

**Freedom of Information request reference number:** 8148.1

**Date of response:** 21 December 2023

**Request:**

Your published file 'LFB Incident data - last three years' covering 01/05/2020 to 30/09/2023 and available here - <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-fire-brigade-incident-records> - shows 10,759 of the 625,126 recorded incidents had Code 8, 'Traffic Calming Measures' logged as the primary cause of unit response delay.

The average travel time (Column K, 'TravelTimeSeconds') for the 614,367 non-Code 8 incidents was 274.9 seconds. The average travel time for the 10,759 Code 8 incidents was 409.5 seconds. The difference is an increase of 49%.

My questions are therefore as follows:

1. With respect to the 10,759 incidents with Code 8 allocated in the above dataset:
  - How many of these incidents resulted in death(s)?
  - How many incidents resulted in serious injury(ies), as defined / recorded by LFB, other than death?
2. Prima facie, your dataset implies a causal link between traffic calming measures and LFB incident response delay of some magnitude (albeit not necessarily as high as 49%). Is this a correct interpretation of your data? If not, please explain why this interpretation is incorrect.

**Response:**

If you have not already seen our report on "Incident Response Times," you may find that interesting. You can access this here. <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/incident-response-times-fire-facts>.

I would also draw your attention to an independent report on the effects of LTN schemes on fire response times which was published in May 2021. That report, "*The Impact of 2020 Low Traffic Neighbourhoods on Fire Service Emergency Response Times, in London, UK*", can be found here (<https://findingspress.org/article/23568-the-impact-of-2020-low-traffic-neighbourhoods-on-fire-service-emergency-response-times-in-london-uk>)

The table below shows the number of fire deaths and injuries by minutes to respond (whether the fire engine was delayed or not).

<b>Arrival minutes</b>	<b>% of fire deaths</b>	<b>% of fire injuries</b>
<1	2%	2%
2	8%	12%
3	20%	18%
4	23%	26%
5	22%	24%
6	12%	10%
7	6%	5%
8	2%	2%
9	2%	0%
10	1%	0%
11	0%	1%
12	0%	0%
13	0%	0%
14	0%	0%
15	0%	0%
16	0%	0%
17	0%	0%
18	0%	0%
19	0%	0%
20	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%

You can see, it is still the case that there are deaths and injuries in fire, even when we arrive quickly. In our report on Incident Response Times (linked above) our analysis shows (Table 2.1) that 44% of fire fatalities, and 36% of fire injuries, there is a delay in calling the fire service of more than 10 minutes.

I hope you find this information of use. If you have any further questions, please contact [InformationAccess@london-fire.gov.uk](mailto:InformationAccess@london-fire.gov.uk)

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](#)