Appendix 2

Home Fire Safety

Keith Carruthers

Deputy Chief Fire Officer







Home Fire Safety Visit (HFSV)







Core Components of HFSV

- 1. Home Fire Detection (smoke and heat) incorporating Assistive Technology
- 2. Kitchen safety
- 3. Fires and Heaters (safer heating)
- 4. Smoking-Related Fires
- 5. Electrical Safety
- 6. Clutter and Hoarding
- 7. Medicines and Medical Devices
- 8. Escape planning
- 9. Arson/Deliberate Fires/ASB







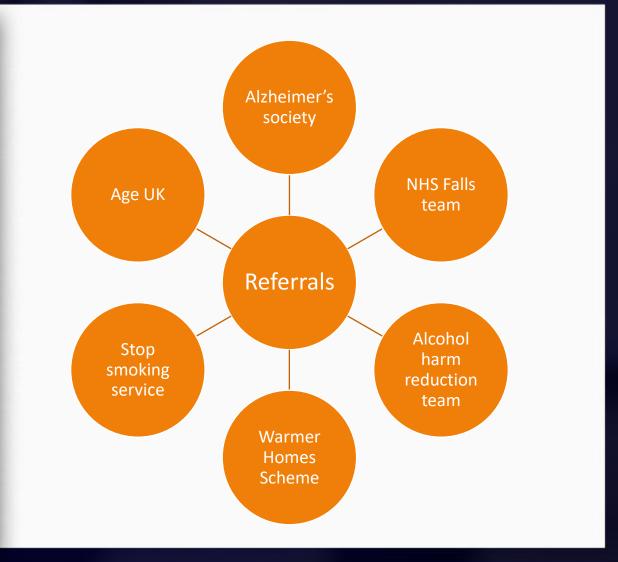
Targeting

- Partner referral
- Targeted address list
- Self referral
- Hot Strike (following an incident)





Referral Pathways and Safeguarding



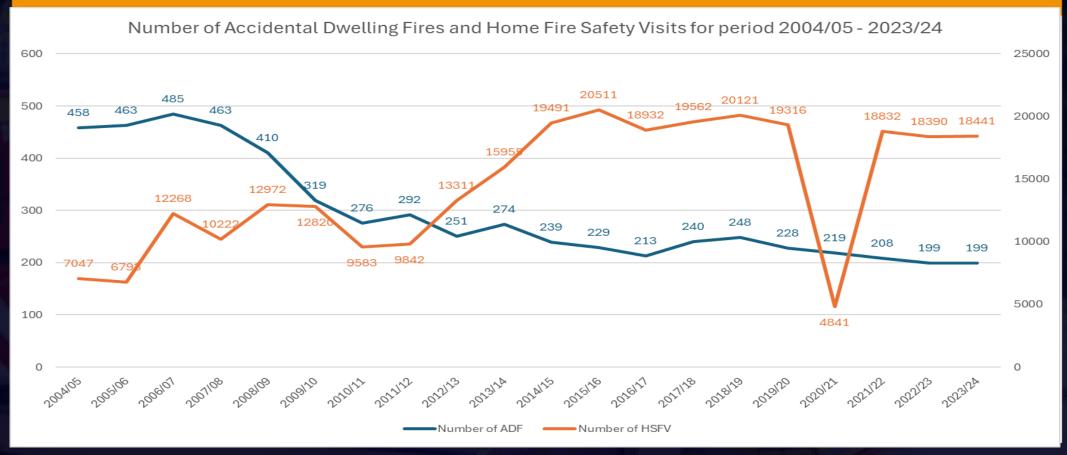




Current Performance



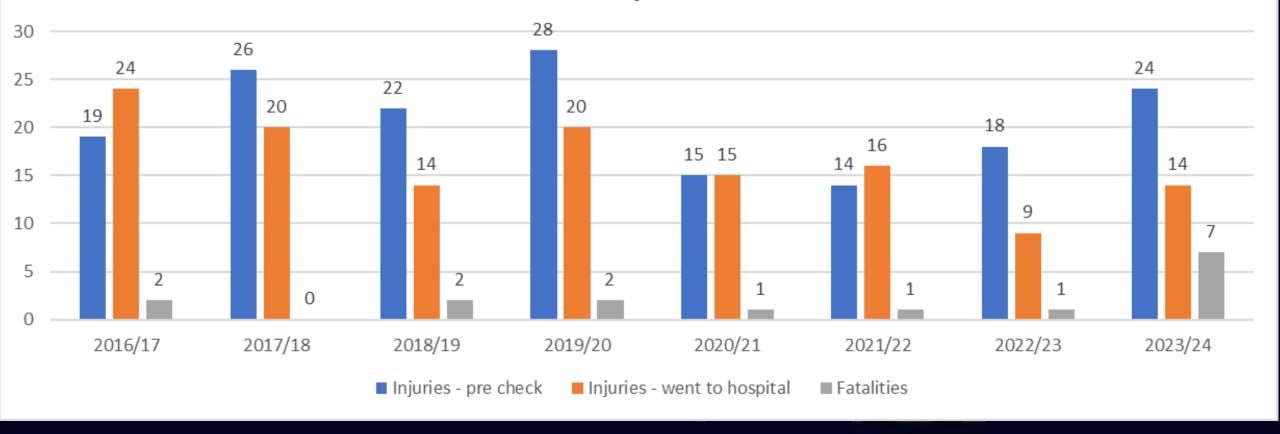
Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires and HFSV for period 2004/05 – 2022/23



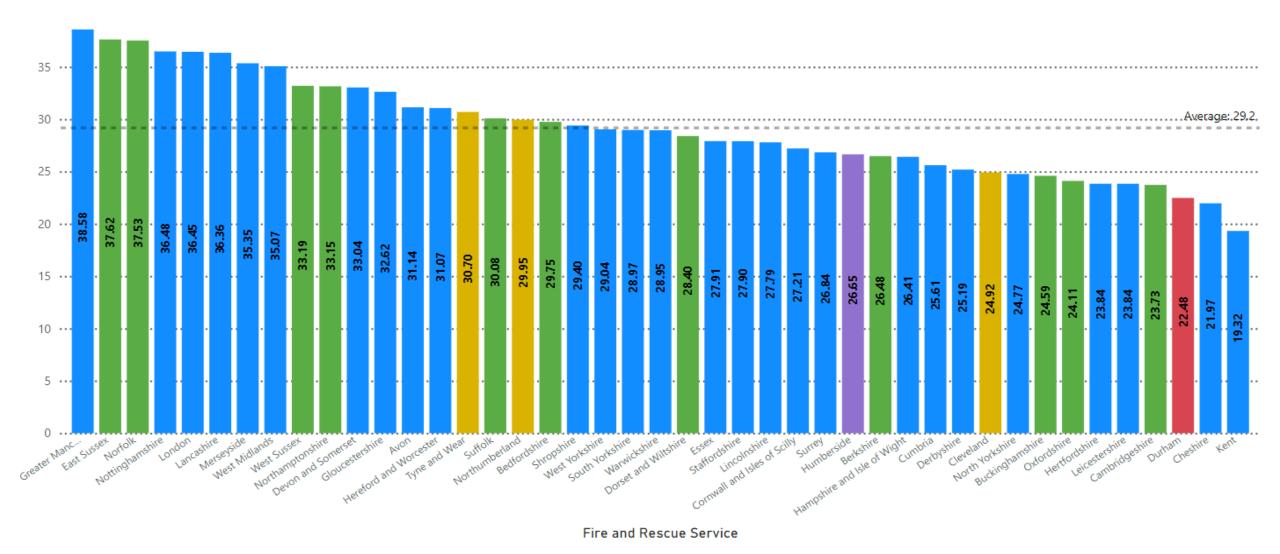




Fatalites and injuries from ADF



Accidental Dwelling Fires Q1 – Q3 2023/24 per 100,000 Population



Group 2 Neighbour

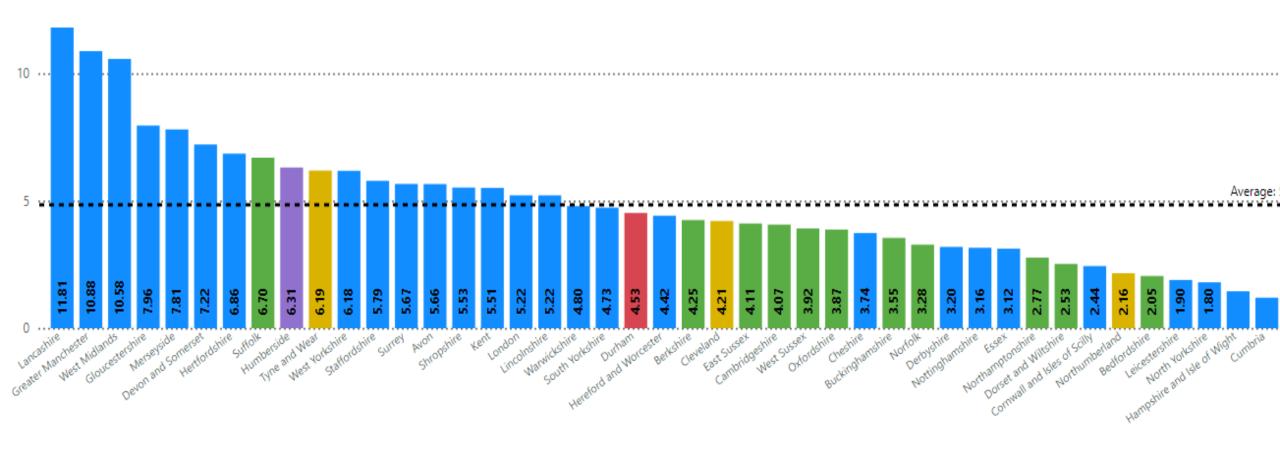
Statistical

neighbour

Durham

FRS

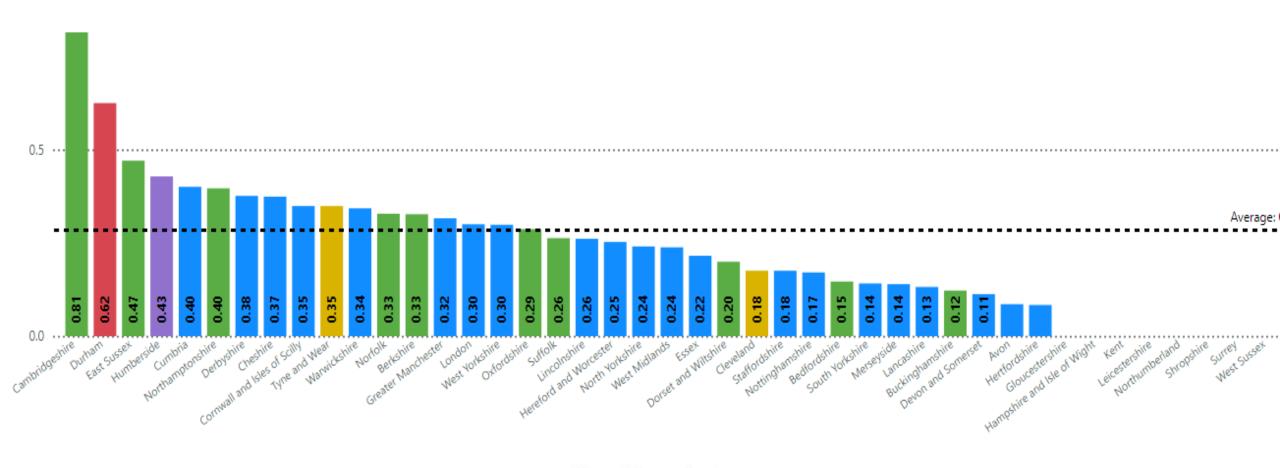
Casualties – Accidental Dwelling Fires Q1 – Q3 2023/24 per 100,000 Population



Fire and Rescue Service

Other FRS	Group 2	Neighbour	Statistical	The state of the s
			neighbour	FRS

Fatalities – All Dwelling Fires Q1 – Q3 2023/24 per 100,000 Population



Fire and Rescue Service

				1
Other FRS	Group 2	Neighbour	Statistical	Durham
			neighbour	FRS

Improvement Actions

- Every incident reviewed for learning;
- Working closely with Durham Adult Safeguarding Board;
- Looking for Data Sharing opportunities with partners;
- Safer Homes Protocol signed by Safe Durham Partnership;
- Eyes Wide Open.







Eyes Wide Open

- Free fire safety awareness training to partner's frontline staff;
- Partners can refer vulnerable clients to CDDFRS for a home fire safety visit with the aim to reduce their risk from fire;
- Partners who are regularly in the same client's house can give repeated fire safety advice which is more likely to result in behavioural change;
- Awareness of Vulnerability Factors.





Fire Risk – Vulnerability Factors

Person	Lifestyle	Environment
Frailty	Poor cooking practices	Living alone
Poor Physical Health	Careless smoking practices	Smoke alarm not present
Poor Mobility	Alcohol misuse	Smoke alarm not working
Unable to self-evacuate	Drug misuse	Use of heating types that present an ignition source
Poor Mental Health	Hoarding	Hoarding
Dementia	Self-neglect	Oxygen use
Older Person	Lack of engagement with Services	Inability to raise an alarm
Cognitive Impairment		Evidence of previous fires
Sensory Impairment		









