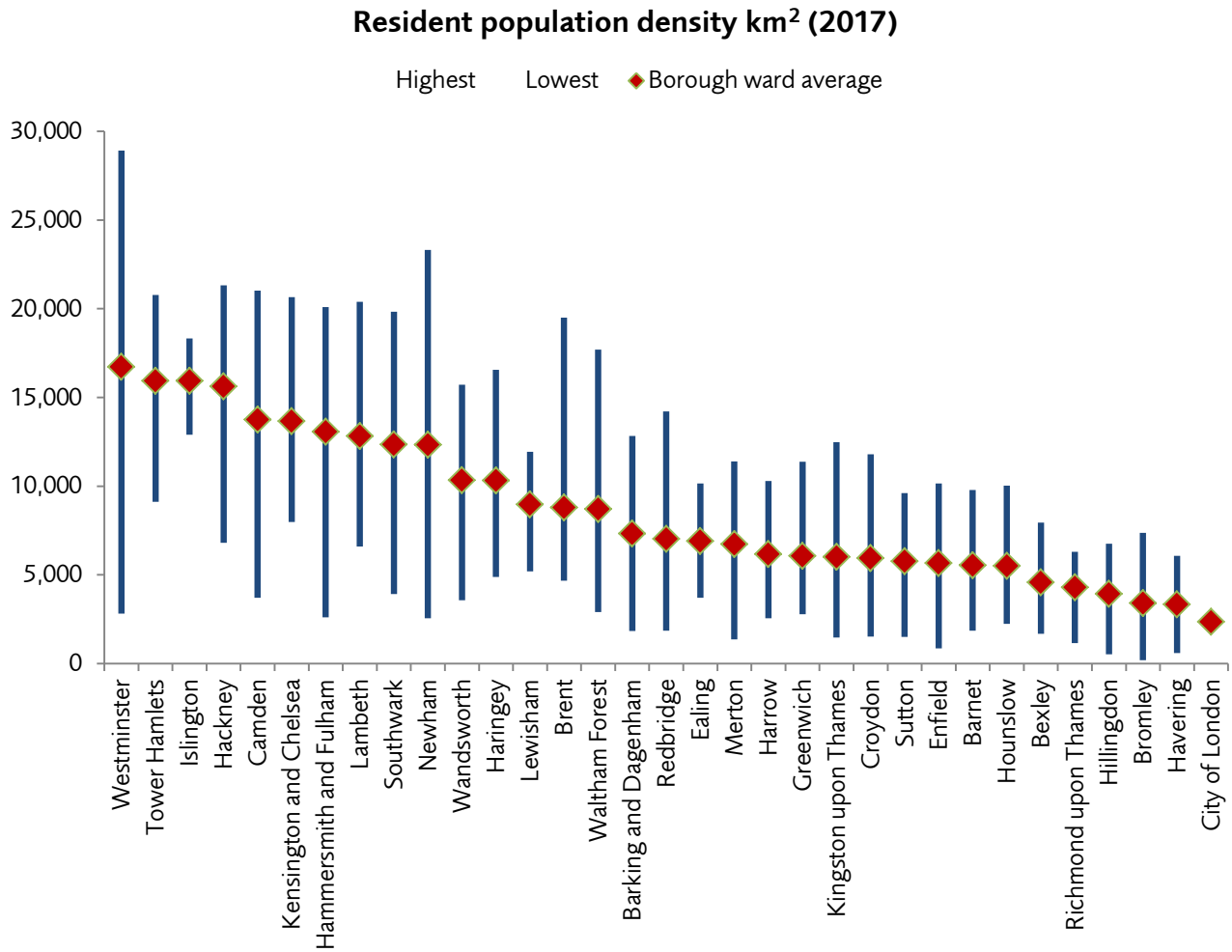


Population density

Number of resident people per square kilometre (2017).

The number of people in the area divided by the size of the area; shown as a rate per km2. Calculated using the GLA population projection data 2017 (SHLAA Capped Household Size model) and land area measurements from Ordnance Survey data.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/gla-population-projections-custom-age-tables
https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/business-and-government/products/boundary-line.html

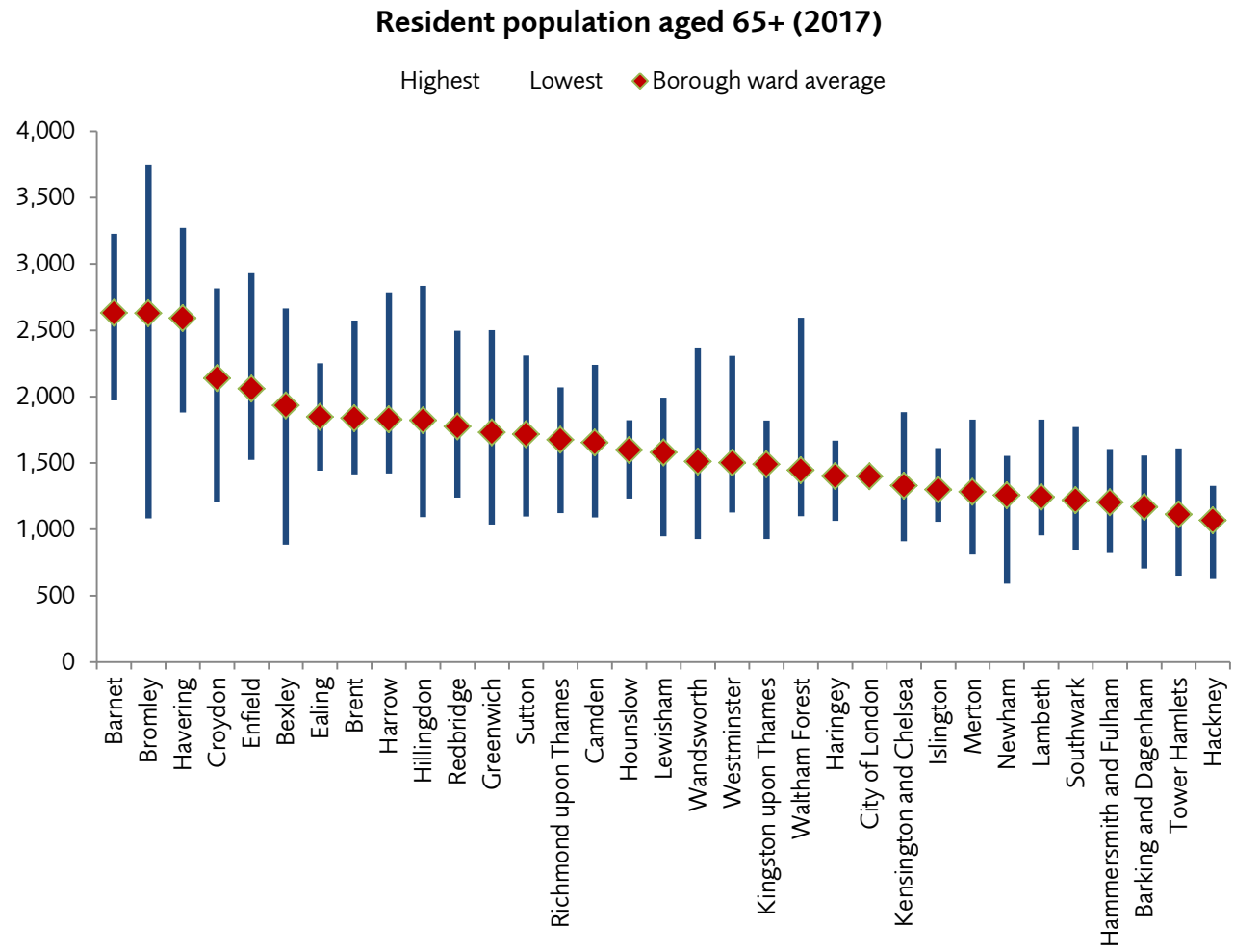


Older people

Number of residents aged 65 and over (2017).

The number people resident in the area who are aged 65 years and over. Calculated using GLA population estimates for 2017.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/gla-population-projections-custom-age-tables

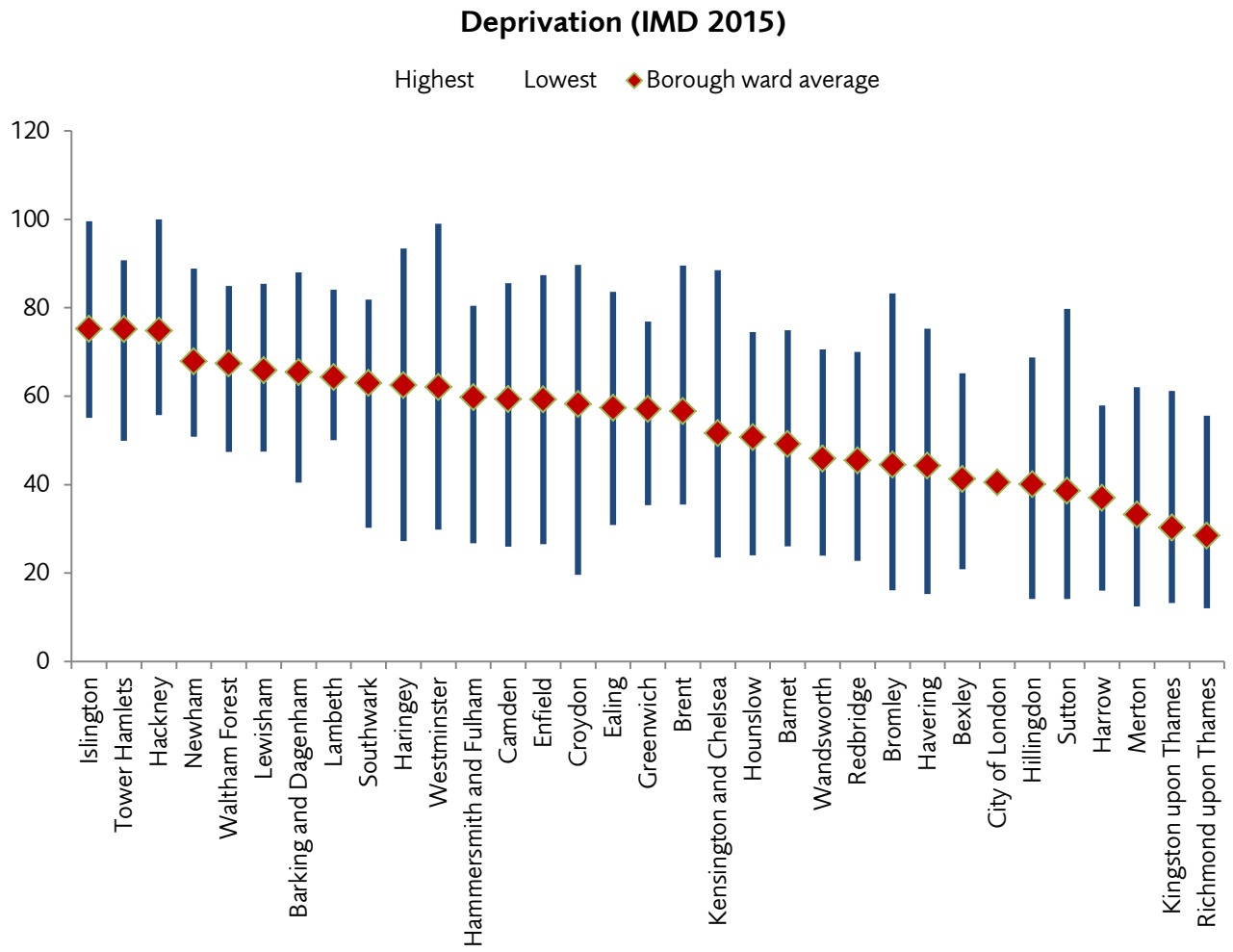


Deprivation

A measure of deprivation using IMD (2015)

The Indices of Deprivation is Government's official measure of deprivation from the Department for Communities and Local Government. The main index is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2015), which combines measures across seven distinct aspects of deprivation.

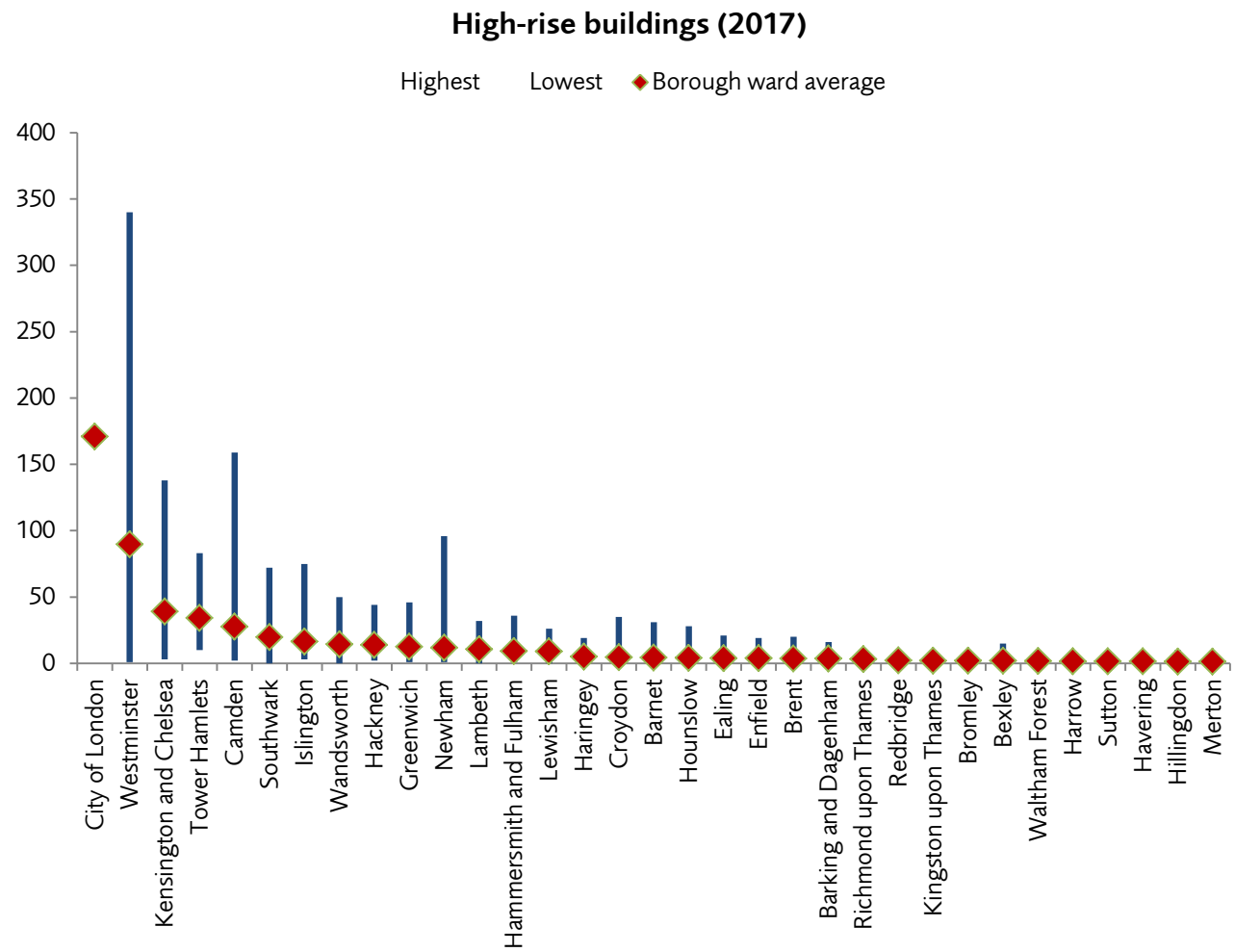
https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/indices-of-deprivation-2015



High rise buildings

Number of high rise complexes over 18m (2017).

The number of high rise building complexes over 18 metres . Calculated using building height data from Ordnance Survey. Adjoining and connected buildings have been grouped into a single complex. A building is considered to be 'high-rise' by the LFB if there is an occupied floor height of 18 metres or above (approximated to a building height of 21m and above). As there is no agreed national approach to the counting of high-rise buildings, this method is currently under review and subject to change.

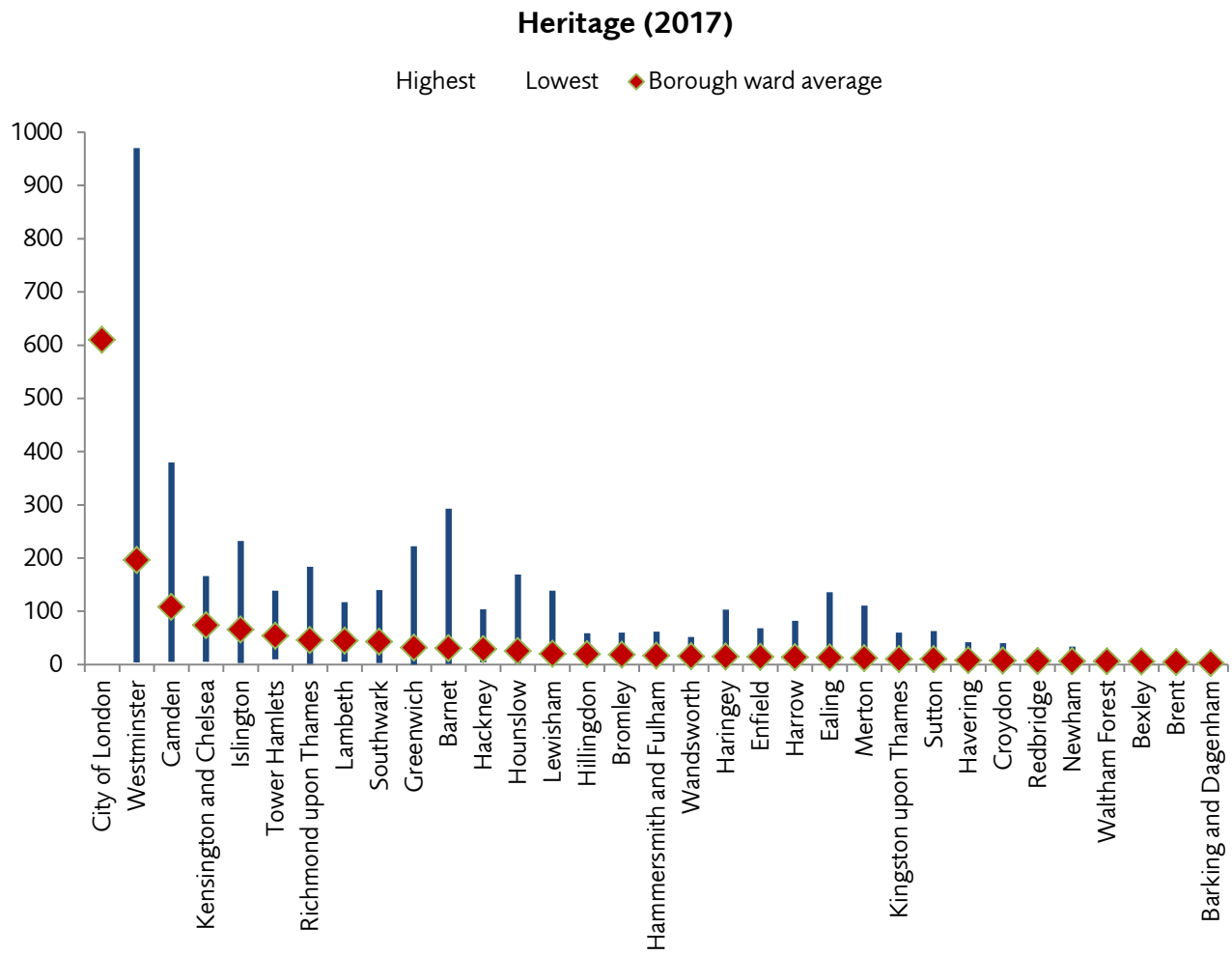


Heritage features

Number of listed Grade I, II or II features (2017).*

The number features recorded by Historic England as either Grade I, II or II*.

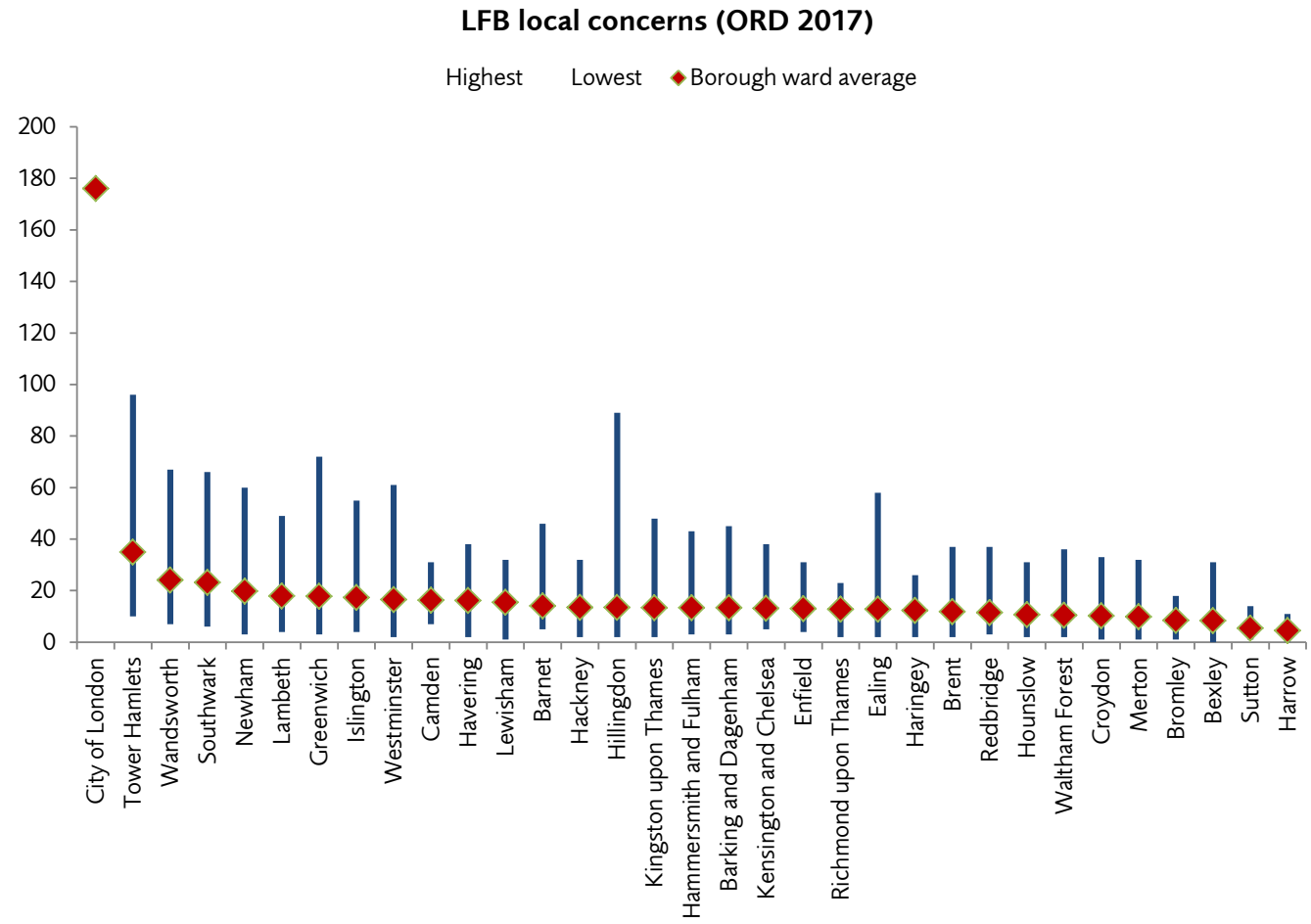
https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/data-downloads/



Local concerns

Number of LFB recorded concerns (2017).

The number of entries (until 31/12/2017) on the LFB's operational risk database which records local hazards that may present a risk to firefighters should an emergency happen.

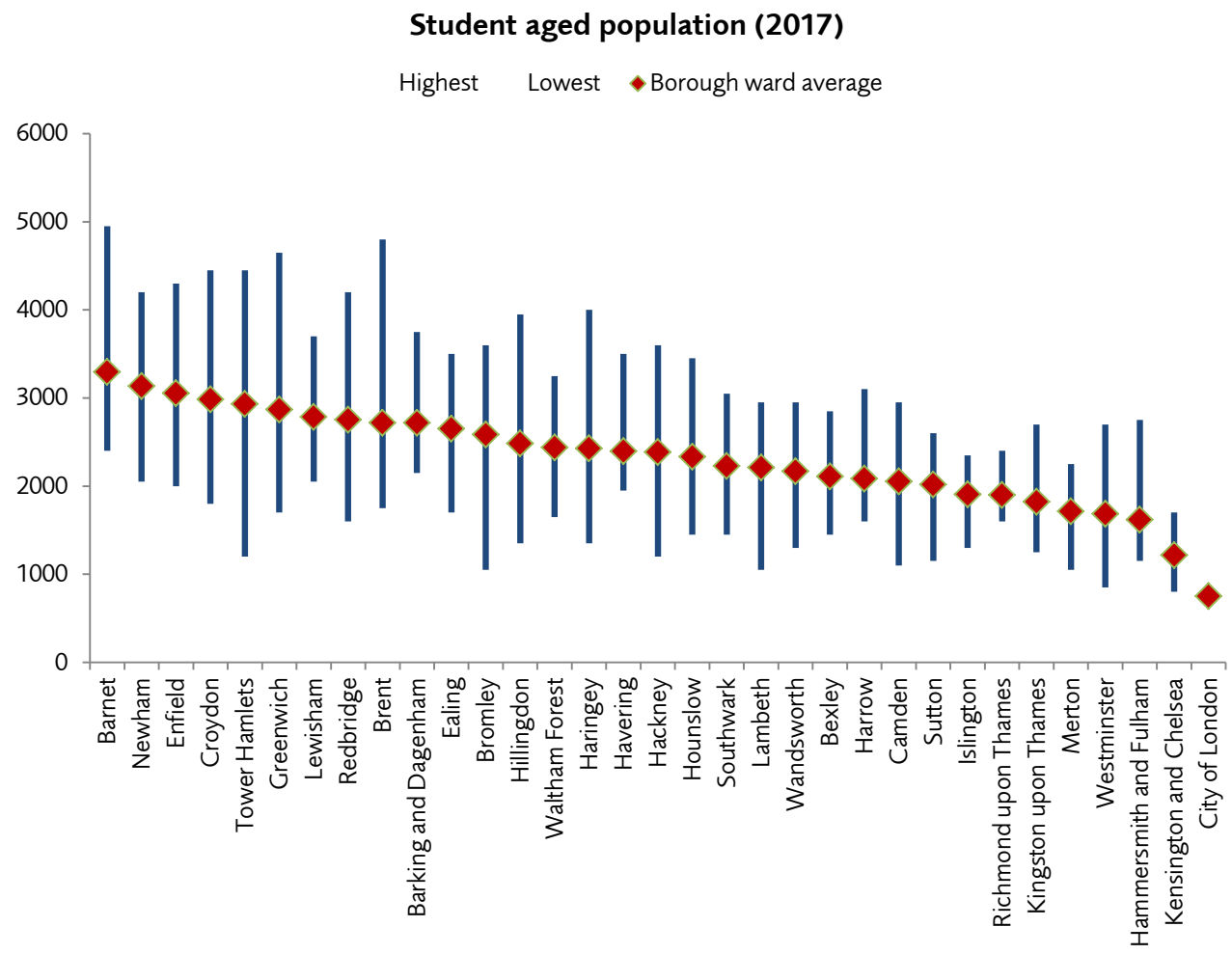


Student aged population

Number of residents aged 5 to 18 (2017).

The number of resident population who are aged 5 to 18. Calculated using GLA population estimates for 2016.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/gla-population-projections-custom-age-tables

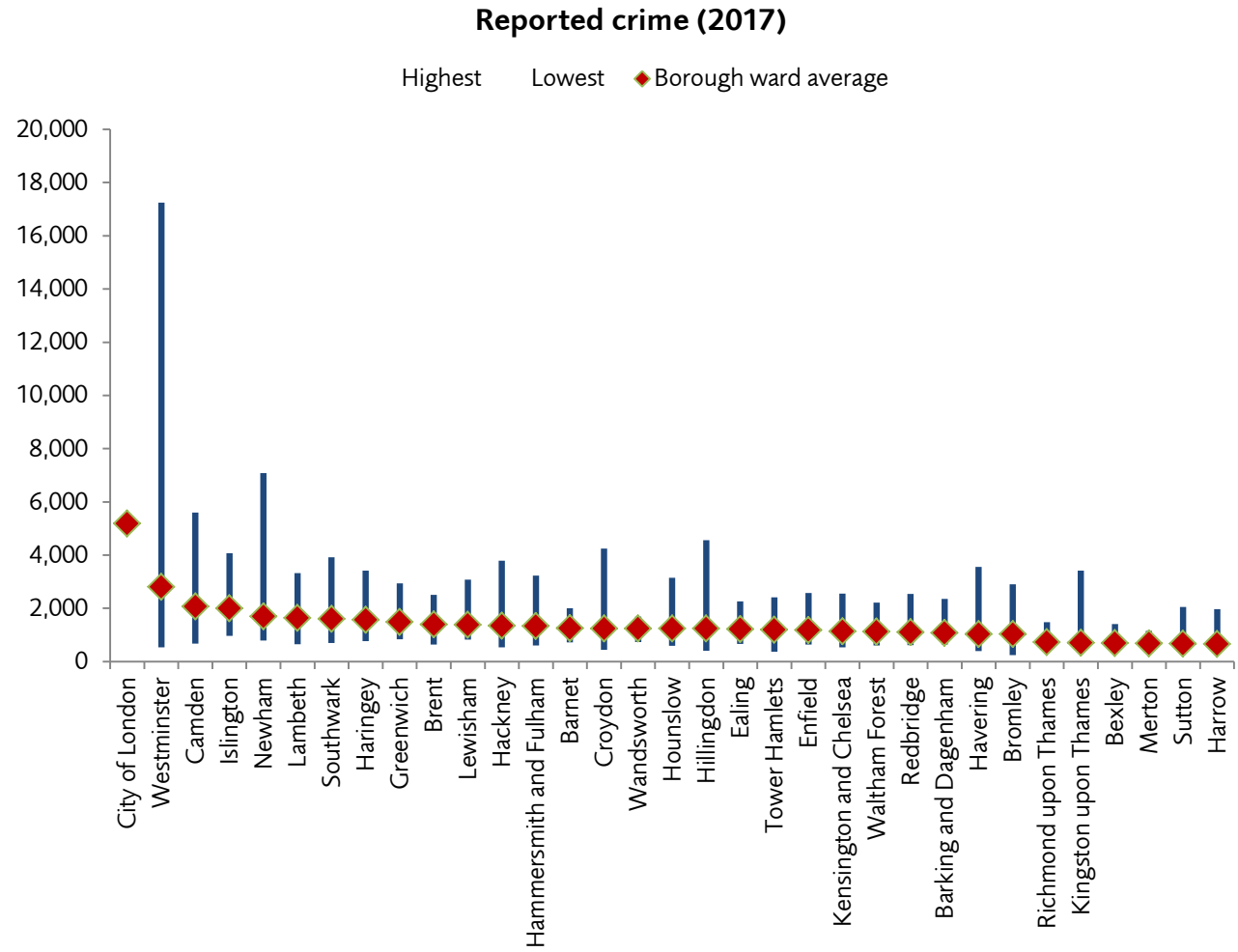


Reported crimes

Number of reported crimes (2017).

The number of crimes reported in London.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/recorded-crime-summary-data-london-ward-level

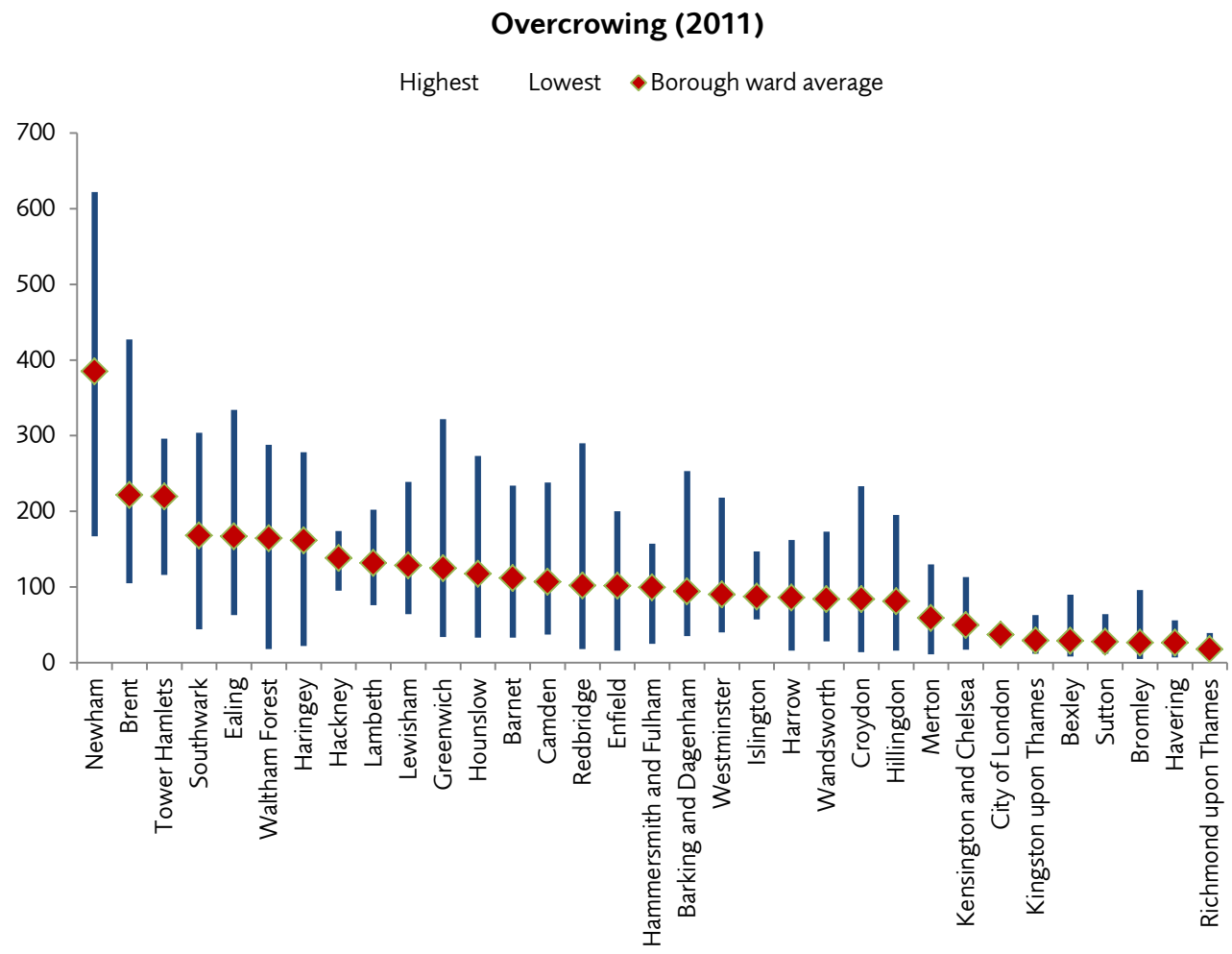


Overcrowding

Number of overcrowded households (2011).

The number of households rated as being over crowded in the 2011 census (Census QS412EW - Occupancy rating (bedrooms)).

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011

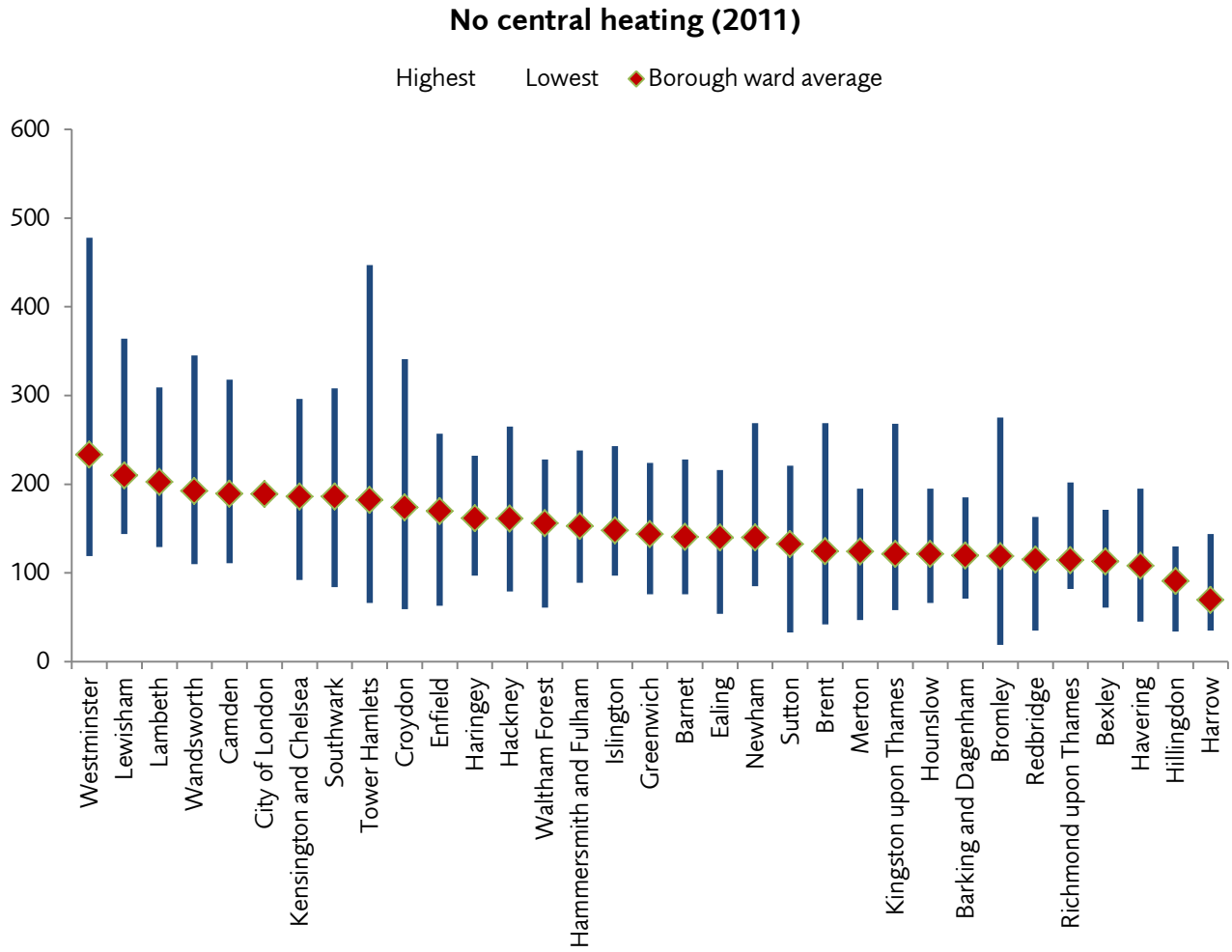


No central heating

Number of homes with no central heating (2011).

The number of households reported as having no central heating in the 2011 census (Census QS415EW - Central heating).

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011

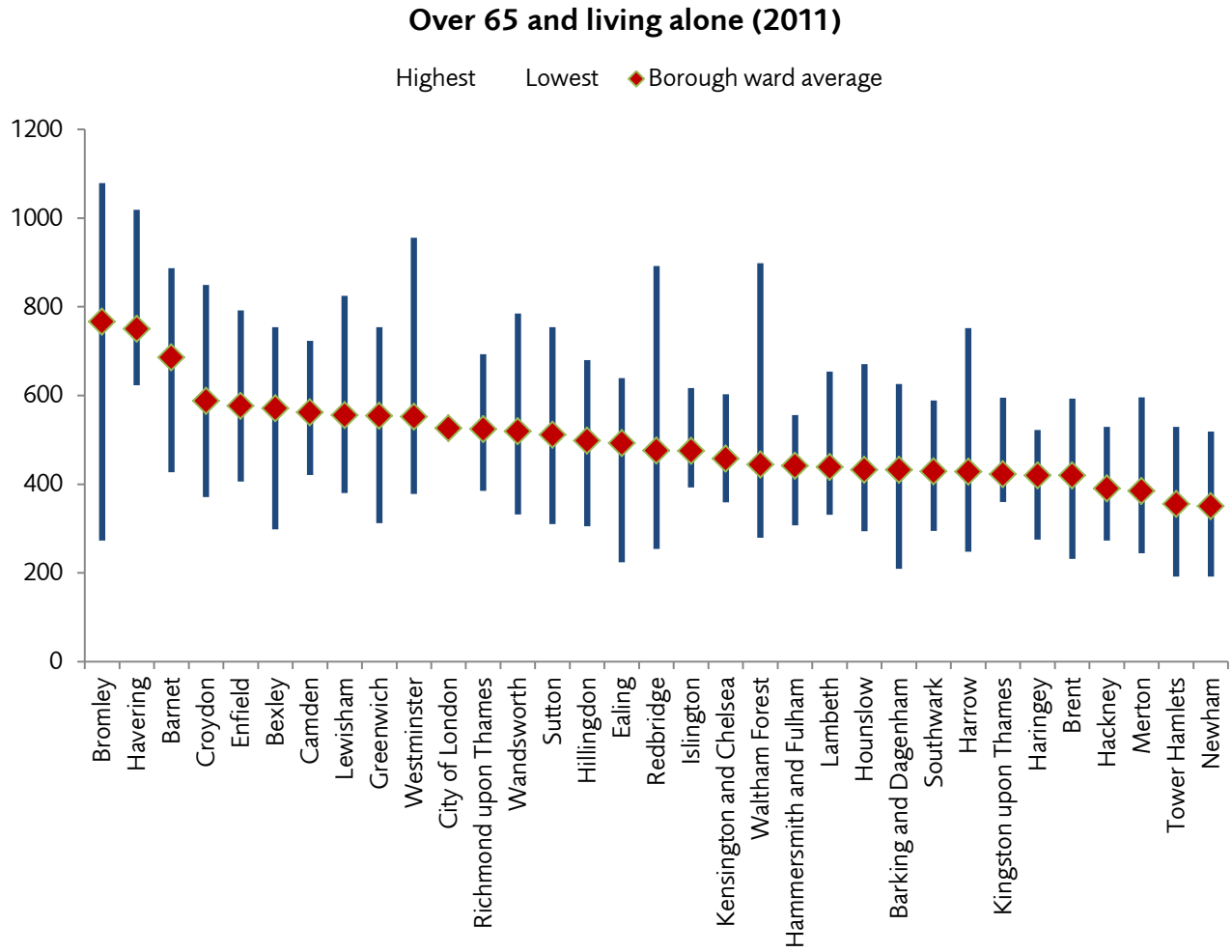


Older people living alone

Number of people aged 65 years an over who live alone (2011)

The number of people aged 65 years an over who live alone as recorded by the census 2011 (Census LC1109EW - Household composition by age by sex).

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011

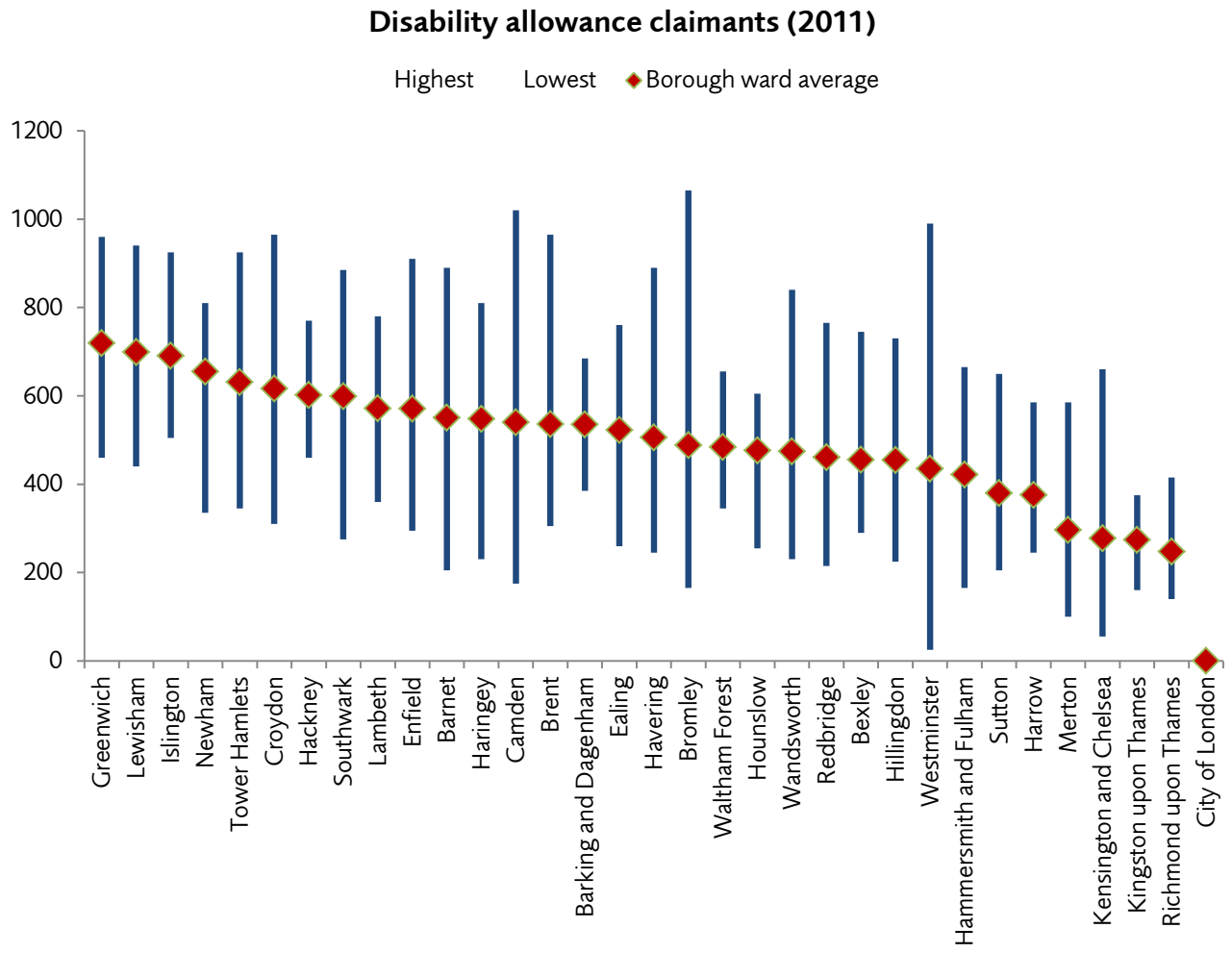


Disability allowance claimants

Number of people claiming a disability living allowance (2011)

The number of people who claim the DWP disability living allowance which is provided for people who either need help looking after themselves or have walking difficulties (DWP benefit claimants - disability living allowance for small areas).

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011

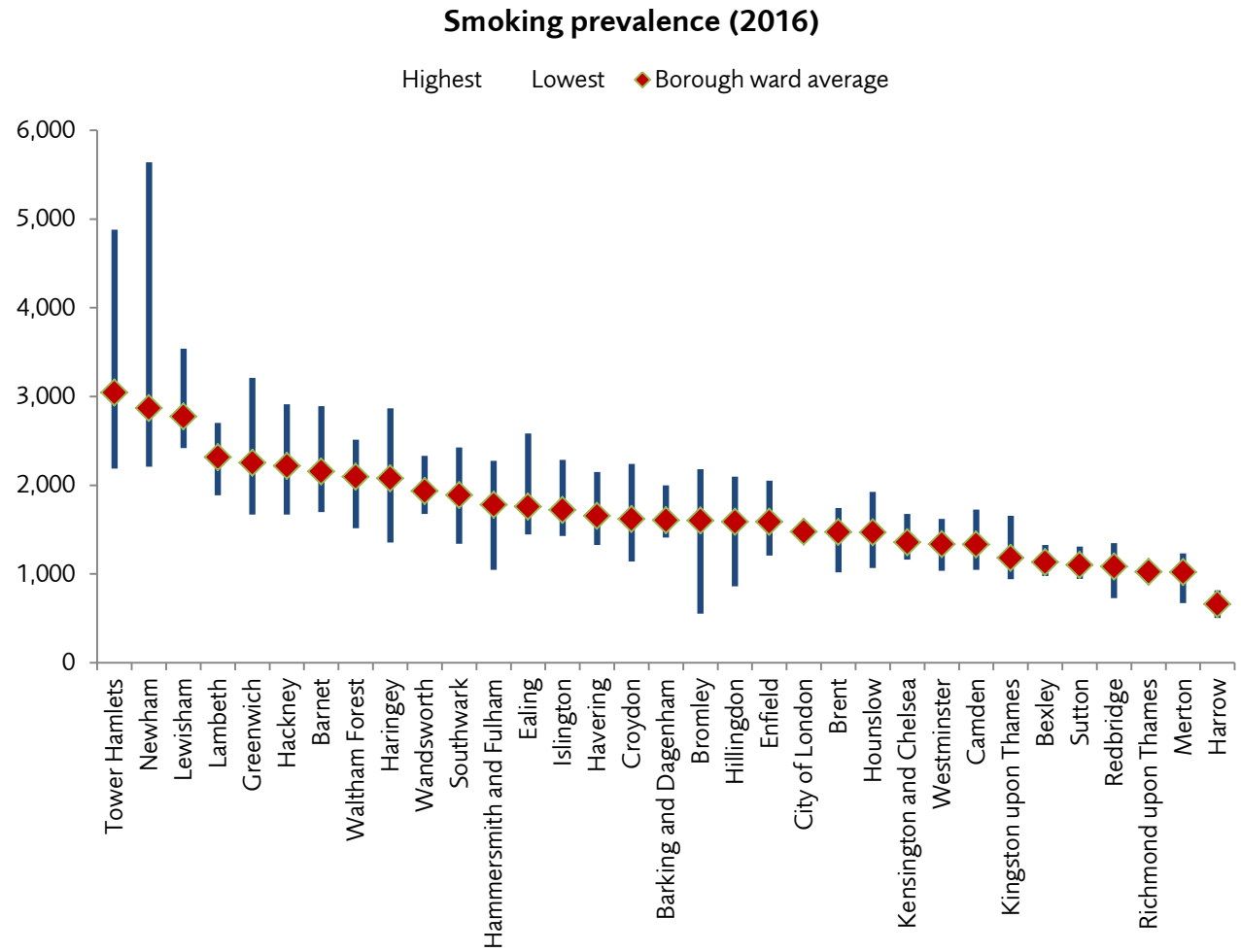


Smokers

Estimated number of smokers (2016)

The estimated number of people who are smokers. This is calculated using data from Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) for smoking prevalence within the borough and assigning that ratio to the 2016 ward population projections.

http://ash.org.uk/category/information-and-resources/local-resources/



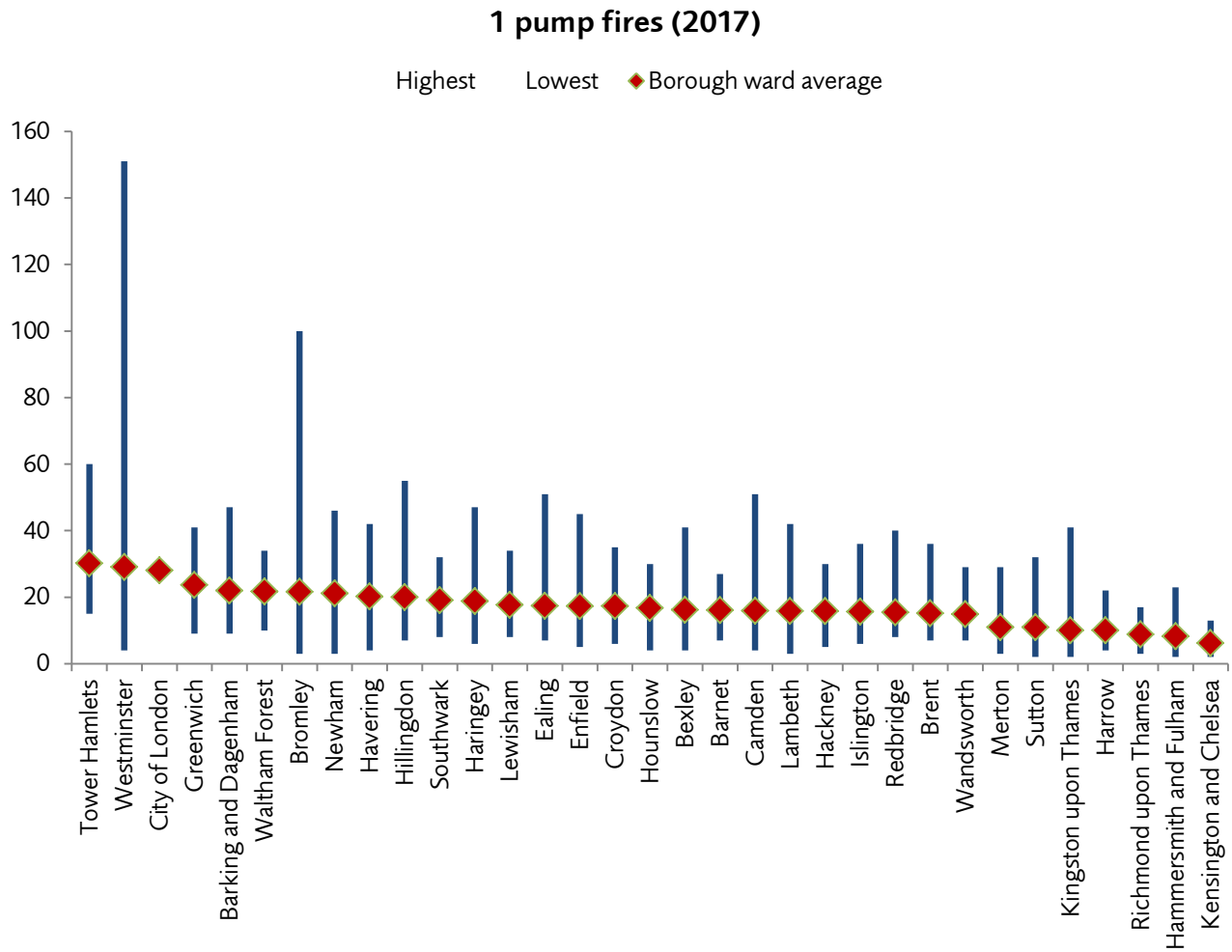
Individual elements – Consequences

One pump fires

Number of fires requiring one fire engine (2017)

The number of fires attended by LFB that required only one fire engine. Calculated from LFB incident data.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records

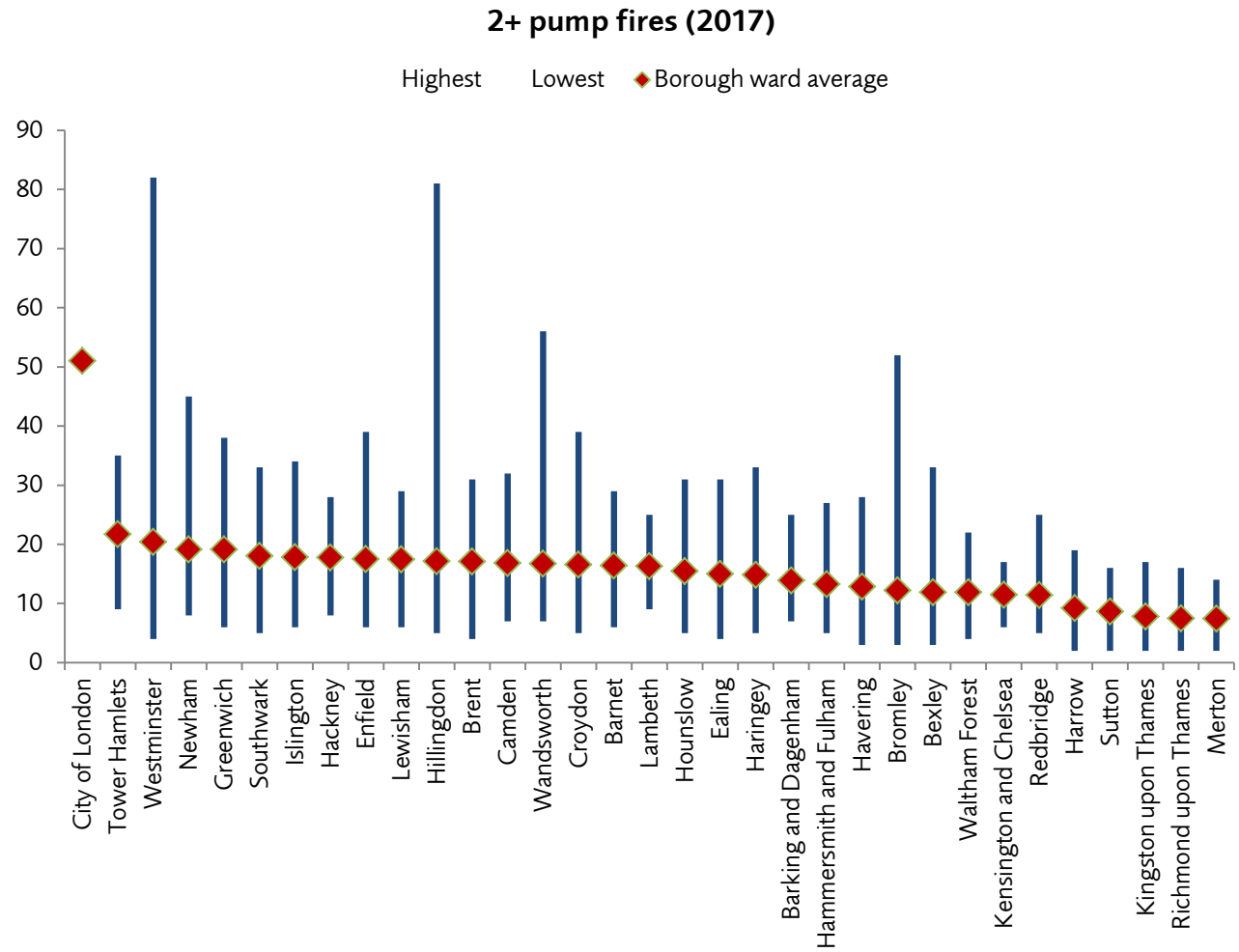


Two plus pump fires

Number of fires requiring two or more fire engines (2017)

The number of fires attended by LFB that required two or more fire engine. Calculated from LFB incident data.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records

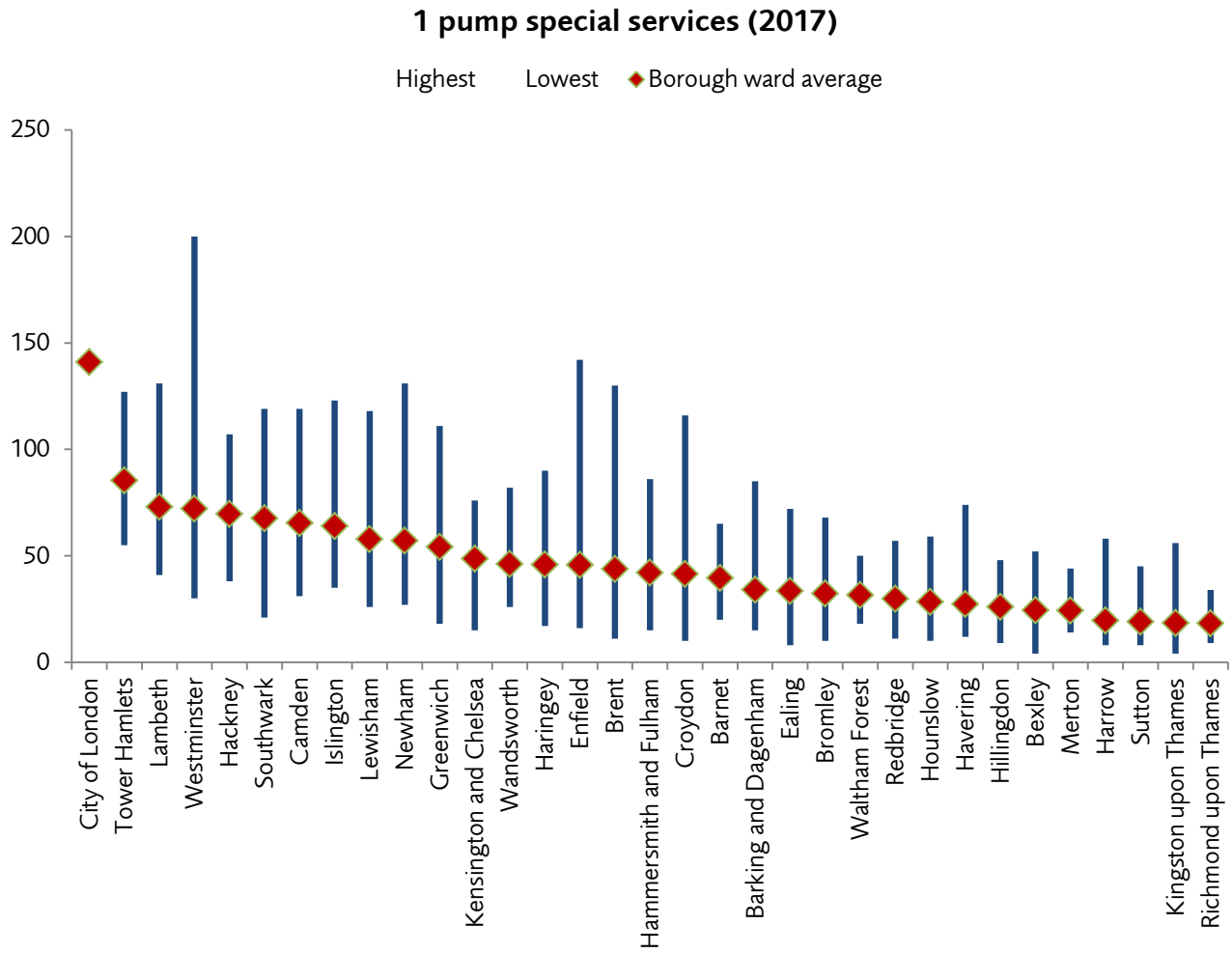


One pump special services

Number of special services requiring one fire engine (2017)

The number of special service incidents (such as road traffic accidents and chemical incidents) attended by LFB that required only one fire engine. Calculated from LFB incident data.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records

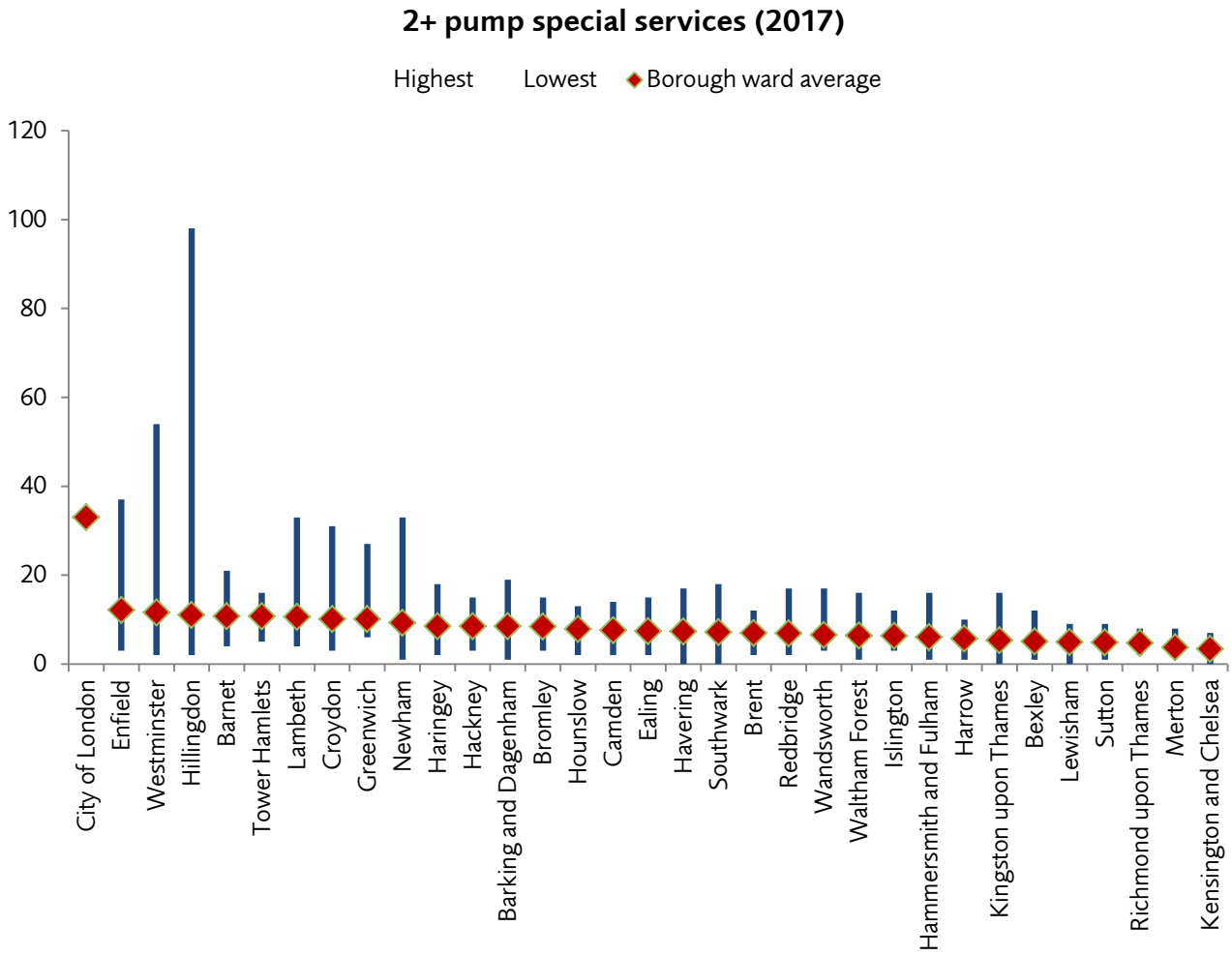


Two plus pump special services

Number of special services requiring two or more fire engines (2017)

The number of special service incidents (such as road traffic accidents and chemical incidents) attended by LFB that required two or more fire engine. Calculated from LFB incident data.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records

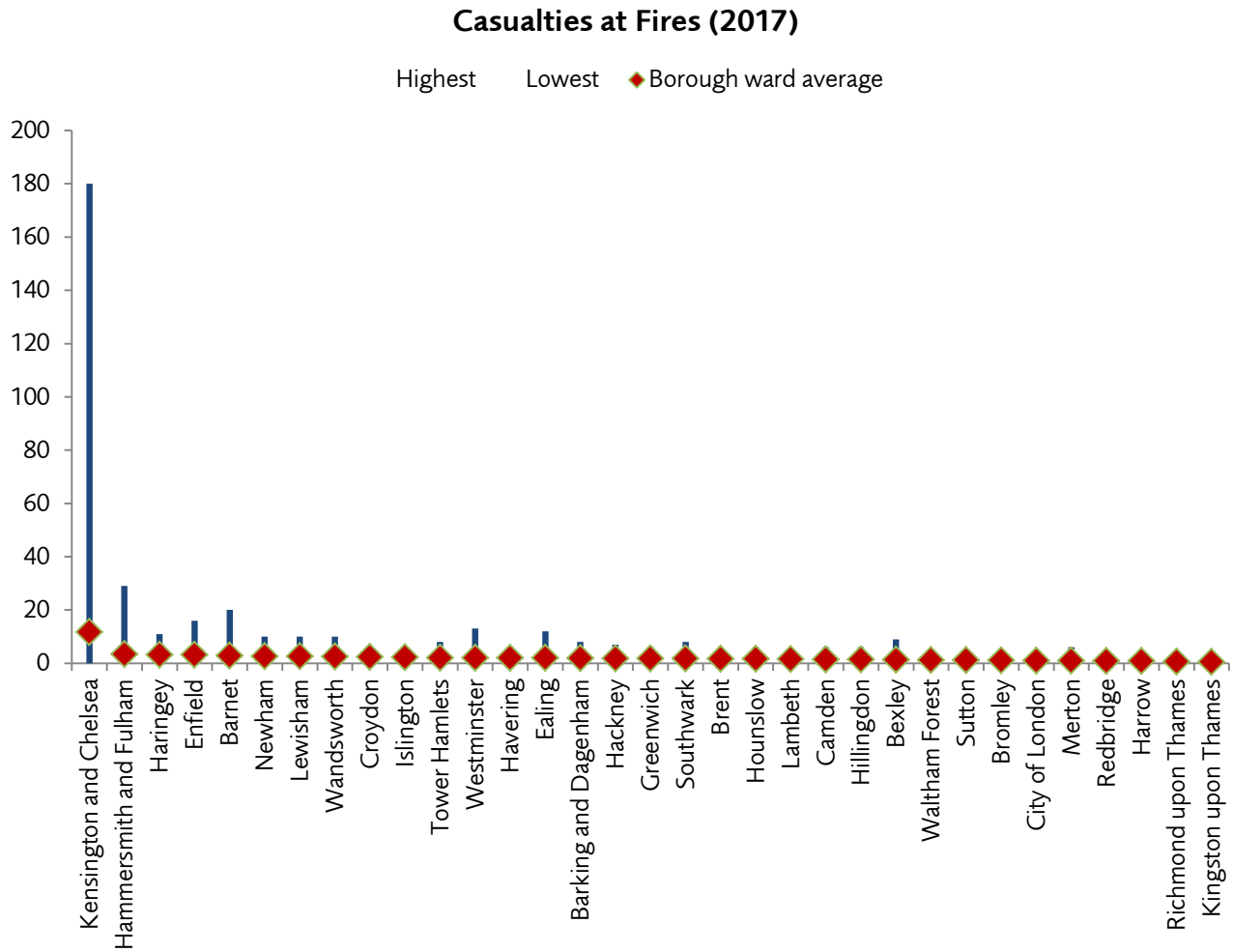


Fire casualties

Number of casualties from fire (2017)

The number of people who were injured at a fire; which includes those who receive first aid, or are taken to hospital, or are a fatality. Calculated from LFB incident data.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records

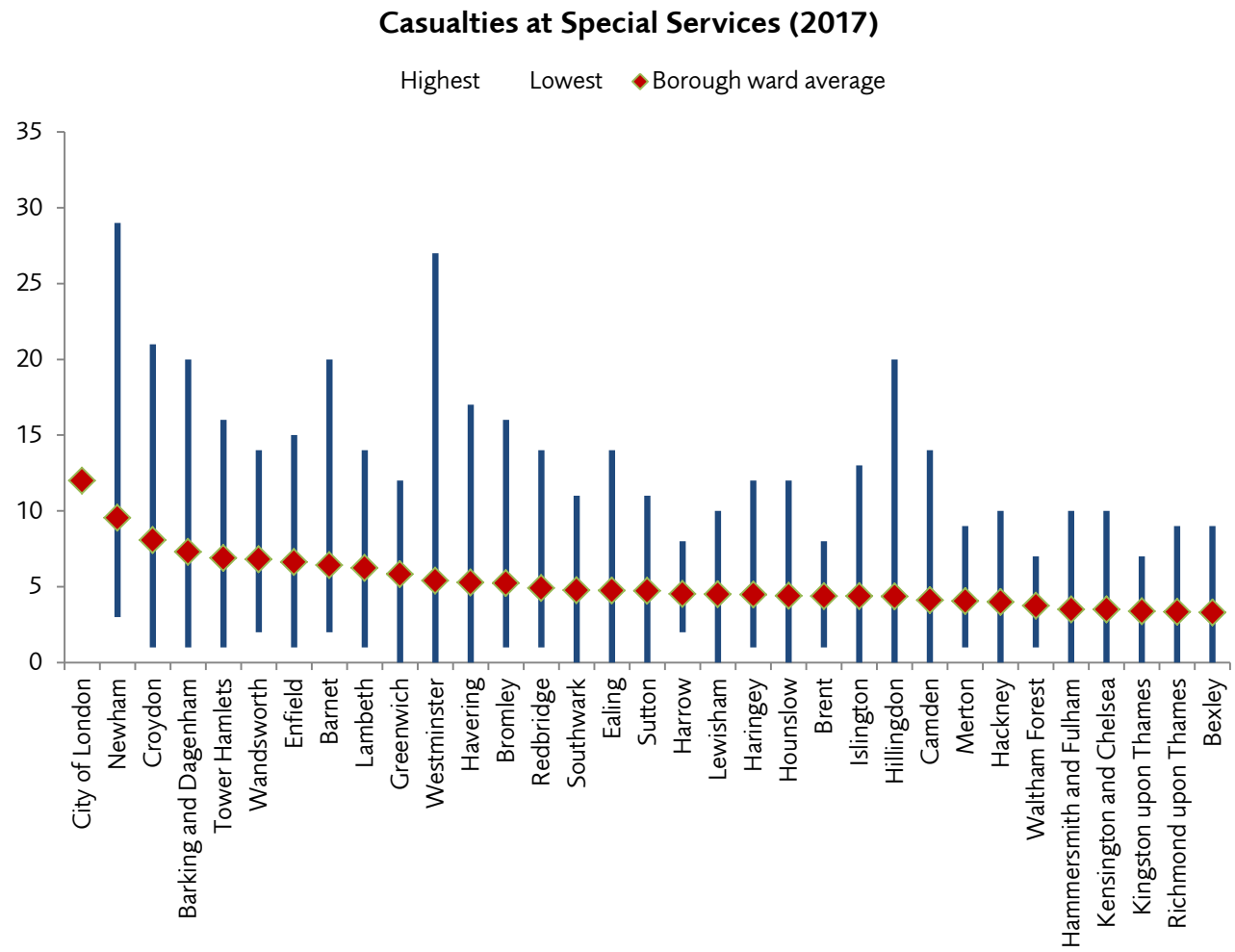


Special service casualties

Number of casualties from special services (2017)

The number of people who were injured at a special service incident (such as road traffic accidents and chemical incidents); which includes those who receive first aid, or are taken to hospital, or are a fatality. Calculated from LFB incident data.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records

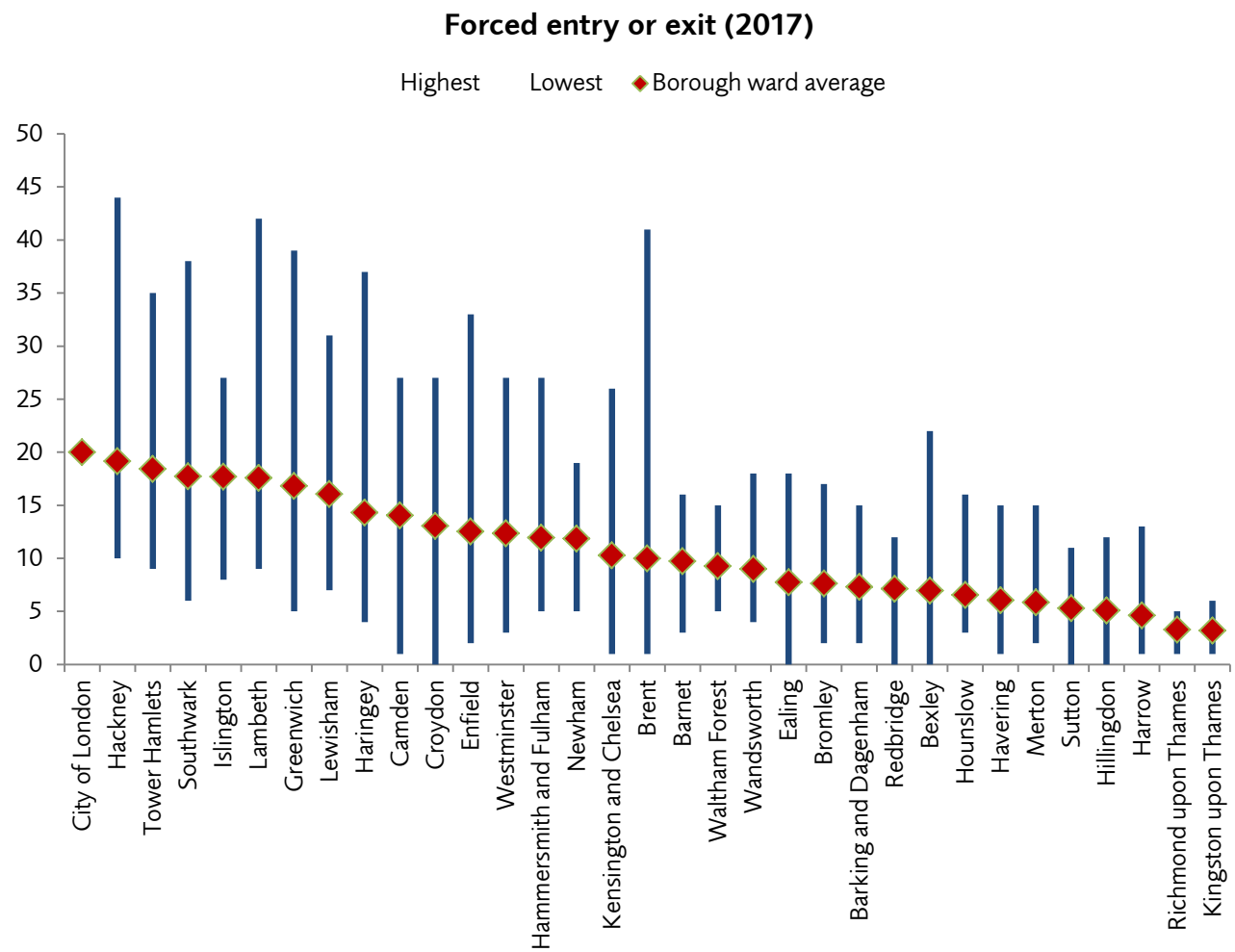


Forced entry or exit

Number of entry or exit incidents (2017)

The number of special service incidents where the brigade forces entry. These incidents include people, often children, who are trapped inside rooms or homes with no way out (an example being a broken lock on a bathroom door) or people locked out and in need of gaining quick entry (for example to get to medication) . Calculated from LFB incident data.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records

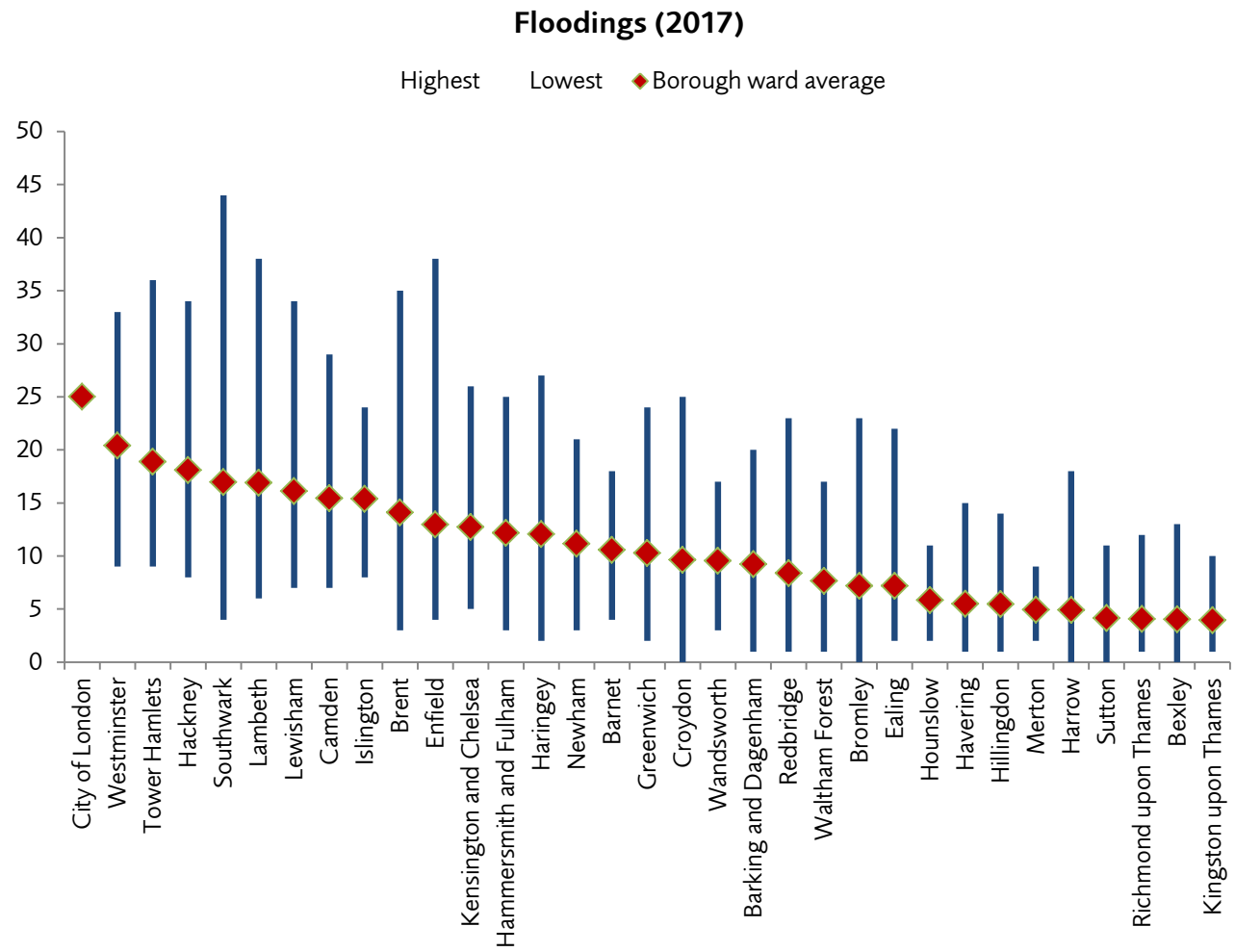


Flooding

Number of flooding incidents (2017)

The number of special service incidents where the brigade attends flooding. Flooding incidents include surface water flooding after heavy rain and fluvial flooding of rivers, but most flooding incidents we attend are to buildings as a result of leaky plumbing, burst pipes or simply leaving sinks/baths to overflow. Calculated from LFB incident data.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records

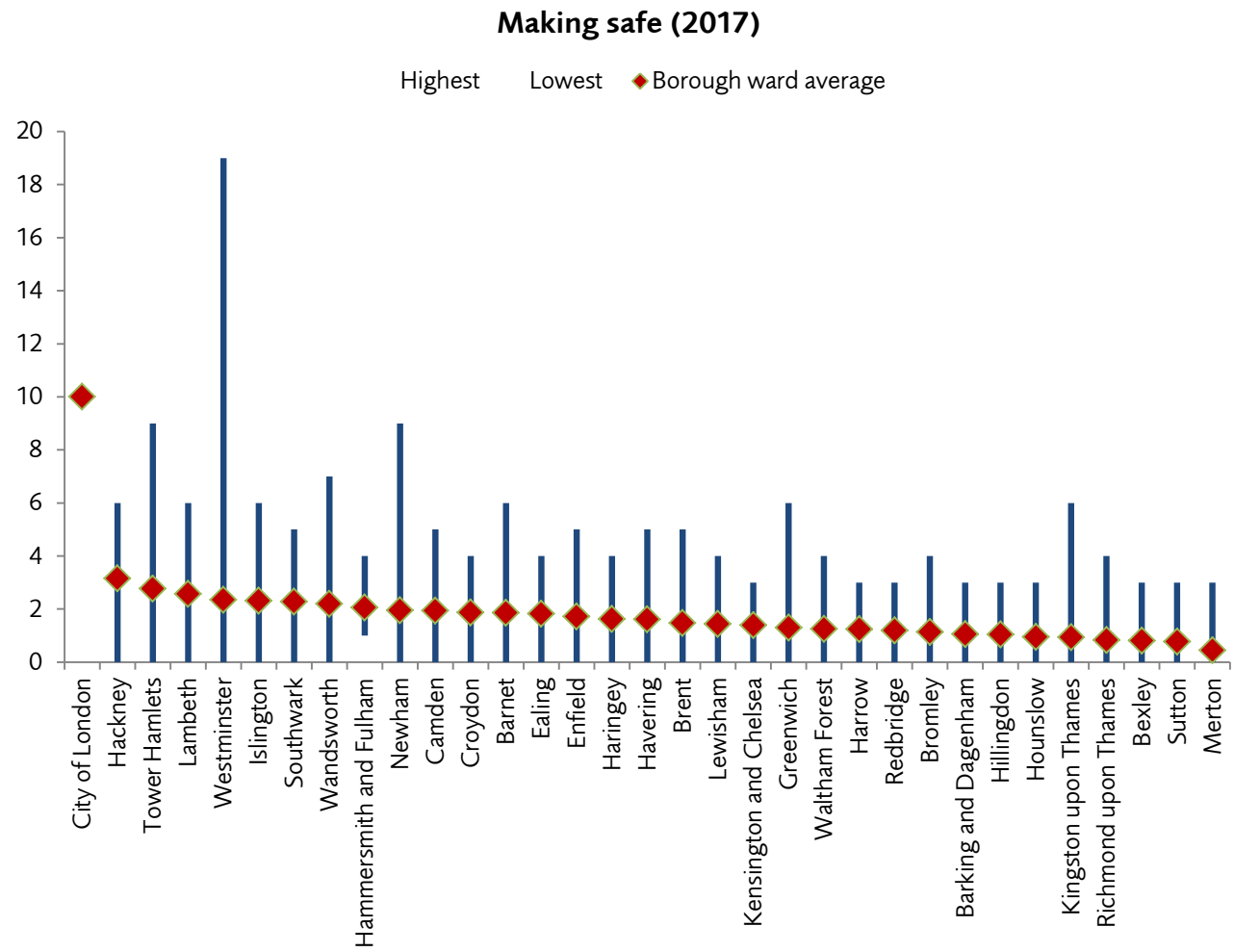


Making safe

Number of making safe incidents (2017)

The number of special service incidents where the brigade makes an area safe. These incidents incident include stabilising unsafe structures, removing objects or obstructions from roads and walkways and cordon offing hazards. Calculated from LFB incident data.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records

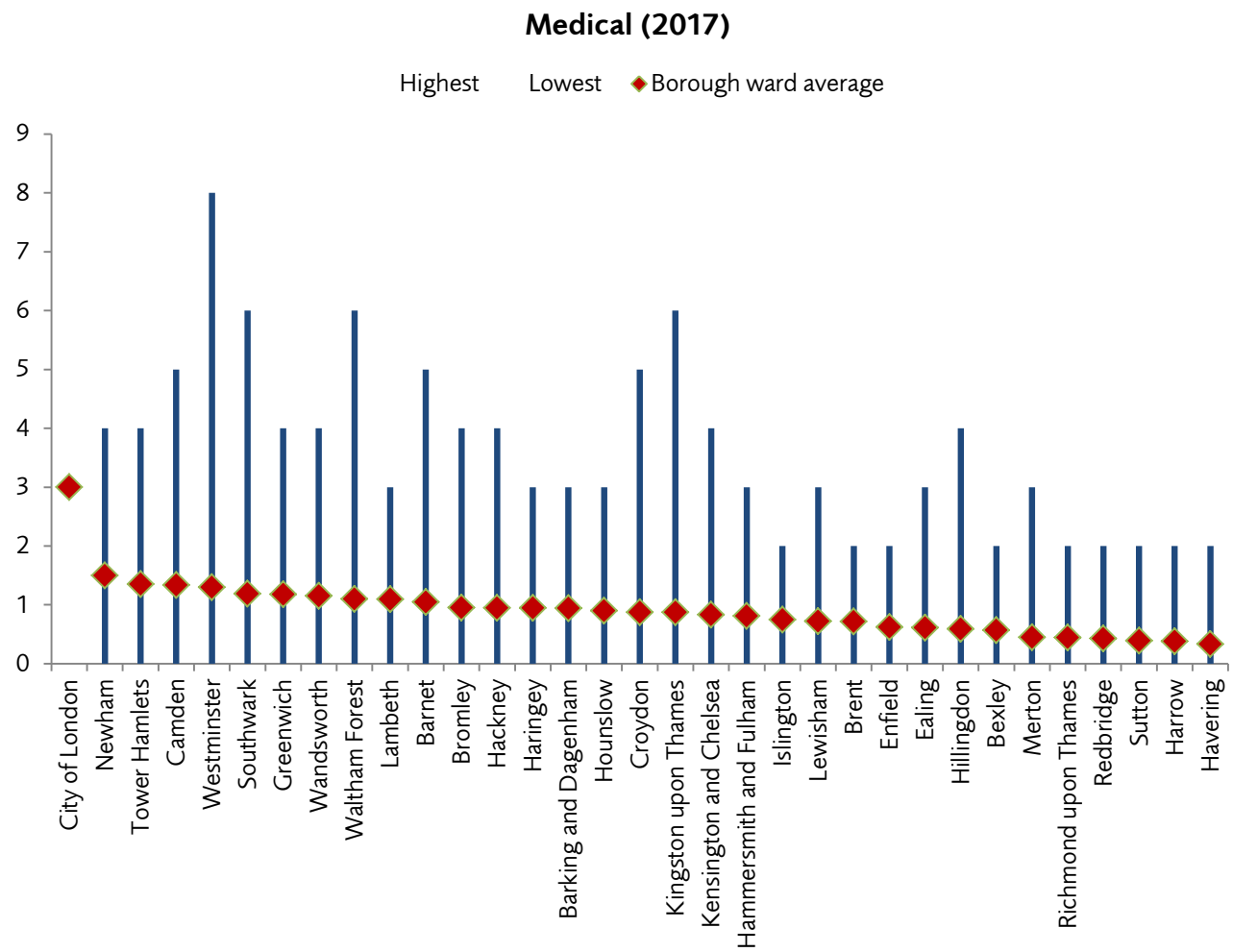


Medical

Number of medical incidents (2017)

The number of special service incidents where the brigade provides medical care. Calculated from LFB incident data.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records

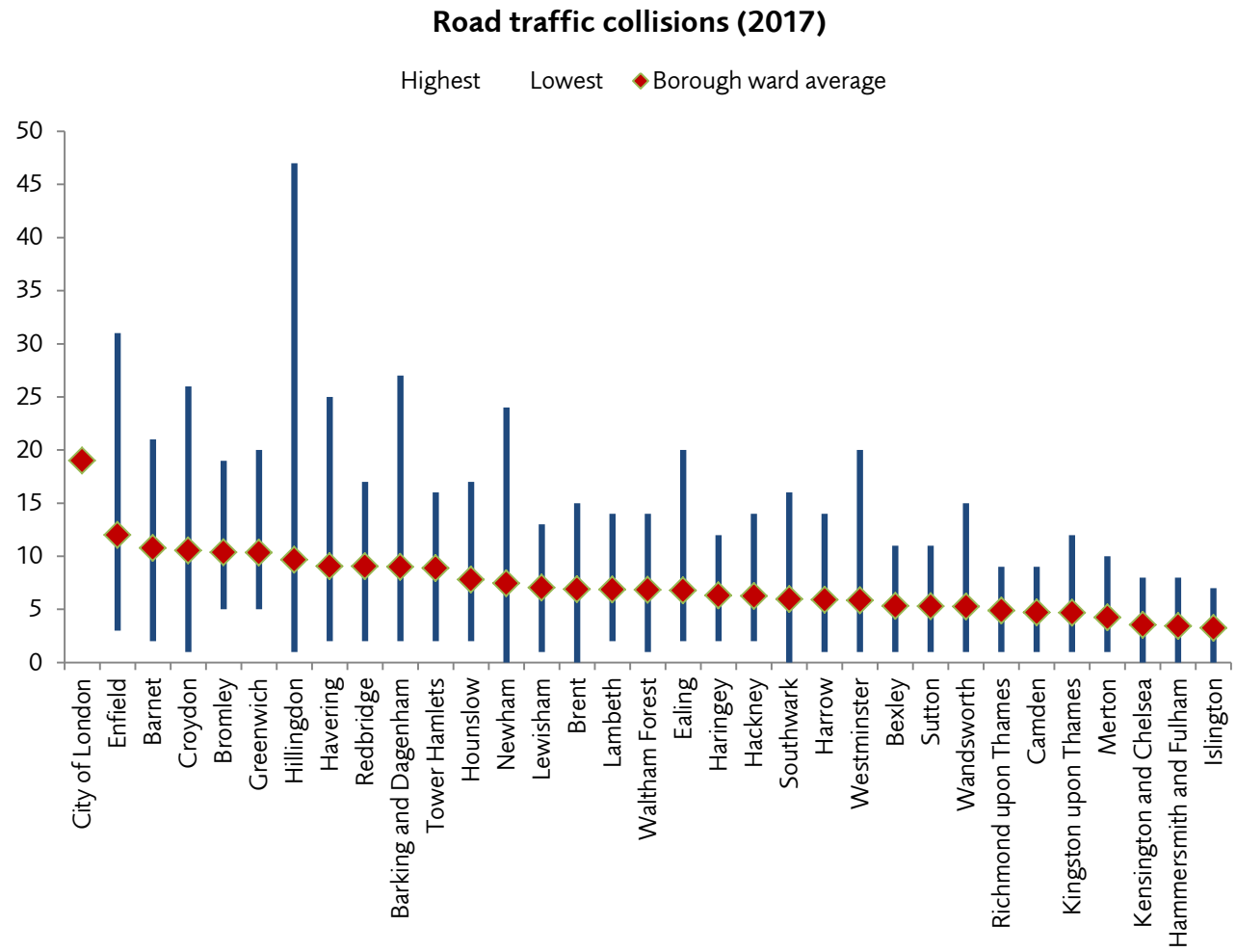


Road traffic collisions

Number of road traffic collisions (2017)

The number of special service incidents where the brigade attend a road traffic collision. Calculated from LFB incident data.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records

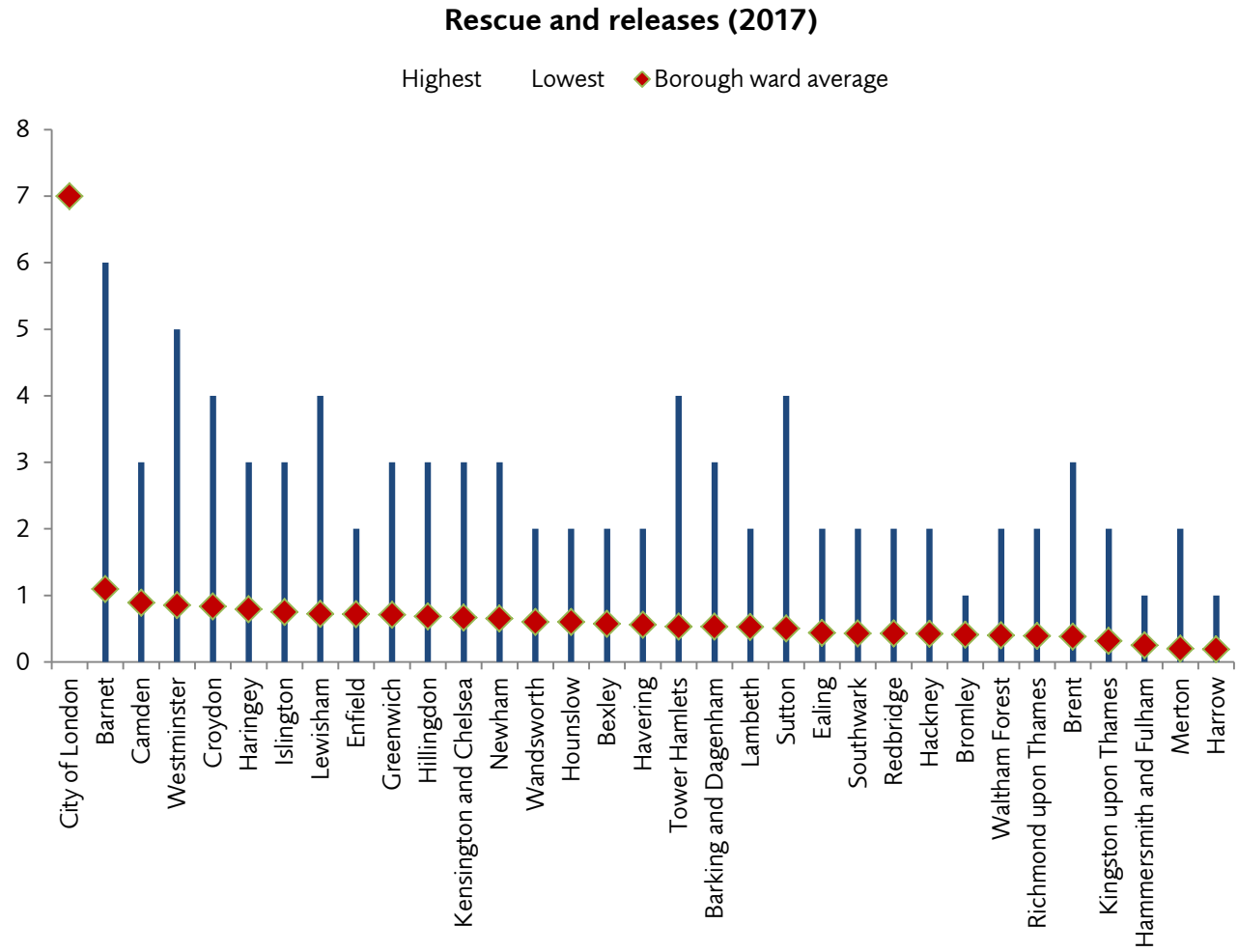


Rescues and releases

Number of rescue and release incidents (2017)

The number of special service incidents where the brigade rescue or release a person. This includes rescuing people for heights, people who are trapped or people who are impaled. Calculated from LFB incident data.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records



Individual elements – Controls

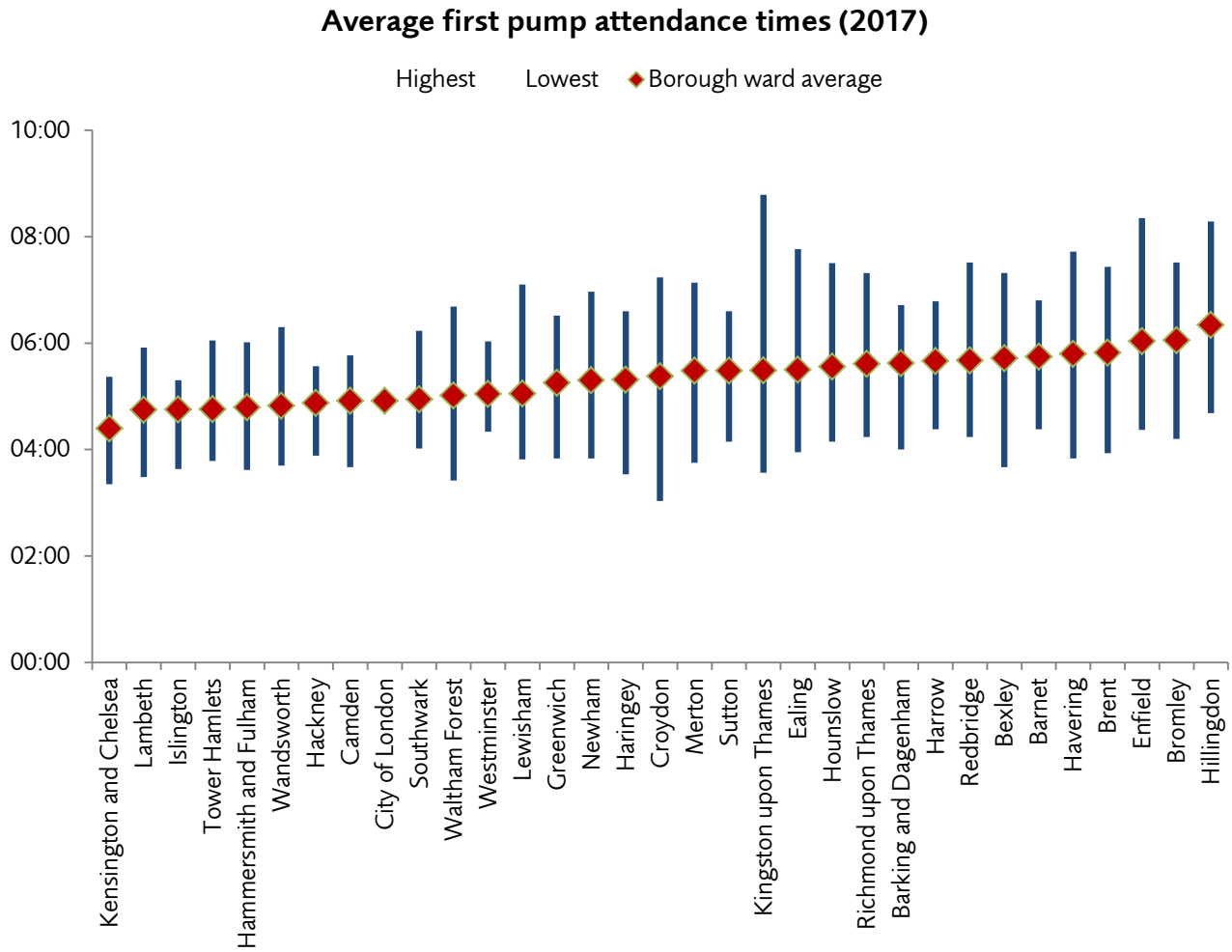
First pump attendance time

Average time for the first fire engine to arrive on scene (2017)

The average time (in minutes/seconds) taken for the first fire engine to arrive at the scene of an incident. This is measured from the time the fire engine is dispatched by the 999 call operator to the time the fire engine arrives at the scene of the incident. Calculated from LFB mobilisation data.

Our performance time target for the first fire engine is an average of six minutes London wide.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-mobilisation-records



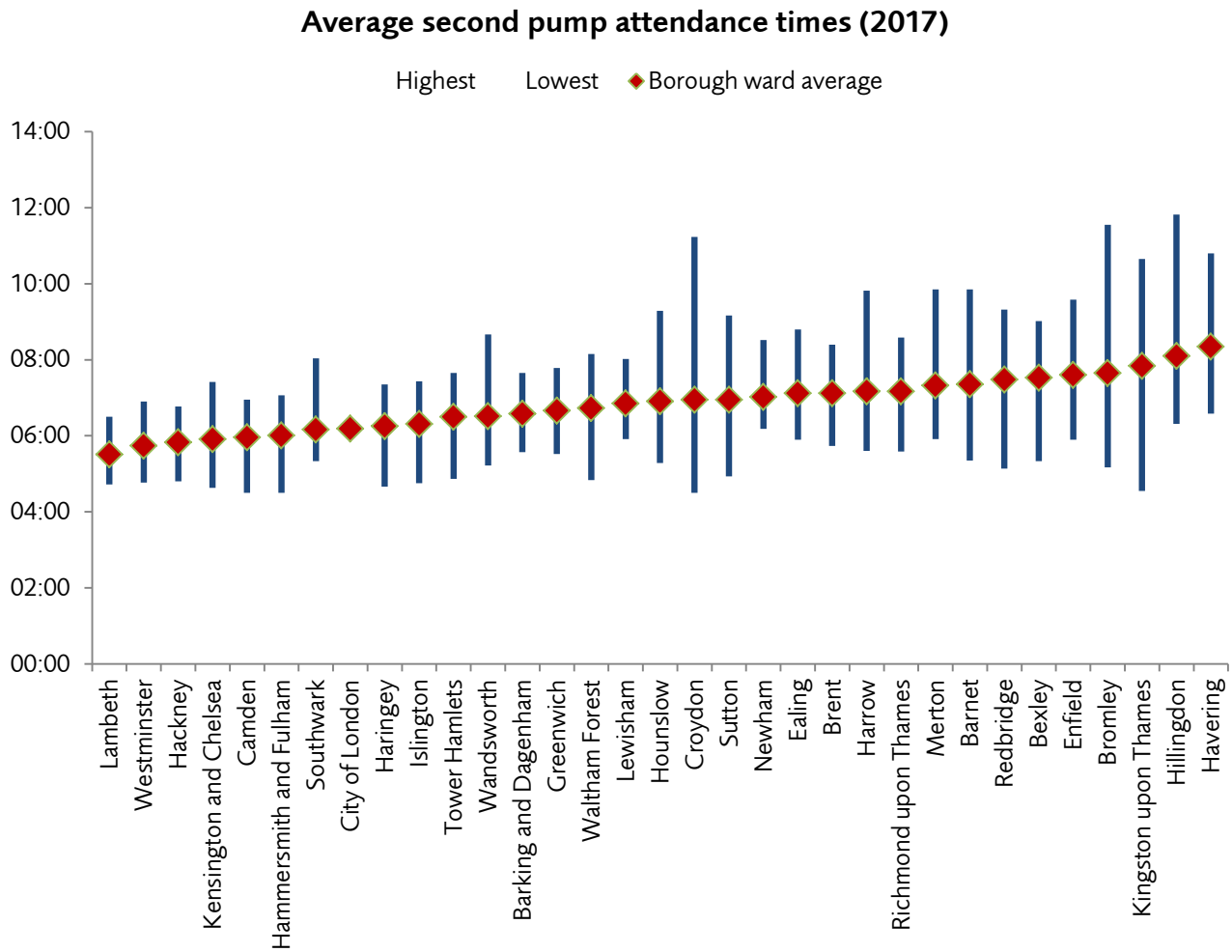
Second pump attendance time

Average time for the second fire engine to arrive on scene (2017)

The average time (in minutes/seconds) taken for a second fire engine (if required) to arrive at the scene of an incident. This is measured from the time the fire engine is dispatched by the 999 call operator to the time the fire engine arrives at the scene of the incident. Calculated from LFB mobilisation data.

Our performance time target for the second fire engine is an average of eight minutes London wide.

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-mobilisation-records

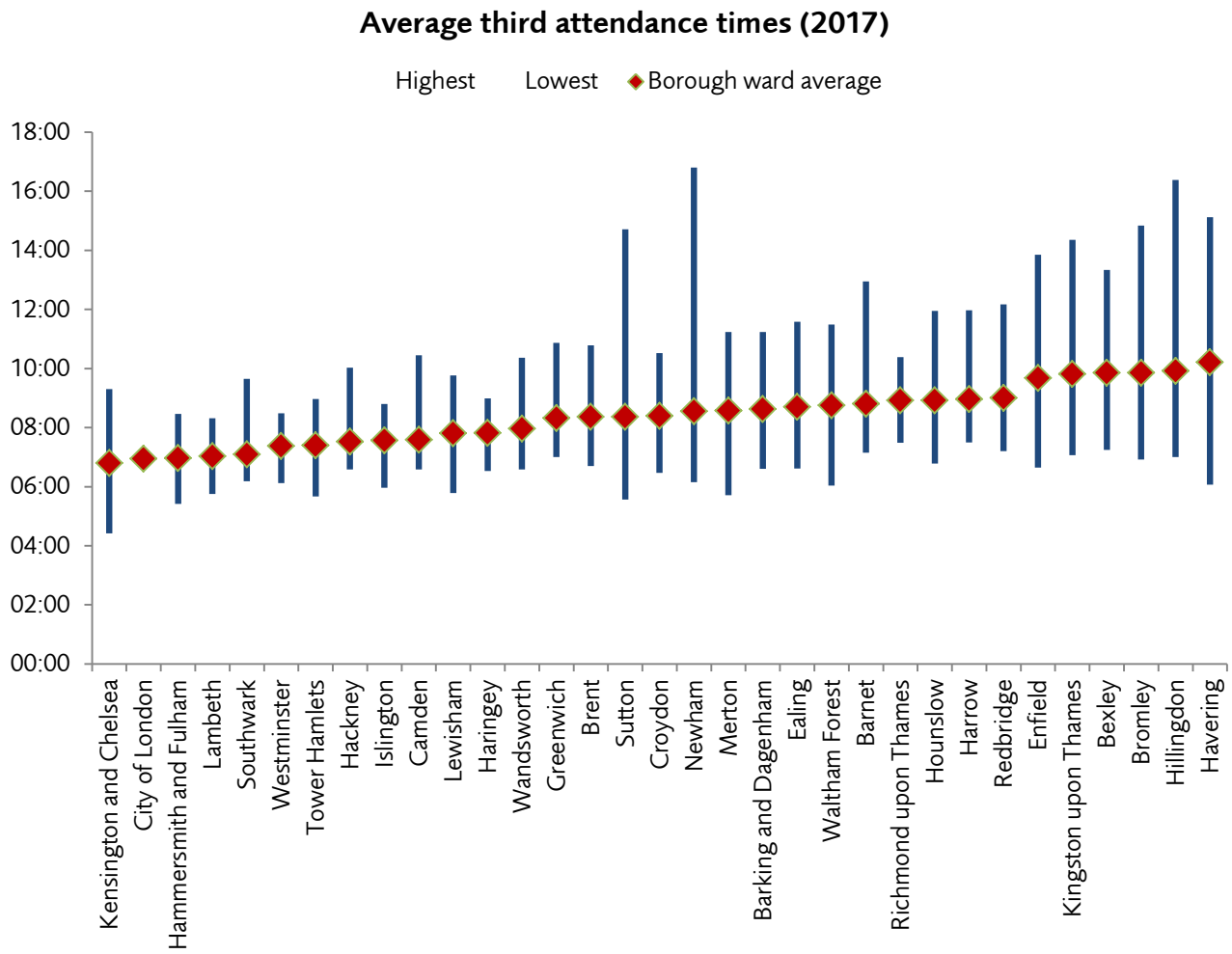


Third pump attendance time

Average time for the third fire engine to arrive on scene (2017)

The average time (in minutes/seconds) taken for a third fire engine (if required) to arrive at the scene of an incident. This is measured from the time the fire engine is dispatched by the 999 call operator to the time the fire engine arrives at the scene of the incident. Calculated from LFB mobilisation data.

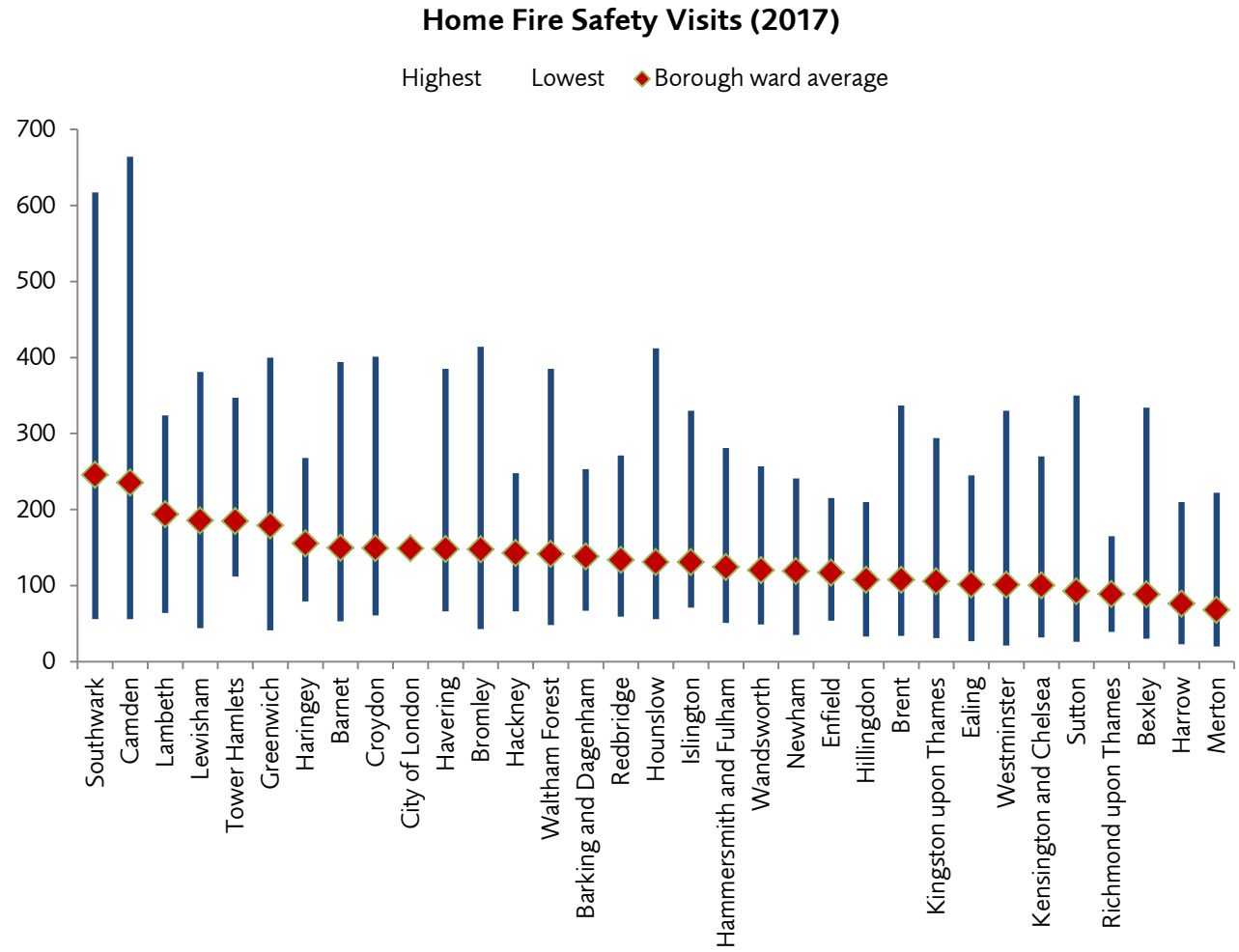
https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-mobilisation-records



Home fire safety visits

Number of home fire safety visits carried out (2017)

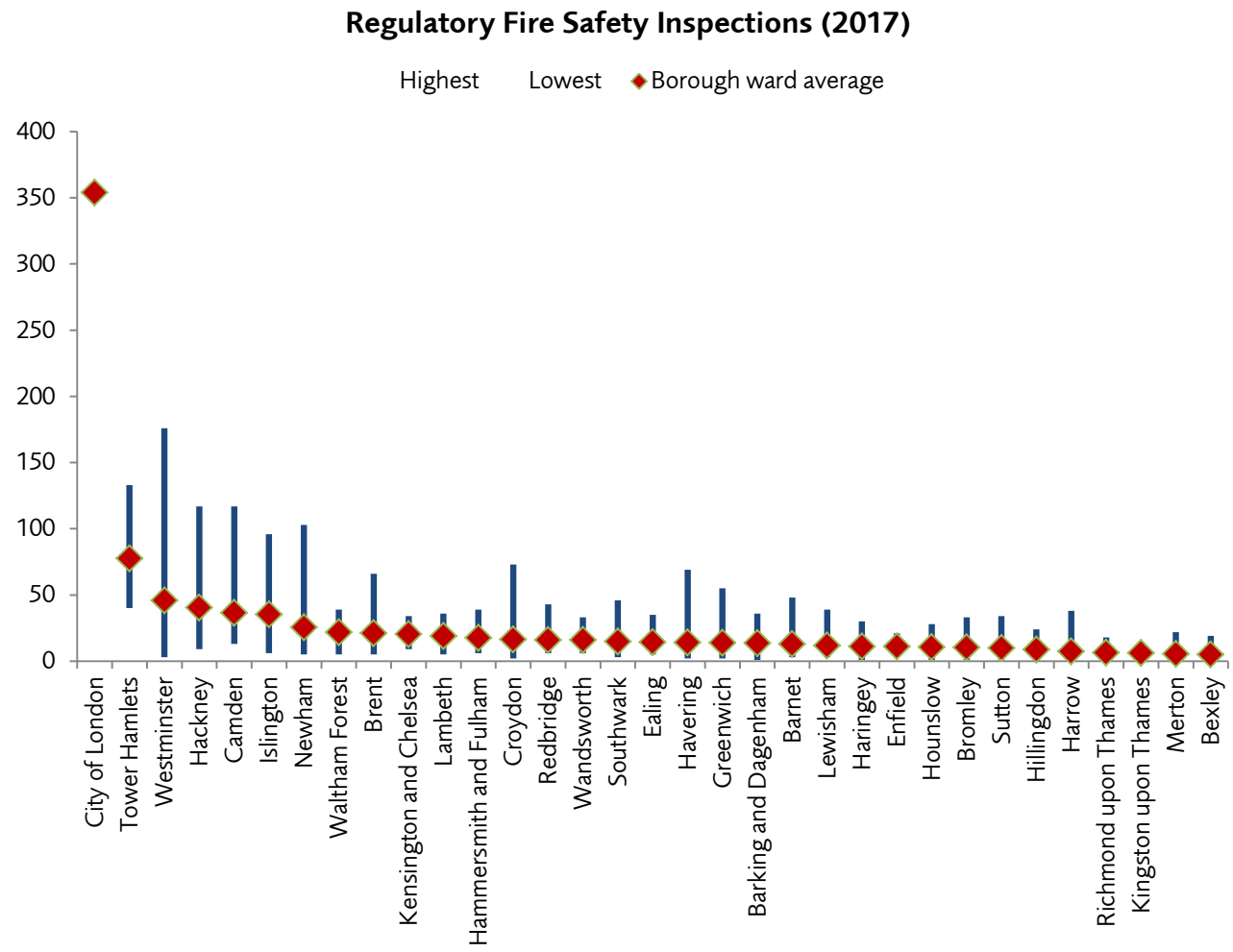
The number of visits to people's homes by fire crews to give them advice on fire safety and to install smoke alarms, if they need them. Calculated from LFB data.



Fire safety inspections

Number of regulatory fire safety inspections carried out (2017)

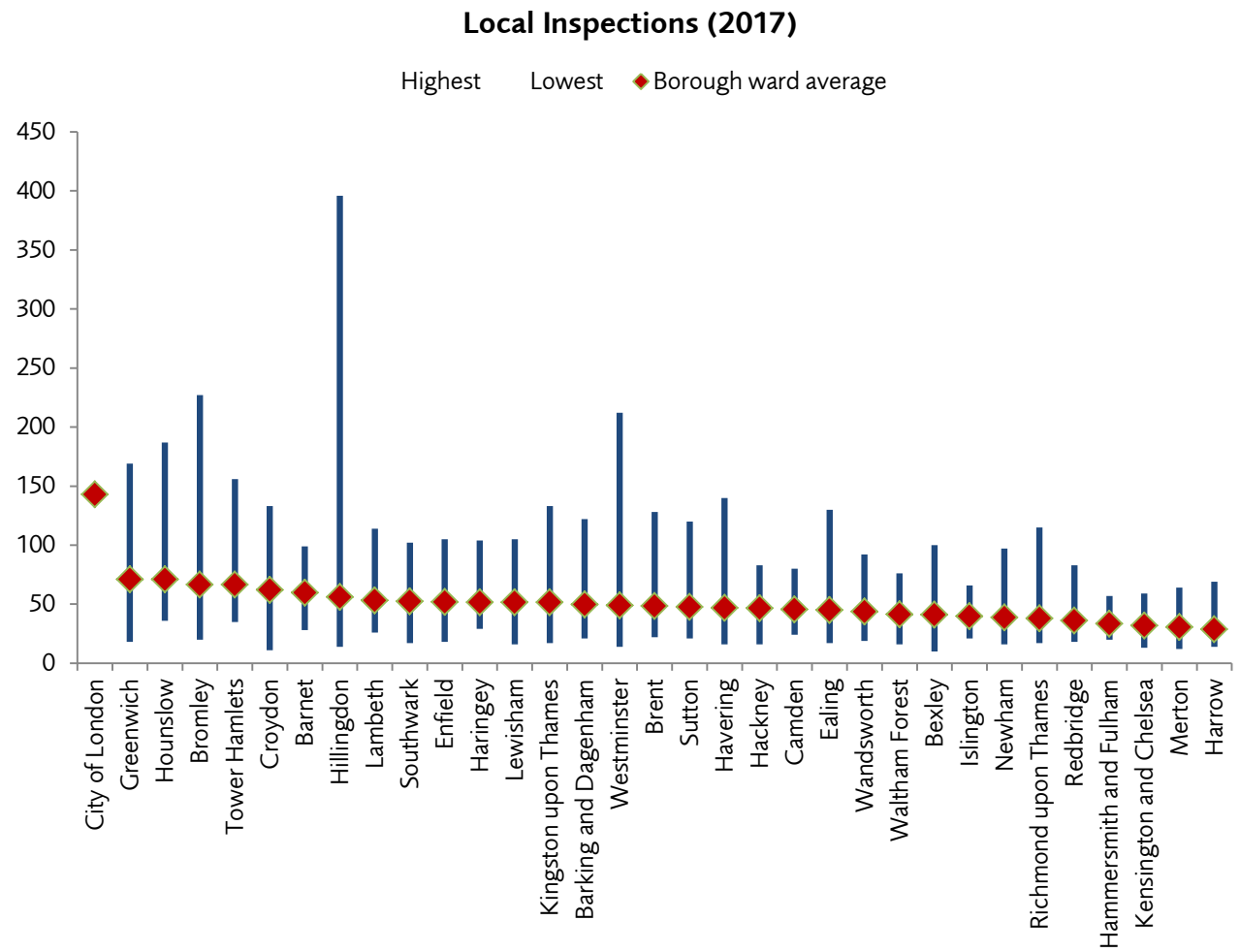
The number of inspections carried out by our Officers to make sure fire safety laws are being met. Calculated from LFB data.



Local inspections

Number of local inspections carried out by fire crews (2017)

The number of visits carried out by local fire crews to buildings that aren't homes, in the area. Calculated from LFB data.



The **London Fire Commissioner** is the fire and rescue authority for London Fire Brigade and is head of the London Fire Brigade

www.london-fire.gov.uk

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE