

## Primary fires

Number of incidents of fires involving property (i.e. buildings, vehicles, recycling banks, caravans etc.); and/or casualties, fatalities or rescues; and/or five or more pumping appliances where the Fire Service attended (per 100,000 population).

Numerator is the number of primary fires.

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 100,000 population is calculated as follows:

Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100,000.

A lower rate of primary fires per 100,000 population indicates a better performance.



Exceeds

128.73

Per 100,000 population

Cumulative Actual as at March 2022

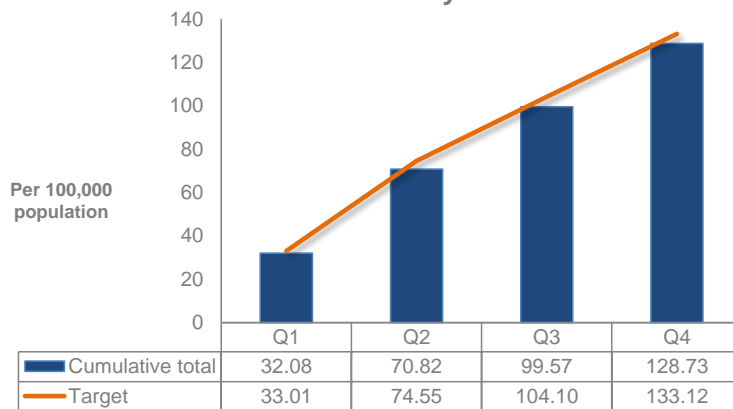


133.12

Per 100,000 population

Cumulative Target for March 2022

Primary fires

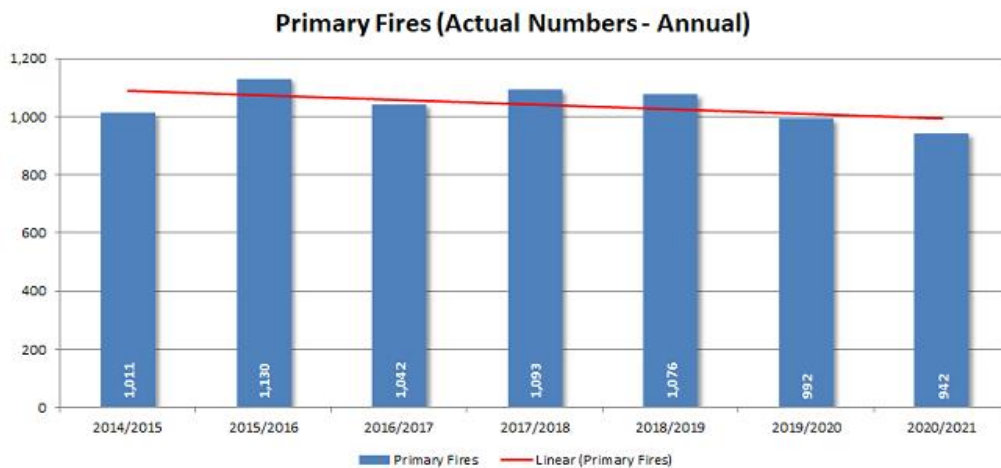
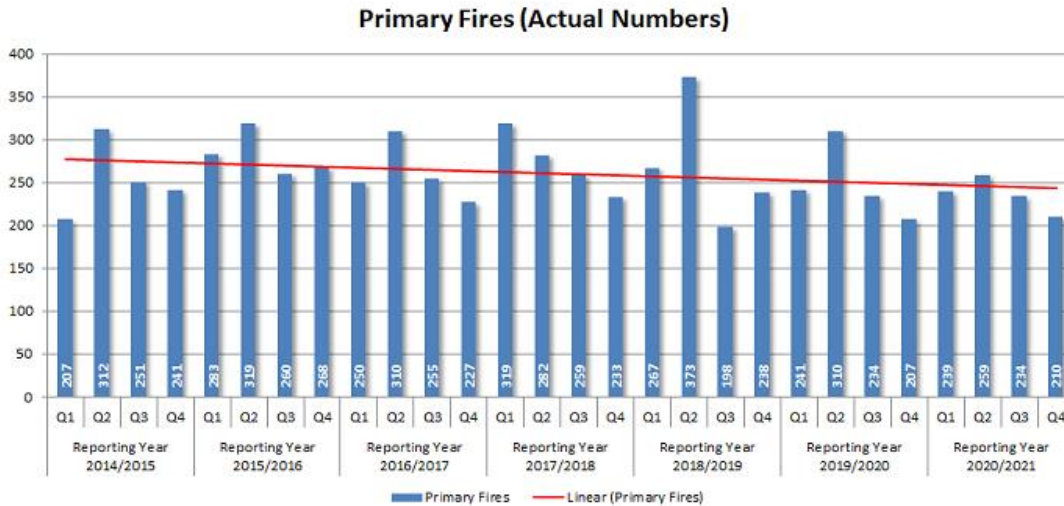


### About the latest performance

We have ended 2021/22 better than target but with a slight increase in the number of primary fires. There have been small fluctuations across a number of property types but the biggest increases have been seen in farm related primary fires (farm buildings, farm vehicles, farm equipment and hay stacks/bales/crops) – up from 79 in 2020/21 to 103 this year, and in shops – up from 11 in 2020/21 to 20 this year. That said, if we compare those property types to 2019/20 (due to 2020/21 having large periods of lockdowns and covid restrictions) both are back at similar levels (farm related in 2019/20 – 91, shops – 23). Neither farm related nor shops have seen an increase in fires recorded as deliberate therefore indicating the fires have been accidental or unknown cause.

The majority of primary fires continue to be in dwellings (355 of the 967 – 37%) and vehicles (230 – 24%), both of which have seen decreases compared to last year. The most common causes of primary fires remains as deliberate (184 – 19%), cooking appliances (163 – 17%) and electrical (both mains and appliances) (140 – 15%). Primary fires caused by deliberate ignition or by cooking appliances have both reduced compared with last year, those caused by electrical items has seen a very small increase (up from 132). Cooking safety remains part of the home safety campaign and as we continue to embed the Resource to Risk concept, we are confident that the number of Safe and Well visits will increase and hope the downward trend continues. Recognising the increase in farm related fires our work with the Arson Task Force, National Farmers' Union & the newly formed Rural Crime Action Team (Police), will continue to develop into 2022/23. The increase in shop fires will be further analysed with outcomes passed to the Fire Protection Team to determine if there is a need for themed activities to be carried out.

Further details



About the target

The annual target is set to aim for continuous improvement, including the following factors: 1) The results of our performance last year, 2) Our Service priorities and 3) Drive for continuous improvement. Seasonal variances are to be expected over the year due to weather conditions, school holidays and seasonal events. As such, the quarterly targets are profiled based on analysis of the three previous years' worth of data.

About the target range

A target range of 2% either side of the likely number of incidents at the end of the year.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available

## Fire fatalities in primary fires

Number of fatalities from primary fires where the Fire Service attended (per 100,000 population).

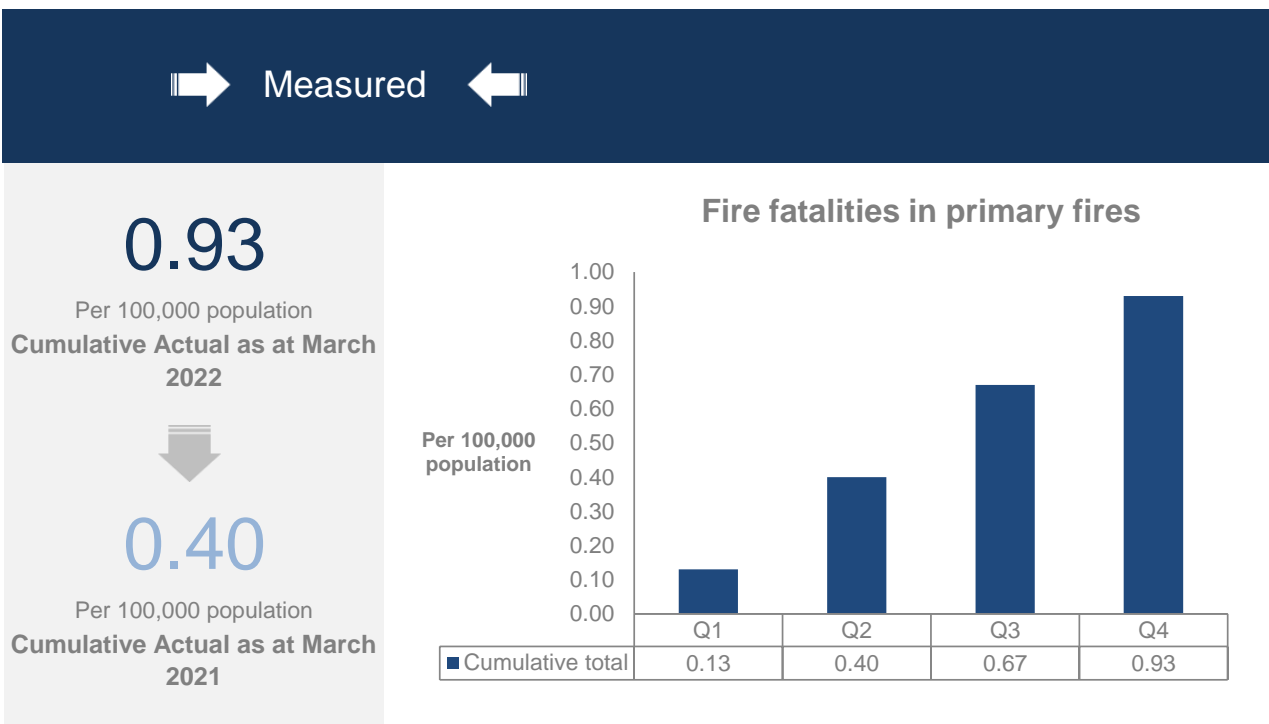
Numerator is the number of fire fatalities in primary fires.

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 100,000 population is calculated as follows:

Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100,000.

A lower rate of fatalities per 100,000 population indicates a better performance.

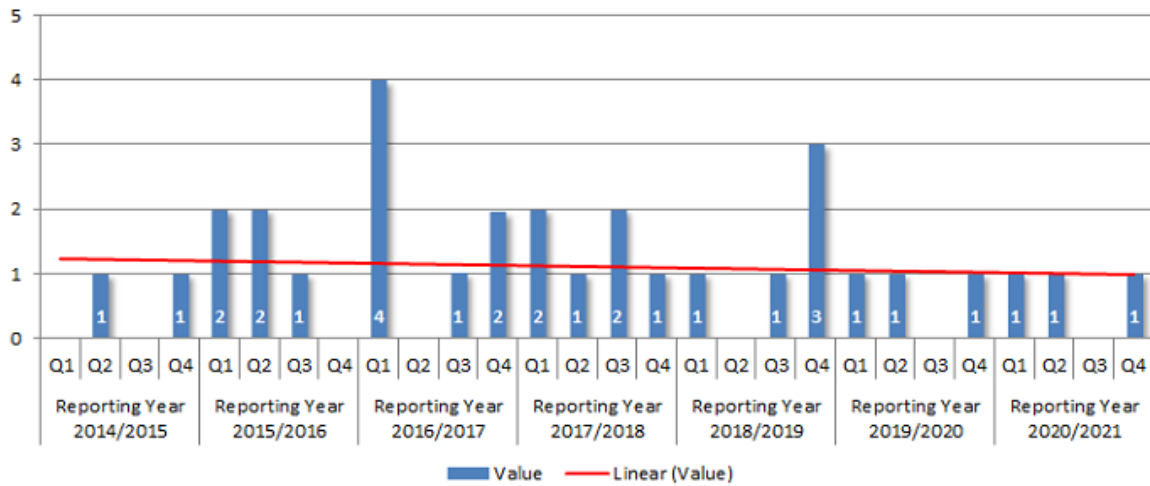


### About the latest performance

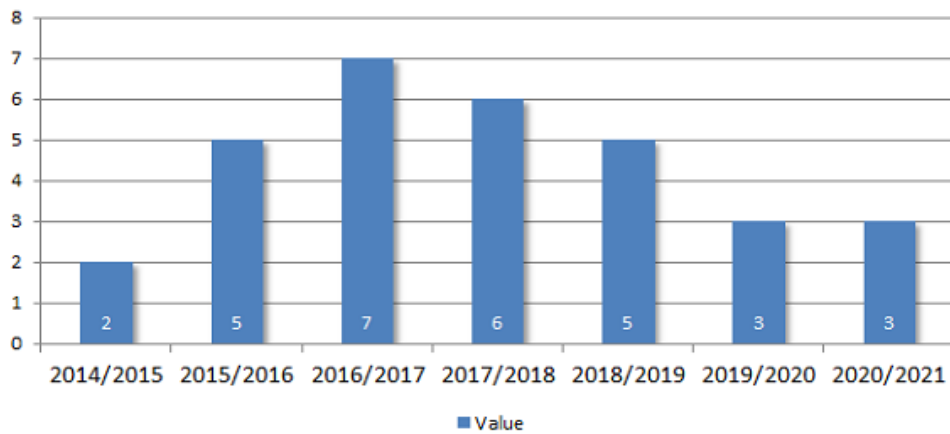
There have been 7 fire fatalities during 2021/22. We are still awaiting details from the Coroners' Office confirming whether or not 1 of the deaths was fire related, so this could reduce to 6. 5 of the fatalities occurred in dwelling fires – 4 of which were accidental (2 caused by smoking materials, 2 by heaters/fires) and 1 being a suicide/deliberate ignition. 1 occurred in a holiday caravan fire caused by a boiler and the remaining 1 occurred in a vehicle fire caused by deliberate ignition/suicide. The circumstances of all fire fatalities are reviewed with the support of partner agencies. Part of the review profiles the risk of the individuals involved which allows us to proactively target identified risks (SHERMAN). Where identified risks fall outside of our profiling methodology specific themed campaigns are carried out, for example caravans/holiday safety campaign being carried out during 2022/23. As a result of lessons learnt, the Prevention Team will be looking to reenergise the SHERMAN campaign and ensure partners are familiar with referral mechanisms.

(SHERMAN – known risks that make people vulnerable to fire S – smoking, H – hoarding, E – elderly, R – reduced mobility, M – mental health issues, A – alcohol/drug mis-use, N – needs care or support).

### Fire Fatalities in Primary Fires (Actual Numbers)



### Fire Fatalities in Primary Fires (Actual Numbers - Annual)



#### About the target

It is not appropriate to set a target for this measure.

#### About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

#### About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available

## Deliberate primary fires

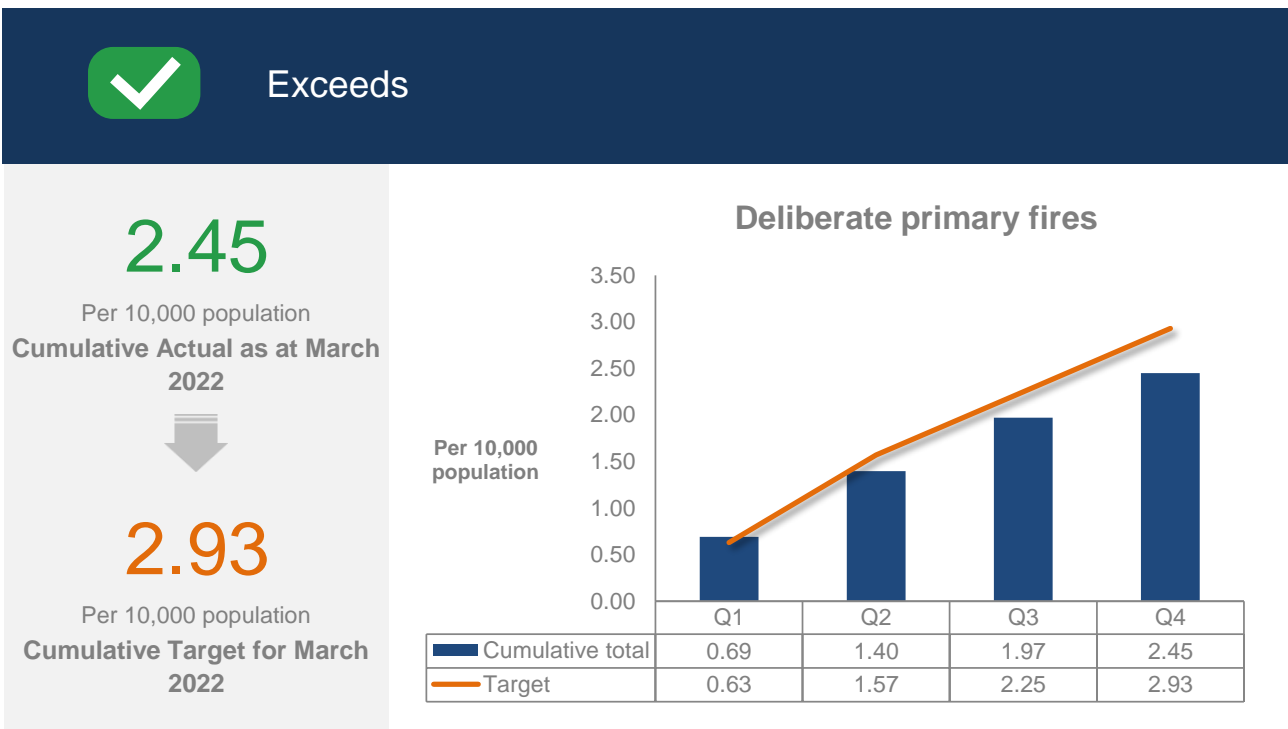
Number of incidents of fires involving property (for example buildings, vehicles, recycling banks, caravans and so on); and/or casualties, fatalities or rescues; and/or five or more pumping appliances where the Fire Service attended & determined that the cause of the fire was deliberate/malicious intent (per 10,000 population).

Numerator is the number of deliberate primary fires.

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 10,000 population is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 10,000.

A lower rate of deliberate primary fires per 10,000 population indicates a better performance.

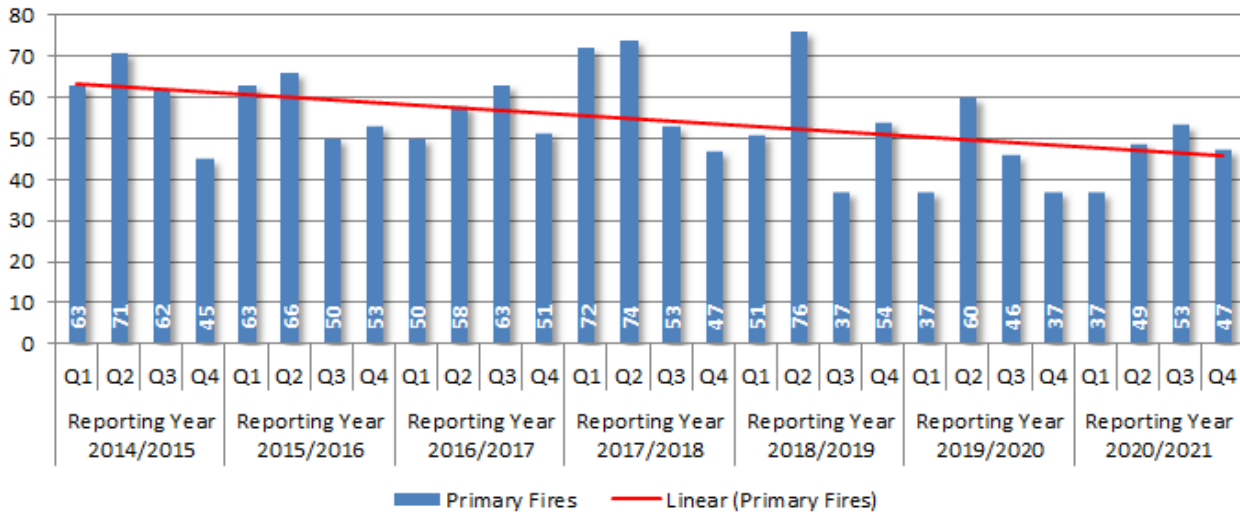


### About the latest performance

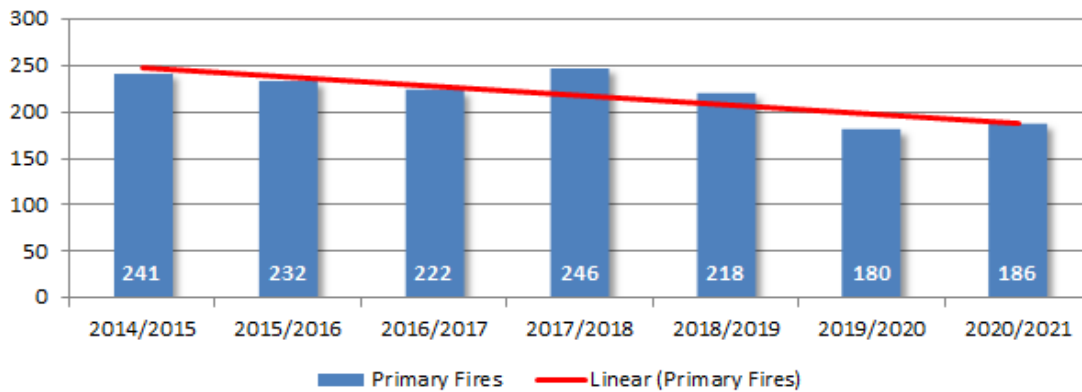
We have ended 2021/22 better than target and, compared to 2020/21, we have also seen a slight reduction in the number of deliberate primary fires. The most common property types involved in these incidents continues to be vehicles (73 of the 184 – 40%) and dwellings (35 – 19%). At quarter 3 we reported an increase in deliberate dwelling fires (Q3 – up from 19 to 32) however this has levelled off and whilst we are still showing an increase for the full year (up from 29 to 35), it indicates the most recent 3 months have seen much smaller numbers of these fires. The Arson Task Force continue to monitor deliberate incidents, identifying trends where present. Partnership working with the Police supports targeted campaign work to be carried out by the Arson Task Force.

Further details

### Deliberate Primary Fires (Actual Numbers)



### Deliberate Primary Fires (Actual Numbers - Annual)



About the target

The annual target is set to aim for continuous improvement, including the following factors: 1) The results of our performance last year, 2) Our Service priorities and 3) Drive for continuous improvement. Seasonal variances are to be expected over the year due to weather conditions, school holidays and seasonal events. As such, the quarterly targets are profiled based on analysis of the three previous years' worth of data.

About the target range

A target range of 5% either side of the likely number of incidents at the end of the year.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available

## Deliberate secondary fires

Number of incidents of fires:- not involving property; were not chimney fires in buildings; did not involve casualties, fatalities or rescues; were attended by four or fewer pumping appliances where the Fire Service attended and determined that the cause of the fire was deliberate/malicious intent (per 10,000 population).

Numerator is the number of deliberate secondary fires.

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 10,000 population is calculated as follows:

Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 10,000.

A lower rate of deliberate secondary fires per 10,000 population indicates a better performance.



Not achieved

**3.47**

Per 10,000 population

Cumulative Actual as at March  
2022

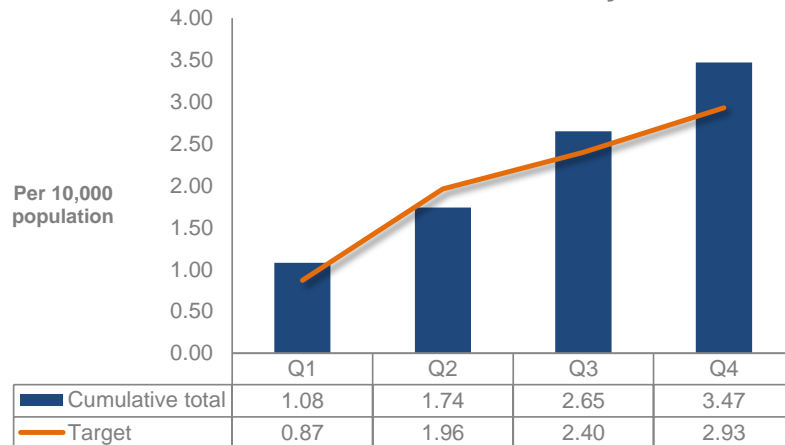


**2.93**

Per 10,000 population

Cumulative Target for March  
2022

Deliberate secondary fires

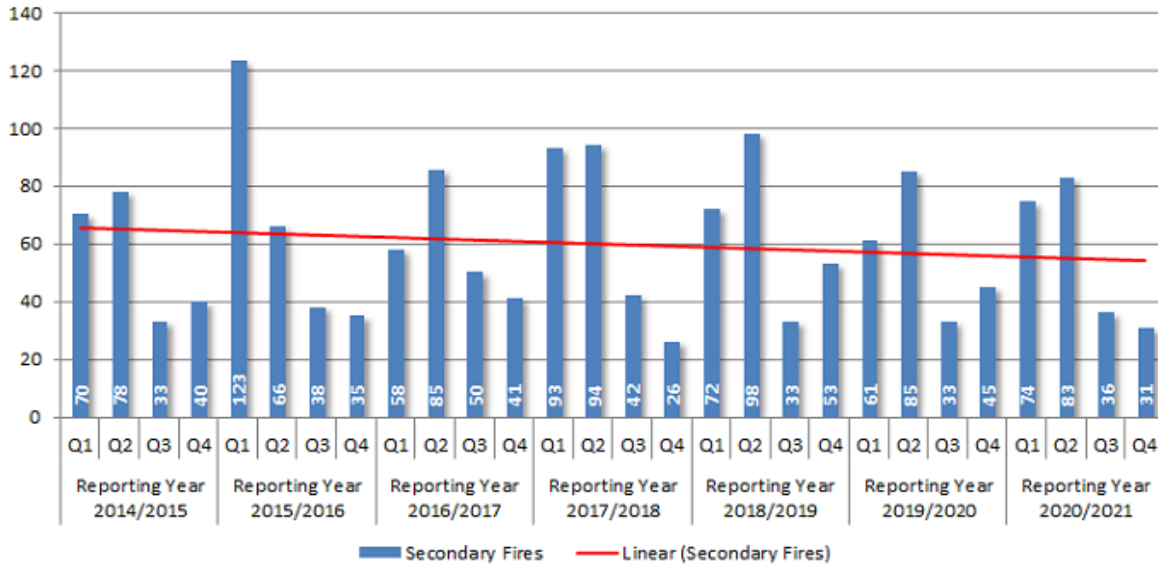


### About the latest performance

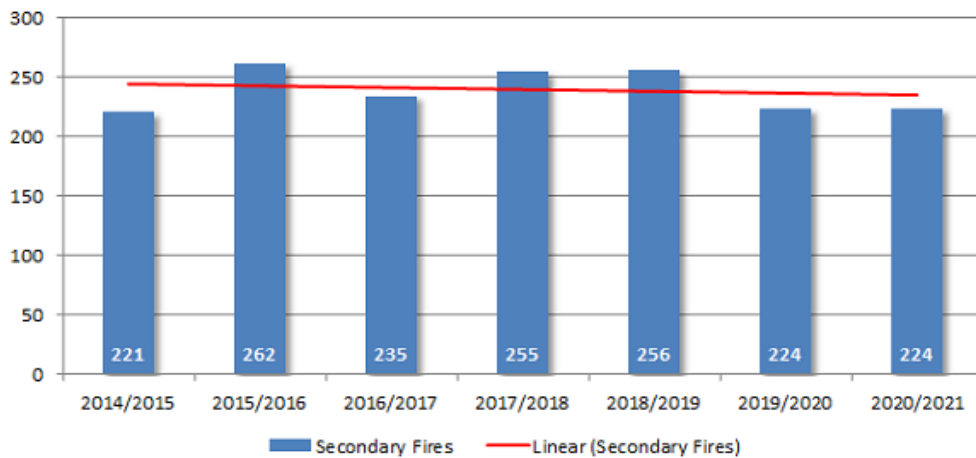
We have ended the year behind target and if we compare to last year we have also seen an increase in the number of deliberate secondary fires. The increase has been almost solely seen in deliberate fires involving refuse/refuse containers (up from 139 to 176). Refuse/refuse contains also continues to account for the majority of all deliberate secondary fires (176 of the 261 – 67%). The Rural Crime Prevention Strategy has supported a project that has focussed on reducing fly-tipping occurrences. Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue will continue to support this as it's recognised that if we can support the reduction in fly-tipping we should, by virtue, see a reduction in refuse related fires.

Further details

### Deliberate Secondary Fires (Actual Numbers)



### Deliberate Secondary Fires (Actual Numbers - Annual)



About the target

The annual target is set to aim for continuous improvement, including the following factors: 1) The results of our performance last year, 2) Our Service priorities and 3) Drive for continuous improvement. Seasonal variances are to be expected over the year due to weather conditions, school holidays and seasonal events. As such, the quarterly targets are profiled based on analysis of the three previous years' worth of data.

About the target range

A target range of 5% either side of the likely number of incidents at the end of the year.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available



## Accidental Dwelling Fires

Number of incidents of fires in dwellings where the Fire Service attended & determined that the cause of the fire was not known or accidental (per 10,000 dwellings).

Numerator is the number of accidental dwelling fires.

Denominator is the number of dwellings in Lincolnshire.

The rate per 10,000 dwellings is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 10,000.

A lower rate of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 dwellings indicates a better performance.



Achieved

9.90

Per 10,000 dwellings

Cumulative Actual as at March 2022

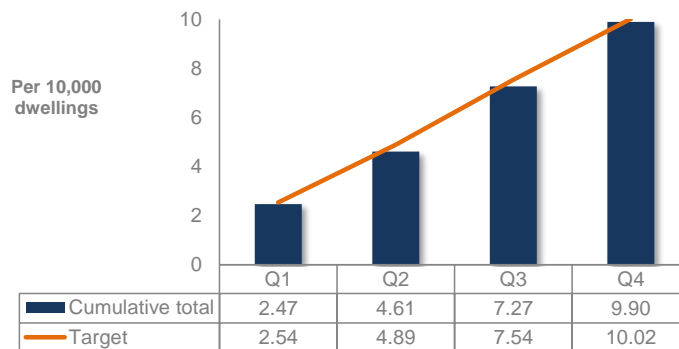


10.02

Per 10,000 dwellings

Cumulative Target for March 2022

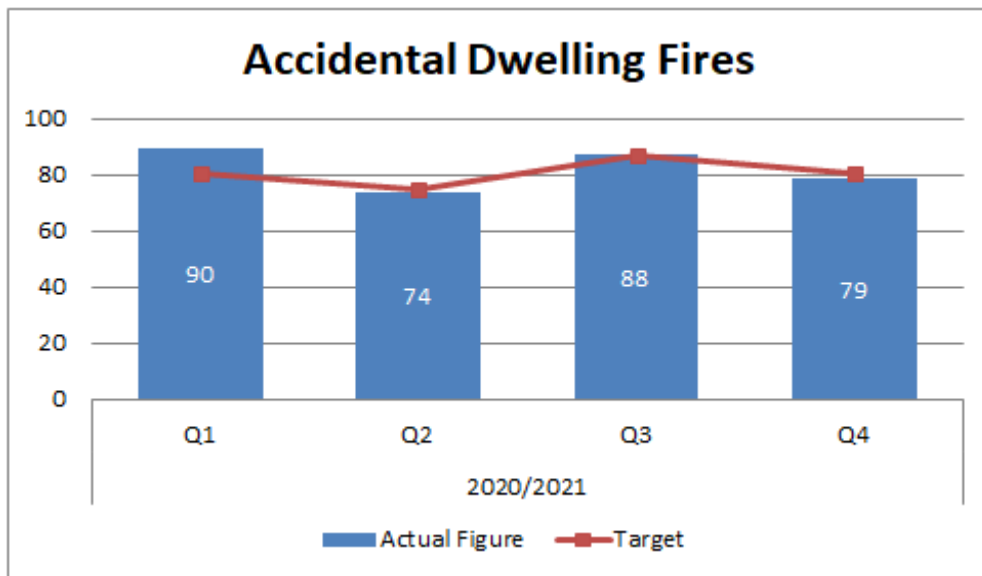
### Accidental Dwelling Fires



#### About the latest performance

We have remained within the tolerance range of our target and, compared to the same period last year, we have also seen a reduction in the number of accidental dwelling fires. The most common causes remain as cooking appliances (150 of the 320 – 47%) and electrical items (both mains electrics & appliances) (70 – 22%), both of which have reduced compared with 2020/21. Cooking safety remains part of the home safety campaign and as we continue to embed the Resource to Risk concept, we are confident that the number of Safe and Well visits will increase and hope the downward trend continues. We are also looking to integrate the National Fire Chiefs' Council online self-assessment tool which will provide home safety advice and allow members of the public to carry out their own safety assessments. Where increase risks are identified, referrals will be made to Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue but we hope this easily accessible safety tool will support our prevention activities.

Further details



About the target

The annual target is set to aim for continuous improvement, including the following factors: 1) The results of our performance last year, 2) Our Service priorities and 3) Drive for continuous improvement. Seasonal variances are to be expected over the year due to weather conditions, school holidays and seasonal events. As such, the quarterly targets are profiled based on analysis of the three previous years' worth of data.

About the target range

A target range of 5% either side of the likely number of incidents at the end of the year.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available