

Freedom of Information request reference number: 8829.1

Date of response: 01 July 2024

Request:

I'm aware the police force use the THRIVE model when dealing with emergency phone calls. Is there an equivalent model that you use which would categorise the information during a phone call in the most efficient way possible?

Response:

I have attached a copy the LFB emergency call management policy to this response (policy number 539). This details the LFB's emergency call management procedures and emergency call handling skills.

I have redacted the National Talk-Group (NTG) channel from page 3 of 20 of the document as I consider this to be operationally sensitive and exempt from release [under Section 24 of the FOIA - Safeguarding National Security](#).

You may also be interested in the published copy of [Policy number 412 - Mobilising Policy](#) (referenced in the attached policy number 539) which can be downloaded from the Grenfell Tower Inquiry website using the following link:

<https://www.grenfelltowerinquiry.org.uk/evidence/exhibit-lfb-mobilising-policy-412-reviewed-15-july-2016-lfb00001531>

We have dealt with your request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. For more information about this process please see the guidance we publish about making a request [on our website](#).

Emergency call management

New policy number: **539**
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Responsible work team: **Mobilising**

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 The London Fire Brigade has a responsibility to make arrangements for dealing with emergency calls and making an appropriate response under the provisions of the Fire and Rescue Services Act (2004).

Function of the Fire Control Room

- 1.2 The LFB has a competent and resilient fire control capability, resourced to meet the demands placed upon it. It is prepared and empowered to manage emergency calls from when they are received, through to the conclusion of incidents and beyond, providing the best possible service to the public.
- 1.3 Fire Control Officers gather and share information to make informed and proactive decisions. They provide safety, evacuation and survival guidance to the public in an accessible way, contributing to the effective, safe and co-ordinated resolution of local, regional and national incidents.

2 General

- 2.1 Control is the hub of the Brigade's emergency communications network, providing emergency call handling facilities, mobilisation of operational resources, liaising with external agencies and having a strategic overview of operations.

Emergency call rates

- 2.2 Currently millions of emergency calls are made to British Telecom and other service providers each year. About 50% of this figure are filtered and do not require connection.
- 2.3 Over 190,000 emergency calls are received by Brigade Control each year which vary in seriousness from non-urgent to major incidents.

Increases in demand

- 2.4 Throughout the course of the 24-hour period, there are clearly identified peaks and troughs for the receipt of emergency calls. However, demands upon resources can vary significantly due to abnormal weather conditions, sustained dry weather conditions and other events. These have the potential to cause sudden and dramatic surges in the number of emergency calls received, resulting in high demand.
- 2.5 Arrangements are in place to monitor events and occurrences likely to result in increased demand, including live Control performance data, duty officer daily briefing, live news feed and regular updates from the Meteorological Office. This and other information is used to support the mobilising Business Continuity plans.

3 Configuration of the Brigade's emergency call management system communications network

Public telecommunications operators (PTO)

- 3.1 The public telecommunications operators (PTO) are obliged under the terms of their licences to provide a public emergency call service, by which any member of the public (without charge) can communicate as quickly as practicable with any of the local emergency authorities to

communicate an emergency. An up-to-date copy of the Public Emergency Call Service Code of Practice (PEC's) can be found [HERE](#).

Audio recording of emergency calls

- 3.2 All emergency calls are audio-recorded. The current retention strategy requires that these recordings are kept for a period of at least seven years.
- 3.3 Where it is identified that this period should be extended, e.g. calls associated with public enquiries, the appropriate arrangements will be made by the Operations Support Team to ensure their continued retention.

Integrated control and communications system


- 3.4 Emergency calls for the assistance of the Brigade are received through its integrated control and communications system (ICCS) or fallback phones.
- 3.5 The ICCS controls all incoming and outgoing telecommunications and radio traffic.

Automatic call distribution (ACD)

- 3.6 To ensure emergency calls are answered with the minimum of delay, a system of automatic call distribution (ACD) is used. All control officers (COs) available to answer emergency calls will be logged into the ACD system. This will ensure that calls are distributed evenly and the highest priority call waiting the longest will be the first to be answered.

High volume response

- 3.7 It is accepted that in periods of spate, where there is a sudden or sustained increase in the volume of emergency calls, call numbers exceed the numbers of COs available. This surge in the incoming number of calls may be due to:
 - multiple calls to multiple incidents;
 - multiple calls to a single incident.
- 3.8 In these circumstances control commander (CCs) can make the decision to queue non urgent calls, i.e. not attend a call immediately.
- 3.9 When it is identified that these conditions apply, the control commander will consider:
 - Recall all on duty shift related personnel to Brigade Control.
 - Notify the duty Brigade Control Senior Commander.
 - Liaising with British Telecom and establishing critical contact arrangements (3.11).
 - The introduction of Batch Mobilising Procedure.
 - Declaring and/or opting out of Operation Willow Beck.
 - Broadcasting on NTG ████
- 3.10 BT will contact control if the time to answer waiting emergency calls exceeds 3 minutes. Arrangements for call filtering high volume calls can be put in place. Refer to the PECS code of practice (3.1) and Batch RIF.
- 3.11 If the risk is considered to be low the calls should be queued. Under these circumstances callers must be informed of a possible delay in attending the call and asked to re-contact the Brigade if the situation worsens or they no longer require assistance.
- 3.12 As the weather changes OMs may decide to give the instruction to recontact callers, to ascertain current circumstance and to confirm if an attendance is still required.

- 3.13 Policy number 109  policy number 0109 - batch mobilising procedure.pdf, refers.
- 3.14 When other Brigades experience high call volumes they may declare Operation Willow Beck via NTG20. When declared, instructions and current situational awareness will be shared to all Brigades nationally and calls will be distributed as per agreed protocols.

Critical contact arrangements

- 3.15 For emergency communication purposes a 'Critical' line (a standalone telephone on the supervisory team's workstations) is available to British Telecom (BT) and the Metropolitan Police.
- 3.16 This will be used by British Telecom (BT) to advise the CC that problems are being experienced in connecting emergency calls to the Brigade or in the event of wide-scale communication failures.
- 3.17 It may also be used by the MPS to notify the Brigade that particular MPS operations have been initiated,

4 Emergency call management procedures

- 4.1 Emergency calls are answered promptly by trained COs with the appropriate skills.

Salutation

- 4.2 When receiving an emergency call, the CO will answer "FIRE BRIGADE, WHAT IS THE ADDRESS OF THE EMERGENCY?".

Calls through the 999/112 system

- 4.3 Emergency calls through the 999/112 system are received from British Telecom (BT). Running calls from Fire Stations, i.e. where the caller reports direct to the fire station, may also be received through the 999/112 system (if the running call telephone outside the fire station is used).
- 4.4 When an emergency call is connected to the Brigade through the 999/112 system (including those made from Running Call telephone boxes outside Fire Stations), the caller's telephone number will be automatically inserted into the mobilising system 'telephone number' field by caller line identification (CLI).
- 4.5 Calls are also received through the 999/112 system from auto-dialler devices which provide voice recordings giving details of the incident and location.
- 4.6 If the emergency call is made from a 'fixed' telephone, the EISEC information for the 'billing' address for the telephone will be displayed.

Calls requiring translation

- 4.7 English may not be the first language of a person attempting to pass an emergency call.
- 4.8 GoodSam functionality allows the call taker to have a conversation by text in over 100 languages.
- 4.9 Where an interpreter is required, a call taker will initiate a conference call with Language Line.

Calls from hearing-impaired or speech-impaired members of the public

- 4.10 Emergency calls from the public who have hearing, or speech impairments (including the use of electronic speech devices) are normally received through the SMS Text Relay service which is a 24 hour nationwide telephone service operated by the Royal National Institute for the Deaf and funded by British Telecom.

- 4.11 The SMS Text Relay operator will obtain the information from the caller, use the BT 999 service, and ask for the Emergency Service requested by the caller and for the area in which the telephone number is situated.
- 4.12 When connected with the Emergency Service, the details will be passed by the SMS Text Relay operator.

Calls from other organisations and external agencies

- 4.13 Calls from some external agencies and organisations, e.g. Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), London Ambulance Service (LAS), Central Fire Alarm Centres and other Fire and Rescue Service Control Rooms are received on dedicated ex-directory telephone numbers.

Calls received via the Brigade's internal telephone system

- 4.14 Emergency calls from Brigade premises are received on priority number internal extensions in Brigade Control. In addition to Fire Stations, this may include the Brigade Headquarters Switchboard and the Home Fire Safety Risk Assessment Call centre (HFSRA).

Calls received via the radio

- 4.15 The radio operator will receive details from appliances of running calls. These will be processed in accordance with normal call handling procedures.

Calls from organisations using special risk/automatic fire alarm (SR/AFA) reference numbers

- 4.16 In order to facilitate the fast, accurate and complete receipt of information for emergency calls, certain external agencies and organisations have been given the facility to use special risk/automatic fire alarm (SR/AFA) reference numbers.
- 4.17 These SR/AFA reference numbers relate to the address records for the premises of these organisations held on the mobilising system.
- 4.18 On receipt of an emergency call, the person passing the emergency call will provide a SR/AFA number applicable to the location of the incident and the type of the incident, e.g. "LFB REFERENCE HLUL [LFB reference number]".

Call handling

- 4.19 For every emergency call received, the CO must:
- Obtain the address of the incident.
 - Establish the reason for the Brigade's attendance.
 - Record the key details.
 - Complete applicable protocol questions.
 - Decide upon the action to be taken.
 - Record any additional information that supports safe systems of work for responding operational personnel.
 - Complete associated action plans.
- 4.20 Policy number 412 - Mobilising policy directs the Brigade's response to emergency calls and this is mirrored in the mobilising system. Where it is inappropriate for a Brigade attendance, the caller will be referred to a service, authority or external agency that may be able to assist.

Emergency call handling skills

- 4.21 The quality of emergency call handling in Brigade Control is an important requirement recognised for its effect on the public's perception of the Fire and Rescue Service. How effectively the emergency call is handled in terms of questioning and listening skills, capturing information accurately, creating a caring and professional experience are just some of the critical skills required for Control Officers.
- 4.22 For many members of the public, the making of an emergency call is a major step and can be an unnerving experience.
- 4.23 The CO is the public's first contact with the Fire and Rescue Service. Effective communication skills are essential. This initial point of contact can have a direct bearing on the experience of the caller and thereby the outcome.
- 4.24 COs manage emergency calls in a calm, polite and tactful manner, demonstrating our principle that 'Every Contact Counts'. They will vary their style of call handling and questioning skills dependent upon the origin of the call, by adapting to the needs of the caller. The skills required of the CO are to:
- **Listen** – not to make assumptions.
 - **Talk** - to maintain a dialogue.
 - **Record** – key the relevant details accurately in the appropriate place on the mobilising system.
 - **Think** – what information is/is not being given and/or what information is required.
 - **Make decisions** – Is this call appropriate for the Brigade to attend and if so what attendance is required?

Assistant Control Commanders (ACCs) will support COs, or direct other staff members to support a colleague, with difficult or challenging calls using the tools available to them or in person at the appropriate workstation.

- 4.25 There are a number of basic concepts and principles used when receiving calls from members of the public:
- Be aware that each call is a real emergency for the caller.
 - Question the caller fully using 'open' questions.
 - Maintain control of the conversation, i.e., take control of the call, control the pace, structure questions accordingly and get the answers needed.
 - Be polite and courteous, treating the caller as you would like to be treated.
 - Sound positive and interested in what the caller is saying.
 - Actively listen and communicate, providing callers with feedback.
 - Be firm but polite with abusive or aggressive callers (their situation could be the cause of their behaviour).
 - Be empathetic and reassuring (especially with distressed callers).
 - Give caller appropriate advice.
 - End the call, confirming the outcome.

Questioning protocols

- 4.26 The type and style of questioning skills used will vary according to the information required. Careful use of questions will normally result in the required information. The use of 'open' questions will normally provide the necessary level of information, whereas 'closed' questions may (due to the circumstances in which the caller finds themselves) lead to inaccurate or inconclusive information.

4.27 For example:

- **What** - What is the address?
- What road do we come to?
- What is the postcode?
- What district is it?
- What part of London is this in? (Although care may be needed if the incident is located on the periphery of the London area.)
- What is happening?
- **Where** - Where do we come to?
- **Why** - Why do you need the Fire Brigade?

4.28 Although the task of the CO is to gather information concerning details of the incident, a caller will also often seek information. Therefore, generic statements such as "the Brigade are on the way", "the Brigade will arrive shortly/as soon as possible" may be used.

Completion of call

4.29 Once complete, the CO will repeat back to the caller the address of the call that the Brigade are required to attend and the reason as confirmation that the correct details have been recorded.

Abusive language

4.30 COs are aware that callers may use abusive language due to the nature of calls received and the severity of the situation in which the caller may find themselves. However, continual gratuitous use of abusive language should not be tolerated, and advice sought from an ACC as to whether any further details are required and the action to be taken.

4.31 The Health and Safety Executive's definition of work-related violence is "any incident in which a person is abused, threatened or assaulted in circumstances relating to their work", and this explicitly states it includes verbal abuse.

4.32 The Assaults on Emergency Workers (Offences) Act 2018 states that it is an offence to commit assault or battery against an emergency service worker acting in the exercise of functions as such a worker. Assaults can be physical or verbal.

4.33 The Brigade does not expect its staff to be subjected to abusive, obscene or aggressive language. However, this needs to be considered in relation to the circumstances affecting the caller at the time.

4.34 There are no clear criteria as to what constitutes an abusive call as some COs may feel less threatened than others by callers shouting, swearing and making insulting and aggressive comments. Individuals may also vary over time as to how they cope with these calls and how long it takes them to recover. In these circumstances, following consultation with an ACC, it may be appropriate to take a short break or speak to a colleague or ACC.

4.35 In dealing with calls of this nature, the following advice should be considered:

- Not to panic or terminate the call immediately.
- Not to lose your temper or be tempted to react with a similar response.
- Not to take the remarks personally and try not to become upset.
- Be patient as the abuse may shortly stop.
- If the caller does not calm down or their behaviour does not improve, providing sufficient information has been received to conclude the call, clearly advise them that unless they are able to continue the discussion in a civil manner, the call will be terminated.

- If the call taker believes this to be an assault, the ITC G7 is to be used and the 'Abusive' box on Vision is to be ticked. This will ensure the process outlined in policy PN975 'Assault on emergency workers', is followed.

Following the call, arrangements should be made with an ACC to listen to an audio-recording of the call as this may identify alternative options in dealing with similar calls in the future.

- 4.36 COs will not be penalised for terminating calls under the above circumstances, providing they do so in the correct manner and after giving sufficient warning to callers.

Fire alarm sounders

- 4.37 There may be occasions where emergency calls are received where the caller is located adjacent to or in close proximity to the fire alarm sounder. This may cause difficulties to the control officer receiving the call.

- 4.38 The headsets issued on a personal basis to COs are equipped with limiters that are designed to mitigate any undue increase in volume of extraneous noise near the caller.

- 4.39 In the event that a CO experiences difficulties in obtaining call information under these circumstances, they are to immediately alert an ACC.

- 4.40 On being notified of such an event, an ACC will:

- Request a second CO to monitor the call and assist in ascertaining the details and process the call accordingly.
- If it is still not possible to obtain the details, the CO will be instructed to cease the call and either use the EISEC information for the incident location or contact the PTO for the address information and process the call accordingly. The instant replay facility may also be used to verify the address.
- Ensure that the CO has not suffered any adverse effects from the alarm sounding and if required contact Occupation Health, at a convenient time, to provide the officer with a hearing test.
- Report the address of the alarm sounder to the Operations Support Team.

Validation of emergency call address details

- 4.41 The CO will use the questioning protocols to gather relevant address details.

- 4.42 On obtaining an address, the CO will validate the details against the database of address records held on the mobilising system.

- 4.43 The CO will question the caller, making the necessary amendments and carrying out further validations until the correct address has been identified. The aim is to obtain a satisfactory address without unnecessary questioning.

- 4.44 The caller should always be asked to spell the name of the thoroughfare, as it could be mistaken for a similar sounding name, e.g., Dury/Jury, Karoline/Caroline, Argyll/Argyle, Ingatestone/Gatestone, Gordon/Gauden, Colt Street/Three Colt Street, Belvue/Bellvue.

Aids to mobilising

- 4.45 As part of the address validation process, a CO may also utilise the following:

- Geographical Information System (GIS).
- Enhanced Information Service for Emergency Calls (EISEC).
- Imapping

- What3Words.
- GoodSam.
- Reference Information Files (RIF).
- Brigade Atlas.

- 4.46 Any problems experienced with the validation of addresses in connection with emergency calls are to be immediately brought to the attention of an ACC.
- 4.47 If the problem is around the actual address of the premises (database queries), then it will be forwarded on to pre-determined attendance team (PDA) for resolution.
- 4.48 If the system fails to offer up the correct address or the problem is system orientated then a Fault Report is to be raised.

Specific risks

- 4.49 Calls to specific risks, e.g. airports, the River Thames, motorways, may require information not included above, e.g. direction of travel, rendezvous points, etc. This information is to be recorded in accordance with current procedures.

Nature of incident

- 4.50 The nature of incident being reported, i.e. why the Brigade is required to attend is to be recorded.
- 4.51 This information will enable the CO to dispatch the appropriate attendance.
- 4.52 If during the call, the caller states that there are gas cylinders or other similar hazards present or involved that could constitute a risk to responding operational personnel, the CO will include this information as additional Information, e.g. "CYLINDERS STORED INSIDE PREMISES".

Repeat calls

- 4.53 A repeat call is an additional call to the same incident.
- 4.54 The mobilising system is able to display to the CO details of other incidents being attended in close proximity to their call.
- 4.55 The CO will decide whether their call is a repeat based on the following:
- Information received from mobilising system.
 - Information received through questioning the caller.
 - Information received from other sources e.g. colleague in control room.
 - Confirmation from the incident already being attended.
- 4.56 If the CO determines their call is the same, this call will be processed as a repeat and the caller informed that an attendance is on way. Any additional information they feel is of use to the incident commander, e.g. a landmark, is to be passed by radio.

Further actions resulting from repeat calls

- 4.57 Information received from the caller or by the number of repeat calls received may require further actions including the mobilisation of additional resources.

Doubtful addresses and incomplete calls

- 4.58 A doubtful address is where the details supplied by the caller cannot be exactly matched with the information held on the mobilising system.

- 4.59 An incomplete call is where the caller has cleared the line, replaced the receiver or left the line open before a complete address can be obtained.
- 4.60 The CO will record the details that have been received and (if available) use the EISEC information as the incident location.
- 4.61 If the level of detail is insufficient to make an attendance or is attended, the ACC will:
- Gather all the facts available.
 - Use any CLI information that is available.
 - Instruct the CO to attempt to re-contact the caller.
 - Instruct the CO to contact the PTO for any further information.
 - Study the address for the possibility of phonetic and/or spelling error.
 - Refer to the ICCS recording equipment to replay and hear the call (if now terminated).
 - Contact the station(s) covering the area (if a locality was stated).
- 4.62 If the ACC considers that more than one address could equally well apply, they are to arrange for an attendance to be mobilised accordingly.
- 4.63 In the absence of any incident description details being provided by a caller the assumption will be made that the incident could be a fire.

Abandoned calls

- 4.64 An abandoned call is where the caller has dialled 999/112, requested to speak to the Brigade but abandons the call before the PTO is able to connect to the Brigade.
- 4.65 The PTO will advise Brigade Control of all abandoned calls. All calls are to be recorded.
- 4.66 The response to abandoned calls from fixed, cellular telephones or public call-boxes will be in accordance with Policy number 412 - Mobilising Policy.

Late calls

- 4.67 A late call is where a fire has occurred, is now completely extinguished and notification has been made to the Brigade.
- 4.68 Calls are to be recorded including all available information, e.g. when the fire occurred and a response made in accordance with the Brigade's Mobilising Policy.

5 Calls received to incidents out of the Greater London area

- 5.1 When a call is received to an incident in the area of another Fire and Rescue Service (FRS), the address will be validated and if an address record exists it will be selected.

Address record exists on the mobilising system - LFB resources recommended

- 5.2 If a LFB call sign is proposed it will be mobilised (if appropriate).
- 5.3 The FRS Control Room within whose area the incident is located is to be informed of the call with the identity of any LFB resources mobilised.
- 5.4 Should the FRS 'owning' the address also mobilise its own resources, the identities are to be obtained, their call sign(s) attached to the incident and details passed to the LFB resource(s) that has been mobilised.

Address record exists - LFB resources not recommended

- 5.5 If no LFB resources are recommended, the details of the call are to be passed to the FRS control room appropriate to the address.
- 5.6 Information passed should include that no LFB resources have been mobilised.
- 5.7 Should the FRS request a LFB resource (and it is available), it is to be dispatched in accordance with any Fire and Rescue Services Act (FRSA) 2004, Section 13/16 agreements.

Address record does not exist

- 5.8 Where no address record exists on the mobilising system, other information available including searching on the internet will be used to identify the location.
- 5.9 The appropriate FRS Control Room will be identified, contacted and passed details of the call, confirming that no attendance has been dispatched.

Misrouted emergency calls

- 5.10 The Code of Practice for The Public Emergency Call Service (PECS) between communications providers and the emergency services outlines the circumstances under which misrouted calls may be received in control rooms. A misrouted 999/112 call is one which is routed to a control room for which there is no prior arrangement for the reception of 999/112 calls from that calling location.
- 5.11 OMs are to ensure that emergency calls which have been apparently misrouted are notified to the appropriate PTO for investigation. However, it should be remembered that the BT and Brigade do not share a common boundary and a similar situation applies to cellular telephones.

Requests for assistance from other FRS Control Rooms

- 5.12 To support the Brigade's local, regional and national mutual assistance arrangements (FRSA 2004 Sect 13/16 Agreements), requests for assistance from other FRS are to be met irrespective of whether a Restricted Attendance is in force at the time.
- 5.13 National mutual assistance will be requested through, or requested by the NRFC, National Resilience Fire Control.
- 5.14 When mobilising National Resilience assets, the National Resilience Tool is to be completed and updated.

Calls from members of the public requiring rescue from non-fire situations

- 5.15 Emergency calls will also be received for incidents where the caller is trapped inside premises, machinery or confined spaces and is unable to escape.
- 5.16 COs are trained to respond to and assess non-fire rescue calls and through using system based protocols or experience and knowledge will mobilise the required attendance.

Calls to chemical biological radiological nuclear (CBRN) incidents

- 5.17 Detailed information, advice and guidance for COs concerning calls to CBRN incidents will be found in appendix '3' of this policy and RIF "CBRN".

Calls to persons shut in lift

- 5.18 Calls received concerning a person shut in lift are filtered to establish if an attendance is required and detailed in Policy number 663 – Shut in lift - attendance reduction policy.

Calls to automatic fire alarms – filtering procedure

- 5.19 AFA Call Filtering applies to emergency calls received through the 999 system. The policy applies between the hours of 06:00 and 21:00 only. The procedure follows a filtering process with agreed questions to the caller. At the end of a call a decision is made whether the Brigade's attendance is required or not. The caller is advised accordingly. If an attendance is to be ordered the filtering process also determines whether a reduced attendance or full attendance is dispatched. Appendix '4' refers. Brigade's Policy number 412 – Mobilising Policy refers.

Call challenge

- 5.20 Call challenge aims to reduce the unnecessary movement of appliances by challenging calls that COs deem to be malicious or hoax, in origin, thereby enabling operational resources to be used more effectively, available to attend genuine emergencies and engage in community preventative work.
- 5.21 The CO will use an agreed set of questions and statements. Detailed information, advice and guidance for control officers concerning calls subject to Call Challenge will be found in appendix '5' of this policy and Reference Information File "CALL CHALLENGE".
- 5.22 If any doubt exists concerning the validity of the call, then a mobilisation is to be made.

Malicious calls

- 5.23 When Control is receiving multiple malicious or hoax calls, they will liaise with BT to put a temporary block on the caller. Further action will be considered if the caller is vulnerable and/or makes multiple calls over an extended period.

Inappropriate calls

- 5.24 Emergency calls involving actual or potential risk to life or property, life threatening or saving, rescue operations, humanitarian services and services in the public interest are to be accepted and attended (as appropriate).
- 5.25 However, some calls are received which do not fall within the categories detailed above, or where it is doubtful or proper for the Brigade to attend or are inappropriate for an attendance.
- 5.26 Calls that fall within this category are to be referred to an appropriate service, authority or external agency that may be able to assist. They are also handled in a positive, helpful and sensitive manner. Examples of inappropriate calls include, requesting the brigade to fill a swimming pool up or to remove bees from a premises.

Disclosure of names

- 5.27 It is not customary for COs to disclose their names if requested by a caller. Should the caller wish to make a complaint and requires a point of reference, the matter should be immediately referred to an ACC.
- 5.28 The CC/ACC will supply the caller with their role title, e.g. 'control commander', 'assistant control commander' and their name together with an incident number (if the complaint concerns an operational incident) and ensure the matter is handled in accordance with the Brigade's Compliments and Complaints Procedure.

6 Performance management

Performance management

- 6.1 Brigade Control aims to answer emergency calls within set target times and provide an appropriate response. The percentage of emergency calls answered within 7, 10 and 20 seconds are monitored to ensure that 92% of all emergency calls answered in 7 seconds' is achieved.
- 6.2 Brigade Control monitors a range of call answering and handling data which is reported on monthly.
- 6.3 The Brigade's quality assurance assessment tool 'NICE' is the main tool used within Brigade Control to quality-assure call handling against an agreed standard.

Appendix 1 – Calls from members of the public requiring rescue from non-fire situations

There may be occasions where during the course of handling an emergency call, it is apparent that the caller is physically trapped and unable to free themselves from:

- Transport.
- Machinery.
- Wreckage.
- Environment.
- Confined Spaces.
- Humanitarian.

If this is the first call to the incident, complete the call and immediately alert an ACC. If this is a subsequent call to the incident, record the details pass to the R/T operator.

For all of the above examples, where the caller is unable to escape, the CO will use the following information to provide guidance, reassurance and support to the caller. If the caller cannot escape using the following positive suggested phrases to use:

- "The Fire Brigade is on the way"
- "The firefighters will be with you very soon"
- "Listen to me, I'm going to help you"
- "I'm going to talk to you until the firefighters arrive"
- "What happened?"

Assist in rescue

- "Can you free yourself?"
- "What is trapping you in the wreckage?"
- "Are you injured and/or are you in pain?"
- "Is what is trapping you stable?"
- "Are you on your own or are there others involved?"
- "If yes, are they conscious?"
- "Everyone is coming to help you"

It should be sensitively established if the caller has any disability that may affect them effecting their own rescue or carrying out any of these actions. Where protocols exist, they should be used.

Medical advice

If the caller asks for medical advice, stay calm and reassure them that medical assistance, i.e., an ambulance will be with them shortly. However, they can be told to breathe slowly, stay calm stay awake and keep talking.

Appendix 2 - Calls to chemical biological radiological nuclear (CBRN) incidents

It is critical that the CO receiving an emergency call is able to identify at an early stage whether the incident has the potential to be of a CBRN nature due to the information received, e.g. explosion, smell of chemicals, gas cloud and powder release. This may also include information that persons are collapsing or having breathing difficulties.

Indicators of a CBRN attack

In order to formally declare a hazardous substance incident as a CBRN attack two elements need to be present:

- The existence of a hazardous substance.
- The deliberate release of that substance with ideological motivation or intent.

On receiving a call an ACC is to be alerted. After mobilising the attendance the call taker should gather as much information as possible from the caller and provide them with appropriate advice to keep them safe.

The principles of RECOGNISE, ASSESS, REACT should be used.

Ask the callers to remain alert as the situation could change very quickly.

The following questions should be asked and relayed to attending resources:

RECOGNISE

- Tell me what is happening?
- Why is it suspicious?
- Who found it
- When was it found
- What are the signs and symptoms and what is their severity
- What are the weather conditions
- Do you know who did this, where are they now

Attending responders will ASSESS the situation and REACT accordingly

Safety advice for callers

The **Remove** principles are to be shared with the caller

- **Remove** themselves
- **Remove** outer clothing
- **Remove** the substance

If the caller is in open air:

Instruct caller to do the following and to encourage others in the vicinity to do the same:

- Move away from the source – upwind and preferably uphill (walk into the wind).
- Assist others who are either injured or less able to carry out tasks, if possible.
- Avoid eating, drinking, smoking or touching the face and eyes.
- Remove outer clothing but do not pull clothing over the head unless absolutely necessary.
- Once clothing is removed, if possible, use absorbent tissue or paper towels to first blot and then rub exposed skin.
- Wash with water if there are signs of exposure to caustic substances (e.g. itching or pain).
- Then move away again upwind and preferably uphill.

- Avoid seeking hospital care – inform the caller that medical assistance is on its way.
- Wait for the emergency services to arrive and act upon their instruction

If the caller is in an enclosed space or inside a building:

- Evacuate the affected area – consider use of the fire alarm system (where appropriate).
- Consider route out of the building and that the majority of gases are heavier than air.
- Consider shutting down air-conditioning, fans and air recirculation systems but only where this action would not delay evacuation.
- If unable to leave, close all doors and windows and seal them where possible. Monitor TV and Radio for further information

Once outside follow 'outside' advice detailed above.

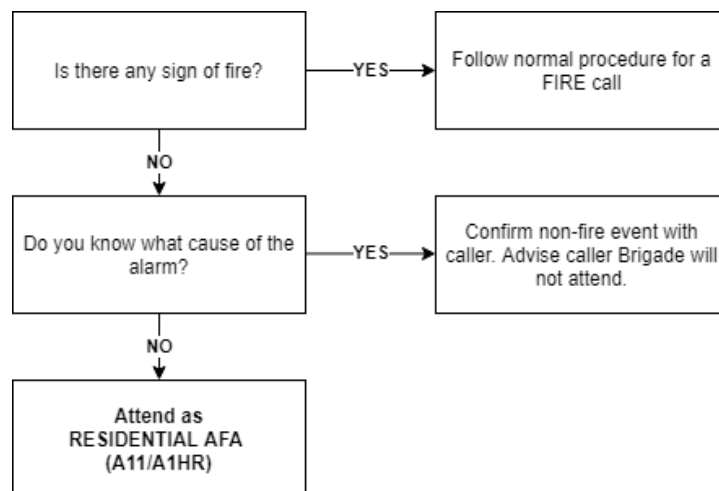
Appendix 3 - AFA call filtering process

Calls to AFA actuating between the hours of 0600 – 2100 are subject to the AFA call filtering process.

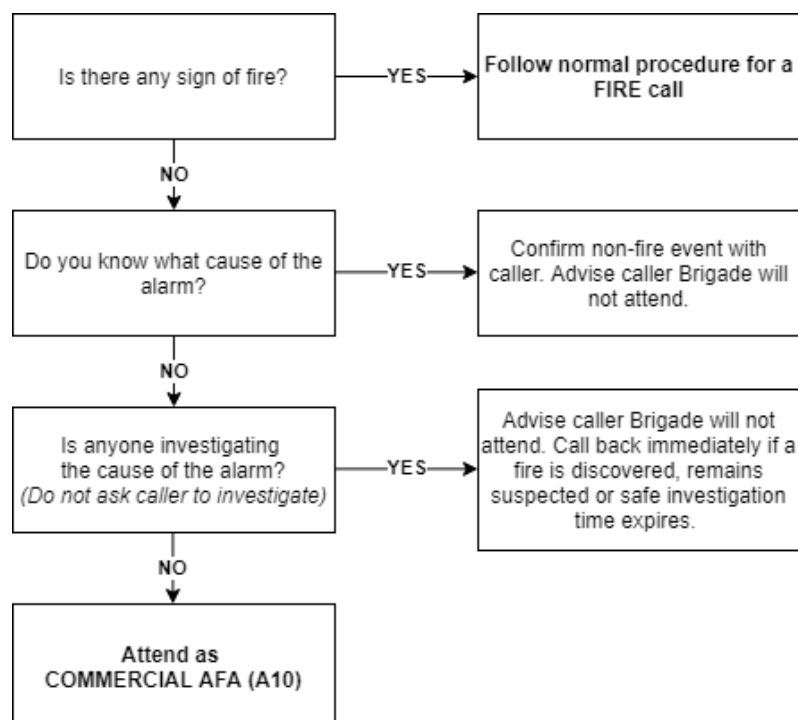
Calls from any source to AFA actuating between the hours of 2100 – 0600 are not subject to the AFA call filtering process.

Calls to AFA actuating from third parties, such as fire alarm monitoring organisations, telecare services, and passers-by are not subject to the AFA call filtering process.

AFA call filtering process for residential premises (0600 – 2100 only)



AFA call filtering process for commercial premises (0600 – 2100 only)



Examples of non-fire events; Accidental or malicious actuation of AFA, fault condition, reset of AFA, burnt cooking, cigarette/vape smoke.

Appendix 4 - Call challenge

Call challenge aims to reduce the unnecessary movement of appliances thereby enabling operational resources to be used more effectively, available to attend genuine emergencies and engage in community preventative work.

Call challenge consists of a number of pre-determined questions and statements made to the caller by the CO in order to ascertain authenticity if it is believed the call may be a hoax or not genuine.

- I believe this is a hoax call. Do you wish to continue?
- Hoax calls are taken seriously. Do you know that your voice is being recorded and if this is a hoax call may be made available to the Police?
- If this is a hoax call, the Police will play a recording of this call in the local schools (where this is appropriate) in order to attempt to identify who made the call.
- Do you realise that if this is a hoax call you may be prosecuted?
- I have information that you are calling from telephone number [as displayed in the CLI information] and that this telephone number is situated at [as displayed in the EISEC information - if available]. This is a long distance from the address that you are reporting. Do you wish to continue?
- What is your name?
- (If a Public Call box) - Do you know that many public call boxes are covered by Closed Circuit Television Cameras and, if this is a hoax call, the pictures may be used in court?
- A number of calls have been made from this mobile telephone number (if appropriate) and it is believed this is a hoax call. Do you wish to continue?

It is not mandatory for the CO to go through any or all of the questions/statements; it will depend on the circumstances and their professional judgement.

There may be a number of reasons that the CO suspects that the call is a hoax including:

- The caller states they are 'phoning from one area when it is known that they are calling from elsewhere.
- Multiple addresses in multiple locations are given.
- The caller simply shouts and replaces the handset.
- The caller states there is a fire but refuses to give an address or gives an address that is some miles from where the call originates the caller has been connected but does not speak to the Brigade when questioned, the caller discontinues the call.
- Information is provided by the mobilising system indicating that a number of malicious calls have been received from that telephone number or that the telephone number has been subject to call challenge within the last twelve months. The information will include the telephone number, EISEC information (if call through BT), incident address, nature of the incident, date, time and incident number together with the stop classification.
- Information is provided by the mobilising system indicating that calls previously received to the validated address given, have been malicious. The information will include the telephone number, EISEC information (if call through BT), incident address, nature of the incident, date, time and incident number together with the stop classification.

If the caller makes an admission during the call that the call is a hoax, the requirement to make an attendance is discharged unless the CO believes that an attendance is appropriate.

Document history

Assessments

An equality, sustainability or health, safety and welfare impact assessment and/or a risk assessment was last completed on:

EIA	17/09/08	SDIA	L – 23/03/21	HSWIA		RA	
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Audit trail

Listed below is a brief audit trail, detailing amendments made to this policy/procedure.

Page/para nos.	Brief description of change	Date
Throughout	Control commander, control officers and supervisory staff have been replaced by operations manager, control room officers and team leaders as appropriate.	07/06/2010
Throughout	Whole document reviewed as current and updated throughout. Additional and amended Appendices. Statistics quoted for Emergency Calls taken from January to December 2009.	03/09/2010
Throughout	The term 'team leader' has been replaced by 'assistant operations manager'.	25/11/2010
Appendix 3	Altered to reflect the latest Reference information file on FSG and outcomes from internal investigations.	03/02/2011
Appendix 6	Altered to reflect new call filtering times.	03/02/2011
Page 1	Updated the owner from Head of Operations and Mobilising to Head of Mobilising.	09/07/2012
Throughout	The word premise has been replaced with premises throughout.	16/05/2013
Throughout	Various minor updates. Removal of references to Cable and Wireless. Update on call rates. Textual additions to references to Call Handling and Fire Survival Guidance explaining how call handlers will be supported in the control room.	28/03/2014
Page 22	'Subjects list' table updated.	29/01/2015
Page 13, para 6.1	Call answering response rates updated from '91%' to '92%'.	24/03/2015
Appendix 4	Appendix has been updated throughout.	06/04/2017
Throughout	This policy has been reviewed as current with major changes made throughout to reflect the abolition of the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority. This has been replaced with The London Fire Commissioner.	17/07/2018
Page 4, para 4.2	Altered to reflect the new salutation that came into effect on 18/11/2019.	21/11/2019
Appendix 6	Altered to reflect the new AFA call filtering process that came into effect on 06/11/2019. New flowcharts inserted.	15/06/2020
Appendix 3	Reviewed as current with the removal of FSG appendix as Control actions are covered in PN790 – Fire Survival Guidance.	01/04/2021
Paras 3.1, 3.10, 3.11	Link to the PECS code of practice and relevant references added.	23/05/2022
Appendix 4 –	Removed - information can be found in policy 663 person in lift.	08/06/2022

Page/para nos.	Brief description of change	Date
Person shut in lift	References to appendix and other appendix numbers updated to reflect removal.	
Throughout	Policy amended throughout to bring in line with current practices and procedures. Appendix 1 removed. Appendix 2 -5 renumbered 1-4	10/04/2024

Subject list

You can find this policy under the following subjects.

Communication	Messages
Control room	Emergency calls

Freedom of Information Act exemptions

This policy/procedure has been securely marked due to:

Considered by: (responsible work team)	FOIA exemption	Security marking classification