

COMMUNITY RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN 2021-2025

STATION RISK PROFILE 2021 KINGTON

(Updated October 2021)



HEREFORD & WORCESTER
HWFR
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

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Foreword

The Station Risk Profiles provide local detail about fire and other risks in each of the Service’s 25 fire station areas. They include information about each fire station and the types of incidents they attend, and highlight the main areas at risk of accidental dwelling fire and other life risk incidents. Each Profile provides supporting information for the Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) 2021-2025. Where appropriate, figures used in the Profiles are rounded to the nearest 100.

The Station Risk Profiles should be read in conjunction with two other supporting documents: the CRMP Risk Review 2018, which provides a spatial analysis of life risk data across the two counties, and the CRMP Demographic Profile 2018, which provides information about the characteristics of the local population. All documents can be found on the Service website.

1 Introduction

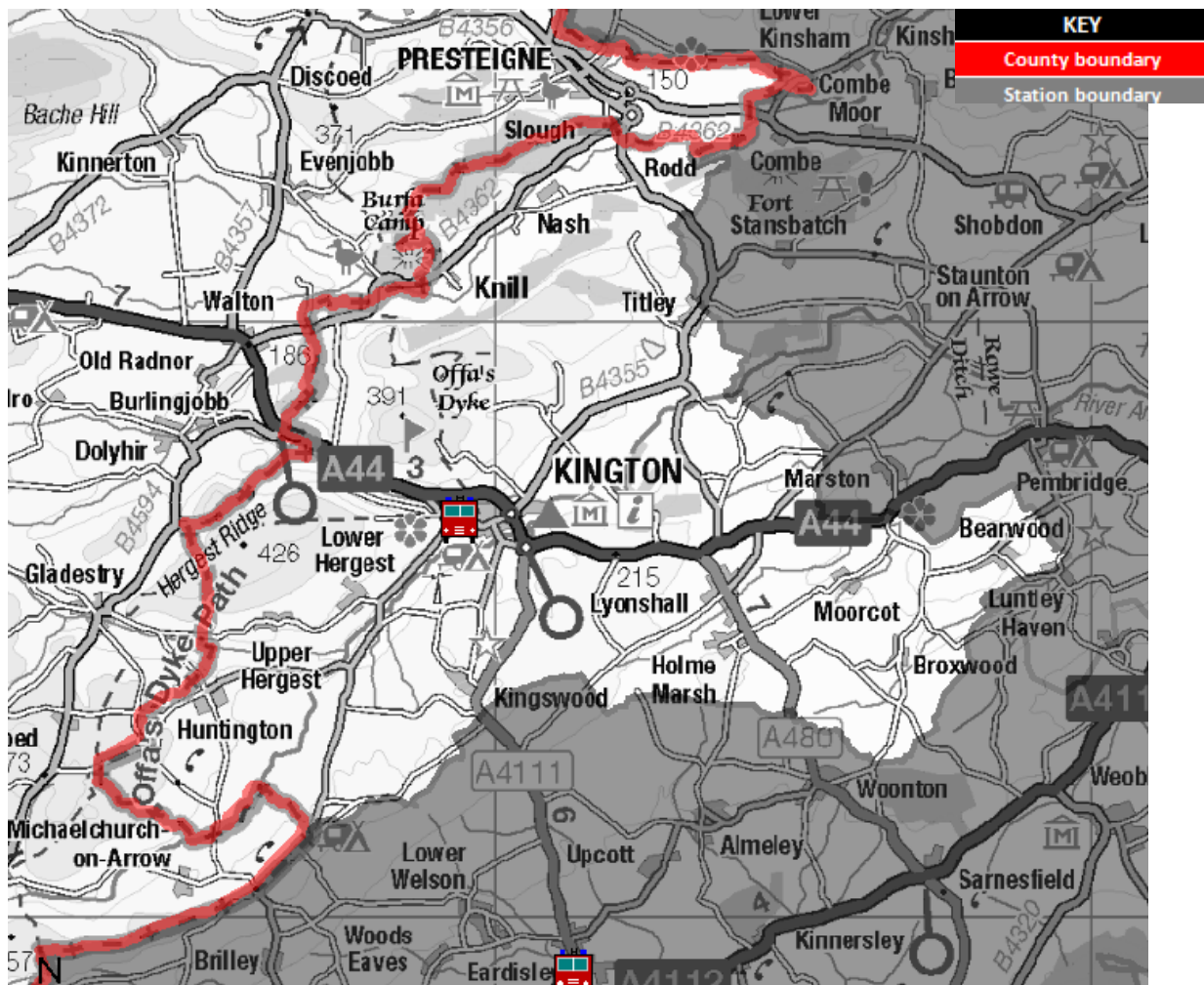
- 1.1 Station Risk Profiles are reviews of potential life risks in each of the Fire and Rescue Service's 25 fire station areas. They form part of the CRMP Risk Review, which looks at the major life risk incidents across the two counties – Accidental Dwelling Fires and Road Traffic Collisions.
- 1.2 The Station Risk Profiles use the information presented in the CRMP Risk Review 2018 to provide a focused overview of the risks within each station area. They include a review of the types of incidents attended, and provide maps highlighting areas likely to be at greater risk of Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADFs) and Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs). Other potential risks such as outdoor fires and water incidents are also included where appropriate. Finally, there is an overview of the range of prevention and protection activity to be carried out within the station area, including a list of relevant heritage sites.
- 1.3 Station Commanders, crews and the Community Risk Department can use the information, in conjunction with the National Fire Chiefs Council Community Risk Calendar (Appendix 1) to inform their planning for prevention and protection work within the station area over a 12 month period.
- 1.4 There are a number of development plans for housing across the two counties up to 2030. Around 50,000 new homes are planned to be built up to 2031, a rate of about 4,500 per year. Most of the housing development is planned for sites within and around the larger urban areas, particularly the two cities of Worcester and Hereford and other main towns. It will be important to monitor the potential impact of this growth on our services, as population and vehicle numbers will continue to increase in these areas over this period. For example, there may be an increased need for more community safety and road safety activities in these areas, and with more traffic on the roads, there may be an impact on how quickly fire engines can reach incidents. Over the next few years, incident numbers and the types of incidents occurring in newly built areas will be monitored to help to assess any potential impact.
- 1.5 The current version of Station Risk Profile (dated October 2021) uses 12 years of incident data (2009/10 - 2020/21), following data quality control carried out between May 2019 and January 2020. The Fire Risk map has also been updated to include 2019/20 incident data, which is used to help identify those local neighbourhoods at potentially higher fire risk in the station area. This is also cross-referenced against the characteristics of households in station areas using Mosaic data¹, which helps to identify those households at potentially higher fire risk.
- 1.6 Heat maps have also been prepared for RTCs and Water Rescues (where relevant) to highlight areas of potentially higher risk. The heat maps will be updated each year, where appropriate. A full update of the risk maps will also be prepared when new demographic data is available from the 2021 Census, and when updated Mosaic data becomes available.

¹ Mosaic data provides a detailed and accurate understanding of each citizen's location, their demographics, lifestyles and behaviours.

2 Kington Fire Station Overview

- 2.1 Kington Fire Station is located at Churchhill Road just outside the centre of Kington. The Fire Station covers an area of around 37 square miles, which houses 4,730 residents² living in 2,390 homes. The latest demographic data for Kington estimates that 38 per cent residential housing has a head of the household aged over 66. 17 per cent of residential households have a single elderly resident³.
- 2.2 The Station has one fire engine which is used to respond to all incident types.
- 2.3 There were 41 incidents within the Station ground in 2020-21, which is approximately 1 per cent of the Service's total activity. The Station also receives and provides operational support to and from neighbouring Fire Stations as well as to locations further afield if needed.
- 2.4 Map 1 shows a general overview of the Fire Station ground. The shape of the Station ground is based on areas nearest to the Station as determined by the Service's Fire Control.

Map 1: Overview of Kington Fire Station ground



² Population data is a mid-2019 estimate which can be found on the nomis website.

³ Household estimates are taken from data extracts provided by Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2019 and demographic data from Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2018.

Station Crewing Systems

- 2.5 Within Hereford & Worcester Fire and Rescue Service, there are different ways of crewing the Fire Stations. This is determined by the level of risk associated with a Station area and the needs of the local community. The busiest Fire Stations are permanently crewed 24 hours a day (known as the Wholetime Duty System). The less busy Fire Stations are crewed by On-Call firefighters, who live or work locally and can respond to emergency calls quickly when they are needed (known as the Retained Duty System or RDS). The other duty system is called Wholetime Day Duty, where either the Fire Station or a Fire Engine is permanently crewed for 12 hours during the day and by On-Call firefighters at night.
- 2.6 The Fire Engine at Kington Fire Station is crewed by a Retained Duty System crew who can usually respond within six minutes of being alerted.

3 Incident Overview

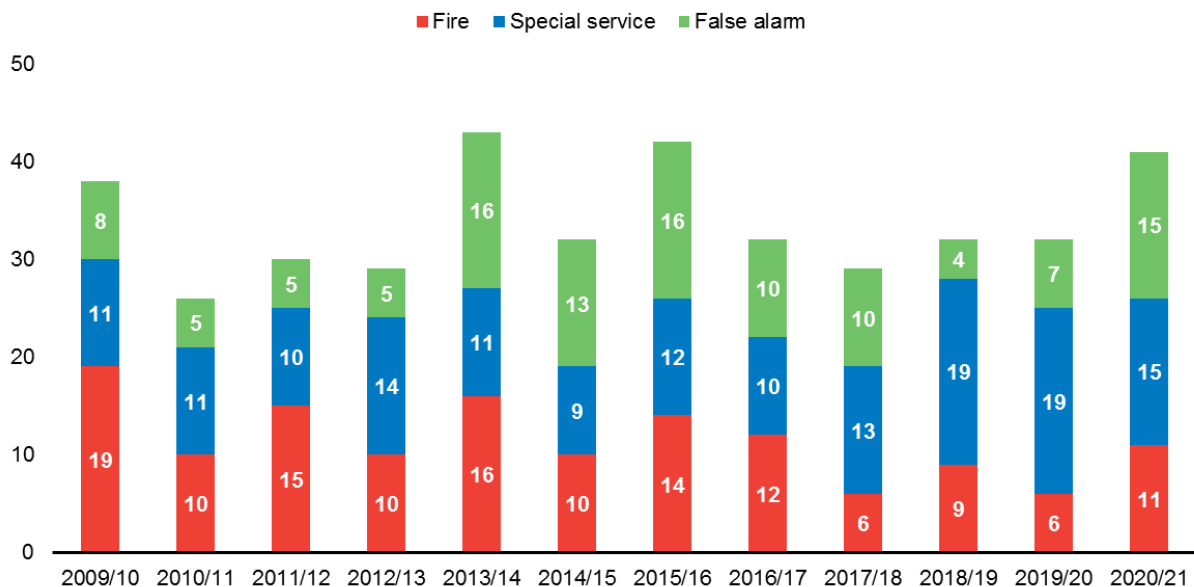
3.1 The Service attends a range of incidents that can be divided into three broad categories; Fires, Special Services and False Alarms. Each category has a range of incidents that pose different types and levels of risk to communities and to the firefighters who tackle them. The categories are shown below:

• Fires	these include dwelling fires, other building fires, outdoor fires and car fires
• Special Services	these incidents are those such as Road Traffic Collisions, flooding, person rescues, spills, leaks and animal rescues
• False Alarms	these are when the Service responds to fire alarms or phone calls where there is no actual incident

3.2 Over the last 12 years (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2021), there were 406 incidents within Kington Fire Station area. Four out of 10 incidents were special services (37.93 per cent), one in three was either a fire (33.99 per cent) or a false alarm (28.08 per cent). Over the 12 years, there has been a downward trend in the number of incidents recorded in each category, but with an overall increase of 7.89 per cent due to the higher number of incidents during the 2020/21 period.

3.3 Graph 1 below provides further details.

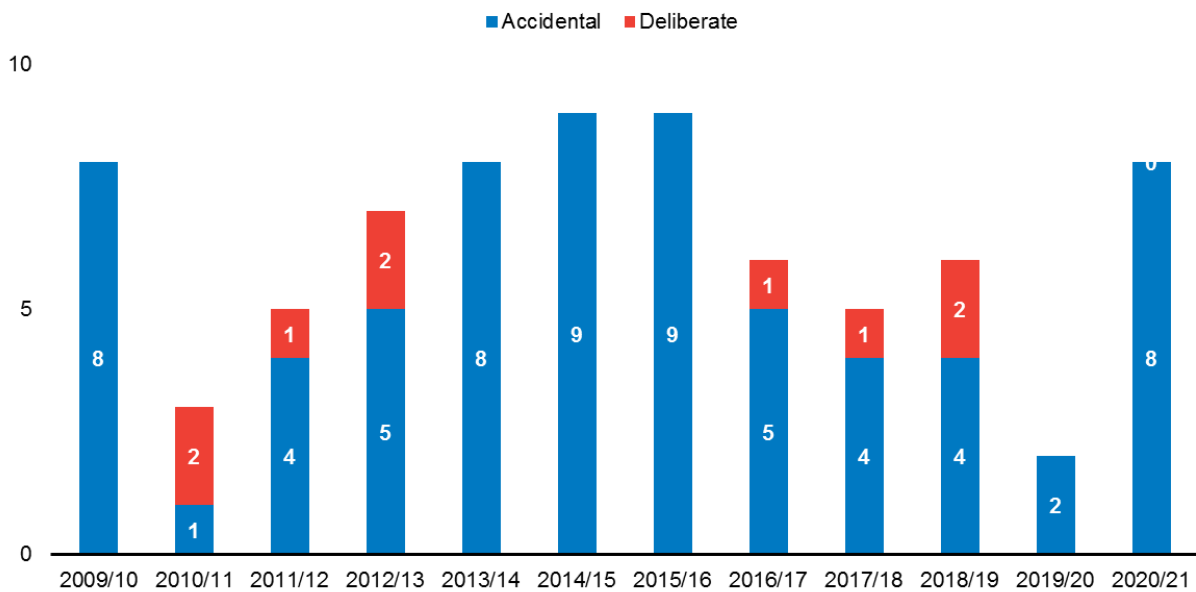
Graph 1: Kington Fire Station area – Incidents attended 2009/10 to 2020/21



Fires

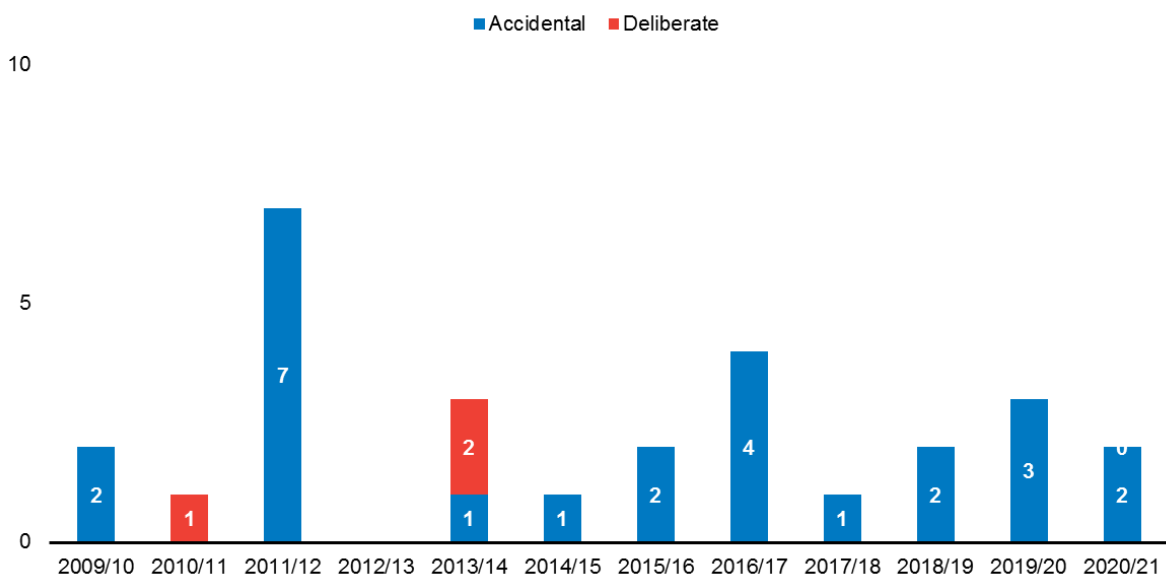
- 3.4 The Fires category is generally broken down into two main types; Primary Fires, which are mainly building fires and vehicle fires, and Secondary Fires, which are outdoor fires affecting areas such as grassland, woodland, crop fields and gardens. Both have seen reductions in the number of incidents attended over the last 12 years . In Kington Fire Station ground the maximum number of incidents attended in a year for Primary Fires was 9 and for Secondary Fires was 7. During 2020/21 year there were 8 Primary incidents.

Graph 2: Kington Fire Station area - Primary Fires 2009/10 to 2020/21



- 3.5 Graph 2 shows a breakdown of Primary Fires for Kington Fire Station area over the last 12 years . It shows that the majority of Primary Fires were caused accidentally.

Graph 3: Kington Fire Station area - Secondary Fires 2009/10 to 2020/21

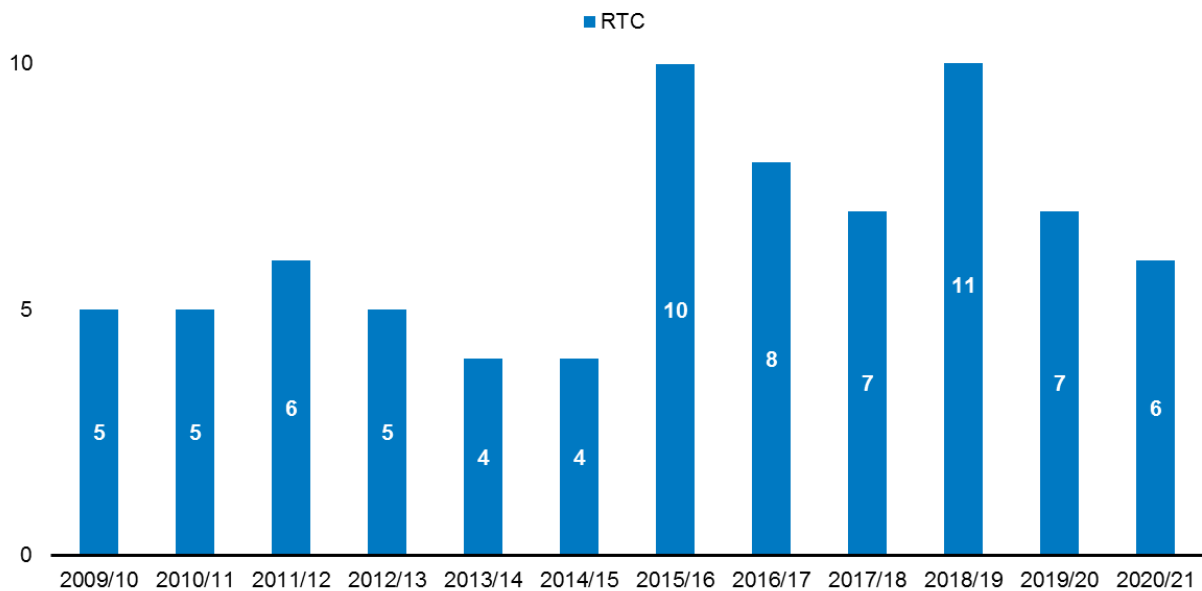


- 3.6 Graph 3 shows a breakdown of Secondary Fires for Kington Fire Station area over the last 12 years . Secondary Fires mainly involve loose refuse (typically a bin fire) and grassland fires, especially during warm summer months. The graph shows that the numbers of both accidental and deliberate Secondary Fires are very low with incidents predominantly being caused accidentally.
- 3.7 Accidental Dwelling Fires are a particular risk to life for both householders and firefighters. These are discussed further in Section 5 later in this report.

Special Service Incidents

- 3.8 In terms of Special Service incidents, the main category for Kington Fire Station area involving potential risk to life is Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs). Over the last 12 years , the number of RTCs attended has fluctuated with the highest number of incidents occurring in 2018/19. This is shown in Graph 4 below.

Graph 4: Kington Fire Station area – Road Traffic Collisions attended 2009/10 to 2020/21

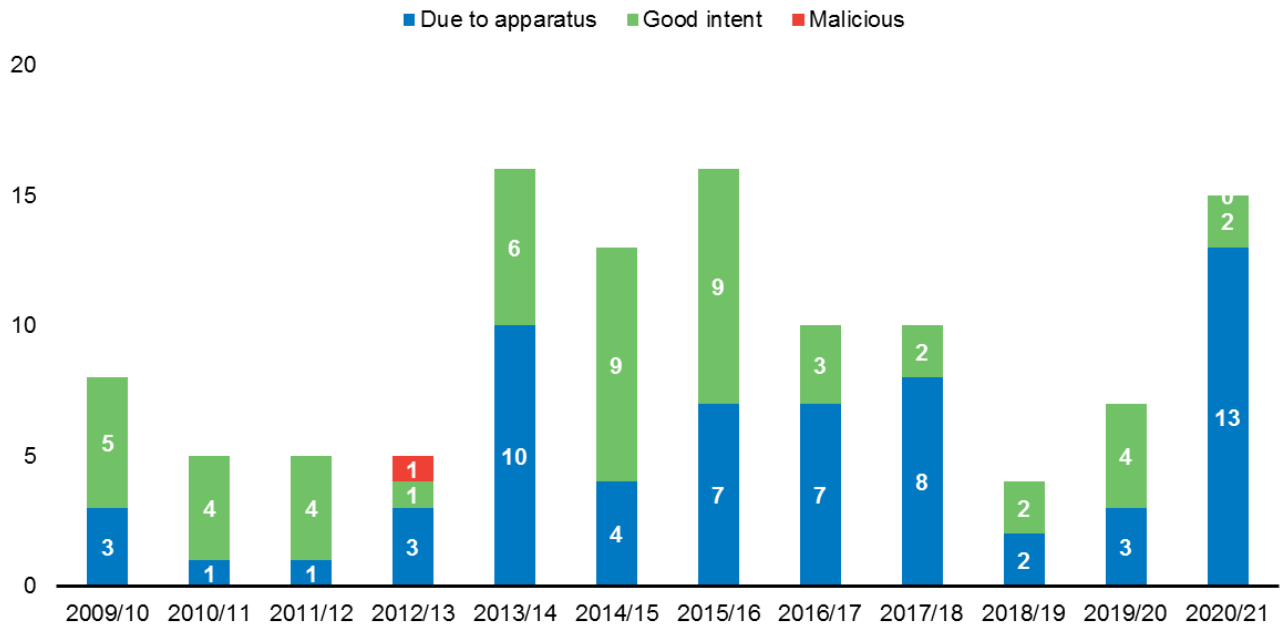


- 3.9 RTCs are discussed further in Section 6 later in this report.

False Alarm Incidents

3.10 False Alarm incidents are categorised into False Alarm Malicious, False Alarm Good Intent and False Alarm due to Apparatus. Over the last 12 years, the total number of False Alarms attended fluctuated but incidents have never risen above 16 in a single year the majority of which were Good Intent False Alarms.

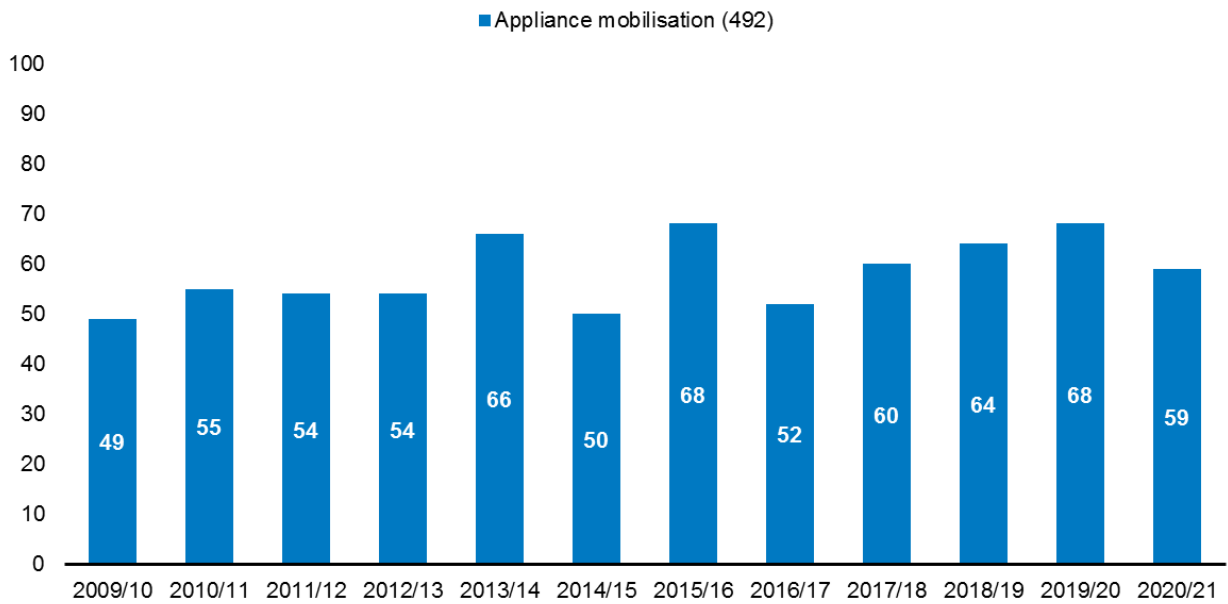
Graph 5: Kington Fire Station area – False Alarms 2009/10 to 2020/21



Appliance Mobilisation

3.11 Although over the last 12 years (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2021) there were 406 incidents within Kington station area, Kington's appliance has actually been mobilised 699 times.

Graph 6: Kington Fire Station Activity 2009/10 to 2020/21



This has been broken down into the Service's area and 'over the border' mobilisations in table below.

Table 1: Kington's appliance mobilisations 2009/10 – 2020/21

Mobilisation	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020/ 21
1st pump within station area	33	25	26	27	40	30	38	29	28	27	29	38
2nd pump within station area	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
1st pump in other station areas	2	1	3	4	3	4	5	3	5	8	15	4
2nd pump in other station areas	12	23	21	14	13	9	14	12	19	21	13	15
1st pump over the border	2	5	3	3	5	1	3	2	0	1	4	2
2nd pump over the border	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NROB	-	-	-	6	3	4	7	4	8	4	4	-
NOTR	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	-
Total	49	55	54	54	66	50	68	52	60	64	68	59

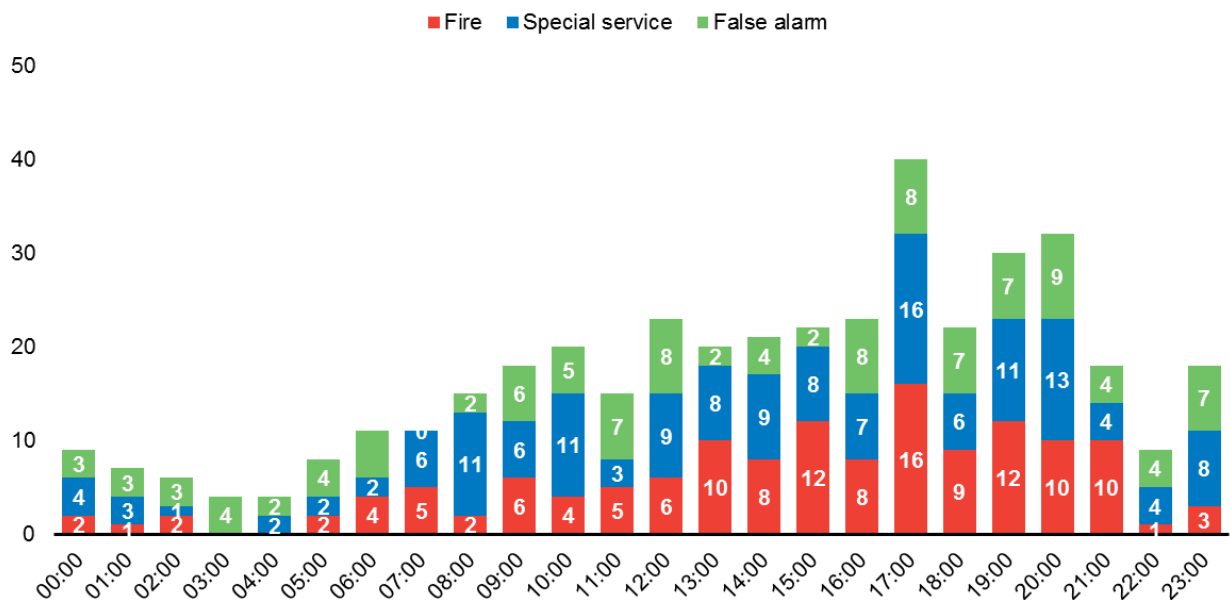
* Mobilisation as second, third, ..., *n* pump

Out of 699 Kington's appliance mobilisations, 377 were primarily located within Kington station area (53.93 per cent), followed by Eardisley's station ground with 21.31 per cent and Kingsland with 9.15 per cent.

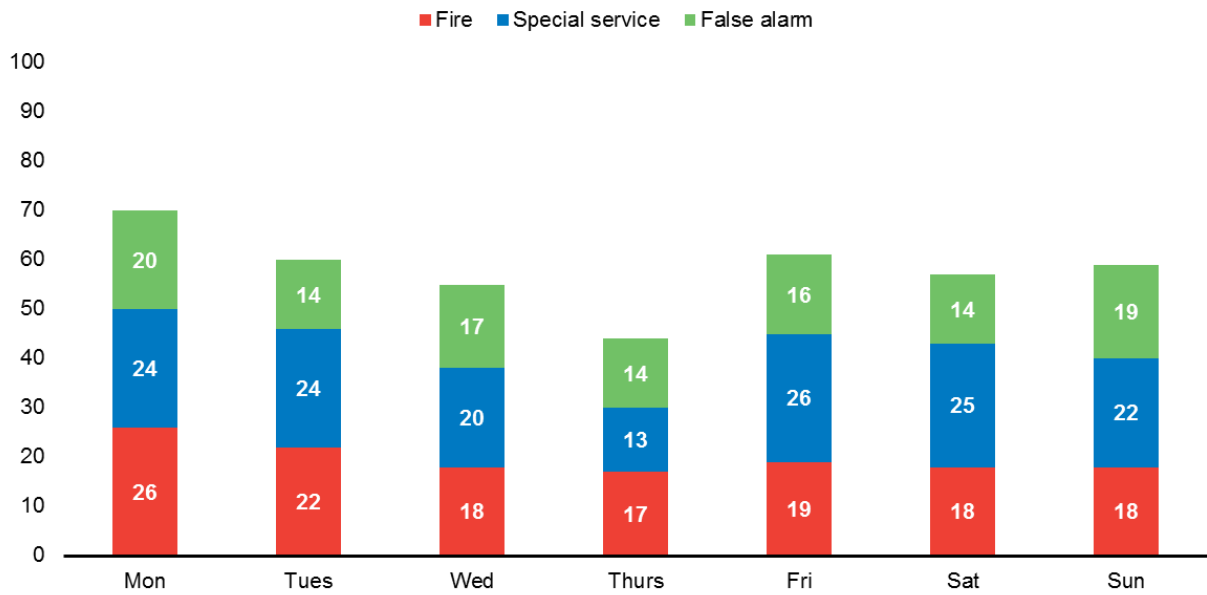
4 Kington Fire Station Incident Occurrence

- 4.1 It is important for Station Commanders at the Service's Fire Stations to understand when incidents are more likely to happen, so that the right resources can be made available at the right time.
- 4.2 Using the last 12 years of incident data (2009/10 to 2020/21) for Kington Fire Station area, incidents can be analysed in detail by time, day and month. This can help to identify particular trends, such as if most incidents are occurring during daylight hours which helps Station Commanders in ensuring enough resources are in place.
- 4.3 The following graphs show the specific hours, days of the week and months when incidents occurred in Kington Fire Station area. Station Commanders will be able to examine the information closely to help identify any trends in incident types or occurrences, so that they can plan to address them with appropriate actions.

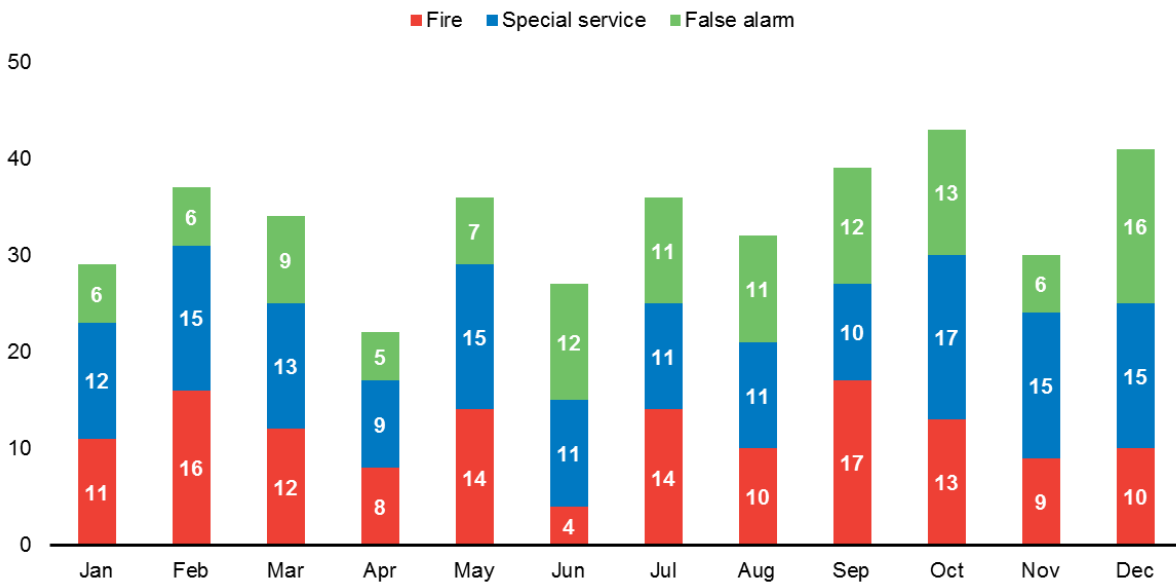
Graph 7: Kington Fire Station area - Hour of the Day Incidents Occurred 2009/10 to 2020/21



Graph 8: Kington Fire Station area – Day of the Week Incidents Occurred 2009/10 to 2020/21



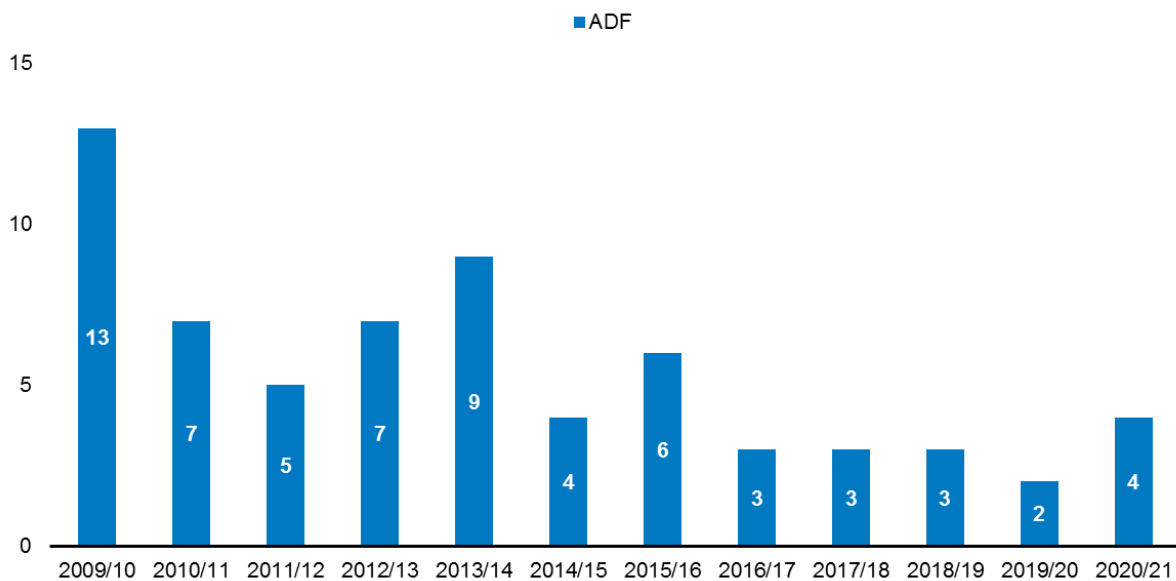
Graph 9: Kington Fire Station – Month of Year Incidents Occurred 2009/10 to 2020/21



5 Risks Area In Relation To Accidental Dwelling Fires

- 5.1 This section looks specifically at Accidental Dwelling Fires and the potential risks within Kington Fire Station area. The number of Accidental Dwelling Fires is showing a consistent trend of 2-3 incidents per year for the past four years 2016 -2020. (Graph 10). There were 4 Accidental Dwelling Fires in 2020/21 which equates to slightly more than 1 incident per every 1,000 households⁴. Accidental Dwelling Fires have the potential to pose the risk of serious injury or death for the occupants and also for the firefighters attending the incident.

Graph 10: Kington Fire Station area – Accidental Dwelling Fires 2009/10 to 2020/21



- 5.2 The CRMP Risk Review 2018 mapped the incidence of Accidental Dwelling Fires across the two counties and assigned risk ratings to highlight those areas that are at high, medium and low fire risk. This was worked out using a sophisticated Fire Risk Model, which is also used by Cumbria and Lancashire Fire and Rescue Services among others. Details of the calculations involved can be found in the CRMP Risk Review document.
- 5.3 The analysis for Kington Fire Station area shows that most areas are at low risk of Accidental Dwelling Fire. However, it also shows that a small number of areas were considered to be at medium risk, no area was considered high risk. This does not mean that living in a high risk area will lead to someone having an Accidental Dwelling Fire, but it does mean that high risk areas tend to have more fires than would normally be expected. The fire risk areas for 2017/18 to 2019/20 are mapped on Map 2 where the medium risk areas are shown in blue. Table 2 provides a list of those areas within Kington Fire Station ground that have been considered to be at medium risk at some point during the last five years by the Fire Risk Model.

⁴ Household estimates are taken from data extracts provided by Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2019 and demographic data from Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2018

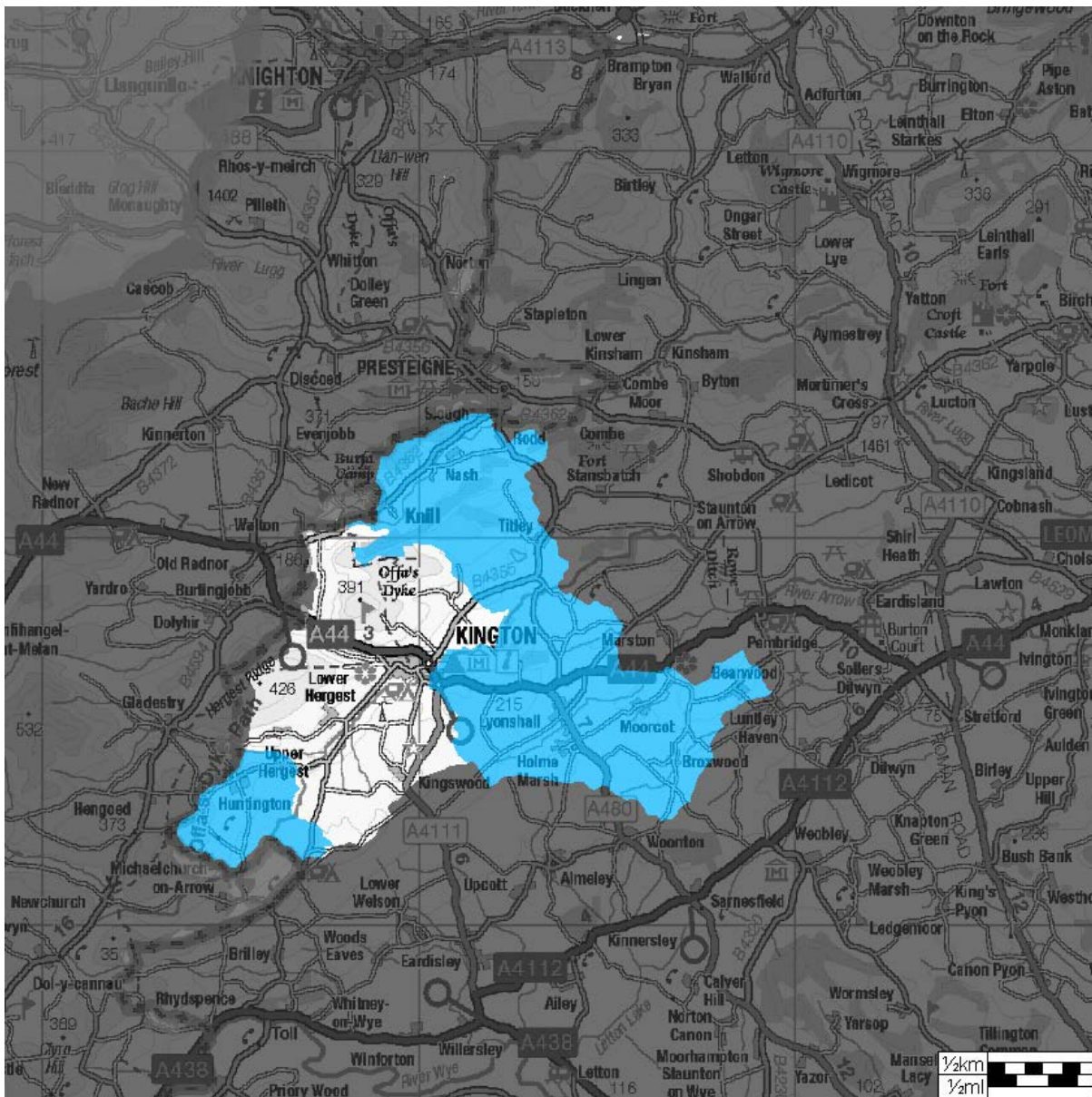
Table 2: Areas most at risk of fire 2015/18 – 2017/20

Local Authority	LSOA Name	Local area name	LSOA Mosaic Classification ⁵	Risk Level 2015/2018	Risk Level 2016/2019	Risk Level 2017/2020
Herefordshire	Arrow	Knillshall	A Country Living	L	M	M
Herefordshire	Kington	Kington doughnut	G Rural Reality	M	L	L

5.4 The local area Knillshall has been classified as a medium risk area by the Fire Risk Model, increasing from a low risk area during the period 2016/ 2018. Community risk activity is recommended in these particular areas to prevent the fire risk from increasing further. More detailed information on individual households to increase the accuracy of targeting can be requested.

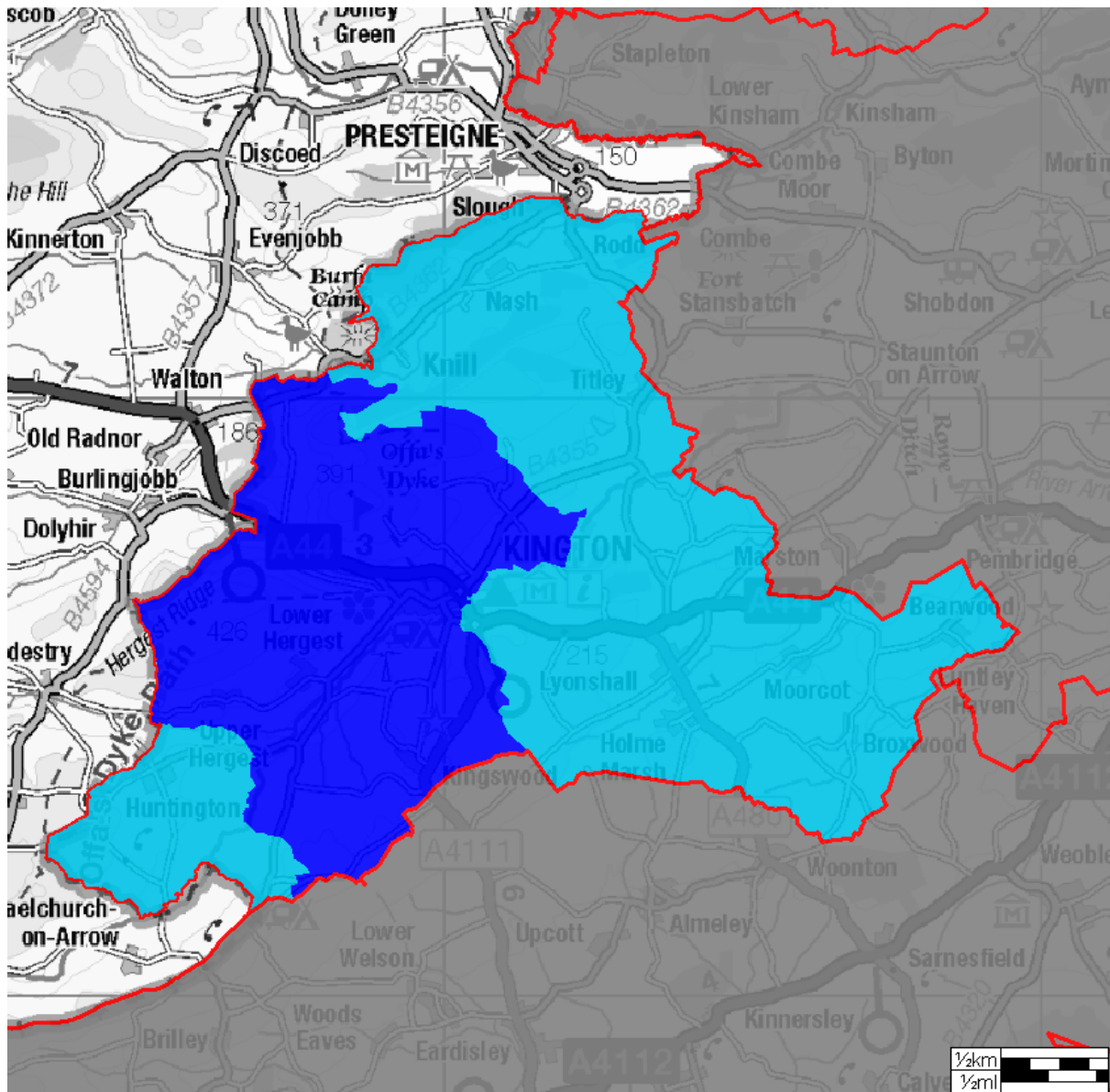
⁵ LSOA Mosaic classification was assigned by using the most common household characteristic seen in each LSOA using Experian Mosaic Public Sector 2019. More detail on individual postcodes for more accurate targeting can be requested.

Map 2: Kington Fire Station area – Risk areas 2017/18 to 2019/20



5.5 In addition to mapping areas at risk, the CRMP Risk Review also examined the characteristics of households that tend to have more Accidental Dwelling Fires than expected given the relative number of households in each group – that is, Groups A, C, G, J, M, N, and O. When examining these groups in detail, it can be seen that those households share characteristics of higher levels of dependency, disadvantage and vulnerability (Groups M, N and O), they are now being joined by households in the less populated rural areas (Groups A and G). Group C has not been mapped and further details on this can be found in the CRMP Risk Review, instead focus has been on six groups (A, G, J, M, N and O) and these are shown on Map 3. They correlate closely with the risk areas identified in Map 2.

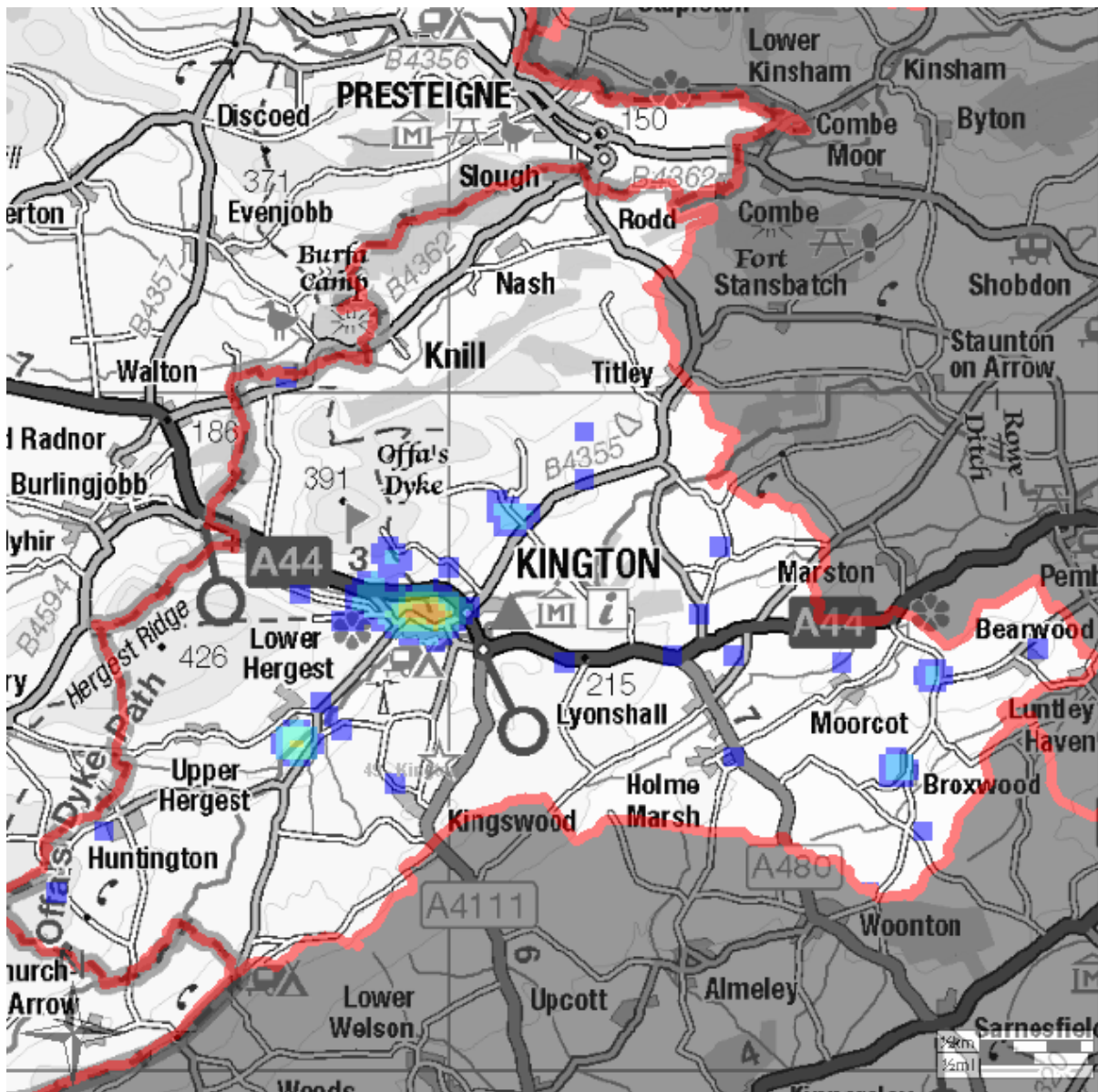
Map 3: At risk LSOA's by Mosaic Group 2017/18 to 2019/20



- A – Country Living
- G – Rural Reality
- J – Rental Hubs
- M – Family Basics
- N – Vintage Value
- O – Municipal Challenge

5.6 More information on these Mosaic group types can be found in the CRMP Fire Risk Review.

Map 4: Kington Fire Station area – Accidental Dwelling Fires (2009/10 to 2020/21)



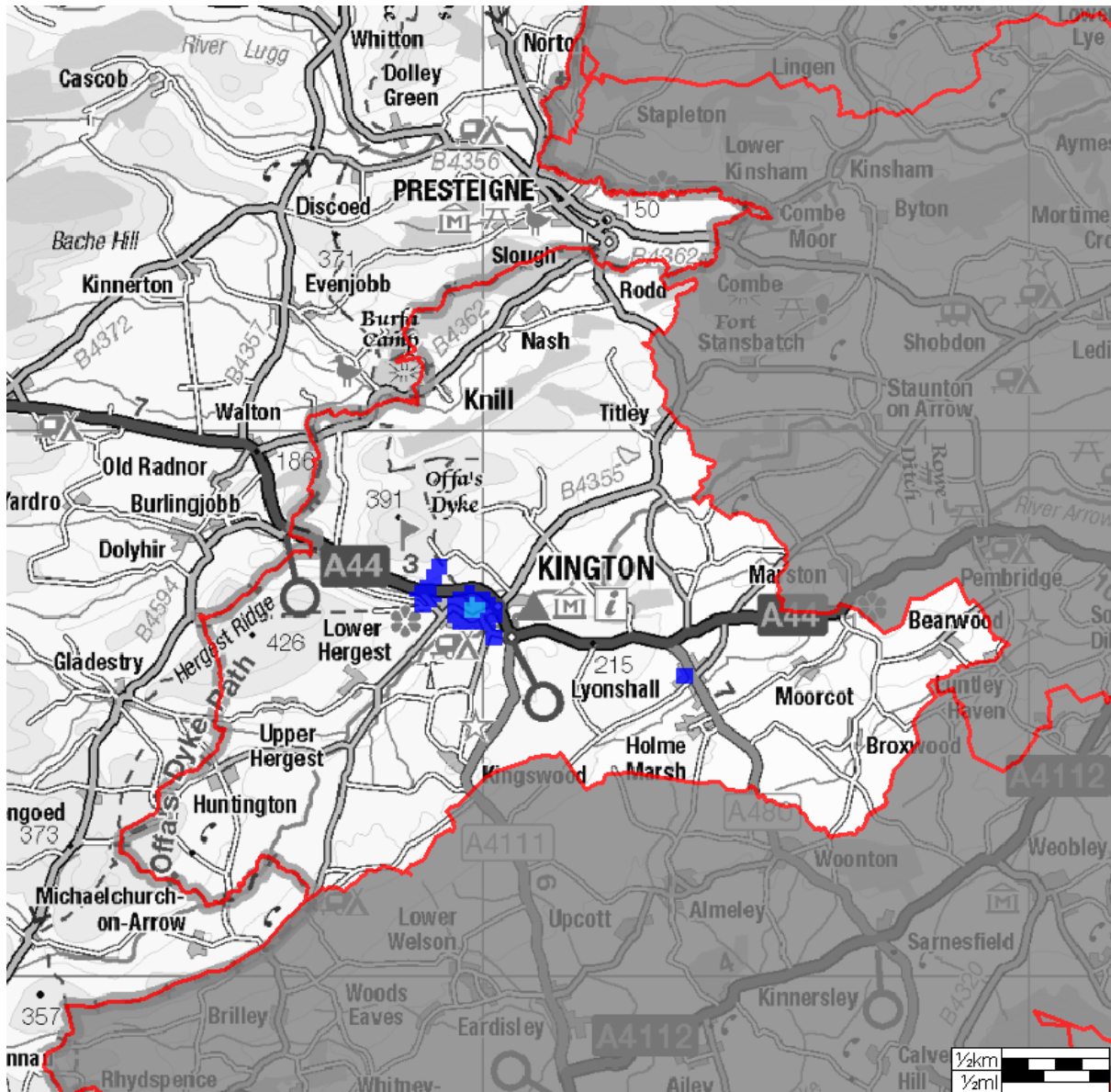
Key



- 5.7 Map 4 shows the concentration of Accidental Dwelling Fires in Kington Station Ground area showing data between (2009/10 to 2020/21). This correlates with
- 5.8 Map 5 which shows where the Community Risk department has been targeting Safe and Well Checks between 2017/18 to 2019/20.
- 5.9 Mapping Accidental Dwelling Fires and those households that tend to have more accidental fires than others provides Station Commanders and Community Risk officers with valuable information that will help to prioritise how they target their prevention and protection activities. When examining the local areas at potential risk,

the maps can be expanded to show street level information about households and risks. Additional information about how to best contact those households at potential risk will also be available through the Community Risk department.

Map 5: Community Risk Activity – Safety and Well Checks 2017/18 to 2019/20



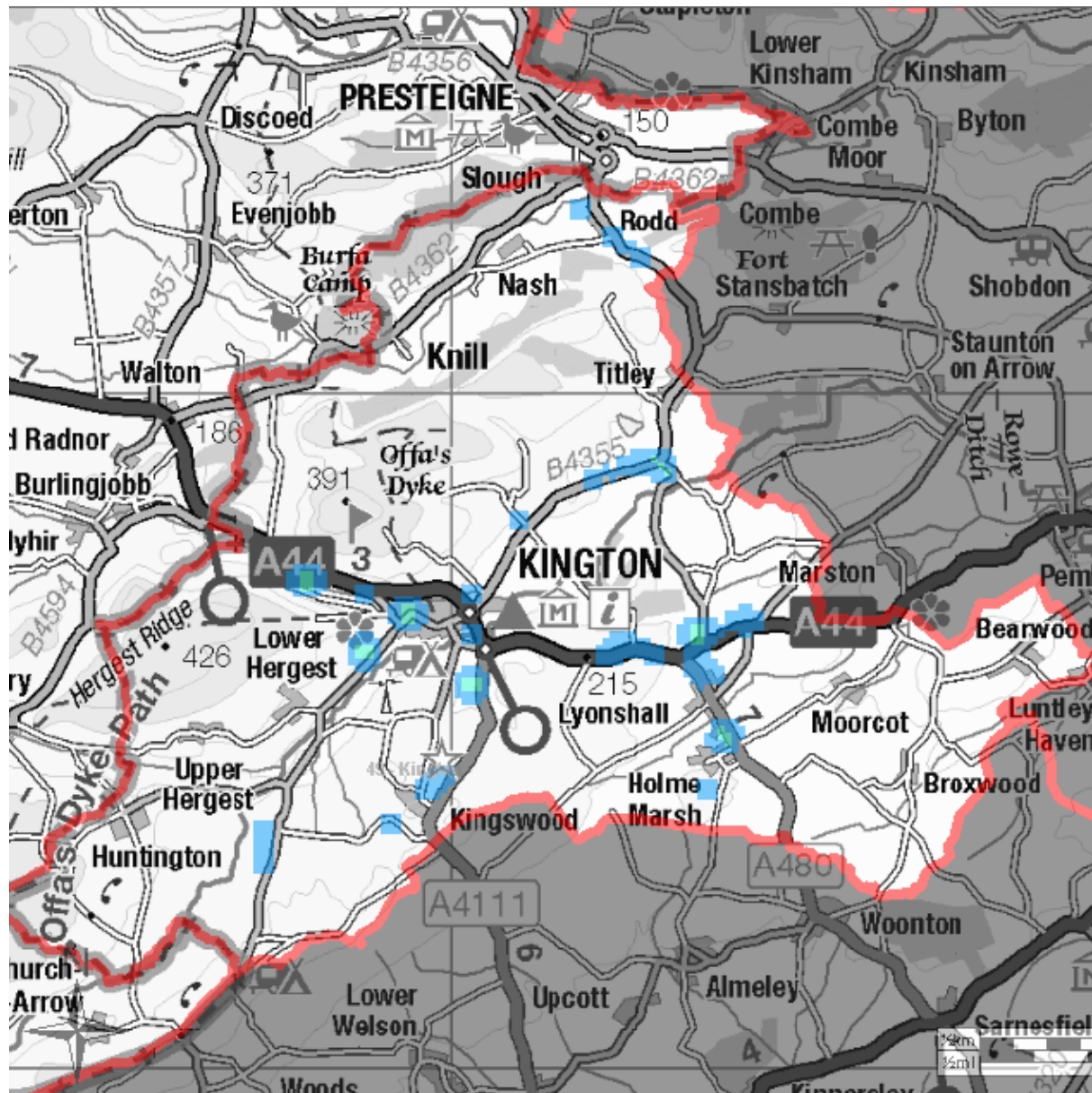
Key



6 Road Traffic Collision Incidents

6.1 The CRMP Risk Review 2018 identified Kington Fire Station area as a low risk area for Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) in 2017/18 – 2019/20. This was determined using a risk model based on the number of RTC incidents attended and the severity of those incidents in terms of injury to persons. Map 6 below shows the location of all RTCs that occurred within Kington Fire Station area over the last 12 years (2009/10 to 2020/21) at 100 m grid cell. The hotspots tend to be concentrated on the main roads that pass through Kington Fire Station area.

Map 6: Kington Fire Station area – RTC Hotspots 2009/10 to 2020/21



Key



- 6.2 The map shows hotspots ranging from **high** (i.e. where RTCs occurred most frequently) graduating to **low** (i.e. where RTCs occurred least frequently). Where no colour is shown, this indicates that HWFRS did not attend any RTC incidents in the last 12 years .
- 6.3 The maps can be expanded to show individual roads and the location and type of each RTC incident attended. This will provide Station Commanders and Community Risk officers with important data when working with local authority and road safety partners.

7 Other Potential Life Risk Incidents

- 7.1 In addition to Accidental Dwelling Fires and Road Traffic Collisions, the Service attends a number of other incidents which have the potential to harm life and property. Among such incidents are water rescues and weather-related issues such as wide area flooding and wildfire. Heritage buildings also pose a potential risk, with many having unique features and important and irreplaceable artefacts. A significant number are also timber-framed and liable to a faster spread of fire.
- 7.2 Heritage issues are less likely to be a risk to life, but safeguarding the heritage environment (both built and natural) is an important part of the Service's role in helping to improve the safety of the community. Heritage issues are discussed further in Section 8 below.

Water Incidents

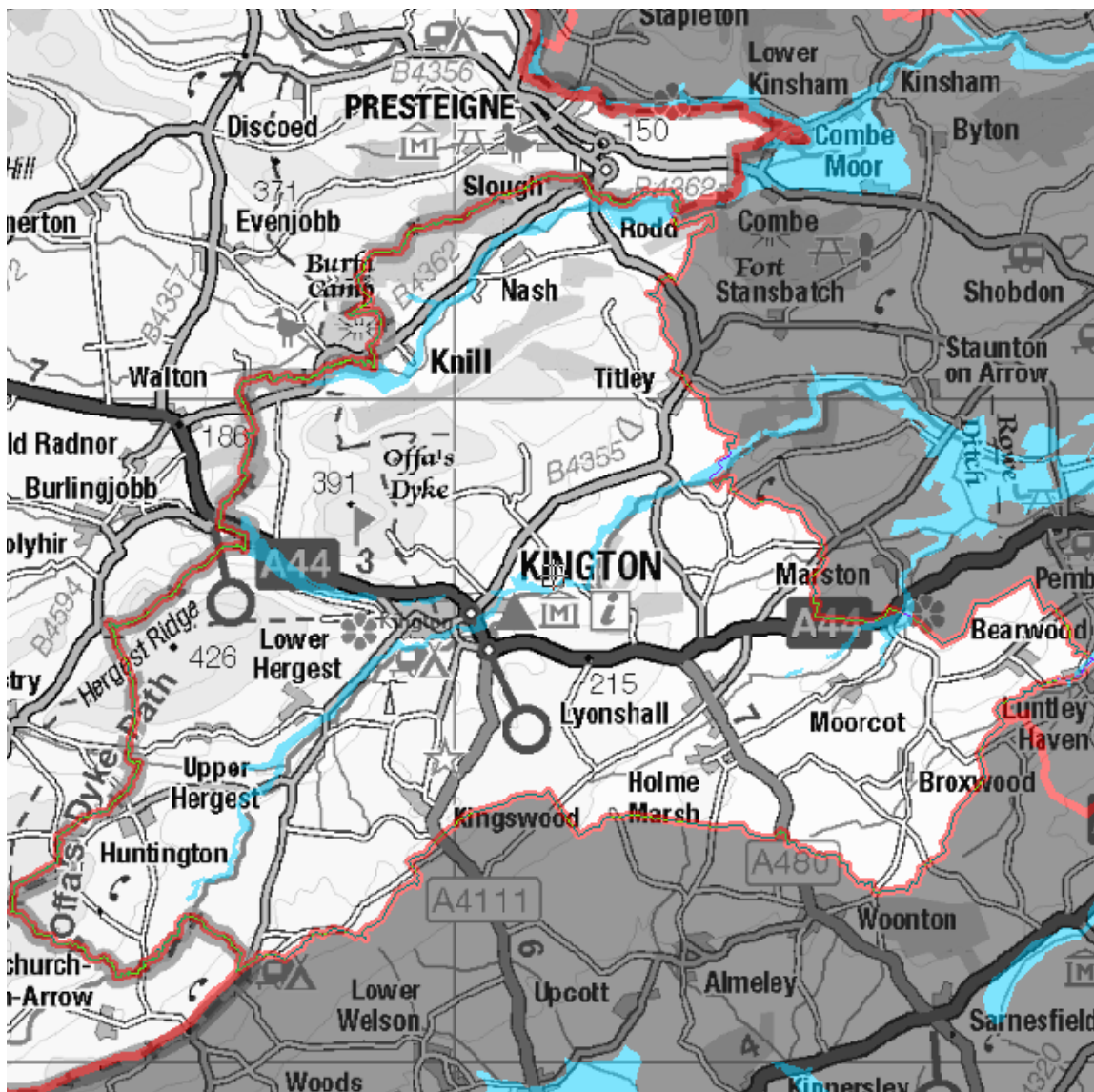
- 7.3 Water-related incidents include rescues of people from flooded properties, lakes and quarries as well as animal rescues from water. These can also be mapped to assist Station Commanders and Community Risk officers in their partnership work with water safety agencies and landowners where appropriate.

Flooding Areas

- 7.4 Maps prepared by the Environment Agency show areas that are likely to flood in the event of adverse weather conditions. Fire Station crews also have access to more detailed maps through their Mobile Data Terminals carried by every fire engine, as well as via the [Environment Agency website](#).

- 7.5 Map 7 below shows the locations within Kington Station Area most likely to flood. These are primarily around the River Arrow and its tributaries.

Map 7: Kington Fire Station area – Flooding areas identified by the Environment Agency



- 7.6 Information about areas likely to flood is used during flood planning with water safety partners and can be used as part of the Safe and Well Checks carried out with residents in these areas. This includes information on flood risk and advice on early evacuation in the event of flooding. Fire Station crews will also find more specific information about flood planning on the Service intranet.

8 Prevention and Protection Activities

8.1 All Fire Station crews and Community Risk officers have a key role to play in preventing incidents from happening and in protecting life and property in the event of emergency incidents. In helping to deliver the Community Risk Management Plan over the next few years, Kington Fire Station crews and the Community Risk department will be involved in a range of activities including the following:

a) NFCC Community Risk Calendar 2021

8.2 Each year the National Fire Chiefs Council prepares a calendar of events and campaigns to help promote community safety across the country. The Service uses this to help plan local events and campaigns throughout the year, in addition to more local community safety activities, and Fire Stations are fully involved in delivering this in their local areas. The 2021 Calendar can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.

b) Safe and Well Checks

8.3 These checks involve a visit to people's home to deliver fire safety advice and to install smoke alarms where needed. They help to identify other potential areas of concern, which may require additional input from partner agencies, in order to help people remain safe and well in their own homes. Having identified households and areas likely to be more vulnerable to Accidental Dwelling Fire as set out in Section 5 of this report, Station Commanders will be able to cross-reference the most at risk areas when working with the Community Risk department and community safety partners to introduce more targeted prevention activities.

c) Intel Process

8.4 Every Fire Station has identified a number of specific risks in their area, which are scheduled to be visited and reviewed on a regular basis. The specific risks for Kington Fire Station are listed on the Mobile Data Terminals and on the Service intranet at the following link: [Kington Fire Station Risk Premises](#). The Intel Process also enables crews to identify potential new risk properties and sites. In addition, each Fire Station presents their Top 5 Risks based on the specific risks to firefighters, the public, the environment, the local economy and heritage. These are reviewed by all firefighters at the Fire Station as part of their competency training.

d) Technical Fire Safety Inspections

8.5 These involve Technical Fire Safety officers conducting risk based audit and intelligence led audit programmes looking at the potential risks in commercial premises including occupancy and management procedures. This helps to ensure the premises meet fire safety regulations⁶

⁶ The [Regulatory Reform \(Fire Safety\) Order 2005](#)

e) Business Fire Safety Checks

- 8.6 Commercial properties regarded as low risk are visited by the Wholetime crews at Fire Stations, which involves crews checking for basic fire safety requirements. Any areas of concern are highlighted to Technical Fire Safety officers for further investigation. Additional work is being undertaken by the Community Risk department to map commercial premises and their associated risks and once complete this will be made available to support Fire Stations in their work with local businesses.

f) Heritage sites

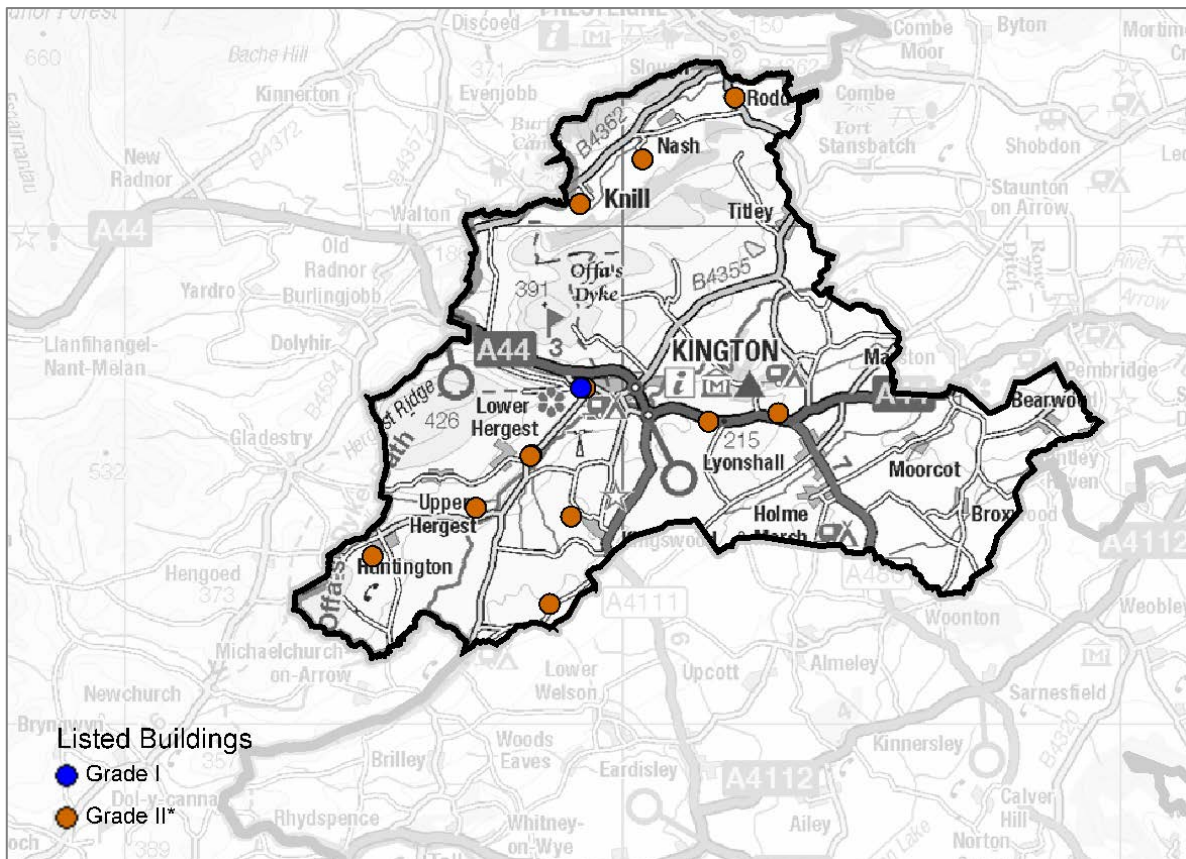
- 8.7 At March 2020, there were over 12,000 'listed' buildings and sites across Herefordshire and Worcestershire. 'Listing' is a process used to grade heritage importance and interest. Grade I and II* buildings and sites are of particular importance, of which there are currently 920 in the two counties. Kington Fire Station area contains 1 Grade I and 12 Grade II* buildings and sites. Section 9 provides a map and list of all such buildings and sites in Kington Fire Station area. This will support Station Commanders in familiarising their crews with their locations, nature and value, and will help in planning emergency cover, preventative and salvage arrangements.

9 Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings

9.1 Grade I buildings are considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade II* buildings are considered to be of particular importance of more than Special interest.

9.2 The location of Grade I and II* listed buildings are shown on Map 8 below.

Map 8: Kington Fire Station area – Location of Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings



The tables on the following pages list each building by the Station area. The buildings and structures are drawn from English Heritage's Listed Buildings database⁷, updated to March 2020. More information can be gained from this website by entering the list entry number into the search facility.

⁷ [Listed Buildings Database](#)

Kington – Grade I Listed Buildings

List Entry Number	Grade	Building Name	Eastings	Northings
1208031	I	Church of St Mary	329135	256762

Kington – Grade II* Listed Buildings

List Entry Number	Grade	Building Name	Eastings	Northings
1081746	II*	Apostles Farmhouse	328507	252414
1081487	II*	Church of St Michael	329113	260467
1349918	II*	Church of St Michael and All Angels	333102	256258
1349556	II*	Church of St Thomas of Canterbury	324946	253380
1166605	II*	Granary approximately 10 metres South West of Hergest Court	328121	255398
1081747	II*	Hergest Court	328141	255419
1067771	II*	Little Brampton Farmhouse	330375	261368
1293359	II*	Lychgate, Churchyard of Church of St Mary	329224	256765
1301272	II*	Mahollam Cottages	327026	254355
1081753	II*	Penrhos Court	331699	256083
1166590	II*	The Pound Farmhouse	328942	254175
1081457	II*	The Rodd	332227	262607

Appendix 1

2021 NFCC Community Risk Calendar

FIRE AND RESCUE 2021 CAMPAIGN CALENDAR

www.nationalfirechiefs.org.uk
www.firekills.campaign.gov.uk



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
	Smoke Alarm Purchasing	Cooling	Smoke Alarm Testing	Smoking	Escape Routes	Outdoor Fire Safety	Cooking	Smoke Alarm Purchasing	Home Fire Safety	Smoke Alarm Testing	Electrical	Christmas
SATURDAY	1											
SUNDAY	2											
MONDAY	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TUESDAY	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
WEDNESDAY	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
THURSDAY	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
FRIDAY	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
SATURDAY	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
SUNDAY	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
MONDAY	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
TUESDAY	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
WEDNESDAY	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
THURSDAY	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
FRIDAY	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
SATURDAY	15	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
SUNDAY	16	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
MONDAY	17	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
TUESDAY	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
WEDNESDAY	19	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
THURSDAY	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
FRIDAY	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
SATURDAY	22	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
SUNDAY	23	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
MONDAY	24	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
TUESDAY	25	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
WEDNESDAY	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
THURSDAY	27	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
FRIDAY	28	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
SATURDAY	29	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
SUNDAY	30	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
MONDAY	31	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
TUESDAY		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
WEDNESDAY		31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
THURSDAY												
FRIDAY												
SATURDAY												
SUNDAY												

Fire Kills

NFCC Campaigns

Smoke Alarm

Fire Extinguisher

Fire Escape Route

Fire Drill

Fire Alarm

Fire Risk Assessment



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