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<th>Risk</th>
<th>Fire risk factors</th>
<th>Control measures to be taken by LFB crews to mitigate immediate risk</th>
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| **High Risk A** | As in High Risk B.  
• Adult social care review outcome is to move resident to care home or warden assisted sheltered accommodation due to severity of fire risk.  
• Resident refuses to be re-housed.                                                                                                                 | • Full HFSV.  
• Fit single point smoke detection in escape route (hall) and areas of risk.  
• Refer to LA via Serious Outstanding Risk (SOR) process for case management and provision of specialist fire alarms/equipment.  
• Consider other control measures such as fire retardant bedding and safer ashtrays.                                                                 | • Consider fitting domestic Automatic Fire Suppression System (AFSS) e.g. sprinklers.  
• Minimum of BS5839 part 6 Grade F LD2 fire detection and alarm system, interlinked.  
• Fire alarm to be monitored by a Telecare (social alarm) monitoring centre.  
• Consider other control measures such as fire retardant bedding and safer ashtrays.                                                                 |
| **High Risk B** | • Inability of resident to react to fire or smoke alarm actuating due to mobility difficulties or decision making difficulties, Dementia, hoarding (level 5 or above).  
• Signs of high fire risk such as careless disposal of cigarettes, signs of cooking being left on or other high risk of fire. | • Full HFSV.  
• Fit single point smoke detection in escape route (hall) and areas of risk.  
• Refer to LA via Serious Outstanding Risk (SOR) process for case management and provision of specialist fire alarms/equipment.  
• Consider other control measures such as fire retardant bedding and safer ashtrays.                                                                 | • Consider fitting domestic Automatic Fire Suppression System (AFSS) e.g. sprinklers.  
• Care/housing review.  
• Minimum of BS5839 part 6 Grade F LD2 fire detection and alarm system, interlinked.  
• Fire alarm to be monitored by a Telecare (social alarm) monitoring centre.  
• Consider other control measures such as fire retardant bedding and safer ashtrays.                                                                 |
| **Medium Risk A** | • Medium to high fire risk and evidence of fire risk behaviours such as careless disposal of cigarettes, signs of cooking being left on or other high risk of fire but resident is able to respond to fire alarm and leave the premises. | • Full HFSV.  
• Fit single point smoke detection in escape route (hall) and areas of risk.  
• Refer to LA via Serious Outstanding Risk (SOR) process for case management and provision of specialist fire alarms/equipment.  
• Consider other control measures such as fire retardant bedding and safer ashtrays.                                                                 | • Minimum BS5839 part 6 Grade F LD2 fire detection and alarm system including smoke and heat detection, interlinked.  
• Consider other control measures such as fire retardant bedding and safer ashtrays.                                                                 |
| **Medium Risk B** | • One or more fire risk factors with no evidence of fire risk behaviours (see above).  
• No working smoke alarms or one smoke alarm in escape route (hall).                                                                                   | • Full HFSV.  
• Fit single point smoke detection in escape route (hall) and areas of risk.  
• Where more than one detector is required (existing or by LFB) recommend that they should be interlinked.                                                                       | No further action required.                                                                                                                                             |
| **Low Risk A**   | • No fire risk factors (see reverse).  
• No smoke alarms.                                                                                                                                                                                                 | • Full HFSV.  
• Fit single point smoke detection in escape route (hall) and areas of risk.  
• Where more than one detector is installed (existing or by LFB), recommend that they should be interlinked.                                                                    | No further action required.                                                                                                                                             |
| **Low Risk B**   | • Smoke alarm fitted correctly in hall/landing at each level of the dwelling and interlinked.  
• No fire risk factors (see reverse).                                                                                                                                                                        | • Full HFSV giving lifestyle advice to reduce risk.                                                                                                                                                          | No further action required.                                                                                                                                             |
GUIDANCE NOTES

- This referral matrix is a guide only and all factors should be considered in each case.
- Advice on prevention of fire specific to the individual’s circumstances should always be given.
- In all cases where welfare concerns are identified the case should be referred via the Serious Outstanding Risk process.
- Where more than one detector is already installed check that they are working and recommend that they should be interlinked.
- For all cases where we fit more than one of our standard single-point smoke detectors, we must inform the resident that interlinked smoke detection should be fitted and why.
- Above the black line refer as Serious Outstanding Risk. The HFSV and installation of alarms has not reduced the risk of fire to the resident sufficiently. Tick the Serious Outstanding Risk box on HFSV database record and initiate discussion with the Station Manager on possible solutions.
- Examples of infirmity that could effect the ability to respond or escape may include:
  • Mental health e.g. Dementia, confusion, Alzheimer’s disease.
  • Physical health e.g. use of a walking stick, frame or wheelchair, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), stroke, Parkinson’s disease, heart disease, speech impediment.

FIRE RISK FACTORS

- Previous fires.
- Burns on carpets, furniture or clothes.
- Evidence of unsafe candle use.
- Poor quality/damaged wiring.
- History of falls.
- Dementia.
- Evidence of mobility difficulties.
- Hoarding disorder.
- Decision making difficulties.
- Carelessness with smoking and smoking materials.
- Careless with cooking practices.
- Alcohol/drug use.
- Home oxygen user.
- Sensory impairment (hard of hearing/deaf)?
- Unsafe use of electrical equipment – overloaded sockets/extension leads, unsafe use of portable heaters i.e. too close to combustible materials.

WELLFARE RISK FACTORS

- No heating and/or lighting.
- No food.
- Vermin infestation.
- Neglect of property.
- Broken windows.
- Hoarding.

NOTE: Whilst designed for London Fire brigade staff, this matrix is available for use by all parties involved in the care and protection of vulnerable people as a guide to reducing the risk of death or injury from fire through consistent and appropriate risk control measures.