

Guidance



Profiling Risk in Regulated Premises LFRS Protection Methodology

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Document Details

If this Guidance requires updating or editing please contact the Author.

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Related Documents	
Policy & Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Safety Regulation
Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRMP note 4(1) • LFRS Business Support Strategy • LFRS Protection Policy
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 • FRS National Framework Document • Regulators' Code

Guidance Statement

This guidance describes how LFRS profiles the risk from fire in all premises which are not individual households.

The risk from fire profile and the associated risk based inspection programme constitute the LFRS Protection Risk Model.

Scope

This guidance is intended to assist people inside and outside the Service understand how risk from fire is identified and targeted in the premises across Lancashire which are regulated under the [Regulatory Reform \(Fire Safety\) Order 2005](#).

These 'regulated' premises include all buildings used for a commercial purpose, or for public use, as well as the areas within residential buildings which are shared by more than one household.

Definitions

AddressBase	The Ordnance Survey national gazetteer of all UK postal addresses.
Attribute	A feature of a premises which has influence on the degree of harm that may be sustained in the event of fire.
(the) Authority	The public body, holding the functions of a Fire and Rescue Authority, with a statutory duty to enforce the provisions of the RR(FS)O. (Also the Enforcing Authority).
CFRMIS	Community Fire Risk Management Information System. A database that LFRS (built by CIVICA) use to record work activity and information including that which relates to Fire Safety.
Dwelling	A domestic premises as defined in Article 2 of The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 .
Fire Safety Inspection	An on-site engagement undertaken to support or check compliance or to capture data for the Protection Risk Model
FSEC Categories	Fire Service Emergency Cover is broken down into Risk Groups and Supplementary Line numbers.
Harm	The adverse impact on one of six categories of value, namely Public Life, Emergency Responder, Economic, Environmental, Heritage and Social Community (each defined within the document).
Likelihood	The relative probability that an event will occur based on historical data.
Regulated	A premises to which the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 but not including, in this guidance, dwellings to any extent.
Risk	A combination of Severity and Likelihood; the likelihood that a fire will actually cause harm, together with a measure of the effect.
Risk Based Inspection Programme	Pre-planned Fire Safety Inspections based upon the Protection risk profile and refreshed at least every three years.
Risk Data Capture	An activity whereby information is collected and recorded and forming the foundation of risk profiling.
Risk Profile	The value assigned to one or more premises record(s) allowing comparison between individual premises, types of premises or geographic locations.
(the) Service	Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service (LFRS).
Severity	A value representing the potential maximum harm in the event of fire.

Guidance

Profiling Risk from fire

1. Fire is a hazard. Risk is a combination of the harm caused by a hazard combined with the likelihood of the harm occurring.
2. The risk from fire profile described in this document is derived from assigning a value of potential harm from fire to each and every regulated premises in Lancashire and then applying likelihood so that each regulated premises has a recorded risk rating.
3. Therefore, as each premises is given a risk rating, the higher risk premises can be targeted.

Address Base

4. [AddressBase](#) is a product from Ordnance Survey which provides users with a gazetteer of all postal addresses. It is the most comprehensive and reliable database of properties available to the Service.
5. AddressBase is continually updated; the custodian, responsible for the currency and accuracy of the dataset, is the Local Authority.
6. The Service uses the AddressBase gazetteer to create a record for each and every listed address in Lancashire, which meets, by way of its property classification, the definition of regulated premises.
7. As every regulated premises has a record created in CFRMIS, information and characteristics can be associated with each address, allowing the Service to create a profile of each individual premises.

Building and Occupancy Attributes

8. By recording a set of data made up of building features and occupant information, each premises can be described individually by more than simply the address and property type. The additional premises information includes, for example, the number of floors in the premises and whether people sleep on the premises.
9. This set of building features and occupant information is known in the RBIP (Risk Based Inspection Programme) as the premises 'attributes'.
10. A full list of the fifty one attributes utilised by the RBIP is included as [Appendix A](#) to this guidance document.
11. There is a total of forty seven attributes recorded by staff in CFRMIS following a process known as 'Risk Data Capture' included in the Fire Safety Audit (FSA).
12. The recorded set of attributes remains associated with a premises until a user overwrites the data as part of a Fire Safety Inspection.

13. Five of the attributes must only be recorded by operationally competent staff since they require operational and not FS knowledge to reliably evaluate. Where these other attributes are not recorded during the Risk Data Capture process, a default value (with a neutral influence) in order to complete calculations. The 'ops competent only' attributes are annotated in the list in [Appendix A](#) and are taken from Radar information.
14. In addition to the forty seven user-recorded attributes a (presumed/neutral or actual) regulatory compliance score is recorded against the premises record.
15. A final three further attributes - refreshed annually by system administrators – are recorded on the premises from external datasets (relating to heritage listing, environmental permits, and CQC data) obtained from partner agencies.
16. The combined fifty one attributes, form an individual premises profile. This profile is as current as the most recent data edit. An edit will follow after every Fire Safety Visit where 'Risk Data Capture' activity is completed but may be more frequently as new information about a premises, or the occupants, is received.
17. Of the fifty one attributes, seven do not score - the data is collected in order to support Emergency Response pre-planning.
18. As each attribute could carry a numerical value, calculations can be made by to form an individual premises profile; this, in turn, leads to a profile of the risk from fire to all premises across Lancashire.
19. Therefore, all staff who capture and record data make an essential contribution to the profiling of community risk.
20. The diagram included as [Appendix B](#) illustrates simply how attributes contribute to harm.

Categories of Harm

21. The Protection Risk Model is founded upon the notion that fire has the potential to harm not only the life safety of occupants (and other so-called 'relevant persons') but also other people and community assets.
22. The Protection Risk Model identifies a total of six potential recipient categories of harm:
- a. Public Life
 - b. Emergency Responder
 - c. Economic
 - d. Environment
 - e. Heritage
 - f. Social & Community

Category of Harm	Definition	Attributes
Public Life	Occupants and other persons who would need to escape to a place of safety in the event of fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSEC Risk Groups
Emergency Responder	Responders from the Emergency Services who may have to enter a hazardous area in the event of fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turnout Times • Previous incident history
Economic	The combined monetary value of the premises and its use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical CFRMIS Score
Environment	Air, water and land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood Area • Waste Licences • SSRI
Heritage	Places listed by English Heritage as Grade 1, 2 or 2* and/or contains physical items which have historic value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade I & II* Listed
Social & Community	A perceived value that causes public, political and/or media reaction which may also include community disruption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LSOA's Risk Grade • External data

Table 1 Categories of harm defined

23. Therefore, in the event of fire at an individual premises, one or more of these six categories could sustain harm.

24. By selecting combinations of the attributes ([Appendix A](#)) described above, a score can be calculated representing the degree of potential harm that may be sustained, in relation to, for example firefighters (Emergency Responder harm).

Furthermore, by calculating scores together, an overall value of harm can be derived for a premises. This overall value of harm represents the ‘Severity’ of harm in the event of fire at a premises; severity is, of course, one of the two fundamental parts in calculating risk. This is illustrated at [Appendix C](#).

Likelihood

25. Combining Severity with Likelihood enables the calculation of Risk. In the LFRS RBIP Likelihood is derived by considering three years of historical data.

26. The historical data is:

- Fire incidence in commercial (regulated) premises
- Enforcement Notices served

27. This data is considered:

- a. Geographically by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA); and by
- b. Premises type (FSEC category)

28. LFRS data analysts have developed methodology to assign a values (L, M, H and VH) to each LSOA and each FSEC category. Therefore each premises record is assigned both these values based on where and what the property is.

29. Every three years, system administrators refresh the calculation of Likelihood using the preceding three years fire incidence and enforcement notice data.

Group	Code	Value
Hospital and Prisons	A	5.7
Care Home	B	5.1
HMO Tenement	C	5
Flats	D	5
Hostel	E	5.23
Hotel	F	4.9
Flat Converted from House	G	5
Other Sleeping Accommodation	H	4.5
Further Education	J	4
Public Building	K	4
Licensed Premises	L	4
School	M	4
Shop	N	4.8
Other premises open to the public	P	4
Factory or warehouse	R	3.6
Office	S	3.5
Other Workplace	T	3.6

Risk

30. A resulting overall Risk value is therefore assigned to each and every record in the Protection Module; that is, every known address in Lancashire where there is a regulated premises, has a Risk (from fire) rating.
31. Furthermore, each and every regulated premises record has a Risk (from fire) to each of the categories of potential harm e.g. a CFRMIS user can select a premises record and identify the degree of harm to heritage in the event of fire.
32. The system can also report the overall Risk (not likelihood) for a particular LSOA and/or premises type.
33. Finally the system can report Risk from fire as any combination of category of harm, location and premises type. For instance, the risk from fire to the (Category) environment in (LSOA)

Criteria	Risk level multiplier			
	Very High	High	Medium	Low
	1.50	1.25	1.00	0.75
FSEC Risk Groups (A,B,C,D)	A	B	C	D
SOA Risk Grade	VH	H	M	L
Historical CFRMIS Score	> 4.75	4 to 4.75	3.25 to 4	< 3.25
SSRI Risk Information	SSRI	Level 2	Community	
Flood Warning Area		TRUE	FALSE	
Pump Distance to SOA Centre (mins)	6.13 - 27	3.6 - 6.13	2.32 to 3.6	0 to 2.32
Primary Fires (3 years)	+ 1	1	0	
Secondary Fires (3 years)	+ 1	1	0	
Heritage Grade I & II*	TRUE		FALSE	
External Data (e.g. CQC/environmental)	TRUE		FALSE	

Capturing Data

34. In order to create the risk profile, data must be recorded. Data collected by staff, partners or other agencies, or obtained via (up to date) datasets, provides the most accurate basis for calculations.
35. Inspectors/Advisors employed in Protection activities provide the very best data when they collect information as part of 'Risk Data Capture' activities during Fire Safety Inspections.
36. Not all premises have been, or ever will be, visited and there may be no other data source to confirm the individual attributes that a premises has. In order to run the RBIP and create a Lancashire-wide risk profile, where attributes have not been validated, assumed values are assigned. These assumed values are

a default given to every new premises record and remain until overwritten as data is acquired.

37. The assigned default values are given in the Table at [Appendix F](#).

38. In addition to actual or assigned default values for each attribute, legacy 'Relative Life Risk' scores from CFRMIS have been applied to all records where such data exists – this legacy score is directly equivalent to the Public Life category of Harm value.

Utilising the regulated premises risk profile

39. The risk profile produced, in the way described above, enables LFRS staff to target with a high level of effectiveness. It also supports evidence based decisions involving the allocation of resources by Protection Managers.

40. The LFRS Protection Risk Model therefore gives effect to:

- a. A Risk Based Inspection Programme (RBIP)
- b. Reaffirming / reviewing an evidence-based team size disposition for the medium and longer term
- c. Allocation of available staff and other resources to risk reduction for shorter term activity to support the Functional delivery of Protection within LFRS

Targeting Risk from Fire

The Pre-2018 approach

41. LFRS has maintained a risk based inspection programme and will continue to do so. The need to target risk with constrained resources is fundamental to efficiency and effectiveness.
42. Prior to the 2018 RBIP, pre-planned Protection activities (fire risk reduction in regulated premises) were undertaken only on the basis of reducing the risk to life safety. This meant that pre-programmed Protection activities were not, as a rule, driven by the risk from fire to the other five categories of harm described above. Whilst there remains no greater need than to protect 'public life', some calculated effort must be made, through Protection activities, to protect from fire potential harm to Emergency Responders, Economic Value, the Environment, Heritage and Social/Community valued assets - the 2018 RBIP enables this.
43. Furthermore, the number of premises for which some measure of risk was recorded, was only a fraction of the actual number of regulated premises.
44. The 2018 LFRS RBIP retains the life safety calculation methodology developed by NFCC but, significantly expanded; it vastly improves our knowledge of community risk. It allows us to utilise the AddressBase gazetteer to record every potentially known regulated premises in Lancashire whilst the RBIP allows us to describe each premises and groups of premises with a detailed risk profile (above).

2018 RBIP - Risk Based Inspection Programme

45. The Authority is responsible and accountable for reducing the risk from fire. The public and Government expectation is that the Authority target and reduce the risk from fire.
46. [Appendix E](#) briefly describes some of the most important aspects of the legislative framework relating to the LFRS Protection Risk Model.
47. The LFRS Risk Based Inspection Programme is described in separate guidance.

Footnote: *FSEC category G 'House converted to flats' is sometimes not used in the LFRS Protection Risk Model as it is not a category which can be mapped to AddressBase property classifications.*

Appendix A

Premises Attributes

No	Attribute	
1	IS THERE A SLEEPING RISK?	FSEC
2	MAX NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN PREMISES AT PEAK TIME	FSA
3	Evacuation Procedure	SSRI
4	IS THERE A STAY PUT EVACUATION POLICY?	SSRI
5	DESCRIPTION OF OCCUPANTS (PREDOMINANT TYPE)	FSA
6	WOULD THE BUILDING EVACUATION PLAN BE LIKELY TO HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON FIREFIGHTING OPERATIONS?	SSRI
7	COULD THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REQUIRING ASSISTANCE TO EVACUATE CAUSE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON FIRE FIGHTING OPERATIONS?	SSRI
8	ARE THERE ANY ESCAPE REFUGES?	SSRI
9	Total floor area (m.sq.)	FSA
10	BUILDING SIZE (SEE TABLE ON 'BUIDING SIZE' TAB)	FSA
11	NUMBER OF BASEMENT LEVELS	FSA
12	TOTAL NUMBER OF FLOOR LEVELS (EXC. BASEMENTS)	FSA
13	IS THERE SPLIT LEVEL ACCESS? (Y/N)	SSRI
14	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FEATURES WHICH MAY IN PARTICULAR ASSIST FIRE SPREAD (Y/N)	FSA
15	IS IT LIKELY THAT AN UNCONTROLLED FIRE WOULD SPREAD BEYOND THE ROOM OF ORIGIN WITHIN 30 MINS?	FSA
16	IS IT LIKELY THAT AN UNCONTROLLED FIRE WOULD SPREAD BEYOND THE FLOOR OF ORIGIN WITHIN 60 MINS?	FSA

17	SANDWICH PANELS?	FSA
18	DOES THE STANDARD OF HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL FIRE SEPARATION MEET THE CURRENT GUIDANCE BENCHMARK?	FSA
19	Confined Spaces	SSRI
20	IS THERE A COMPLEX INTERNAL LAYOUT THAT IS LIKELY TO PRESENT A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO FIREFIGHTERS AND/OR MAY REQUIRE THE EXTENDED USE OF BA OR THE USE OF GUIDELINES?	SSRI
21	IS THERE A POTENTIAL FOR RAPID COLLAPSE?	SSRI
22	Underground Structure	SSRI
23	Firefighter Shafts	SSRI
24	Firefighter Lifts	SSRI
25	Rising Mains	SSRI
26	POOR ACCESS FOR FIREFIGHTING TEAMS?	FSA
27	ACCESS FOR FIREFIGHTING	FSA
28	IS THERE A SMOKE CONTROL SYSTEM COVERING MEANS OF ESCAPE AND/OR COMMON AREAS?	FSA
29	% OF HAZARD OR VALUE (INCLUDING BUILDING AND CONTENTS) PROTECTED BY A SUPPRESSION SYSTEM	FSA
30	FIRE WARNING SYSTEM	FSA
31	IN HAZARD OR VALUE AREAS, DOES DETECTION & ALERT TO THE FRS, MEET CURRENT BENCHMARK STANDARDS?	FSA

32	SPRINKLER COVERAGE (% of Premises Area)	FSA
33	<p>DOES THE BUILDING CONTAIN ANY SUBSTANCES THAT FALL INTO THE UN RISK CATEGORIES 1 TO 9? IF SO, THEN JUST PROVIDE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SEPARATE CATEGORIES THAT ARE PRESENT.</p> <p>1. EXPLOSIVES 2. GASES 3. FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS 4. FLAMMABLE SOLIDS 5. OXIDISING AGENTS AND ORGANIC PEROXIDES 6. TOXIC AND INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCES 7. RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES 8. CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES 9. MISCELLANEOUS (ASBESTOS, AIR BAG INFLATORS, DRY ICE ETC.)</p>	FSA
34	<p>IS THE PREMISES REGULATED BY THE NAMOS REGULATION? NAMOS (The Dangerous Substances Notification and Marking of Sites Regulations 1990)</p>	External
35	<p>IS A NOTIFICATION, REGISTRATION OR LICENCE REQUIRED UNDER ANY OF THESE REGULATIONS? COMAH Top Tier (Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2005) COMAH Lower Tier (Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2005) DSEAR (The Dangerous Substances and Explosives Atmospheres Regulations 2002) DSHAR (The Dangerous Substances in Harbour Areas Regulations 1987) MSER (The Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005) NIHHS (Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances Regulations 2002) BASIS (The British Agrochemical Standards Inspection Scheme)</p>	External
36	DOES THE USE OF THE SITE INCLUDE ANY HAZARDOUS PROCESSES THAT PRESENT A RISK TO OPERATIONAL CREWS?	SSRI

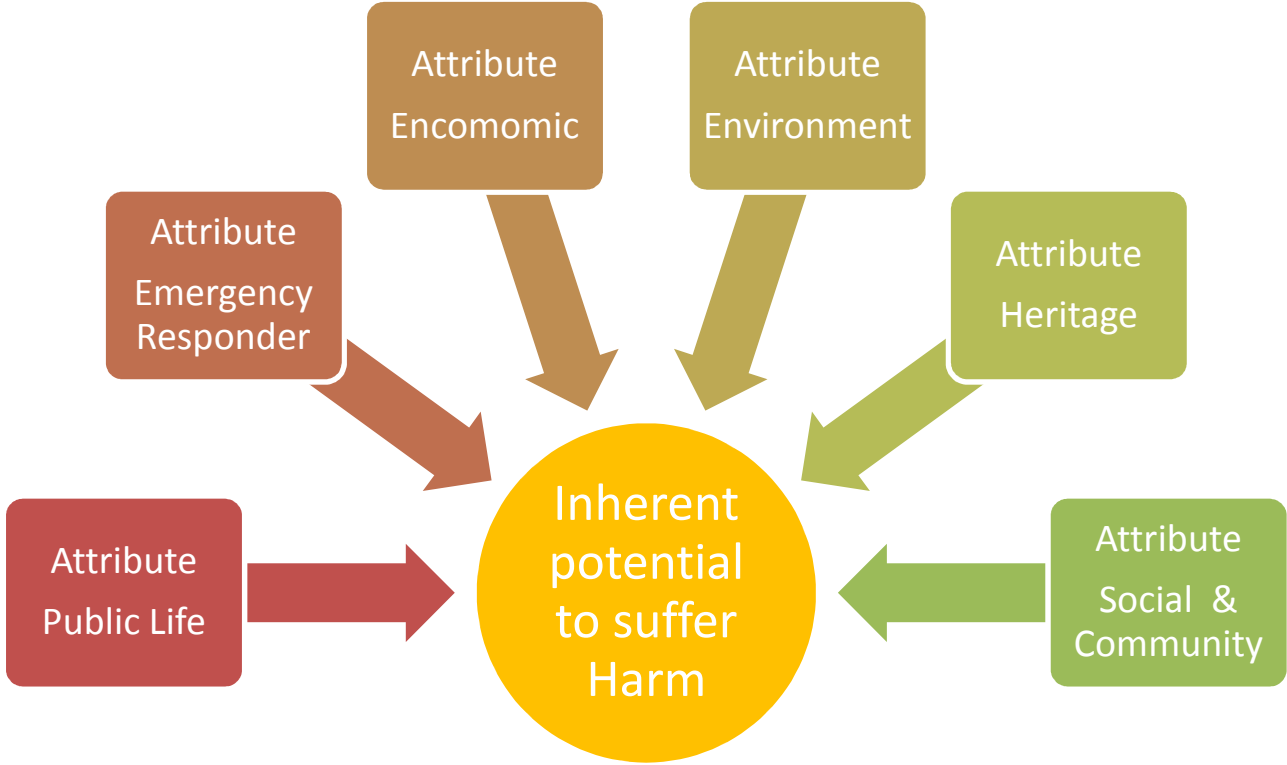
37	DOES THE PREMISES HAVE A SALVAGE PLAN BASED ON THE VALUE OF ITS CONTENTS?	SSRI
38	HISTORY OF FIRES	FSA
39	UNWANTED FIRE SIGNALS	FSA
40	KNOWN FIRE SETTING IN THE AREA	FSA
41	WATER SUPPLIES	FSA
42	HOSE LAYER OR WATER RELAY REQUIRED (Y/N) *	SSRI
43	FIRE LOADING WHICH IS LIKELY TO ASSIST WITH FIRE SPREAD	FSA
44	TOTAL LIKELY FIRE LOSS SQM	FSA
45	IN THE EVENT OF FIRE AND ASSUMING NO FRS RESPONSE, WHAT IS LIKELY TO BE THE MAXIMUM RESULTING ECONOMIC IMPACT?*	FSA
46	IN THE EVENT OF FIRE AND ASSUMING NO FRS RESPONSE, WHAT IS THE LIKELY MAGNITUDE OF COMMUNITY, POLITICAL AND/OR MEDIA REACTION TO THE RESULTANT LOSS?	FSA
47	IN THE EVENT OF FIRE AND ASSUMING NO FRS RESPONSE, WHAT IS LIKELY TO BE THE MAXIMUM RESULTING DISRUPTION?	FSA

Data attributed by LFRS

	Attribute	Default value
48	FIRE SAFETY COMPLIANCE LEVEL	FSA
49	GRADE I LISTED GRADE II* LISTED GRADE II LISTED	External
50	Pollution Prevention Control Permit Waste Management Licence Local Authority Permit	External
51	TOTAL INSURANCE VALUE £	External

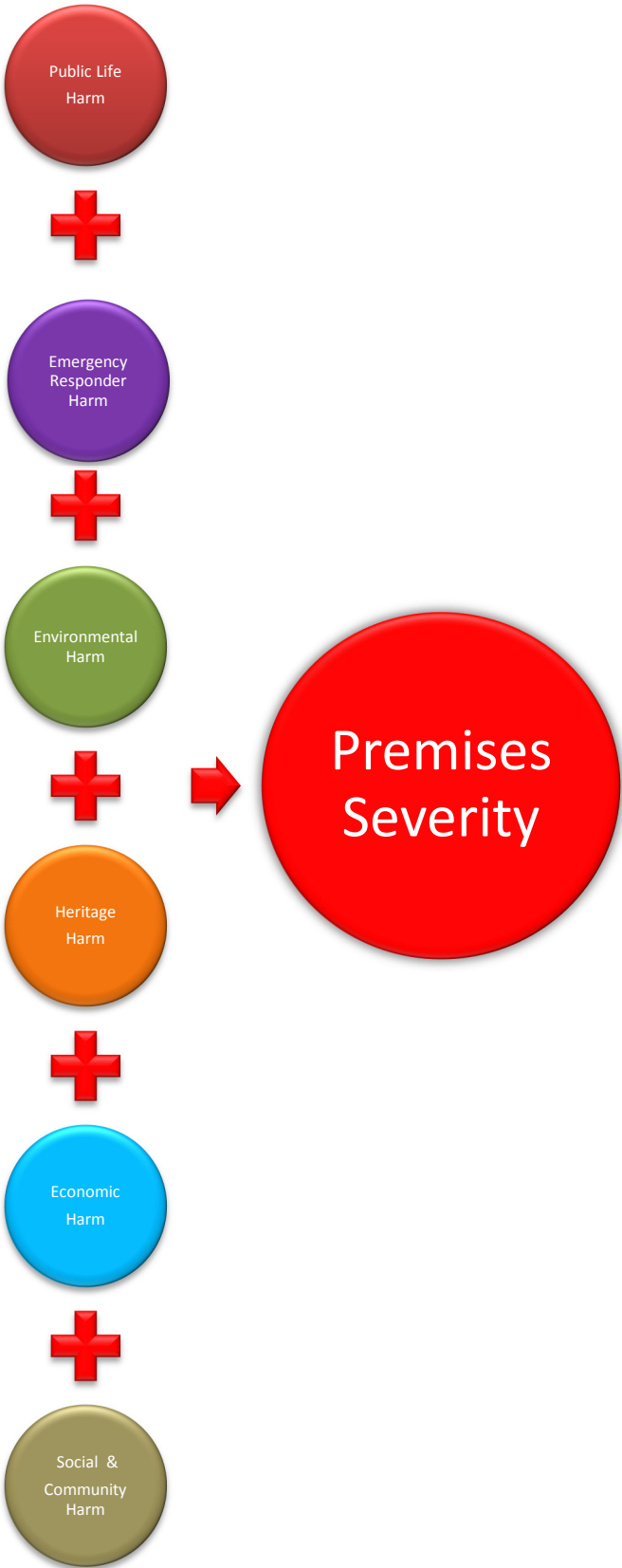
Appendix B

Attributes contributing to potential harm



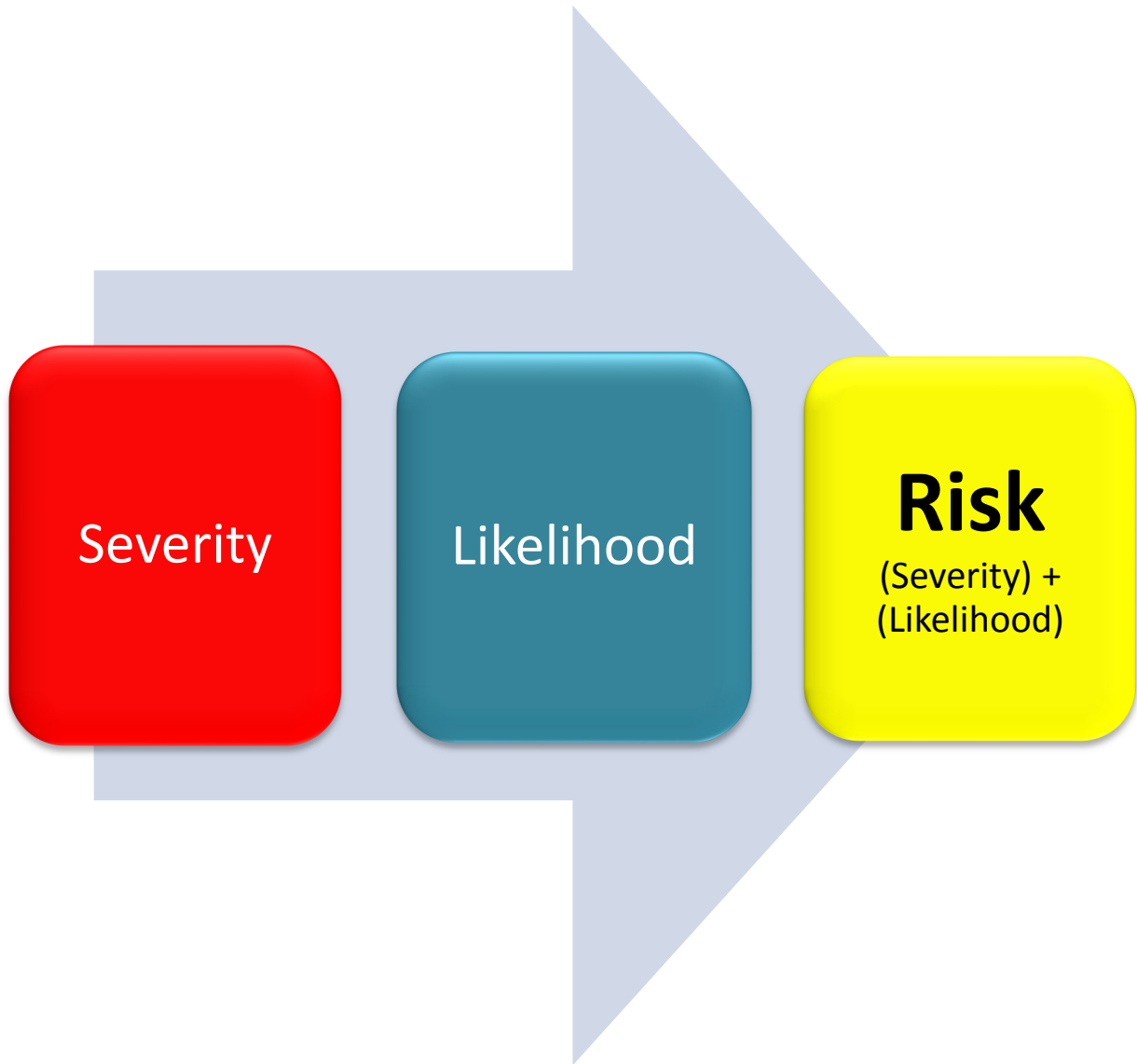
Appendix C

Adding categories of Harm to derive Severity



Appendix D

Likelihood applied to Severity to derive Overall Risk from fire



Appendix E

Legislative framework relating to the Protection Risk Model

The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004

48. Part 2, section 6 of the [Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 \(s6\)](#) (FRSA) places a statutory duty upon LFRS to promote fire safety within its area '*... to the extent that it considers reasonable to do so...*'.
49. The local community expects its public services to be delivered in an effective, efficient and economic manner. The expectations of Government are laid out in the [FRS National Framework Document](#).
50. The FRSA states that Fire and Rescue authorities must have regard to the National Framework Document in carrying out their duties and, with relevance to Protection, it directs authorities to:
 - "..identify and assess the full range of foreseeable fire and rescue related risks their areas face.." (p7)*
 - ".. deliver effective and proportionate ... Protection activities" (p7)*
 - ".. produce an integrated risk management plan that identifies and assesses all foreseeable fire and rescue related risks that could affect its community" (p10)*
 - ".. demonstrate how ... Protection ... activities will best be used to mitigate the impact of risk on communities, through authorities working either individually or collectively, in a cost effective way" (p10)*

The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety Order) 2005

51. Article 26 of the [Regulatory Reform \(Fire Safety Order\) 2005](#) (FSO) places a statutory duty on the relevant authority to enforce the FSO; in all but a few premises, the FRA is the enforcing authority. In how to enforce, the FRA must have due regard to guidance from Central Government. That guidance comes primarily from the FRS National Framework Document and from the Government's 'Better Regulation Agenda'.
52. The FRS National Framework Document directs FRA's to:
 - "set out its management strategy and risk based programme for enforcing the provisions of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 in accordance with the principles of better regulation set out in the Statutory Code of Compliance for Regulators, and the Enforcement Concordat" (p10)*
53. The statutory [Regulators' Code](#) is a central part of the Government's 'Better Regulation Agenda'. Its aim is to embed a risk-based, proportionate and targeted approach to regulatory inspection and enforcement among the regulators it applies to. It seeks to ensure that the enforcement of regulation does not unnecessarily inhibit economic progress. It comprises five principles, one of which is risk assessment, stating:

"..basing their regulatory work on an assessment of the risks to regulatory outcomes, regulators are able to target their resources where they will be most effective and where risk is highest."

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004

54. The [Civil Contingencies Act 2004](#) (CCA) places a statutory duty on the FRA to—
- (a) assess the risk of an emergency occurring making it necessary to perform any of its functions
 - (b) maintain plans for the purpose of ensuring, so far as is reasonably practicable, that if an emergency occurs the Fire Authority is able to continue to perform its functions
55. These functions are enshrined within the FRSA <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/21/part/2/crossheading/core-functions> and, in the context of providing an emergency response, they are:
- (a) Extinguishing and protecting life and property from fires; and
 - (b) Protecting life from harm from road traffic collisions

The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974

56. LFRS holds the safety and wellbeing of its staff as one of its principle values; as with all employers it also has a statutory duty to ensure it takes all reasonably practicable measures to ensure it does. Operational incidents pose the greatest risk to our staff but through assessments of risk, it is possible to reduce existing risk.

Appendix F

Occupancy	FSEC Societal risk fire rate per 1,000,000 buildings	Very High 1 = 10+	High 1 = 9 to 3	Medium 1 + 2 to -2	Low 1 + -3 to -9	Very low 1 = -10
Hospitals (A)	588	>6.77	6.72-6.25	6.07-5.47	5.29-4.82	<4.77
Hostels (E)	167	>6.22	6.18-5.70	5.52-4.92	4.74-4.27	<4.22
Care homes (B)	128	>6.11	6.06-5.59	5.41-4.81	4.63-4.15	<4.11
HMO's (C)	106	>6.03	5.98-5.50	5.33-4.73	4.55-4.07	<4.03
Houses converted to flats (G)	106	>6.03	5.98-5.50	5.33-4.73	4.55-4.07	<4.03
Purpose built Flats (D)	106	>6.03	5.98-5.50	5.33-4.73	4.55-4.07	<4.03
Hotels (F)	77	>5.89	5.84-5.36	5.19-4.59	4.41-3.93	<3.89
Shops (N)	63	>5.80	5.75-5.27	5.10-4.49	4.32-3.84	<3.80
Other sleeping accommodation (H)	34	>5.54	5.49-5.01	4.84-4.24	4.06-3.58	<3.54
Schools (M)	11	>5.05	5.00-4.52	4.35-3.74	3.57-3.09	<3.05
Further Education (J)	11	>5.05	5.00-4.52	4.35-3.74	3.57-3.09	<3.05
Public Buildings (K)	11	>5.05	5.00-4.52	4.35-3.74	3.57-3.09	<3.05
Other buildings open to the public (P)	11	>5.05	5.00-4.52	4.35-3.74	3.57-3.09	<3.05
Licensed Premises (L)	10	>5.02	4.97-4.49	4.32-3.72	3.54-3.06	<3.02
Factories/Warehouses (R)	4	>4.62	4.57-4.10	3.92-3.32	3.14-2.67	<2.62
Other Workplaces (T)	4	>4.62	4.57-4.10	3.92-3.32	3.14-2.67	<2.62
Offices (S)	3	>4.47	4.42-3.95	3.77-3.17	2.99-2.51	<2.47