



# Statement of Assurance 2018/19

Performance data for five years to 2018/19

November 2019

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

## About this publication

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This document was produced by the London Fire Brigade Information Management Team.

For information about this publication contact:

David Wyatt  
LFB Information Management  
169 Union Street  
London SE1 0LL

Tel: 020 8555 1200  
email: [david.wyatt@london-fire.gov.uk](mailto:david.wyatt@london-fire.gov.uk)

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## The London Fire Commissioner and the London Fire Brigade

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

For more information about LFC and the work of the London Fire Brigade visit [www.london-fire.gov.uk](http://www.london-fire.gov.uk).

## Other LFB Data publications

The London Fire Brigade Fire Facts publications are:

- Fires incident response times, 2018 – [here](#)
- Fires in Greater London, 2018 – [here](#)
- Fatal fires in Greater London, 2018 – [here](#)
- Finance and performance reporting 2018/19 – [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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# Introduction

This document sets out key performance information for five years to 2018/19 to support the Statement of Assurance (SoA) for 2018/19.

Just prior to the five year period covered by this document (January 2014), changes were made to the number of fire stations and fire engines as part of the implementation of the Fifth London Safety Plan<sup>1</sup> (LSP5). The LSP5 closed 10 fire stations in London and removed 14 pumping appliances and was implemented in January 2014. In addition to the LSP5 changes, 13 further fire engines were permanently removed from stations in June 2016; these fire engines had been temporarily removed from stations in August 2013 to provide a contingency resource – the Emergency Fire Crew Capability (EFCC) – in the event of strike action.

## Fifth London Safety Plan (LSP5)

The Fifth London Safety Plan (LSP5) was approved by the former London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA) on 12 September 2013, following a Mayoral Direction. Changes to fire stations and fire engines set out in the LSP5 were implemented on 9 January 2014 as follows:

- The closure of 10 fire stations.
- The number of fire engines (pumping appliances) reduced by 14 (net).
- Five appliances were redeployed to different stations.
- The number of fire rescue units (specialist rescue vehicles) reduced from 16 to 14.
- The minimum crewing levels on fire rescue units reduced from five firefighters to four.

Other changes at stations were introduced (before 9 January 2014) including:

- Alternate crewing introduced on the scientific support units at Poplar and Hammersmith.
- Alternate crewing introduced on the two remaining incident response units at Wimbledon and Plaistow
- On-demand mobilising for hose-laying and bulk foam units at the incident support centres.

## Impacts on performance in the period since LSP5 to 2018/19

Performance in 2018/19 is impacted by a range of changes alongside those in LSP5 which includes the initial temporary/permanent removal of EFCC appliances and station/appliances temporary changes as a result of the PFI station rebuilding programme. In considering some of the numbers in this document it is important to recognise the changes to fire stations and fire engines across the five performance years (April to March), as follows:

- **in 2014/15** – the performance year with LSP5 changes fully implemented, but still with 13 EFCC appliances temporarily removed and station temporary closures arising from the station rebuilding (PFI) project.
- **in 2015/16** – the performance year with LSP5 changes fully implemented, 13 EFCC appliances temporarily removed from stations, and temporary station closures arising from the PFI station rebuilding programme. In November 2015, a new mobilising system was live, which introduced (a) mobilising to individual addresses (rather to a street); and (b) geographic mobilising which used a fire engine location to determine which was closest to be mobilised to an incident.
- **in 2016/17** – the performance with LSP5 changes fully implemented, 13 EFCC appliances

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<sup>1</sup> The London Safety Plan is the LFC's Integrated Risk Management Plan.

temporarily removed from stations from April 2016 and permanently removed from June 2016, and there were a few temporary station closures arising from the PFI station rebuilding programme in April, May and June 2016.

- **in 2017/18** – there were no changes to fire stations or fire appliances this year.
- **in 2018/19** – the SoA year. There were no changes to fire stations or fire appliances this year.

# Performance reporting

The data in this document is not focussed on performance against indicators/targets, but provides a trend analysis for the various data sets present.

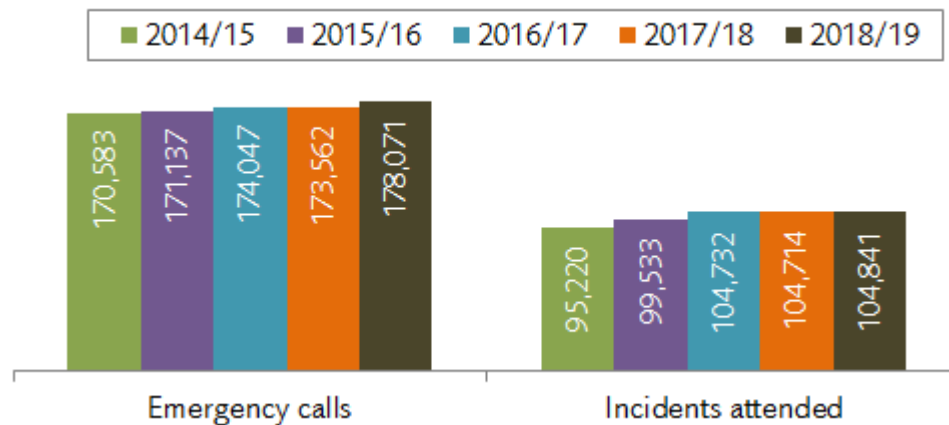
The former LFEPA Governance, Performance and Audit Committee (GPAC) in November 2017 received a six monthly performance report which detailed performance against indicators (including much of the data in this report), with commentary. The last report considered by LFEPA was for the period to end September 2017 (FEP2801). That report is available [here](#).

The Brigade publishes a quarterly performance report (for end June, September, December and March) usually within about six weeks of the end of the relevant quarter. These can be found on the Brigade's web site ([here](#) – search for *performance*) and also on the London Datastore; for 2018/19 [here](#) and for the current year (2019/20) [here](#).

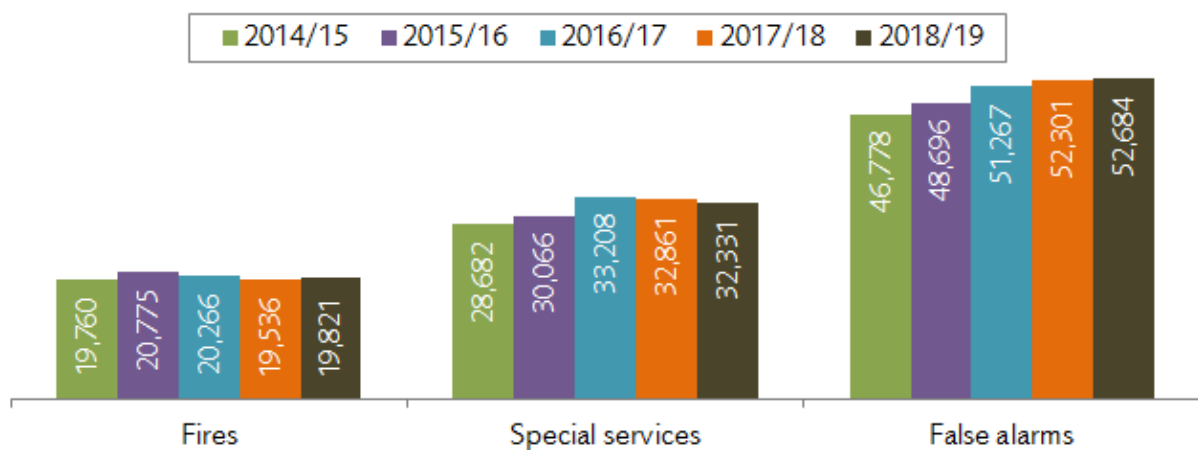
The data published in this document for 2018/19 is consistent with the end of year *Our Performance* report (available on the London Datastore [here](#)).

## Emergency calls received and incidents attended

- The numbers of emergency (999) calls received and the incidents attended over the five years to 2018/19 are set out in the chart below. Data for incidents attended is available in annex 1C (borough) and 2B (ward). Emergency call data is not available at ward or borough level as the location of a caller is not captured.
- London-wide, the number of **incidents attended** by the Brigade in 2018/19 was similar to 2017/18 and 2016/17 but some 10 percent higher than in 2014/15. The number of **emergency calls received** has increased year on year to 2018/19 and is some four per cent higher than five years ago.

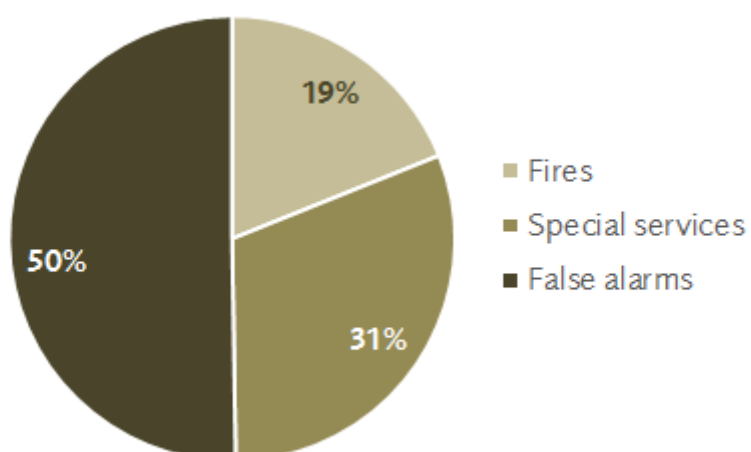


- The total number of **fires** attended fell slightly in 2018/19 but was below 20,000 for the third time ever (previously in 2014/15). **Special services** showed a slight fall in 2018/19 and this is due to fewer attendance at medical incidents because the co-responding trial with the London Ambulance Service had come to an end in September 2017. **False alarms** were up in 2018/19 compared to the year earlier and at the highest level of the five years shown.





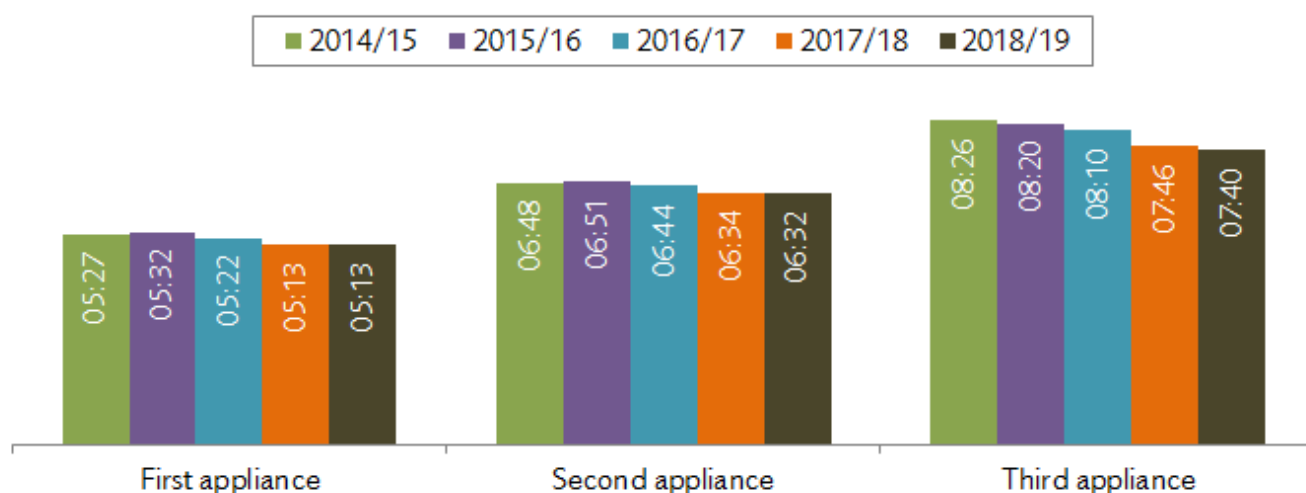
- In 2018/19, the proportions of different types of incident is shown in the chart below. False alarms now represent some 50 per cent of all incidents attended, with special services at 31 per cent and fires at 19 per cent.



# Attendance times

## First, second and third pumping appliances

- The London-wide attendance time performance<sup>2</sup> for first, second and third pumping appliances (fire engines) is summarised in the chart below. London-wide and borough attendance times for five years are set out in annex 1A (borough) and Annex 2A (ward). The Brigade aims to meet its attendance standard at borough level, but does not undertake to meet its attendance standards at any smaller geography (e.g. at ward level).

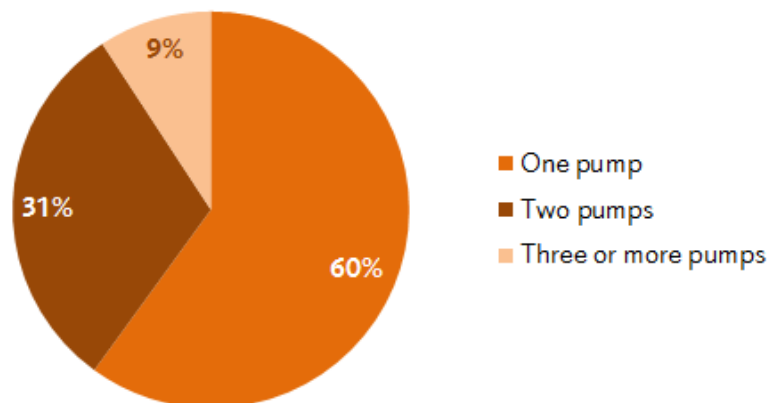


- Average speed of arrival for a **first appliance** at an incident in 2018/19, at 5m:13s, was the same as the year earlier, but 14 seconds faster than in 2014/15 (the year after the LSP5 changes were fully implemented). In 2018/19, only Bromley and Hillingdon boroughs fell outside the six minutes average target for first appliance (at 6m:03s and 6m:15s respectively). The temporary closure of some fire stations for rebuilding between 2014/15 and 2015/16 resulted in slower first and second appliance times in those years.
- London-wide, **second appliance** average response time to incidents in 2018/19, at 6m:32s, was 16 seconds faster than in 2014/15 (the year after the LSP5 changes were fully implemented). In 2018/19, no borough was just outside the second appliance average attendance target of eight minutes. The changes in LSP5 and the removal of EFCC appliances would have impacted more on second appliance performance given the overall removal of 17 second fire engines (compared to 10 first fire engines).
- London-wide, the average **third appliance** response time, at 7m:40s, in 2018/19 was 46 seconds faster than in 2014/15, and the faster time out of the five years shown. There is no target for third appliance speed of arrival, but performance is well within the benchmark average of 10 minutes used during LSP5 consultation. No borough in 2018/19 fell outside this benchmark.

<sup>2</sup> See the 'Notes on data,' on page 19.

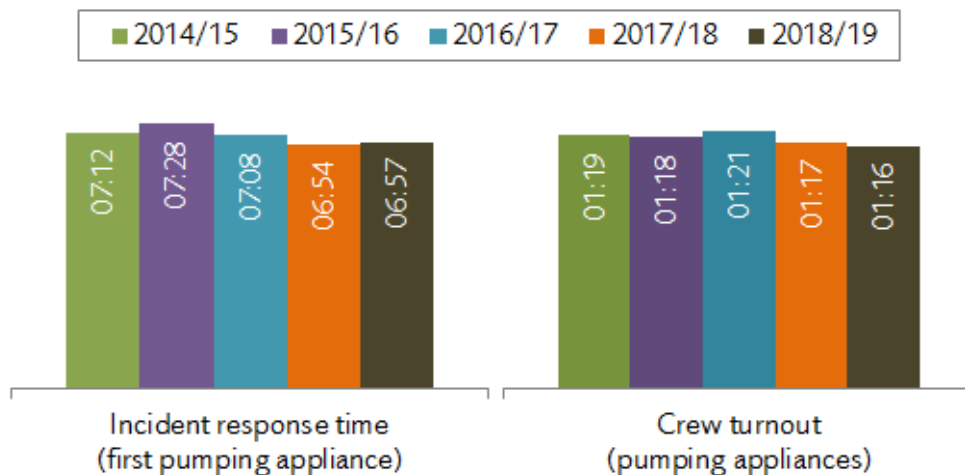
- In considering attendance time performance, it should be noted that 60 per cent of all incidents were attended by only one appliance; 31 per cent of incidents received two appliances, with just nine per cent receiving three or more appliances. The data underpinning third appliance attendance time performance is, therefore, more limited than that for the first appliance.

**Pumps attending incidents in the five years to 2018/19**



### Overall pumping appliance 'incident' response time and crew turn-out time

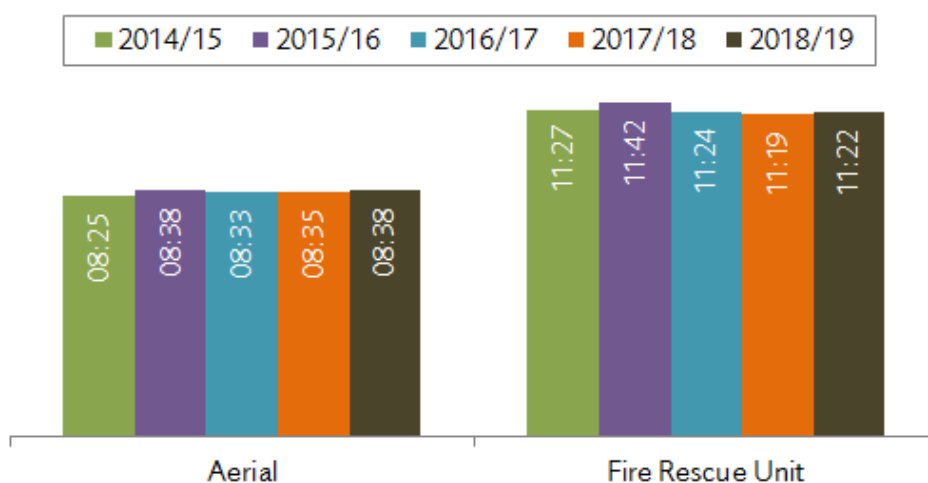
- The overall **incident response time** (from time of call to arrival of first appliance), at 6m:57s, was 15 seconds faster than five years earlier (2014/15). The London-wide performance is shown in the chart below. As the incident response time covers call handling, the equivalent performance target (for a first appliance) would be an average 7m:40s (1m:40s call handling plus six minute attendance). Only Enfield and Hillingdon boroughs had an incident response time outside this notional target. Details of the overall **incident response time** between answering the 999 call answer and arrival of the first pumping appliance at incident scene are published for in annexes 1A (borough) and 2A (ward).
- **Crew turn-out** performance, at 1m:16s, is the fastest of the five years shown in the chart below. Apart from in 2016/17, when turn-out times were impacted by temporary deployment of crews to other stations whilst station rebuilding work was underway, there has been a slowly improving crew turn-out performance over the five years to 2018/19. It would not be expected that crew turnout performance would be impacted by the changes to stations and pumping appliances implemented in LSP5 or the removal of EFCC appliances. The crew turn-out time is part of the first, second and third appliance response times (which are measured from the time of mobilisation to arrival at the incident address). Data on pumping appliance crew turnout performance is available by borough in annex 1A; as this data is for station watch performance, it is not available at ward level.



Note: crew turnout time not to same scale.

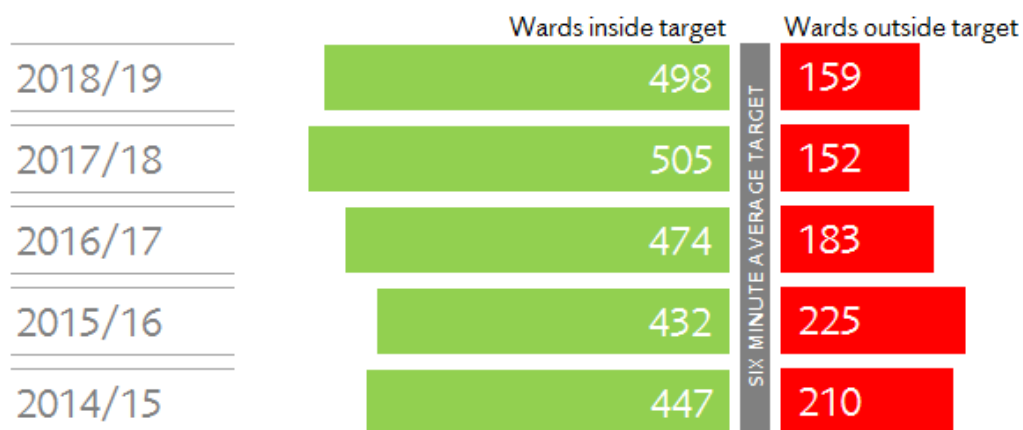
## Special appliances

- Data for special appliance average response times – for fire rescue units (FRUs) and aerial appliances – is shown in the chart below for five years up to 2018/19. Data for borough and ward performance is shown in annex 1B and annex 2A respectively.
- London-wide, average **aerial appliance** response times were 08m:38s in 2018/19. This is slightly slower (two seconds) than the year before (8m:35s). There are no attendance standard for aerial appliances. There were no changes made to the number or deployment of aerial appliances in LSP5 or over the five years for which data is displayed. Performance is relatively consistent over the five years.
- London-wide, average **fire rescue unit** response times were 11m:22s in 2018/19, and this is consistent with performance in recent years. There is no attendance standard for fire rescue units. In LSP5, FRUs were removed from Hornchurch in Havering, and Millwall in Tower Hamlets.



## Ward pumping appliance attendance times

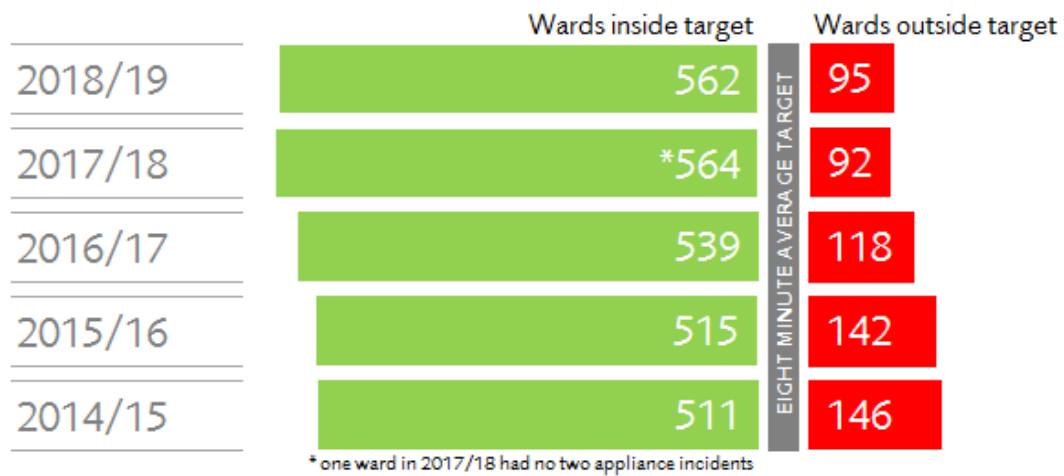
- Ward data for first and second pumping appliance attendance times is in annex 2A. The Brigade does not undertake to meet its attendance standard at ward level. There were similar wards changes in other boroughs in earlier years.
- 76 per cent of wards in 2018/19 had a **first appliance** within the average six minute target (it was 77 per cent in the previous year, 2017/18). Comparing performance in 2018/19 with 2014/15, there were 51 fewer wards outside target in the most recent year.



- Performance for **first appliance** comparing 2018/19 with 2014/15 shows fewer wards outside the target in the most recent year, compared to five years earlier. Of the 159 wards outside the first appliance average six minute target in 2018/19, 77 wards were within 30 seconds of the target with 82 wards more than 30 seconds outside the target. The chart below shows wards outside the target within four time bands to show how far they were away from the target, together with the cumulative number of wards at each time band.



- Performance for **second appliance** comparing 2018/19 against 2014/15 shows fewer wards outside the target in the most recent year, compared to five years earlier. So, 86 per cent of wards were within the average eight minute second appliance target (86 per cent in the year before).

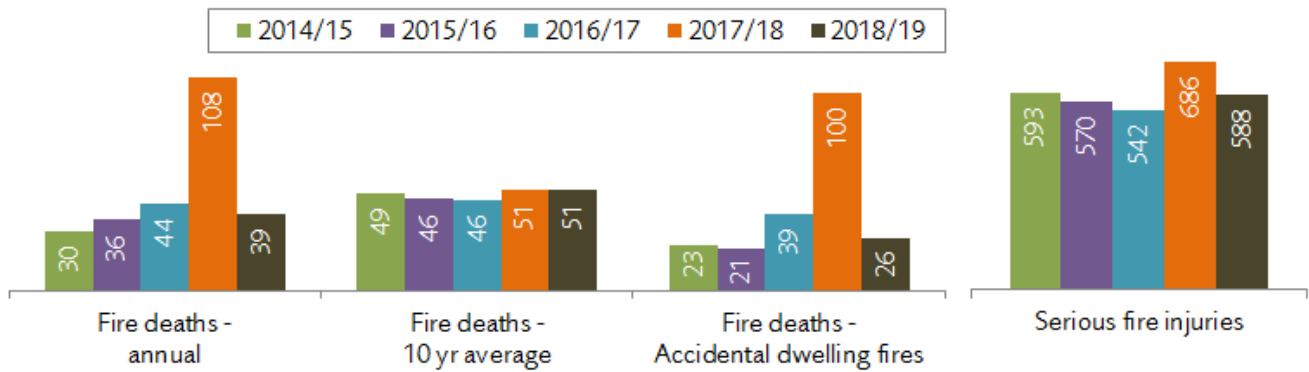


- Of the 95 wards outside the second appliance average eight minute target in 2018/19, 56 wards were within 30 seconds of the target, and 39 wards more than 30 seconds outside the target. The chart below shows wards outside the target within four time bands, to show how far they were away from the target, together with the cumulative number of wards at each time band.

	30s	60s	90s	>90s
<b>WARDS WITHIN EACH TIME BAND</b>	56	16	10	13
<b>CUMMULATIVE WARDS AT TIME BANDS</b>	56	72	82	95

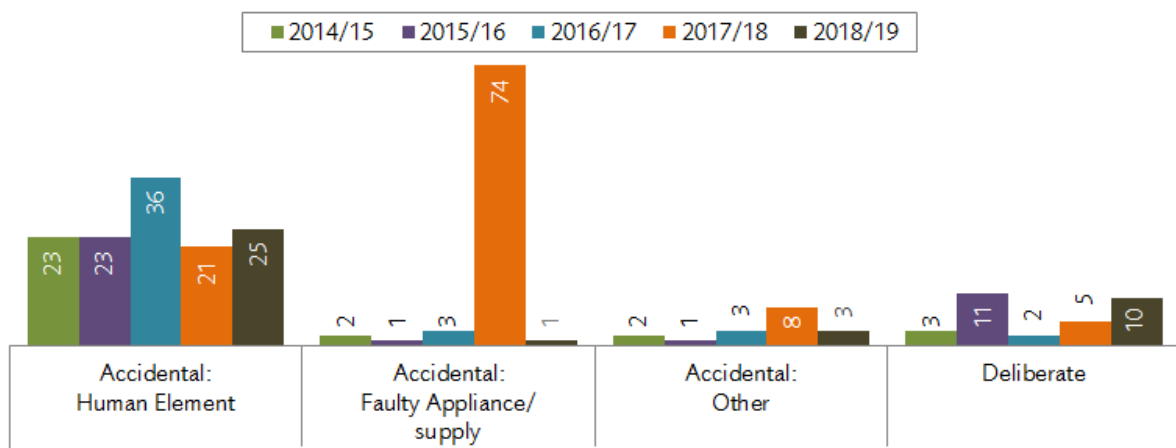
## Fire casualties (fatal and non-fatal)

- Data about fire casualties is available in annexes 1D (borough) and 2B (ward) respectively. The number of fire deaths at borough and ward level is generally very small, so there are always limitations on the statistical conclusions that can reliably be drawn from these data.
- The chart below shows the numbers of fire casualties (fatal and non-fatal) for the five year period up to 2018/19. There was an upturn in all casualties in 2017/18 as a result of the Grenfell Tower fire. The 10 year average for all fire deaths is also impacted by the number of fatalities from the Grenfell Tower fire, as were serious fire injuries in 2017/18.



Note: serious fire injuries not to same scale.

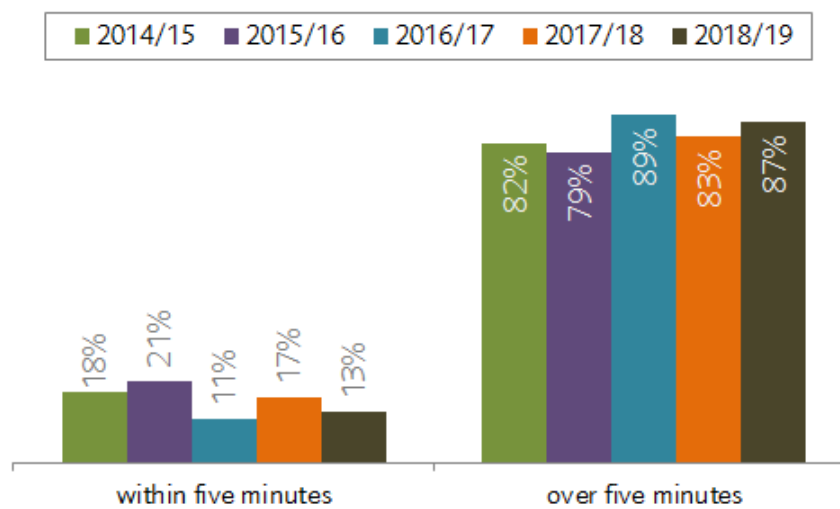
- There are different **types of fire death**. Some are result of deliberate acts (which will include deliberate fire-setting (arson), suicide, or homicide), and some are accidental. Of the accidental fire deaths, the cause of the fire can be the result of faulty equipment or supply, or have a human cause (e.g. careless disposal of a cigarette, clothing too close to a heat source). The 74 fire deaths in 2017/18 due to fires of "faulty appliance/supply" cause include the deaths at the Grenfell Tower fire. Fire deaths due to "human element" were higher than in 2017/18 but lower than in 2016/17.



Note: The 'Accidental: other' category includes fire deaths where the cause was not known or is still under investigation. The bar showing the 74 deaths in 2017/18 due to 'Accidental: faulty appliance/supply' has been truncated.

- One factor that is key to whether a person is injured or dies in a fire, is the **delay in discovering the fire and calling the fire brigade**. The chart below shows the estimated delay between ignition of the fire and calling the brigade, based on the work of crews and fire investigators. In 2018/19 and the four further years displayed in the

chart, over 80 per cent of cases there was a delay of five minutes or more in calling the Brigade (data is not available for 20 per cent of fatalities).

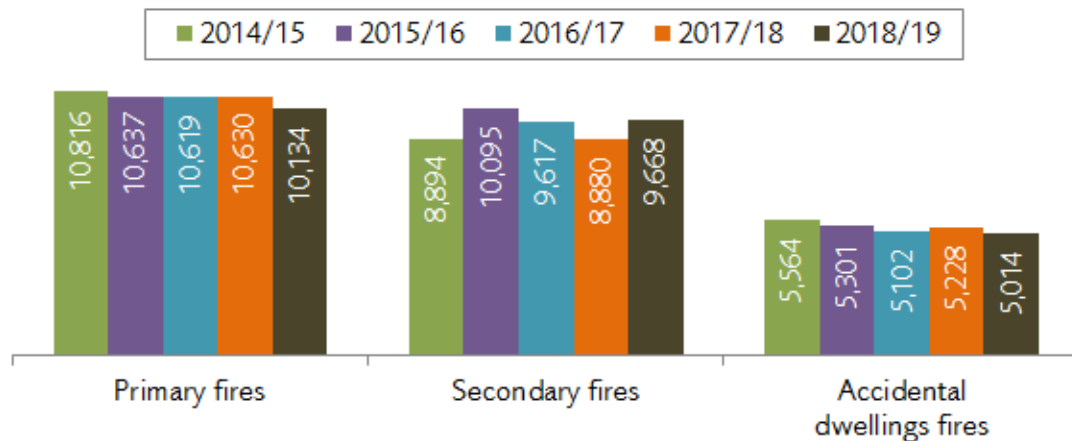


Note: Typically, across the five years displayed, this data is not available for about 20 per cent of fire deaths.

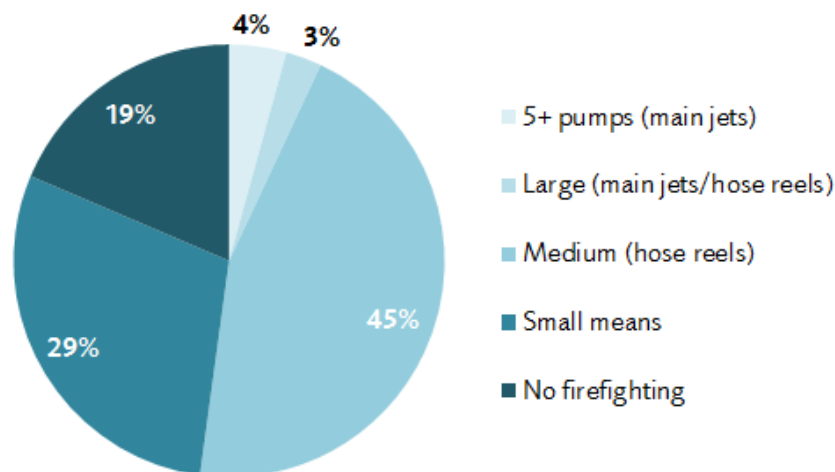


# Fires

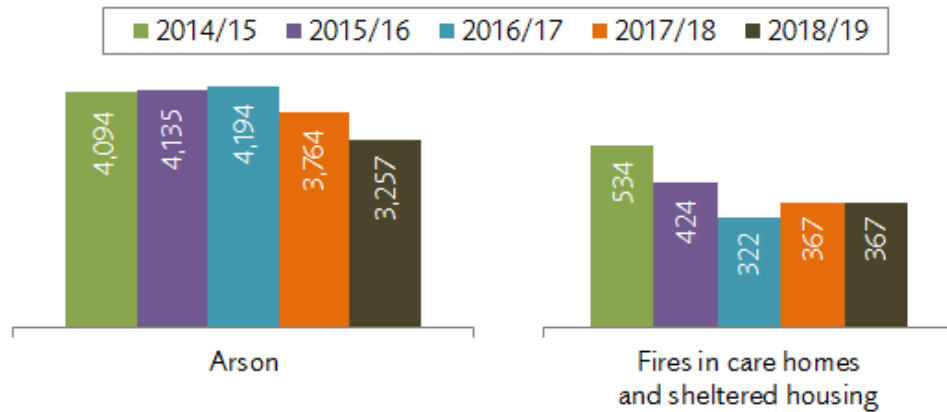
- Borough and ward data for all fires, primary (more serious) fires, accidental dwellings fires, and fires in care homes/sheltered housing, are in annexes 1C and 2B respectively.
- London-wide, the number of **primary fires** and **accidental dwelling fires** continued to fall in 2018/19 and that pattern is maintained across the period covering the implementation of LSP5 in January 2014 and removal of EFCC appliances. The number of **secondary fires** fluctuates as open land and grass fires in summer months are a significant proportion of these fires and are higher in years which have more warmer/drier summer periods (like 2015/16 and 2018/19).



- The total numbers of **primary (more serious) fires** include incidents of different types; some will require no firefighting (19 per cent in 2018/19) whilst others will require the attendance of a large number of fire engines. In 2018/19, 48 per cent of primary fires either required no firefighting or 'small means', e.g. stamping out, bucket of water (30 per cent). Only seven per cent of fires significant or larger fires.



- Data for **deliberate fires** (i.e. potential 'arson') and for **fires in care homes/sheltered housing** is set out in the chart below. In the period since LSP5 was implemented (January 2014), arson incidents have fallen in recent years and the number in 2018/19 is the lowest for the five years displayed. In LSP5, the Brigade was concerned by the number of older people who are harmed or killed by fire in places where they should be safe, and we introduced a new headline target focusing on reducing the fires in care homes and sheltered housing; over the life of LSP5, the numbers of these fires in these places has largely reduced.

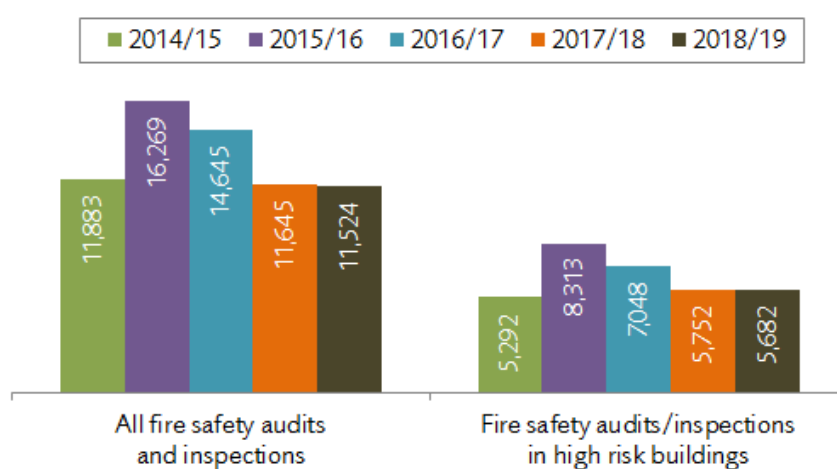


Note: Arson and fires in care homes not to same scale.

# Fire safety

## Regulatory fire safety

- Data on **all fire safety inspections/audits**, those in **premises not previously visited** and for **inspection/audits to high-risk premises** and this data is provided at borough level only (annex 1E). London-wide data for the past five years, including 2018/19, is set out in the chart below.
- There is no direct relationship between the stations and pumping appliance reductions in LSP5 and the volume of regulatory fire safety work undertaken, as this is currently carried out by specialist non-station based staff.
- The numbers of **fire safety audits/inspections** has fluctuated over the last few years with a fall in 2017/18 and 2018/19 because of the impact of the rollout of the new 'mobile working device' for inspecting officers and the issues arising following the Grenfell Tower fire after June 2017.



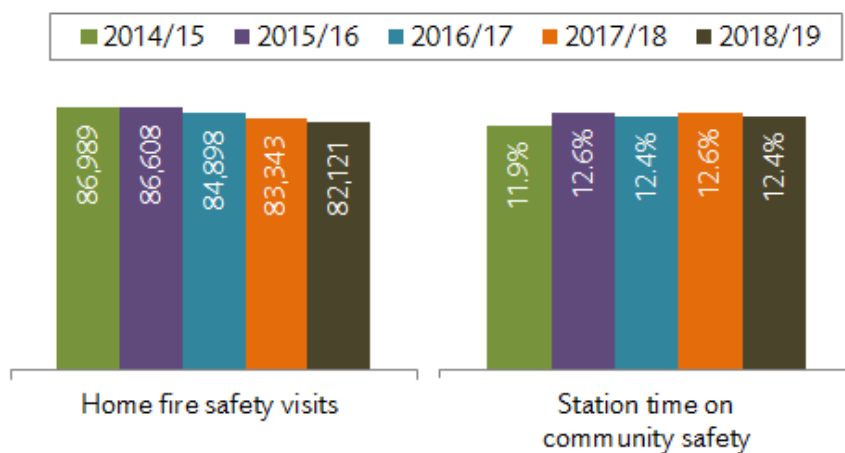
## Community safety

- Data for the proportion of **time spent on community safety by station based staff** is published at borough level only in annex 1E. The London-wide data for the last five years is in the chart below. The indicator is expressed as a proportion of available time on the day shift by the crews of pumping appliances. Borough data has been provided, as requested, but it should be noted that this is a measure of the proportion of time spent on community safety, so a smaller amount of time by a reduced number of crews arising from LSP5 changes might not show a reduction.
- Data for the numbers of **home fire safety visits** (HFSVs) carried out (mainly by station staff) and time spent on community safety activity by fire station staff is available by borough in annex 1E. Data for time spent is the percentage of time for the stations located in the LFB management borough<sup>3</sup> (i.e. Surbiton station is counted as part of the Kingston borough total). The London-wide data for the last five years is in the chart below. Despite the reduction in the number of crew as a result of the LSP5 closure of fire stations, and removal of appliances, the

<sup>3</sup> In previous similar reports, 'time spent' by Lambeth fire station was counted as part of the Westminster borough (which was previously the LFB management borough). Lambeth station data is now counted as part of Lambeth borough including for earlier years.

volume of home fire safety visits has been largely maintained with levels in 2018/19 just below the number in 2014/15, just after the LSP5 changes happened.

- The proportion of **time spent on community safety** activities (including home fire safety visits) by fire station staff has been maintained over the five year period shown below.



Notes: HFSVs and 'station time' not to same scale.

# LFB performance compared to all English fire and rescue services

This review of statistics for the year 2018/19 (year ending March 2019) for fire and rescue services (FRSs) in England is published by the Home Office<sup>4</sup>. The results for England (with London added using Brigade statistics in italics) show:

- 576,040 incidents were attended by FRSs. This was a two per cent increase compared with the previous year (566,433), a nine per cent increase compared with five years ago (526,812) but a 20 per cent decrease compared with ten years ago (717,805). The increase this year compared with last year was driven by a rise in the number of fires attended, and in particular, secondary fires.
  - *LFB attended 104,839 incidents in 2018/19 which was less than half a per cent higher than the previous year (104,697), a 10 per cent increase compared with five years ago, and 20 per cent lower than ten years earlier (130,949 in 2008/09). The five and ten year change is consistent with national figures.*
- FRSs attended 182,825 fires. This was a nine per cent increase compared with the previous year (167,330), a seven per cent increase compared with five years ago (171,349) but a 27 per cent decrease compared with ten years ago (249,237). The increase this year compared with last year can be attributed to the greatest number of secondary fires in any quarter since 2011/12 Q1 – Apr to Jun (43,034 in 2018/19 Q2 – Jul to Sept 2018) linked to the hot, dry summer in 2018.
  - *LFB attended 19,824 fires in 2018/19. This was one per cent higher compared with the previous year (19,535), similar to numbers five years ago and a 31 per cent decrease compared with ten years ago (28,636 in 2009/10); this is a reduction consistent with the national downward trend. The overall increase in fires in London in 2018/19 was driven by more secondary fires, offset by fewer primary fires.*
- FRSs attended 231,067 fire false alarms. This was a two per cent increase compared with the previous year (226,025), a three per cent increase compared with five years ago (224,119) but a 26 per cent decrease compared with ten years ago (312,914).
  - *LFB attended 52,684 fire false alarms in 2018/19. This was one per cent increase compared with the previous year (52,301), a 13 per cent increase compared to five years ago, and a 15 per cent decrease compared with ten years ago (62,306 in 2009/10).*
- FRSs attended 162,148 non-fire incidents [i.e. special services]. This was a six per cent decrease compared with the previous year (173,078) but a 23 per cent increase compared with five years ago (131,344) and a four per cent increase compared with ten years ago (155,654). The decrease this year compared with last year was a mixed picture with a large decrease in medical incidents being offset slightly by increases in other non-fire incident types.
  - *LFB attended 32,331 non-fire (special service) incidents in 2018/19. This was a two per cent decrease compared with the previous year (32,861). For around a decade, there had been a general decline in the number of non-fire incidents. However, recent years have shown increases in London, largely due to a pilot to co-respond with the London Ambulance Service (LAS) to certain medical incidents. The recent decrease in non-fire incidents in London reflects the national decline in emergency medical responding linked to trial stopping in London in September 2017.*

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<sup>4</sup> Fire and rescue incident statistics: England, year ending March 2019, Statistical Bulletin 14/19, 8 August 2019 ([Home Office](#))

- There were 253 fire-related fatalities compared with 339 (including 71 from the Grenfell Tower fire) in the previous year (a decrease of 25 per cent). Fire-related fatalities decreased by nine per cent compared with five years ago when there were 278 fire-related fatalities and by 22 per cent compared with ten years ago when there were 323 fire-related fatalities. Fire-related fatalities had been on a downward trend since the 1980s but have plateaued in recent years. This year's figure however is the lowest number of fire-related fatalities in the series.
  - *The number of fire-related fatalities had been on a general downward trend since comparable figures first became available in 1981/82, when there were over 180 fire-related fatalities in London, though the numbers have fluctuated due to the relatively small numbers involved. In 2018/19, however, there were 39 fire-related fatalities compared with 108 in the previous year (including those arising from the Grenfell Tower fire). The number of fire-related casualties in 2018/19 was .*
- There were 3,145 non-fatal casualties requiring hospital treatment compared with 3,298 (including 77 from the Grenfell Tower fire) in the previous year (a decrease of 5 per cent). This was also a nine per cent decrease compared with five years ago (3,452 in 2013/14).
  - *There were 588 non-fatal fire casualties in London requiring hospital treatment in 2018/19. This was lower than in 2017/18 (which included injuries from the Grenfell Tower fire), and is a similar number (593) to five year earlier (2014/15).*
- Of all incidents attended by FRSs in 2018/19, fires accounted for 32 per cent, fire false alarms 40 per cent and non-fire incidents 28 per cent.
  - *Of all incidents attended by LFB in 2018/19, fires accounted for 19 per cent and non fire incidents 31 per cent. The remaining 50 per cent were fire false alarms, which continued to be the largest incident type. These proportions for fire and non-fire incidents in London, particularly for fires, are significantly different for the position for England as a whole. In 2007/08, in London these percentages were 23 per cent (fires attended), 28 per cent (non-fire incidents) and 49 per cent (fire false alarms). The higher proportion of false alarms in London is likely to be attributable to greater proportion of commercial buildings in the capital and the false alarms due to automatic fire alarms (AFAs).*

# Notes on data

## Correction to data for earlier years

This document includes some minor corrections to some data for years before 2018/19 and published to support earlier versions of the Statement of Assurance. These are minor corrections and do not materially impact on any conclusions to be drawn from the data.

## Attendance time calculation

### Fire engine response times

The way in which fire engine response times are calculated is described in the document **Fire Facts – Incident Response Times 2018** available on the LFB web site. In line with LSP2017, the calculation has been varied to provide greater accuracy in terms of performance. The method of calculation as described previously is set out below.

Attendance times for fire engines are measured from (a) the time an appliance is mobilised to (b) the time the appliance arrives at the incident scene. No special appliances (e.g. aerial appliances, fire rescue units) currently have published attendance times. The standard applies London-wide to any type of emergency incident.

The following criteria are used to calculate published attendance time performance:

- Arrival times for all pumping appliances regardless of location of the appliance at time of mobilisation and will include appliances from other station grounds.
- First appliance and second appliance is determined by the order of arrival at the incident, i.e. the first appliance will be the first to arrive not necessarily the first to be mobilised.
- Mobilisations included in the calculation are for:
  - Incidents in London only.
  - London pumping appliances only; pumping appliances from neighbouring brigades that attend in London are not included.

- Appliances on any mobilised attendance, including running calls, incident upgrades, additional mobilisations.
- Mobilisations where a time value is present in the data; sometimes 'time arrived' is missing due to a failure (human or technical) to record the time.
- Mobilisations are excluded where:
  - The incident is a 'shut in lift' release not attended as an emergency (i.e. not on 'blue light').
  - The calculated attendance time is greater than 20 minutes (because this generally reflects a failure (human or technical) to record a time of arrival in a timely manner.
  - The mobilisation is to a batch mobilised flooding call.
  - The mobilisation was a relief appliance for an appliance mobilised as part of the initial or upgraded attendance.
  - The attending crew has added a delay code for: 'arrival time incorrect', 'did not arrive', 'returned by stop', or attendance at 'non-emergency road speed'.

### Special appliance response times

The performance calculation for special appliance response times follows the same methodology as that for fire engine response times (as set out above), except that instead of excluding times greater than 20 minutes, the exclusion is set at 40 minutes given the expected longer arrival times for special appliances.

## Second and third appliance average attendance performance

Data for average **third appliance response times** is provided by ward (in annex 2A). There is no target attendance time for third appliance. In this ward data there are some cases where the third appliance response is shown with a faster time than the second appliance response. This is a function of maths. Take an example of six incidents in one ward. For each incident, the times are consistent with first faster than second and second faster than third. But when they are averaged, you get a third appliance average response time faster than second appliance, as follows:

	First	Second	Third
Incident 1	05:02	07:54	
Incident 2	06:32	07:21	
Incident 3	04:45	06:23	07:04
Incident 4	05:22		
Incident 5	03:13	06:48	06:57
Incident 6	05:37	10:02	
<b>Average</b>	<b>05:05</b>	<b>07:41</b>	<b>07:00</b>

## Methodological difficulties working at ward level

Ward level data is provided at the request of former LFEPA Members to assist with an assessment of the impact of the changes to fire stations and pumping appliances arising from the LSP5 (and after). As outlined in earlier documents, during LSP5 consultation and in the Statement of Assurance 2013/14 onwards, some caution is needed in interpreting ward level data.

To summarise:

- **high level of variability in ward demand and ward response performance year-on-year.**

In 2018/19, nearly one third (30 per cent) of wards had fewer than two incidents a week (197 wards). Also, as outlined earlier, in 2018/19, nearly two thirds (60 per cent) of all incidents are attended by only one appliance. The small

number of incidents receiving more than one appliance means that ward response times, particularly where a second or third appliance are mobilised, are subject to considerable variability year-on-year. Some of the data shown for an individual ward will reflect what happened on a single occasion. In other wards it will reflect the average of what happened across a range up to 100 incidents.

- **changes to wards in three boroughs:**

Wards in three boroughs changed on 22 May 2014 in Hackney, Kensington and Chelsea and Tower Hamlets. There were also changes to wards on 3 May 2018 in Bexley, Croydon, Southwark, and Redbridge. There were 657 wards in 2018/19, and data for this report is consistently based on the wards as they were after May 2018 even for periods before the change. It is not, therefore, possible to make a direct comparison with ward data published in this document and the data published during LSP5 consultation.

- **temporary changes due to station rebuild programmes:**

A number of boroughs and many wards in 2014/15 and 2015/16 were directly impacted by temporary station closures and the temporary removal or displacement of pumping appliances due to a PFI station rebuilding programme. Those wards where stations were closed for all or part of the year, will have had a temporary impact on ward attendance times. For example, during 2015/16, six stations were closed at various points during the year<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> Dagenham, Dockhead, Leytonstone, Plaistow, Purley, and Shadwell.



## **Annex 1 | Borough data**

**Annex 1A** – First, second and third pumping appliances attendance times

**Annex 1B** – Special appliance (aerial and fire rescue unit) attendance times

**Annex 1C** – Emergency calls, incidents attended, fires, primary fires, arson (all deliberate fires), accidental dwelling fires, fires in care homes and sheltered housing

**Annex 1D** – Fire casualties (deaths and serious fire injuries).

**Annex 1E** – Fire safety – regulatory fire safety audits/inspections in premises not previously visited and in high risk premises, station time on community safety and home fire safety visits.



Annex 1A | First, second and third pumping appliances attendance times – borough data

	First pumping appliance					Second pumping appliance					Third pumping appliance					Overall incident response time (from call answer to arrival of first pumping appliance)					Crew turnout time (pumping appliances)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

## Annex 1B | Special appliance (aerial and fire rescue unit) attendance times – borough data

	Fire rescue unit					Aerial appliance				
Borough	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Barking and Dagenham	11:52	12:12	11:07	12:19	12:09	10:48	21:40	11:55	09:50	08:19
Barnet	16:50	17:24	17:29	14:32	16:03	12:50	18:18	16:30	16:45	15:51
Bexley	09:07	09:16	11:09	08:56	10:39	28:01	16:11		20:02	19:00
Brent	09:49	10:31	10:17	10:21	10:27	08:18	10:50	10:55	08:51	08:11
Bromley	14:51	15:12	14:22	14:22	14:00	13:58	14:03	14:16	12:12	12:36
Camden	09:15	09:52	09:43	09:33	09:36	07:32	07:38	07:44	07:26	07:16
City of London	09:23	11:13	10:52	09:31	11:56	09:44	09:53	09:57	09:52	08:43
Croydon	08:53	09:20	08:12	08:44	07:54	15:49	16:20	16:26	15:32	15:35
Ealing	10:59	12:57	12:33	12:33	11:16	13:28	13:03	13:22	13:13	13:08
Enfield	12:05	11:25	09:27	10:41	11:39	09:47	12:23	09:25	11:56	11:50
Greenwich	11:28	12:41	11:48	11:53	12:49	11:11	13:32	13:41	10:56	11:09
Hackney	10:08	10:07	10:31	09:27	09:44	11:50	12:47	12:41	11:09	10:42
Hammersmith and Fulham	11:38	12:12	11:40	12:28	11:00	12:47	11:01	10:54	10:00	10:26
Haringey	13:43	12:41	11:27	10:55	11:25	07:20	06:29	09:38	08:16	08:27
Harrow	14:09	13:31	13:34	12:46	12:02	11:31	08:55	11:22	12:14	10:20
Havering	18:10	17:56	17:38	17:43	19:58	07:38	07:53	08:08	09:50	09:38
Hillingdon	16:09	16:55	16:24	16:35	16:31	08:36	10:32	09:56	08:30	07:47
Hounslow	10:04	11:01	10:44	10:10	09:33	20:48	20:17	18:49	16:32	16:03
Islington	07:14	09:39	07:06	08:16	08:52	10:52	11:02	09:46	09:23	10:07
Kensington and Chelsea	10:37	09:13	08:05	08:45	08:24	09:58	09:35	09:32	09:02	09:01
Kingston upon Thames	14:29	14:05	13:18	14:49	13:09	13:18	18:11	14:12	14:00	12:58
Lambeth	10:22	11:08	11:13	11:43	12:00	07:45	07:57	07:25	07:22	07:45
Lewisham	09:01	08:40	10:24	10:30	10:18	07:07	06:48	06:53	06:39	06:45
Merton	08:06	08:04	09:25	11:21	09:16	05:34	05:41	04:57	06:08	05:51
Newham	09:23	10:29	10:17	10:33	10:49	19:08	22:23	18:16	17:47	16:48
Redbridge	12:29	13:17	13:06	12:28	12:43	12:32	11:54	13:02	13:22	12:19
Richmond upon Thames	12:10	14:13	13:03	14:10	12:57	17:47	27:28	14:32	16:05	15:37
Southwark	13:05	12:41	13:52	12:24	12:24	07:51	07:32	07:32	06:52	06:51
Sutton	10:50	10:54	11:39	11:54	12:13	12:13	13:35	13:22	11:54	11:58
Tower Hamlets	09:47	10:14	11:09	09:08	09:34	10:43	13:38	12:17	12:37	12:48
Waltham Forest	13:30	14:04	13:04	12:43	13:38	14:49	08:55	08:07	13:19	13:07
Wandsworth	11:10	10:06	09:39	09:45	10:19	08:11	08:47	08:40	08:20	08:10
Westminster	08:52	09:25	08:44	08:57	08:19	06:50	06:41	06:43	06:21	06:19
	<b>11:27</b>	<b>11:42</b>	<b>11:24</b>	<b>11:19</b>	<b>11:22</b>	<b>08:25</b>	<b>08:38</b>	<b>08:33</b>	<b>08:35</b>	<b>08:38</b>
Note: Calculation follows the counting rules as agreed and revised in light of LSP 2017-2021 with a cut-off of 40 minutes						Note: Calculation follows the counting rules as agreed and revised in light of LSP 2017-2021 with a cut-off of 40 minutes				

Annex 1C | Incidents attended and fires – borough data

	Incidents					Fires					Primary fires					Arson (deliberate fires)					Accidental dwelling fires					Fires in sheltered housing and care homes				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Borough																														
Barking and Dagenham	1,921	2,190	2,141	2,254	2,106	616	712	628	584	503	262	338	300	287	259	198	219	200	166	83	121	147	132	125	115	6	10	7	11	3
Barnet	3,029	3,326	3,439	3,609	3,521	634	730	631	668	747	358	405	370	402	414	110	122	78	89	115	208	222	209	209	224	17	25	12	13	20
Bexley	1,916	2,099	2,119	2,294	2,296	547	670	595	578	621	273	297	286	284	262	162	209	174	168	144	115	117	108	109	98	14	16	11	8	13
Brent	2,631	2,990	3,134	3,329	3,347	594	666	680	637	667	386	407	389	371	368	71	99	119	92	78	211	220	219	204	197	15	13	17	11	10
Bromley	2,815	3,060	3,081	2,917	3,006	775	929	917	715	728	327	329	388	363	314	201	228	256	248	199	127	137	159	138	132	20	20	8	16	12
Camden	4,827	4,877	4,853	4,995	4,896	648	595	627	562	577	369	335	349	340	339	85	57	74	61	51	174	177	178	176	180	10	12	9	8	13
City of London	1,171	1,206	1,164	1,275	1,271	97	97	86	82	93	69	71	65	55	62	4	5	2	2	2	12	6	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Croydon	3,545	3,544	3,929	3,746	4,000	823	847	833	803	799	461	472	461	495	453	202	163	202	152	145	241	260	229	279	233	15	20	11	24	18
Ealing	2,926	3,389	3,699	3,509	3,496	653	690	755	720	714	373	380	390	390	342	120	127	153	134	120	192	190	195	192	152	28	21	30	16	12
Enfield	2,946	2,995	3,057	3,277	3,293	758	687	779	719	753	418	337	405	410	377	171	154	182	170	137	208	151	167	188	172	19	11	10	10	18
Greenwich	2,691	2,871	3,070	3,136	3,279	652	727	706	681	816	380	369	389	374	414	154	186	176	134	160	179	173	179	182	190	24	10	7	7	16
Hackney	3,942	4,030	4,026	4,041	3,957	666	643	590	688	587	393	379	349	400	336	91	92	93	113	88	250	231	211	241	201	21	17	13	18	17
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,652	2,634	2,859	2,772	2,865	355	388	379	334	342	230	242	260	220	212	36	56	42	40	32	138	118	145	123	139	17	16	15	11	13
Haringey	2,598	2,787	2,914	3,117	2,911	587	614	637	673	608	336	321	337	328	310	112	122	117	121	103	197	178	197	173	182	20	6	11	10	16
Harrow	1,681	1,774	1,794	1,870	1,884	315	347	335	408	391	209	181	191	220	190	57	56	52	57	51	124	98	107	120	97	14	6	9	7	9
Havering	2,146	2,253	2,326	2,227	2,269	618	680	695	591	624	271	279	280	268	284	187	189	224	217	185	105	107	109	94	109	20	18	6	13	11
Hillingdon	3,015	3,079	3,283	3,095	3,213	756	826	881	791	842	430	440	475	460	393	201	211	239	173	165	141	136	146	150	135	10	13	12	14	7
Hounslow	2,356	2,505	2,786	2,635	2,807	542	686	671	639	762	301	343	316	324	343	131	151	186	134	122	144	144	135	140	148	14	12	7	18	5
Islington	3,207	3,176	3,239	3,407	3,475	582	530	472	525	487	341	308	280	303	282	119	113	86	66	60	164	154	155	186	164	16	11	5	7	5
Kensington and Chelsea	2,998	3,095	3,181	3,399	3,339	317	320	283	317	259	231	216	214	241	190	18	20	12	15	20	140	118	121	156	113	9	6	5	8	12
Kingston upon Thames	1,323	1,327	1,450	1,594	1,521	294	253	291	311	316	167	160	159	156	165	60	35	70	75	36	75	89	76	68	81	7	10	11	4	9
Lambeth	4,054	4,241	4,699	4,231	4,135	791	719	733	690	664	449	428	400	384	359	126	101	118	111	101	278	268	225	226	200	31	29	20	18	17
Lewisham	3,474	3,529	3,533	3,596	3,817	646	697	588	629	590	377	411	349	365	357	140	130	91	129	92	228	235	222	200	195	26	11	11	10	8
Merton	1,591	1,837	2,118	1,750	1,746	373	413	398	352	388	203	215	197	164	206	60	76	67	68	59	107	130	94	81	124	4	4	4	8	8
Newham	3,043	3,239	3,727	3,450	3,333	771	835	848	788	780	392	387	456	447	408	216	254	307	225	185	205	180	174	209	180	13	7	7	11	8
Redbridge	2,161	2,288	2,450	2,373	2,535	576	562	610	569	652	314	256	287	296	332	90	78	98	85	98	169	135	128	138	144	13	15	10	9	16
Richmond upon Thames	1,679	1,597	1,648	1,765	1,690	307	300	301	265	298	178	173	169	144	154	48	41	47	40	44	119	98	90	75	74	23	12	4	13	11
Southwark	4,431	4,459	4,703	4,716	4,646	942	879	771	760	725	512	448	447	436	405	187	148	132	93	96	293	239	240	247	239	22	15	14	14	7
Sutton	1,613	1,613	1,688	1,655	1,683	385	387	363	339	393	203	184	185	170	204	84	57	69	65	81	116	102	86	74	97	13	9	6	7	17
Tower Hamlets	4,280	4,489	4,439	4,402	4,343	1,040	1,156	1,002	840	794	430	403	440	423	381	348	361	276	271	205	211	184	182	205	193	10	8	11	7	11
Waltham Forest	2,509	2,581	2,813	2,879	2,977	609	652	667	667	814	324	278	257	270	295	155	128	108	82	111	158	135	119	138	145	13	10	4	8	11
Wandsworth	2,854	3,060	3,491	3,159	2,985	556	650	582	623	524	360	408	348	388	308	102	115	100	123	50	214	224	192	197	176	29	19	10	14	10
Westminster	7,195	7,393	7,879	8,240	8,199	935	888	932	988	963	489	437	431	452	416	48	32	44	45	39	200	198	170	181	181	21	12	5	14	4
	95,220	99,533	104,732	104,714	104,841	19,760	20,775	20,266	#####	19,821	10,816	10,637	10,619	10,630	10,134	4,094	4,135	4,194	3,764	3,257	5,564	5,301	5,102	5,228	5,014	534	424	322	367	367
Note: All incidents attended in London.						Note: All fires (primary, secondary, chimney and late call) attended in London.					Note: All primary fires in London (including late calls). Primary fires include all fires in buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures or any fire involving casualties, rescues, or fires attended by five or more appliances.					Note: All fires (primary, secondary, chimney and late call) where the motive is recorded by attending crew as 'deliberate'.					Note: A primary fire in a dwelling (including late call) with an accidental (or unknown) motive. A dwelling is a flat, maisonette or house/bugalow. Dwellings do not include non-self contained sheltered housing, or care/residential homes, hostels, etc.					Note: Data includes care and residential homes, and sheltered housing (both self-contained and not self-contained),				

## Annex 1D | Fire casualties (deaths and serious fire injuries) – borough data

	Fire deaths (all)					Deaths in accidental fires in the home					Serious fire injuries				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Borough</b>															
Barking and Dagenham	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	18	9	25	14	15
Barnet	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	16	14	19	40	18
Bexley	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	13	21	9	12
Brent	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	35	27	25	37	15
Bromley	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	17	16	10	10	22
Camden	0	1	3	2	3	0	0	3	1	2	18	11	12	9	12
City of London	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	1
Croydon	3	2	1	0	1	3	2	1	0	1	33	35	25	25	31
Ealing	4	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	24	23	33	21	31
Enfield	1	0	1	2	4	1	0	1	1	2	29	23	23	21	22
Greenwich	1	2	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	13	21	16	13	20
Hackney	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	18	16	22	24
Hammersmith and Fulham	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	9	7	16	35	14
Haringey	1	1	3	3	3	1	0	2	2	3	34	22	11	20	20
Harrow	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	6	9	13	10	16
Havering	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	15	17	10	17	19
Hillingdon	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	21	27	16	23	18
Hounslow	3	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	18	15	11	19	22
Islington	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	12	10	23	23	25
Kensington and Chelsea	0	2	0	73	3	0	1	0	73	2	8	28	17	97	8
Kingston upon Thames	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	6	10	5	7	4
Lambeth	0	2	3	2	1	0	2	3	2	1	21	23	20	15	20
Lewisham	4	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	25	27	20	28	30
Merton	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	7	19	10	11	8
Newham	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	16	21	15	38	26
Redbridge	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	24	12	22	5	24
Richmond upon Thames	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	7	9	4	7	6
Southwark	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	40	20	23	20	22
Sutton	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	10	8	10	20	9
Tower Hamlets	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	11	21	12	18	16
Waltham Forest	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	14	10	18	10	18
Wandsworth	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	30	31	24	20	17
Westminster	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	35	13	16	21	23
	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>588</b>
	Note: All deaths at fires where the cause was the fire or smoke.					Note: All deaths at an accidental fire in the home (dwelling) where the cause was the fire or smoke.					Note: Serious injuries at fires that required medical attention at hospital (either slight or serious, but excluding precautionary checks and first aid at scene).				

## Annex 1E | Fire safety – regulatory and community fire safety – borough data

	All fire safety audits and inspections					Fire safety audits/inspections in high risk buildings					Home fire safety visits carried out by LFB staff					Station time on community safety (proportion of available time - per cent)				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Borough</b>																				
Barking and Dagenham	317	306	250	204	301	160	177	120	89	104	2410	2535	2363	2406	2275	14.0	16.2	11.6	11.0	10.4
Barnet	265	401	294	250	381	163	290	195	159	286	2490	2667	2776	2918	3488	13.9	14.5	13.7	14.4	13.6
Bexley	135	177	145	117	172	55	123	71	54	99	2596	2499	1930	1928	2364	11.1	11.9	12.2	12.9	12.7
Brent	308	552	419	381	256	126	328	236	198	154	2090	1989	1923	1792	1760	10.4	11.9	10.2	10.5	9.1
Bromley	238	236	432	223	261	120	154	314	138	187	3167	3027	3042	3126	3289	11.6	14.1	14.1	14.5	13.7
Camden	528	1179	934	689	651	235	439	425	297	281	5072	5338	5357	4185	2665	11.5	11.8	11.0	10.7	10.6
City of London	394	570	452	436	434	37	24	24	40	42	722	422	612	573	547	10.8	10.8	11.9	11.2	11.5
Croydon	529	652	479	370	313	281	477	318	230	189	4748	4111	3941	4162	4660	10.1	12.0	12.4	12.7	13.4
Ealing	366	606	434	301	257	174	326	258	139	153	3012	3121	2934	3253	3814	13.2	13.7	12.8	12.4	12.8
Enfield	294	373	313	242	255	153	257	223	157	157	2147	1953	2227	2592	2688	9.4	10.0	10.1	10.6	10.9
Greenwich	231	187	199	236	210	94	98	126	135	136	3816	3808	3918	4074	4239	11.2	12.9	13.7	13.7	13.1
Hackney	563	720	566	787	612	221	414	213	452	367	3289	3265	2950	3142	3000	13.0	13.5	12.4	12.8	12.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	169	298	395	224	218	97	175	268	128	114	1606	1944	1859	1787	1879	11.7	12.0	13.7	12.6	14.3
Haringey	266	274	282	190	233	146	165	161	77	131	3516	3234	3464	2567	2206	11.5	11.2	11.3	10.7	10.5
Harrow	123	251	266	120	166	65	157	97	56	107	1449	1265	1363	1485	1703	15.6	14.1	14.6	15.0	14.7
Havering	376	455	376	256	374	150	223	187	111	120	2615	2683	2453	2616	2458	12.9	12.9	15.1	15.7	16.2
Hillingdon	190	286	314	194	265	78	164	125	75	125	1862	2002	2226	2226	2747	11.9	13.8	13.9	12.9	13.0
Hounslow	199	274	331	185	256	97	161	144	101	167	2165	2013	2138	2473	2375	10.0	10.8	10.6	11.4	10.1
Islington	348	424	514	612	557	109	157	220	244	253	2060	2290	1729	1405	1674	13.7	14.3	12.9	12.1	12.2
Kensington and Chelsea	228	452	494	310	288	106	278	288	196	183	2751	2575	2283	2363	2195	10.8	11.8	11.4	12.0	11.7
Kingston upon Thames	184	219	185	139	202	59	117	127	58	67	1597	1771	1929	2138	2136	14.6	14.3	14.6	14.8	14.5
Lambeth	362	498	465	396	433	154	275	270	198	251	6169	6830	6663	4913	4531	13.3	13.7	14.6	14.0	14.2
Lewisham	193	233	273	218	192	127	173	179	154	137	2874	2682	3435	2767	2192	10.1	11.1	10.6	12.0	11.7
Merton	177	224	99	141	198	71	135	50	50	92	1249	1076	1061	1270	1526	12.3	12.6	10.8	11.3	10.8
Newham	672	800	698	524	510	254	214	203	229	207	2826	2660	2221	2121	1900	13.3	13.0	10.7	11.3	11.0
Redbridge	420	513	509	284	411	181	262	250	109	172	2221	2112	2533	2456	2739	13.5	14.4	14.3	14.2	15.4
Richmond upon Thames	177	243	139	156	240	74	159	91	63	109	1163	1162	1229	1467	1516	15.1	14.3	13.8	13.3	13.9
Southwark	299	345	387	278	202	182	211	240	171	98	2671	3260	3294	2927	1771	11.4	12.3	11.4	12.4	11.9
Sutton	220	329	247	161	147	142	265	169	108	98	1818	1665	1448	1655	1778	12.3	13.8	12.9	13.6	12.9
Tower Hamlets	926	1266	1363	1251	787	417	688	447	704	336	3368	3455	3344	3137	3111	11.4	11.9	12.7	13.2	12.9
Waltham Forest	392	543	610	408	447	121	180	189	160	207	3168	2843	2710	3271	3113	14.6	14.1	14.6	15.6	15.4
Wandsworth	244	420	359	350	290	142	258	242	198	160	2392	2505	2108	2243	2090	10.2	10.6	12.2	12.3	10.5
Westminster	1550	1963	1422	1012	1005	701	789	578	474	393	1890	1846	1435	1905	1692	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.2	8.1
	<b>11883</b>	<b>16269</b>	<b>14645</b>	<b>11645</b>	<b>11524</b>	<b>5292</b>	<b>8313</b>	<b>7048</b>	<b>5752</b>	<b>5682</b>	<b>86989</b>	<b>86608</b>	<b>84898</b>	<b>83343</b>	<b>82121</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>

Note: Numbers may vary from those previously reported due to data being refreshed retrospectively.

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Note: These are home fire safety visits carried out by fire station crews, light duty staffs and CS practitioners. The numbers exclude any visits carried out by partners.

Note: The percentage of time is for the LFB management borough (i.e. Surbiton in Kingston). Lambeth station has been to returned to Lambeth borough retrospectively.

## Annex 2 | Ward data

**Annex 2A** – Appliance attendance times: first, second and third pumping appliances, aerial appliances, fire rescue units.

**Annex 2B** – Incidents, fires, dwelling fires, fires in care homes and sheltered housing, fire deaths and serious fire injuries.