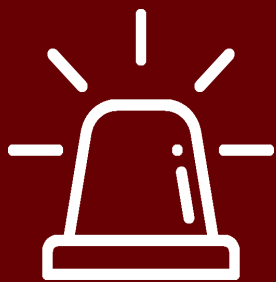


**457**

**Incidents  
attended**



**January 2026**



**Number of  
fires**

**98**

**39**

**Road  
traffic  
collisions**



**163**  
**Non Fire  
Related  
Incidents**

**Fire related  
injuries**



**8**

**29**

**Accidental  
dwelling  
fires**



**196**

**False Alarms  
attended**





## Northamptonshire Fire and Rescue Service

The table below shows our monthly performance for **January 2026** compared to the previous two years. Incidents attended.

| Category                         | 2024 | 2025 | 2026       | % change<br>2025 vs 2026      |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Fires</b>                     | 138  | 129  | <b>98</b>  | <b>-24.0%</b><br><b>(-31)</b> |
| <b>Primary fires</b>             | 69   | 74   | <b>68</b>  | <b>-8.1%</b><br><b>(6)</b>    |
| <b>Secondary fires</b>           | 64   | 53   | <b>24</b>  | <b>-54.7%</b><br><b>(-29)</b> |
| <b>Accidental dwelling fires</b> | 19   | 27   | <b>29</b>  | <b>7.4%</b><br><b>(2)</b>     |
| <b>Road Traffic Collisions</b>   | 41   | 39   | <b>39</b>  | <b>0.0%</b><br><b>(0)</b>     |
| <b>False alarms</b>              | 163  | 205  | <b>196</b> | <b>-4.4%</b><br><b>(-9)</b>   |

- Primary fires are more serious fires that harm people or cause damage to property
- Secondary fires are smaller outdoor fires where people or property is not involved
- Accidental dwelling fires are fires where the motive for the fire was presumed to be either accidental or not known and occur in properties that are a place of residence i.e. places occupied by households such as houses and flats, excluding hotels/hostels and residential institutions. Dwellings also includes nonpermanent structures used solely as a dwelling, such as houseboats and caravans.
- Road Traffic Collisions are car accidents or car crash, which occurs when a vehicle collides with another vehicle, pedestrian, animal, road debris, or other stationary obstruction, such as a tree, pole or building
- False alarms are incidents where the Fire and Rescue Service attends a location believing there to be an incident, but on arrival, discovers that no such incident exists or not as first reported and no action taken.



## Northamptonshire Fire and Rescue Service

### Standards Of Response

Our commitment within the current Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) 2025-2030 is to attend incidents quickly and appropriately based on the risk they pose to those involved and the wider community. The targets have been set based on past performance and our understanding of changes within the organisation that may affect our ability to respond.

### January 2026

#### Full Response Time

| Category               | Target<br>mm:ss | Median*<br>mm:ss | Within Target<br>% |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Primary Dwelling Fire  | 09:00           | <b>08:28</b>     | 56.7%              |
| RTC - Risk to Life     | 12:00           | <b>13:32</b>     | 33.3%              |
| Other Emergency        | 12:00           | <b>08:52</b>     | 71.9%              |
| Other Call for Service | 60:00           | <b>10:25</b>     | 97.1%              |

\* The median is a better measure of the central tendency of the results as it is not skewed by exceptionally high or low characteristic values.

Our key focus is on the Full Response Time, calculated from the time the call is answered to when the first resource arrives at the location given by the caller. There are three stages within this full response time:

- 'Call to mobilisation' of an appliance/resource,
- 'Turn out time' (how quickly firefighters get to the station if an on-call station or into the appliance and are 'mobile' for wholtime stations
- 'Drive Time' (the time taken to drive to the location given)

Each component is tracked and monitored to inform our understanding of changes to performance.