

Lancashire Combined Fire Authority

Performance Committee

Meeting to be held on 03 December 2025

England and Lancashire Fire and Rescue Statistics (2015–2025)

(Appendix 1 refers)

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Executive Summary

This report provides a comparative analysis of Fire and Rescue incident statistics for Lancashire and England, covering the period from July 2015 to June 2025.

Recommendation(s)

The Performance Committee is requested to note the comparative report as a benchmark of incident response activity for the ten-year period.

Information

Incident Response Data Analysis

Incident Trends

Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service (LFRS) attended a total of 18,114 incidents in the year ending June 2025, a 7.1% increase from the previous year and a 33.8% increase over ten years. England saw a 5.7% increase over one year and a 25.0% increase over ten years.

Incident Types (2025)

Fires: 30.4% of Lancashire's incidents (higher than England's 26.4%).

False Alarms: 40.3% in Lancashire (slightly above England's 39.8%).

Non-Fire Incidents: 29.2% in Lancashire (below England's 33.8%).

Long-Term Changes

Over the decade, Lancashire's fires as a proportion of incidents fell from 37.1% to 30.4%, while false alarms dropped from 44.7% to 40.3%.

Non-fire incidents rose sharply, from 18.2% to 29.2%.

Recent Activity

The dry summer of 2025 led to an increase in secondary fires in both Lancashire and England.

Detailed Breakdown

Fires

Lancashire attended 5,515 fires in 2025, up 33.6% from the previous year. Primary fires increased slightly year-on-year but decreased over ten years. Secondary fires saw a significant rise (58.9% over one year, 30.3% over ten years).

False Alarms

Numbers have decreased in Lancashire over the past two years, from 8,774 in 2023 to 7,308 in 2025. Despite fluctuations, false alarms remain a substantial part of activity.

Non-Fire Incidents

These have grown steadily, with an 18.8% increase over five years and a 114.2% increase over ten years.

Context and conclusion

Lancashire's incident profile broadly mirrors national trends, with some local differences, particularly a lower proportion of non-fire incidents compared to England. The increase in secondary fires during dry periods highlights the impact of weather on operational demand. The shift in incident types over time suggests evolving challenges for resource allocation and community risk management.

Business risk

None

Sustainability or Environmental Impact

None

Equality and Diversity Implications

None

Data Protection (GDPR)

Will the proposal(s) involve the processing of personal data? No

HR implications

None

Financial implications

None

Legal implications

None

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**List of background papers**

Paper: Fire and rescue incident statistics, year ending June 2025.

Date: published by MHCLG 23/10/2025.

Contact: Samantha Pink, Assistant Chief Fire Officer.

Reason for inclusion in Part 2 if appropriate: Insert Exemption Clause