

# Where now for fire safety and housing?

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# London Safety Plan

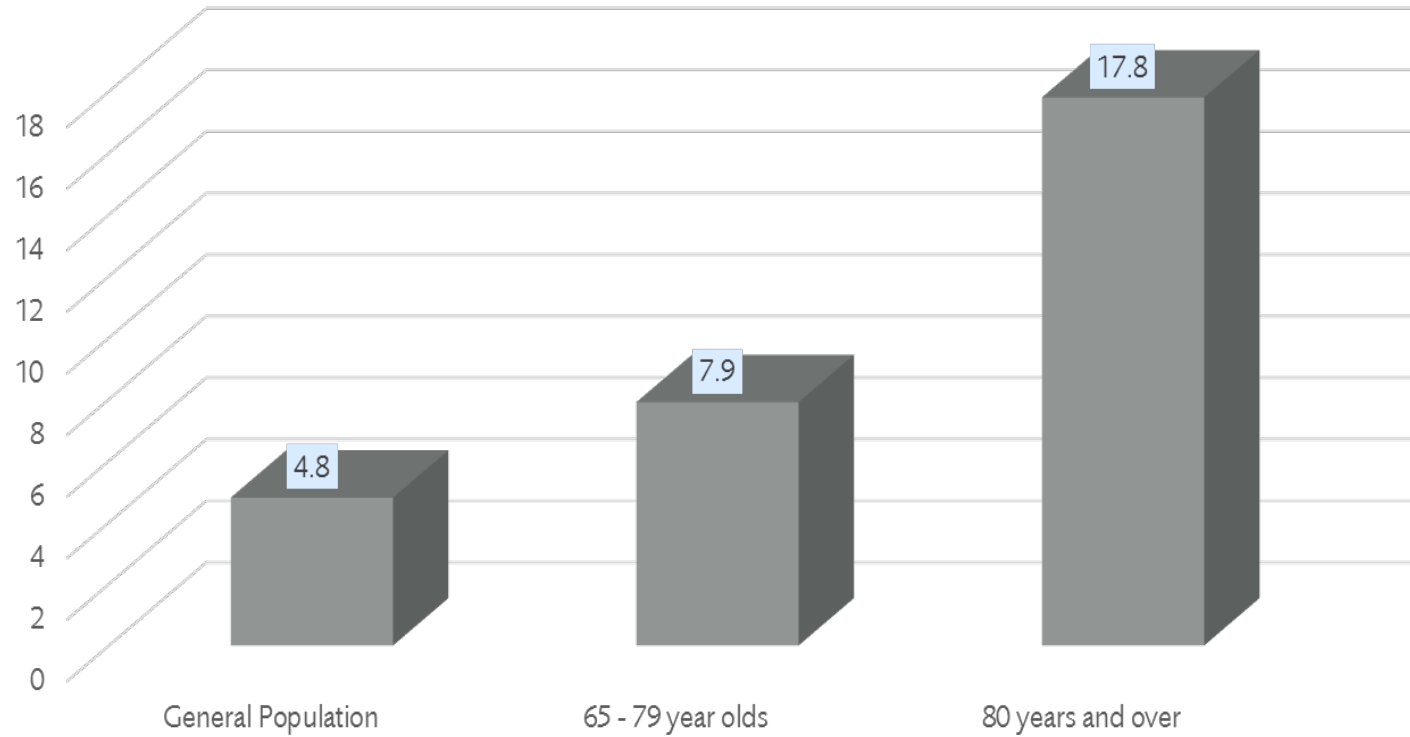
1. Targeting people at risk
2. Partnership and collaboration
3. Use of innovative technology

# Protecting the Vulnerable



Government and our society are woefully underprepared for ageing. The Committee says that longer lives can be a great benefit, but there has been a collective failure to address the implications and without urgent action this great boon could turn into a series of miserable crises.

# FATALITIES PER MILLION POPULATION



# Targeting people at Risk

1. Most vulnerable
2. Making people safer
3. Sharing information



# Protecting the Vulnerable

Home Fire Safety Risk Referral Matrix 			
Risk	Fire risk factors	Control measures to be taken by LFB crews to mitigate immediate risk	Actions for consideration by Care Providers to mitigate medium and long term risk
<b>High Risk A</b>	As in High Risk B: • Adult social care review outcome is to move resident to care home or warden assisted sheltered accommodation due to severity of fire risk. • Resident refuses to be re-housed.	• Full HFSV. • Fit single point smoke detection in escape route (hall) and areas of risk. • Refer to LA via Serious Outstanding Risk (SOR) process for case management and provision of specialist fire alarms/equipment. • Consider other control measures such as fire retardant bedding and safer ashtrays.	• Consider fitting domestic Automatic Fire Suppression System (AFSS) e.g. sprinklers. • Minimum of BSS839 part 6 Grade F LD2 fire detection and alarm system, interlinked. • Fire alarm to be monitored by a Telecare (social alarm) monitoring centre. • Consider other control measures such as fire retardant bedding and safer ashtrays.
<b>High Risk B</b>	• Inability of resident to react to fire or smoke alarm actuating due to mobility difficulties or decision making difficulties, Dementia, hoarding (level 5 or above). • Signs of high fire risk such as careless disposal of cigarettes, signs of cooking being left on or other high risk of fire.	• Full HFSV. • Fit single point smoke detection in escape route (hall) and areas of risk. • Refer to LA via Serious Outstanding Risk process (SOR) for case management and provision of specialist fire alarms/equipment. • Consider other control measures such as fire retardant bedding and safer ashtrays.	• Consider fitting domestic Automatic Fire Suppression System (AFSS) e.g. sprinklers. • Care/housing review. • Minimum of BSS839 part 6 Grade F LD2 fire detection and alarm system, interlinked. • Fire alarm to be monitored by a Telecare (social alarm) monitoring centre. • Consider other control measures such as fire retardant bedding and safer ashtrays.
<b>Medium Risk A</b>	• Medium to high fire risk and evidence of fire risk behaviours such as careless disposal of cigarettes, signs of cooking being left on or other high risk of fire but resident is able to respond to fire alarm and leave the premises.	• Full HFSV. • Fit single point smoke detection in escape route (hall) and areas of risk. • Refer to LA via Serious Outstanding Risk process (SOR) for case management and provision of specialist fire alarms/equipment and consider other control measures such as fire retardant bedding and safer ashtrays.	• Minimum BSS839 part 6 Grade F LD2 fire detection and alarm system including smoke and heat detection, interlinked. • Consider other control measures such as fire retardant bedding and safer ashtrays.
Above this black line – refer as Serious Outstanding Risk.			
<b>Medium Risk B</b>	• One or more fire risk factors with no evidence of fire risk behaviours (see above). • No working smoke alarms or one smoke alarm in escape route (hall).	• Full HFSV. • Fit single point smoke detection in escape route (hall) and areas of risk. • Where more than one detector is required (existing or by LFB), recommend that they should be interlinked.	No further action required.
<b>Low Risk A</b>	• No fire risk factors (see reverse). • No smoke alarms.	• Full HFSV. • Fit single point smoke detection in escape route (hall) and areas of risk. • Where more than one detector is installed (existing or by LFB), recommend that they should be interlinked.	No further action required.
<b>Low Risk B</b>	• Smoke alarm fitted correctly in hall/landing at each level of the dwelling and interlinked. • No fire risk factors (see reverse).	• Full HFSV giving lifestyle advice to reduce risk.	No further action required.

## Home Fire Safety Risk Matrix

- Person centred
- Focus on risk
- Actions to mitigate risk
- Scalable
- Adaptable

# Partnership and collaboration

1. Business and landlords
2. Other regulators
3. Blue light partners



# Benefits to Businesses

- Consistent compliance advice
- LFB will liaise with other fire and rescue services
- Can provide 'primary advice'
- Less duplicated effort and wasted resources for the business
- Good quality cost effective advice



# Benefits to F&RS

- ▶ Time efficient way of improving FS standards
- ▶ Can focus on high risk premises



# Use of innovative technology

1. Suppression Systems
2. Monitoring
3. Apps?

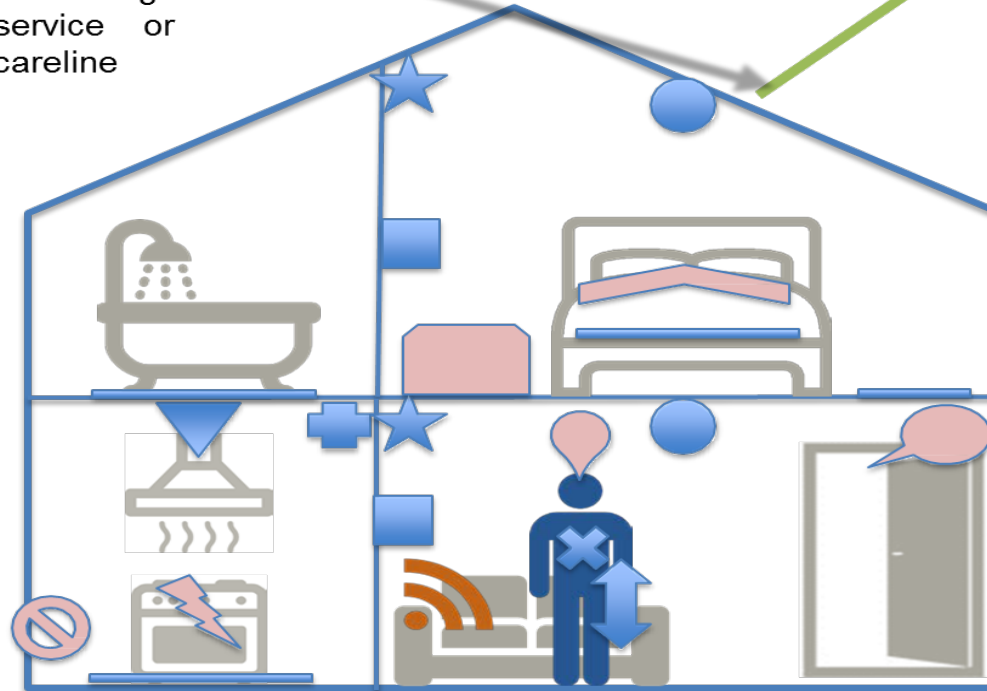


## THE FUTURE?



- Smoke alarms
- Heat detectors
- Cold alarms
- CO monitor
- Flood detectors
- Smart room sensors
- Falls detectors
- Pressure and continence pads
- Vital signs monitor

Traditional monitoring service or careline



- Cooker shut off
- Misting system
- Water mains switch off
- Audible reminders
- Fireproof materials
- GPS dementia tracking
- ICT-enabled social interaction