The patterned nature of criminal events has been well documented within environmental criminology literature, and continues to be a topic of exploration with increased access to high volumes of crime event data. While the volume and quality of data relating to fire events has increased in recent years, there has not been a corresponding growth in the theoretical research surrounding fire patterns. Environmental criminology theory, however, may be useful when exploring the patterns of fire events. To explore this theoretical extension, this study compares the temporal clustering of residential structural fires occurring in Surrey, British Columbia between 2004 and 2006, to the temporal clustering of residential burglary events occurring in the same municipality, within the same time frame. Findings indicate that while both event types exhibit temporal clustering, they cluster in different ways. Fire events tend to increase in the afternoon and evening, for example, corresponding to regular cooking times. Break and enter events tend to increase during the typical workday when homes are left empty and vulnerable. Residential fire events exhibit little clustering according to day-of-week, while break and enter events occur less frequently on weekends when residents are typically home. Likewise, fire events are not significantly clustered by month of year, but break and enter events occur more frequently during the summer months, when homes may be easier to access through open windows or doors, and during December, when homes may be both empty at predictable times, and housing valuable items such as seasonal gifts. The timing of both events corresponds to the routine activities of residents, with break and enters occurring at predictable times of day, days of week and months of year when homes are left more vulnerable, and with fire events corresponding with times that residents are at home.