

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

CITY OF LONDON

BOROUGH PROFILE

The City of London has a number of diverse risks. Prominent buildings, both new and historic, include: St. Paul's Cathedral, The Old Bailey, Mansion House, Smithfields Market, the Bank of England, the Guildhall, Tower 42 (formerly known as the NatWest Tower) and the Swiss Re Tower. The City also has many transport hubs used by some 300,000 people daily, including Liverpool St, Cannon St, Blackfriars, and Bank station, which is one of the deepest on the underground system.

Although it only has a small residential population in approximately 6,000 housing units, during the week the influx of workers raises the risk profile dramatically.

The resident population is further increased by the large number of tourists who visit the City throughout the year (estimated at over 8,000 daily) and the estimated 29,000 students who study in the City.



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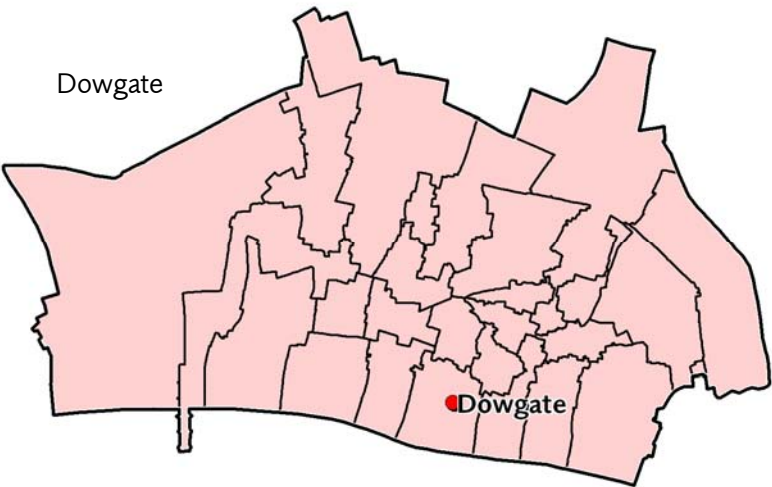
City of London

Borough
commanders

Fire stations

Steven Ware

Dowgate



Station grounds are not consistent with borough boundaries. A station ground may include parts of a neighbouring borough and appliances from that station would be mobilised to the adjoining borough.

Dowgate A28

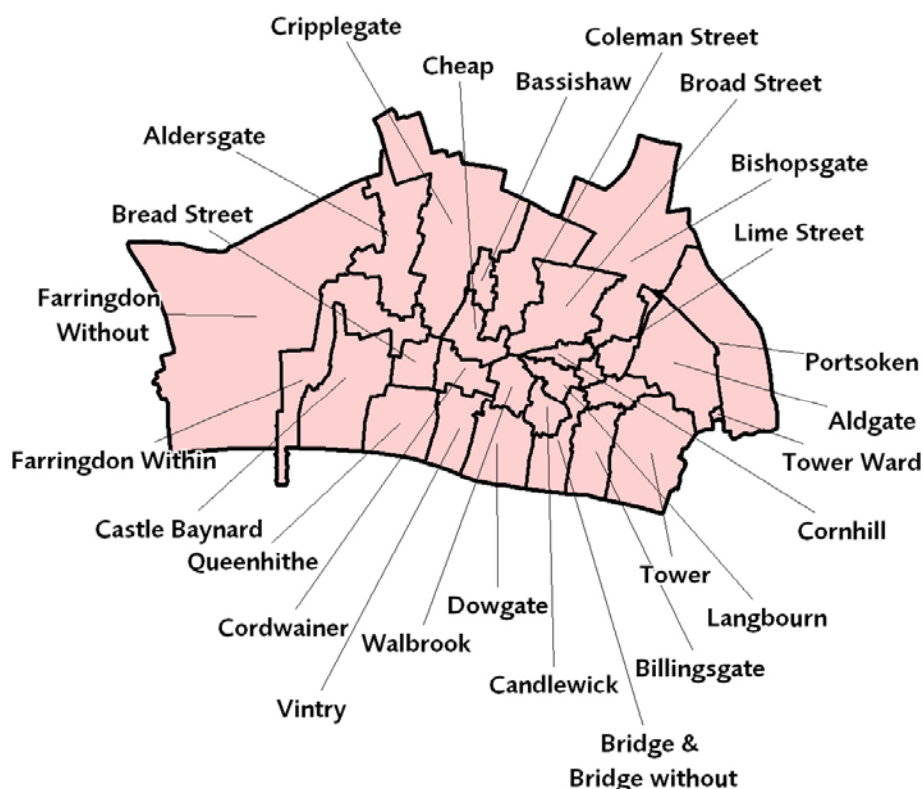


Station ground 1.9 km sq

Operational incidents 2006/07	
All fires	52
False alarms	736
Road traffic collisions	15
Other special services	257
Total	1,060
Appliances: one pumping appliance	

Key facts about City of London

Area in km ²	2.9	Total population	9,185
Adjoining boroughs	Camden Westminster Tower Hamlets Hackney Islington	Number of people per km ²	3,167
		Density ranking in London	30/33



LFEP family group D

Family groups consist of boroughs with similar characteristics. Boroughs have been grouped together based on their score on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2004). Group D boroughs are City, Barnet, Bexley, Havering, Hillingdon, Merton and Redbridge.

Population and age

0 to 19	1,128	12%
20 to 39	4,123	45%
40 to 59	2,494	27%
60 to 79	1,162	13%
80 and over	278	3%

Ethnicity

White	85%
Mixed	2%
Asian	7%
Black	3%
Chinese	2%
Other	2%

Living in the City of London

Type of housing

Detached house or bungalow	<1%
Semi-detached house or bungalow	<1%
Terraced house or bungalow	1%
Purpose built flat or maisonette	89%
Shared house or converted flat	3%
Flat in commercial building	6%
Caravan or mobile home	<1%

Deprivation

Deprivation ranking in London (1=Most deprivation)	28/33
No. of in London's 10 per cent most deprived	0 of 5 (0%)

Households

Overcrowding ranking in London	1/33
Average household size	1.58
Public sector owned housing	18%
Privately owned housing	82%

Employment

No. of VAT registered businesses	12,155
No. of people employed in the borough	306,400
No. of non domestic properties	14,694

Workforce

Business services	111,223	36%
Wholesale and retail	10,413	3%
Transport and communication	10,724	4%
Hotel and restaurant	13,788	5%
Other services	133,897	44%

Performance and service in City of London

Emergency calls

Reasons for 999 calls, No. of calls per year and London ranking	Fires	103	33/33
	False alarms	1,282	27/33
	Road traffic collisions	19	33/33
	Other special services	410	31/33
	Total	1,814	33/33

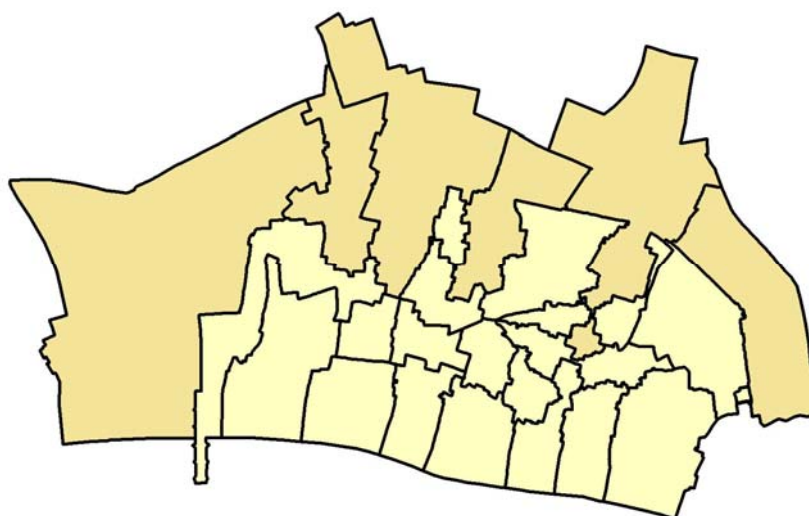
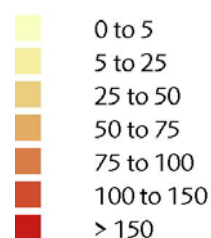
London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA) measures the level of service it provides through performance indicators and performance targets. These indicators are set by government in the form of BVPIs (Best Value Performance Indicators) or by LFEPA with LFPs (London Fire Performance Indicators). Some measures do not have targets and are referred to as LFSMs (London Fire Service Measures). The targets given on the following pages are for 2007/08.

All fires

	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
BVPI 142ii: All primary fires	74	78	79	60	73
BVPI 207: Primary fires in non domestic properties	58	65	58	44	62

All Fires

(by ward)



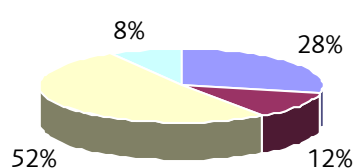
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
LFSM 8i: All secondary fires	41	53	48	30	30
LFPI 200v: Secondary fires involving rubbish	7	17	13	12	11
LFPI 200iii: Secondary fires in derelict vehicles	0	0	0	1	0

Performance and service in City of London

	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Target
BVPI 142iii: Accidental fires in dwellings	4	5	10	3	4	4
BVPI 143ii: Injuries arising from accidental fires in dwellings	1	0	2	0	0	-
LFPI 206: Deliberate primary fires	5	2	5	1	3	3

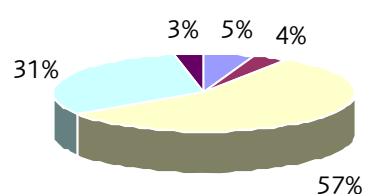
The charts below show the breakdown for deliberate primary and secondary fires by type over the last 5 years.

Deliberate Primary Fires



■ Dwelling
■ Vehicles
■ Non-Domestic Property
■ Other

Deliberate Secondary Fires



■ Unoccupied building
■ Vehicle
■ Grass
■ Rubbish
■ Other

	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
LFSM 4: Deaths arising from fires	0	0	0	0
BVPI 143i: Deaths arising from accidental fires in dwellings	0	0	0	0

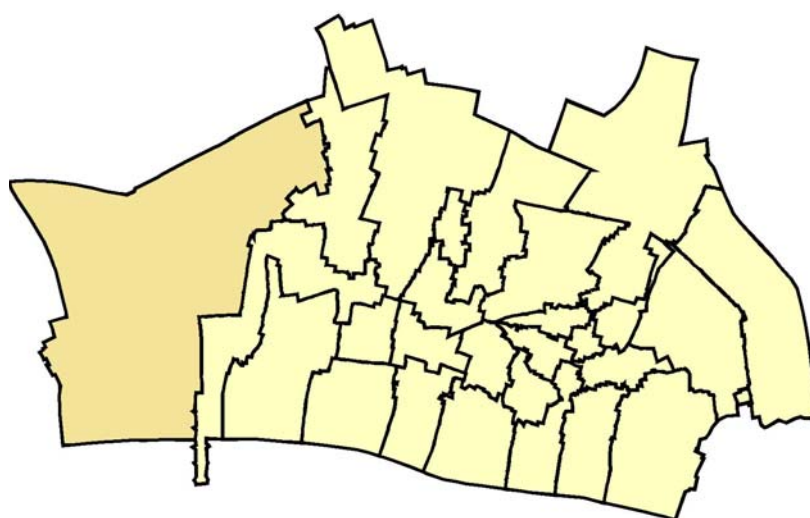
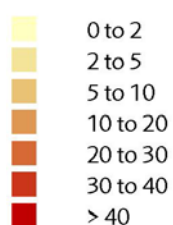
Performance and service in City of London

False alarms

	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Target
BVPI 146ii: Malicious false alarms attended	19	30	18	13	6	6
BVPI 149i: Automatic fire alarms (AFAs) in non-domestic properties	947	1,093	1,004	1,086	1,111	1,010

Malicious Calls

(by ward)



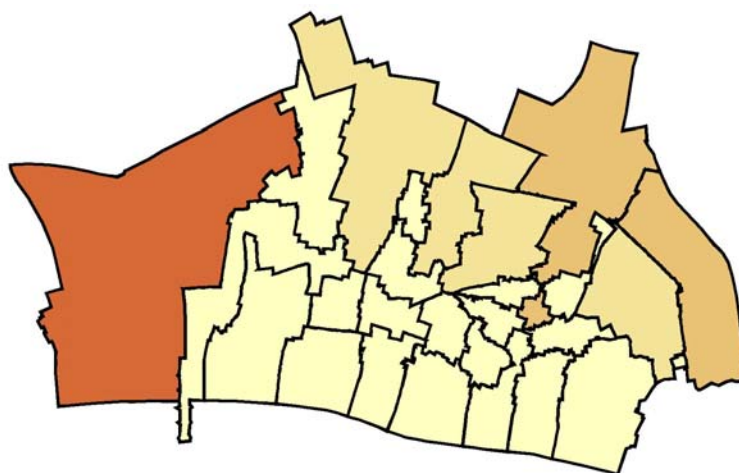
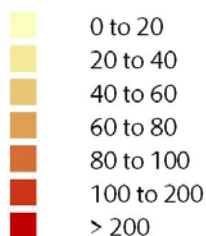
Special services

	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Target
Road traffic collisions	27	17	18	13	19	-
Chemical incidents	5	11	5	5	3	-
Persons shut in lift	213	280	250	302	271	263
Gaining entry	13	7	7	3	13	-
Flooding	28	22	19	18	23	-
Making structures safe	19	16	10	15	24	-
Other special services	92	72	93	89	76	-
Total	397	425	402	445	429	-

Performance and service in City of London

Special Services

(by ward)



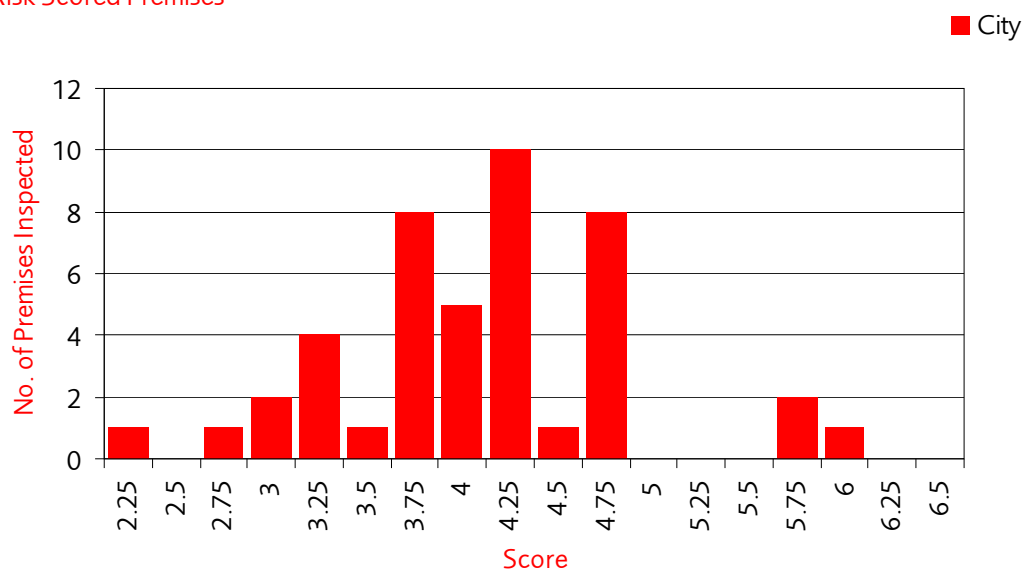
How quickly we get to emergency calls

Our firefighters in City of London work hard to get to incidents as quickly as possible. On average our first fire engine arrives in 4 minutes and 51 seconds. When we need to, we will send more than one fire engine. On average the second fire engine arrives in 5 minutes and 33 seconds.

Risk scored premises

Under new fire safety legislation that came into force on 1 October 2006, we have the power to enforce the required standard of fire precautions. Our staff carry out fire safety checks to ensure that building managers and occupiers are complying with fire regulations. We have a risk based fire safety inspection programme and every building we check is risk graded and given a score between 2.25 and 6.5, where 6.5 is the highest risk. The graph below shows the number of checks carried out in the six month period following the implementation of the new legislation and the corresponding risk scores.

Risk Scored Premises



Community fire safety

	04/05	05/06	06/07	Target
LFPI 123: Time spent on community safety activity by station based staff	5.80%	9.03%	8.76%	8%
LFPI 125: Home fire safety visits completed by stations	0	84	24	204
Smoke alarms fitted in the City of London	101	204	106	-

Schools Team

The Schools Team visit Year 2 and 6 pupils and deliver a package specifically designed for these age groups. Each class enjoys an hour long presentation with the schools officer, in which they learn the concepts of fire prevention, detection and escape. This hour includes visuals, worksheet activities and videos to stimulate, educate and inform the pupils. High priority schools are found in areas that have historically seen a higher number of accidental residential fires.

	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Schools Team visits	0	1	3	1	1
High and very high priority schools visited	0	0	0	0	0

Juvenile Firesetters

The Juvenile Firesetters Intervention Scheme is designed to address firesetting behaviour among children and young people. Trained advisors are available to meet with the child or young person and their parents.

Partnerships

We work with the Corporation of London and City of London Police to run a one week course for teenagers to raise awareness of the dangers and consequences of fire and road accidents. We work closely with schools to raise awareness of the dangers of fire.