2009/12 IRMP

Evidence Document.

Review Jan 2009.

Contents;

Integrated Risk Management Plan

2009/12 Evidence Document

Introduction

This document describes the research findings and evidence summaries for the development of the 2009/12 IRMP. The evidence is presented in four main areas, Community Safety, Operational Performance, Property Strategy and Organisational Development.

This evidence document provides a basis for the IRMP planning process. The IRMP Steering Group advised by PMM sets the strategic priorities for the 3 year IRMP and 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12 action plans and this document is used to help direct future research aimed at developing specific objectives.

Community Risk Profile

Local Risks

The Fire Service Emergency Cover Toolkit (FSEC) enables the Service to identify the areas where the most at risk persons live. We are then able to carry out community safety activities in these areas to reduce the risks. The following map is an example of the information available from FSEC and identifies the output areas with higher than average numbers of lone pensioners and people with limiting long-term illness in our Service area:

Above average long-term illness

Above average lone pensioners

Above average long-term illness and lone pensioners
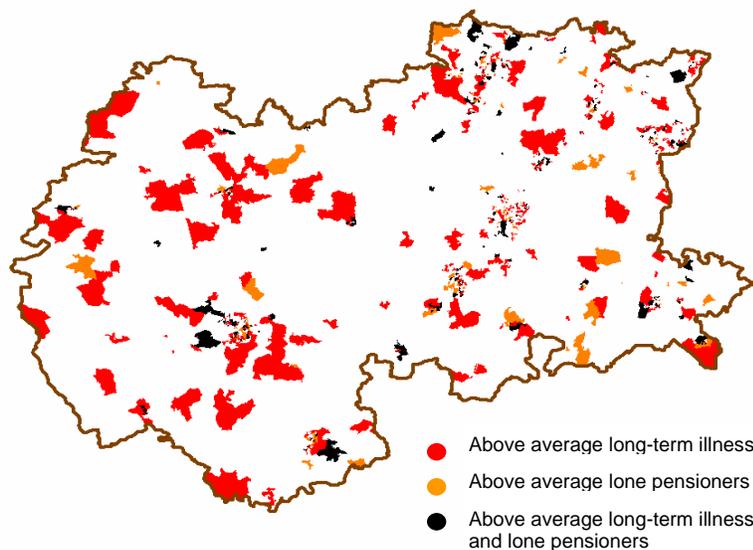
The map demonstrates that risk areas containing higher than average percentages of lone pensioners and people with long-term limiting illness occur across the whole Fire and Rescue Service area with no notable concentrations in specific locations. We must therefore sustain a strategy that addresses issues of sparsity and equity of service as well as specific targeted actions. This strategy includes Preventative activity such as Home Fire Safety Checks, schools education programme and partnership working; protection activities through the Regulatory Reform Order; and operational intervention tactics. We will continue to deliver these services, focussing on at risk groups, in order make our communities safer from fire and other hazards.

A more focused and intelligence led procedure has now been established targeting those considered to be most at risk. Utilising FSEC data, mapping and the four primary degradation factors (Lone Pensioners, Limited Long Term Illness, Single parent Families and Rented Accommodation) priority

outputs have been identified for each Station area. This includes data on existing HFSC's and Primary Fires in that area.

This information has been considered in the light of our protection and intervention activity to deliver an overall community risk score which is the foundation for all future planning processes. This Strategic intelligence will be used to set the priorities for the next three years. The methodology for this is described in the next section.

Assessment Methodology
The basis of this risk assessment is the relationship between key drivers within each category of risk as analysed against intervention, protection and prevention measures.

Priorities
The priorities for the review are based upon the existing community safety strategy. Particular emphasis is placed upon domestic fires, life and property risk, arson, road traffic collisions, heritage risk, water safety risk, risk to the environment, risk to migrant workers, risk to visitors, risk of terrorist events, risk of transport related fires or incidents involving hazardous materials. We have also incorporated all of the generic risks within the two counties, identified within the LRF Community Risk Register.

Parameters
The analysis is based upon existing data from both internal and external sources. The risk scoring matrix has been adopted following a successful trial in Dorset FRS and is based upon the Authority's own organisational risk assessment model. The risk scores are necessarily subjective in that professional judgement is used to determine the key factors of both consequence and likelihood. However, this judgement is informed by the FSEC methodology, CLG guidance and has been made in consultation with senior managers and members of the Authority. Attendance standards have been measured in both real terms i.e. based on actual incident runs and the FSEC predictive system.

Community Risk Profiling Methodology
Risk drivers such as output areas, individual premises or clusters of incidents are given a high, medium or low hazard classification. This classification is based upon the potential for harm to the community or to Firefighters, the frequency of incidents and the level of protection or prevention activity that may have already contributed to driving down risk e.g. home fire safety checks, schools visits etc.

This hazard classification is then measured against the draft attendance standard for operational intervention; this is one appliance within 10 minutes and a second within 5 minutes of that. This gives an overall risk score for that classification when measured against the Authority's organisational risk matrix.

The resultant profile is logged and provides a reasonably accurate assessment of the risk in that particular output area.

Limitations

The model does not necessarily predict where incidents are likely to happen. It is used only to provide a portrait of the risk in order to provide a baseline approximation for planning purposes. The research team have clearly identified a need for more detailed future predictive analysis.

Due to the complex nature of the built environment within the two counties and the need to ensure a thorough representation of this risk within the overall analysis, a detailed assessment will be carried out in 2009/10 . This will require an update of the built environment risk profile in the light of the new legislative Fire Safety regime following the introduction of the regulatory reform order and utilising the CFRMIS database.

The attendance standards do not yet take account of staff and equipment deployed, this again is an area requiring further research and development during the life of the plan. However, the application of the draft standards to the assessment is based upon the appropriate risk driver. Therefore, dwelling or life risk fires attract a first attendance of two appliances and both 10 minute and subsequent 5 minute attendance times are taken into account. On the other hand, deliberate secondary fires are only measured by the attendance of a single appliance within 10 minutes.

The FRA approved the adoption of this attendance standard from April 2009.

The focus of the assessment is to paint a broad picture of the risk profile. The aim is to provide a basis for further research. In particular, the impact of over-border activity on the risk profile will require further investigation.

Although the assessment focuses on our highest risk elements, it is recognised that there are still a number of geographic areas or individual sites that do not in themselves present a significant degree of risk, but still require a level of protection.
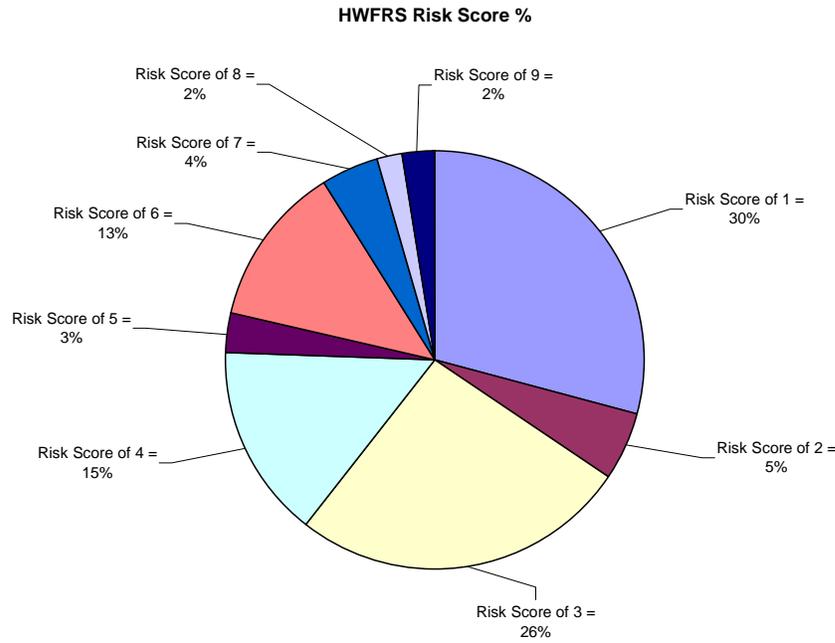
Community Risk Profiling

The following diagram graphically illustrates the basic assessment tool for the community risk profiling described above.

Community Risk Profiling

	Low < 10 Minutes	Travel Time	High > 15 Minutes
High	6	8	9
Risk	3	5	7
Low	1	2	4

Community Risk Profile Findings

The following section provides the detailed findings of the analysis. The description is in three parts; Service, District and Station levels.
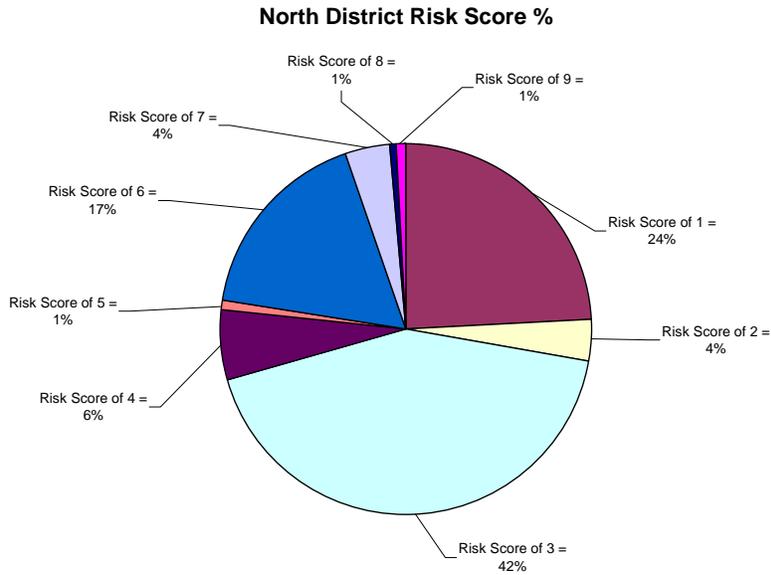
HWFRS Risk Score %

Risk Score of 8 = 2%
Risk Score of 9 = 2%
Risk Score of 7 = 4%
Risk Score of 6 = 13%
Risk Score of 1 = 30%
Risk Score of 5 = 3%
Risk Score of 4 = 15%
Risk Score of 2 = 5%
Risk Score of 3 = 26%

General Comment

The findings support the analysis of recent performance against the draft attendance standards; that is that the Service is reaching affected fire risks within 10 minutes on 75% of occasions and within a further 5 minutes of that on 83% of occasions. The scores of 6, 3 and 1 indicate those risks that are unlikely to be reduced by improved attendance standards alone and these account for 71% of the risks identified. On a Service-wide basis a further 21% of outputs areas are considered to be low risk but are slightly further away from Fire Stations. A large percentage of the remaining 8% are single point hazards such as heritage or pollution risks that are at a greater distance from fire stations.

It is therefore reasonable to conclude that for the great majority of the risks associated with the output areas contained within the community safety strategy; our Fire Stations are in the appropriate location.

There are a number of station grounds with a particularly low risk or with special high risk variances that may warrant further investigation. These include: Fownhope, Pebworth, Kington, Kingsland, Leintwardine and Whitchurch and Ross. The profile for the remaining Stations provides a basis for further preventative or protection related activities.

North District

North District Risk Score %

Risk Score of 8 = 1%

Risk Score of 9 = 1%

Risk Score of 7 = 4%

Risk Score of 6 = 17%

Risk Score of 1 = 24%

Risk Score of 5 = 1%

Risk Score of 2 = 4%

Risk Score of 4 = 6%

Risk Score of 3 = 42%

The main focus for North District appears to be on high output areas within the town centres which, although reasonably close to the Fire Stations, still indicate a need for further action to reduce the risk. In particular there appears to be an issue relating to deliberate fires especially in the Wyre Forest area.

Station 22 Stourport

Stourport Community Risk
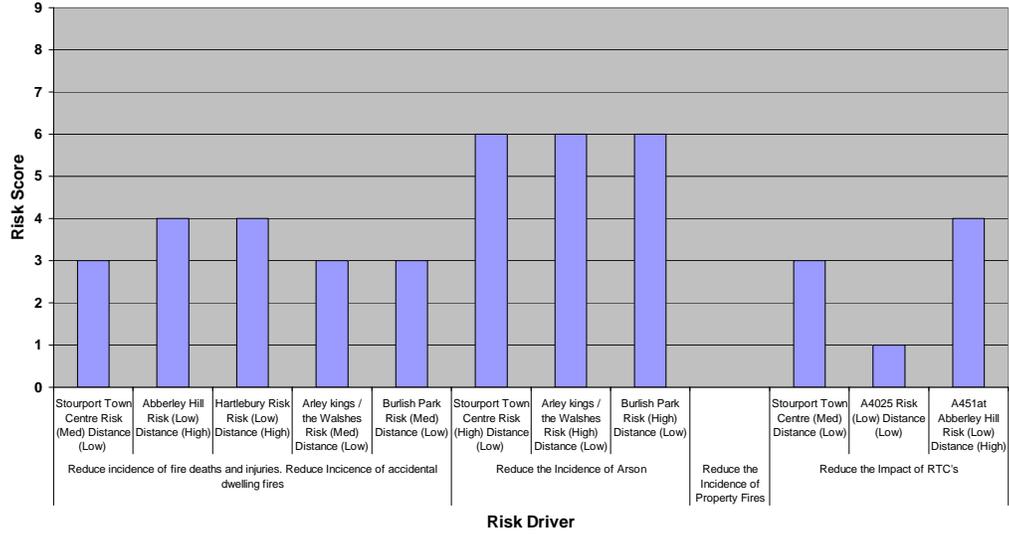
Stourport Community Risk
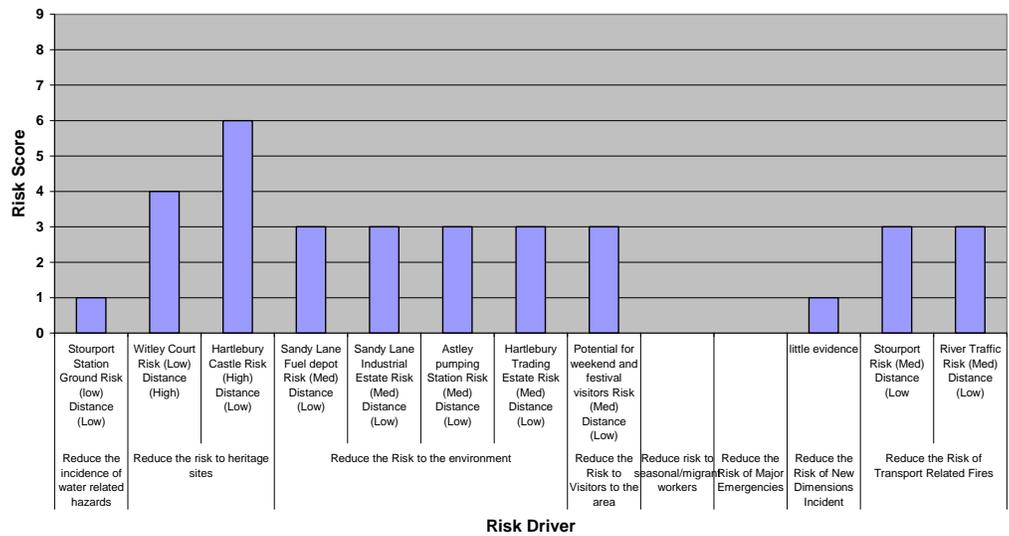
Stourport Risk Score %

Risk Score of 6 =
19%

Risk Score of 1 =
14%

Risk Score of 4 =
19%
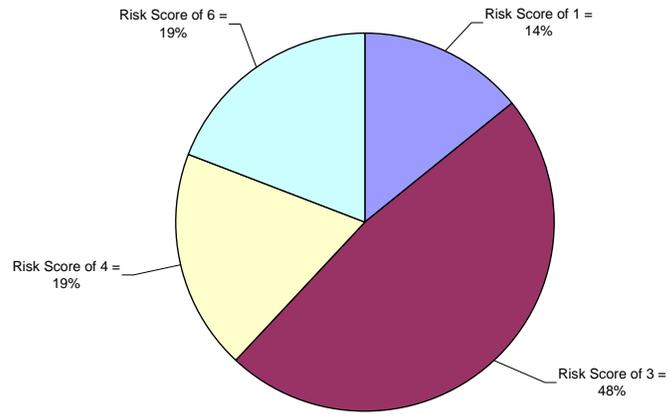
Risk Score of 3 =
48%

Risk Review 2009-10

Reduce the risk to Heritage Sites
- Hartlebury Castle – Risk Score reduced from 9 to 6 as the distance from Stourport Fire Station is considered to be low.

Station 23 Bewdley

Bewdley Community Risk

Chart — Risk Score (y-axis, 0–9) vs Risk Driver (x-axis)

Risk Driver	Risk Score
Catchems End Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
Hales Park Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
The Lakes Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
Trimpley Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
Gorst Hill Risk (Low) Distance (Med)	2
Catchems End Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
Hales Park Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
Trimpley Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
A456 Bewdley to Pound bank Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
Bewdley Town Centre Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
B4194 Risk (Low) Distance (Med)	2

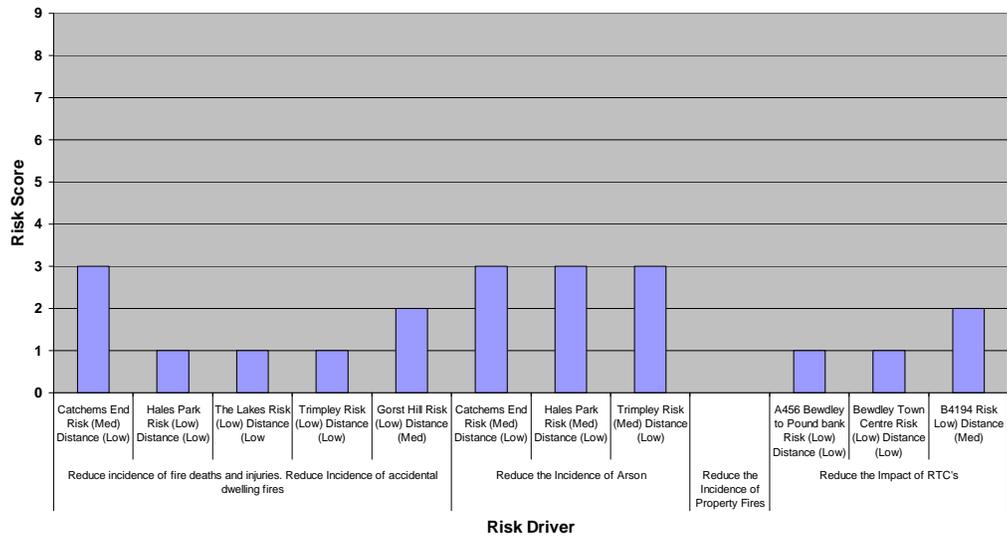Risk Driver groupings: Reduce incidence of fire deaths and injuries. Reduce Incidence of accidental dwelling fires | Reduce the Incidence of Arson | Reduce the Incidence of Property Fires | Reduce the Impact of RTC's

Bewdley Community Risk

Chart — Risk Score (y-axis, 0–9) vs Risk Driver (x-axis)

Risk Driver	Risk Score
Bewdley Town Centre Risk (Low) Distance (Low) — Reduce the incidence of water related hazards	1
Bewdley Town Centre (Med) Distance (Low) — Reduce the risk to heritage sites	3
Blackstone Water Works Risk (Med) Distance (Low) — Reduce the Risk to the environment	3
A proportion of Day Visitors especially over weekends Risk (Med) distance (Low) — Reduce the Risk to Visitors to the area	3
Reduce risk to seasonal/migrant workers	
Low Risk — Reduce the Risk of Major Emergencies	1
Low Risk — Reduce the Risk of New Dimensions Incident	1
Severn Valley railway Risk (Low) Distance (Low) — Reduce the Risk of Transport Related Fires	1

Bewdley Risk Score %

Risk Score of 3 = 39%

Risk score of 1 = 50%

Risk Score of 2 = 11%

<u>Risk Review 2009-10</u>
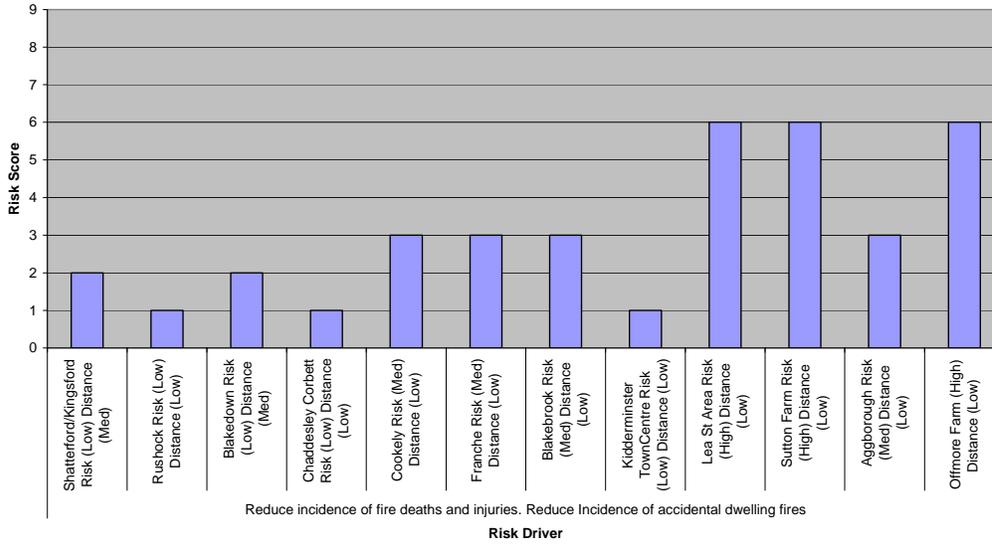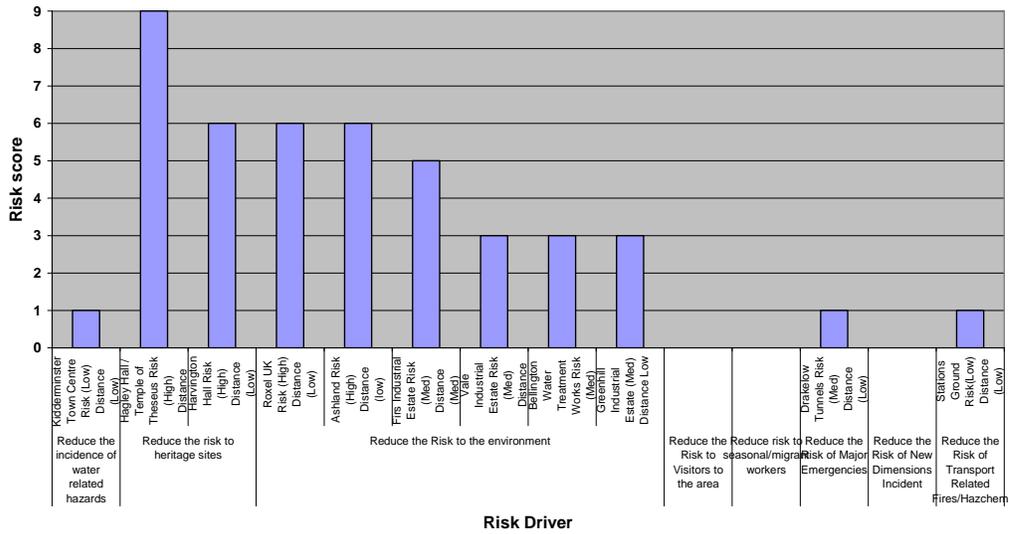
No changes have been made to the Risk Profile for Bewdley.

Station 24 Kidderminster
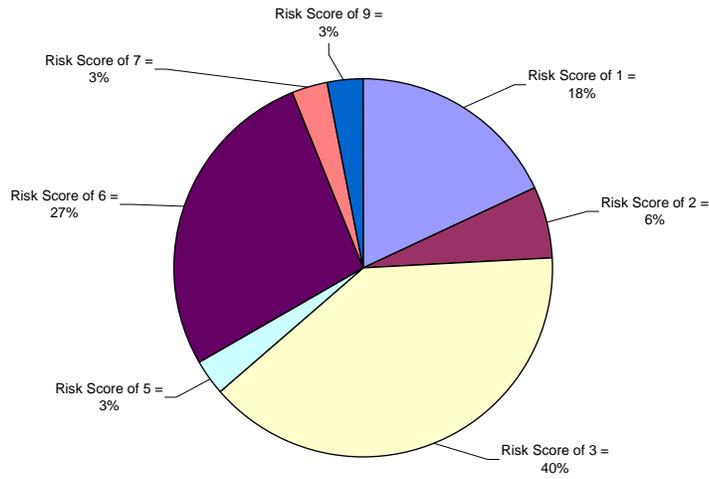
Kidderminster Community Risk

Risk Score (y-axis)

Risk Driver: Reduce incidence of fire deaths and injuries. Reduce Incidence of accidental dwelling fires

Bars:
- Shatterford/Kingsford Risk (Low) Distance (Med): 2
- Rushock Risk (Low) Distance (Low): 1
- Blakedown Risk (Low) Distance (Med): 2
- Chaddesley Corbett Risk (Low) Distance (Low): 1
- Cookely Risk (Med) Distance (Low): 3
- Franche Risk (Med) Distance (Low): 3
- Blakebrook Risk (Med) Distance (Low): 3
- Kidderminster TownCentre Risk (Low) Distance (Low): 1
- Lea St Area Risk (High) Distance (Low): 6
- Sutton Farm Risk (High) Distance (Low): 6
- Aggborough Risk (Med) Distance (Low): 3
- Offmore Farm (High) Distance (Low): 6

Kidderminster Community Risk

Risk score (y-axis)

Risk Driver

Bars:
- Kidderminster Town Centre Risk (Low) Distance (Low) [Reduce the incidence of water related hazards]: 1
- Hagley Hall / Temple of Theseus Risk (High) Distance (Low) [Reduce the risk to heritage sites]: 9
- Harvington Hall Risk (High) Distance (Low): 6
- Roxel UK Risk (High) Distance (Low): 6
- Ashland Risk (High) Distance (low): 6
- Firs Industrial Estate Risk (Med) Distance (Med): 5
- Vale Industrial Estate Risk (Med) Distance (Med): 3
- Bellington Water Treatment Works Risk (Med): 3
- Greenhill Industrial Estate (Med) Distance Low: 3
- [Reduce the Risk to Visitors to the area]: (none)
- [Reduce risk to seasonal/migrant workers]: (none)
- Drakelow Tunnels Risk (Med) Distance (Low) [Reduce the Risk of Major Emergencies]: 1
- [Reduce the Risk of New Dimensions Incident]: (none)
- Stations Ground Risk(Low) Distance (Low) [Reduce the Risk of Transport Related Fires/Hazchem]: 1

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Kidderminster Risk Score %

Risk Score of 9 = 3%
Risk Score of 7 = 3%
Risk Score of 1 = 18%
Risk Score of 6 = 27%
Risk Score of 2 = 6%
Risk Score of 5 = 3%
Risk Score of 3 = 40%

Risk Review 2009-10

Reduce the incidence of Fire Deaths and Injuries
- Add Offmore Farm – Risk Score of 6 (High Risk, Low Distance).
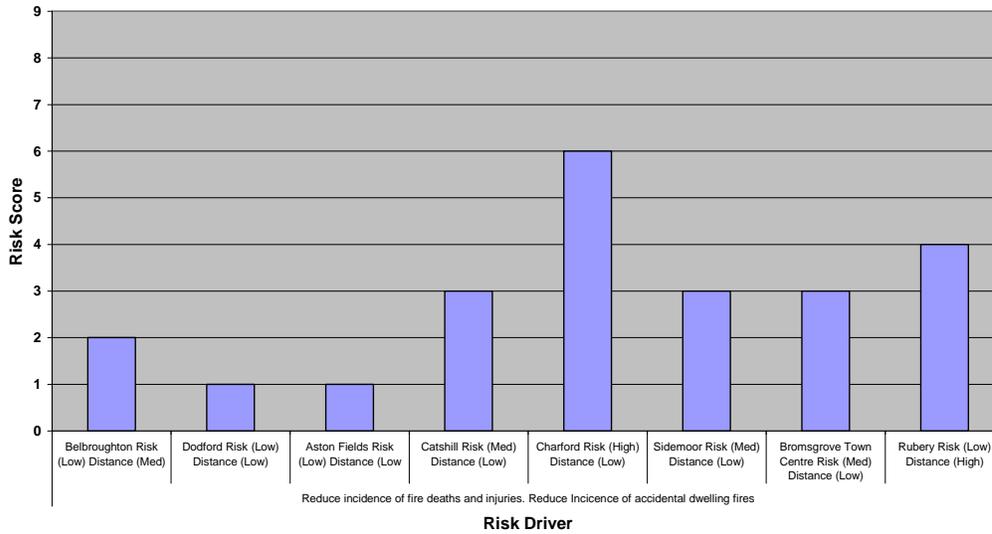
Reduce Risk to the Environment
- Add Greenhill Industrial Estate-Risk Score of 3 (Medium Risk, Low Distance)

Reduce Risk of Major Emergencies
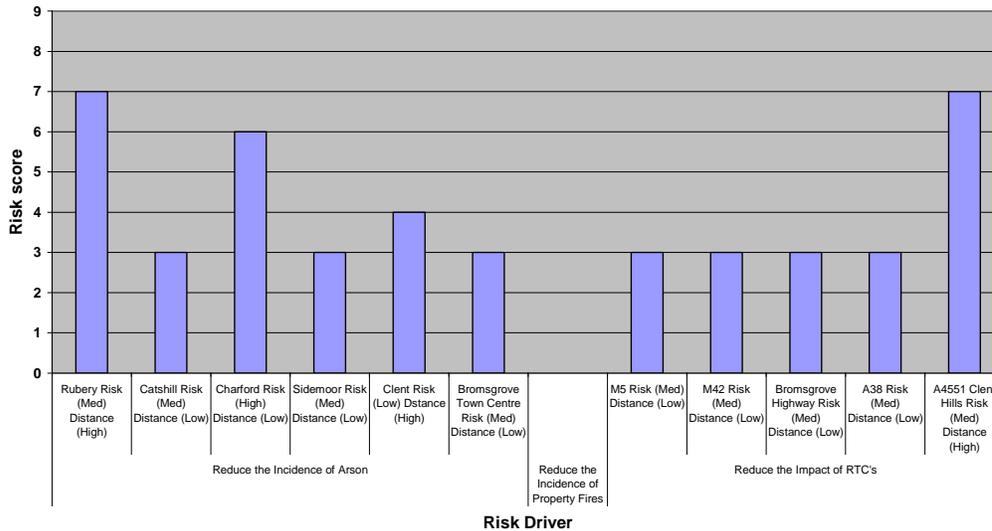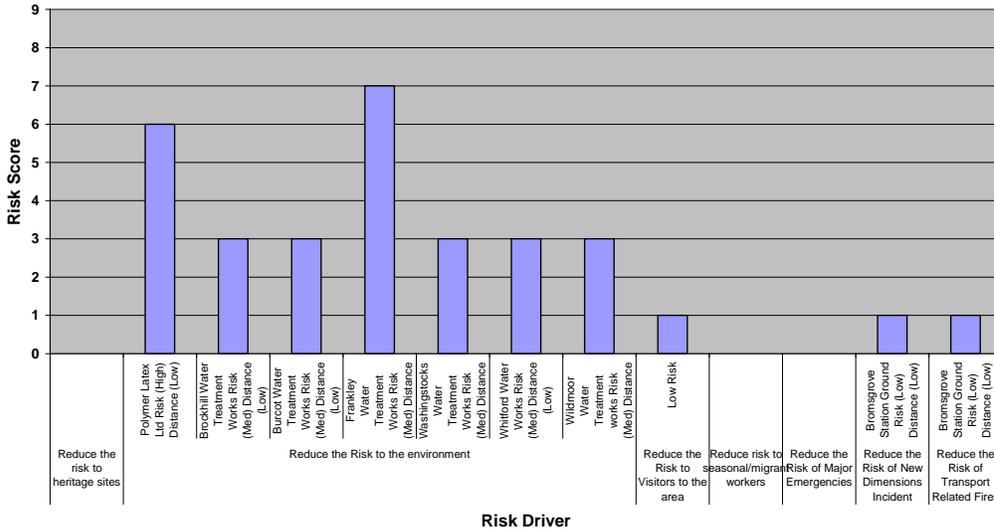- Drakelow Tunnel Risk Score reduced from 3 to 1.
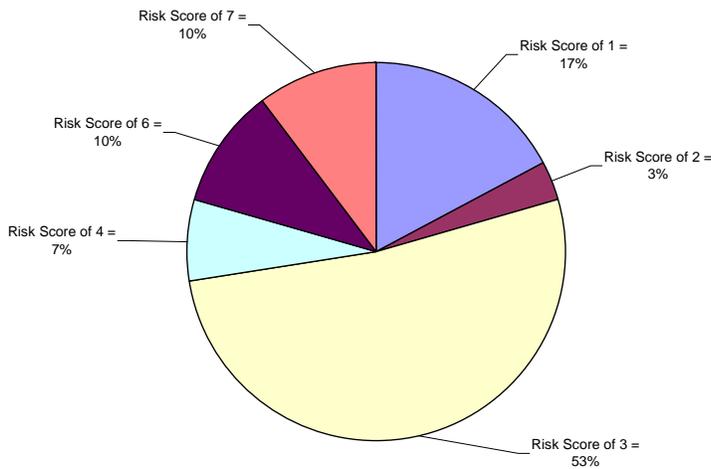
Station 25 Bromsgrove

Bromsgrove Community Risk

Reduce incidence of fire deaths and injuries. Reduce Incicence of accidental dwelling fires

Bromsgrove Community Risk

Bromsgrove Community Risk

Bromsgrove Risk Score %

Risk Score of 7 = 10%
Risk Score of 6 = 10%
Risk Score of 4 = 7%
Risk Score of 1 = 17%
Risk Score of 2 = 3%
Risk Score of 3 = 53%

Risk Review 2009-10

Reduce the incidence of Fire Deaths and Injuries
- Charford – Risk revised as High. Risk Score increased to 6. (High Risk, Low Distance)
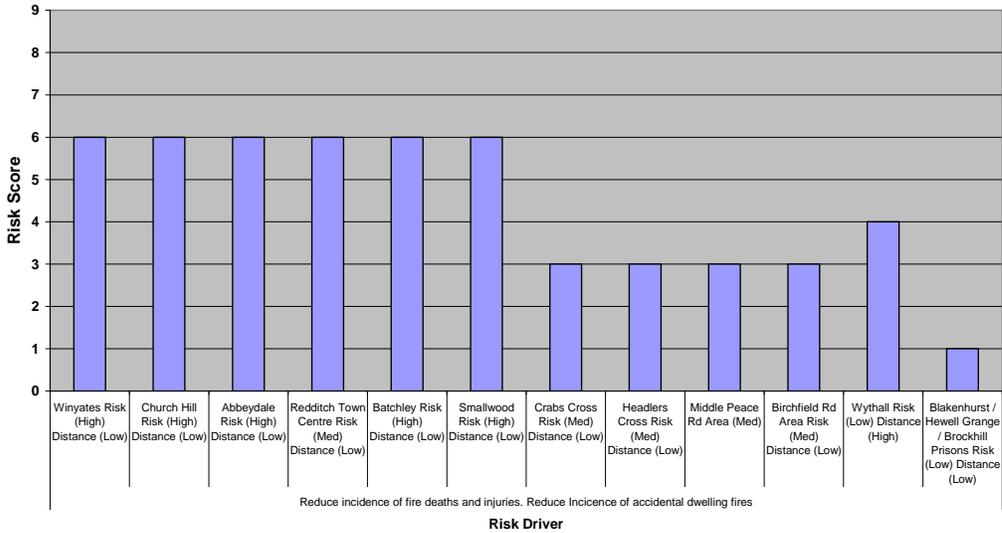
Reduce the incidence of Arson
- Charford – Risk revised as High. Risk Score increased to 6. (High Risk, Low Distance)

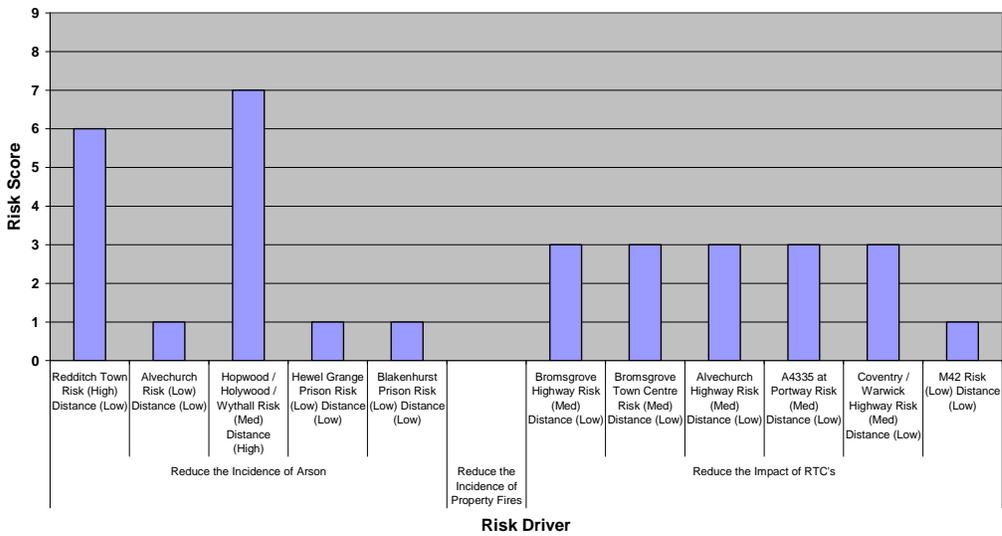Reduce the incidence of Water Related hazards
- Bromsgrove Town Centre – No longer considered a risk area.
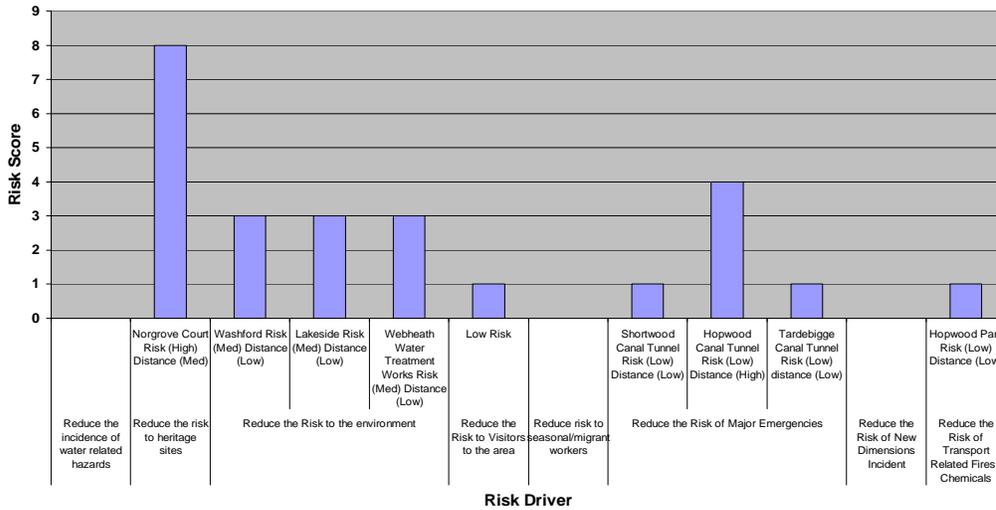
17

Station 27 Redditch
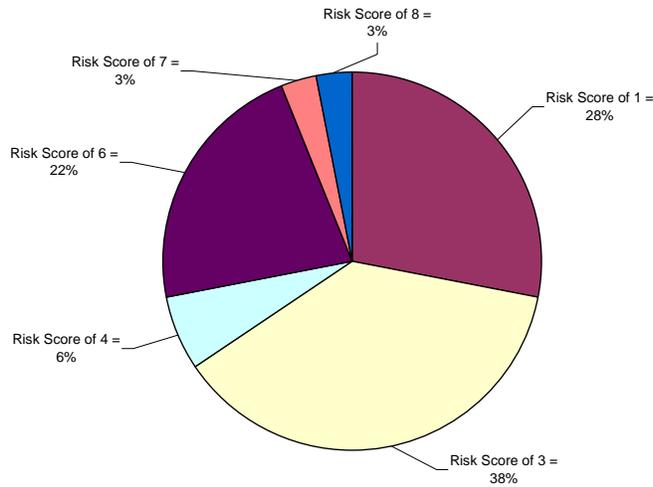
Redditch Community Risk

Redditch Community Risk

Redditch Community Risk

Redditch Risk Score %

Risk Score of 8 = 3%
Risk Score of 7 = 3%
Risk Score of 6 = 22%
Risk Score of 4 = 6%
Risk Score of 3 = 38%
Risk Score of 1 = 28%

Risk Review 2009-10

Reduce the incidence of Fire Deaths and Injuries
- Smallwood – Risk revised as High. Risk Score increased to 6. (High Risk, Low Distance)

Reduce the incidence of Arson
- Add Hewell Grange and Blakenhurst Prisons (Low Risk, Low Distance)

Reduce the impact of RTCs
- Add Bromsgrove Town Centre – Risk Score of 3 (Medium Risk, Low Distance)
- Alvechurch Highway - Risk revised as Medium. Risk Score increased to 3. (Medium Risk, Low Distance).
- A4335 at Portway - Risk revised as Medium. Risk Score increased to 3. (Medium Risk, Low Distance)
- Coventry/Warwick Highway - Risk revised as Medium. Risk Score increased to 3. (Medium Risk, Low Distance)

South District

South District Risk Score

Risk Score of 8 = 3%

Risk Score of 9 = 2%

Risk Score of 7 = 4%

Risk Score of 6 = 12%

Risk Score of 1 = 30%

Risk Score of 5 = 3%

Risk Score of 4 = 11%

Risk Score of 2 = 7%

Risk Score of 3 = 28%
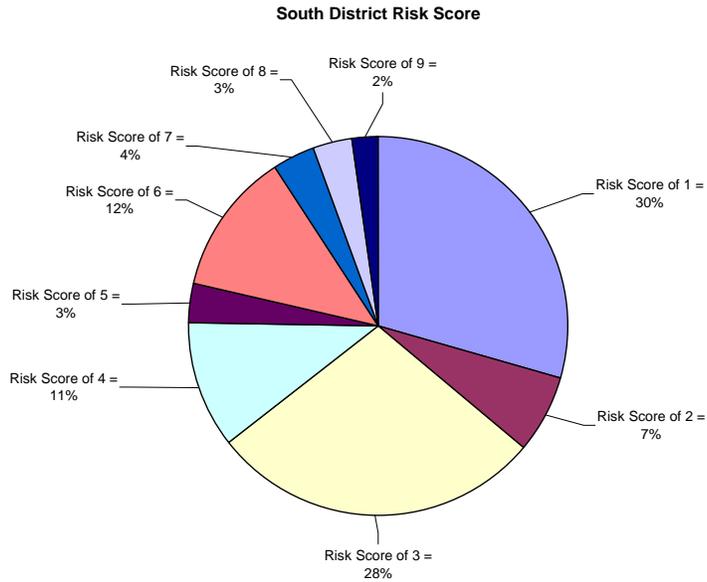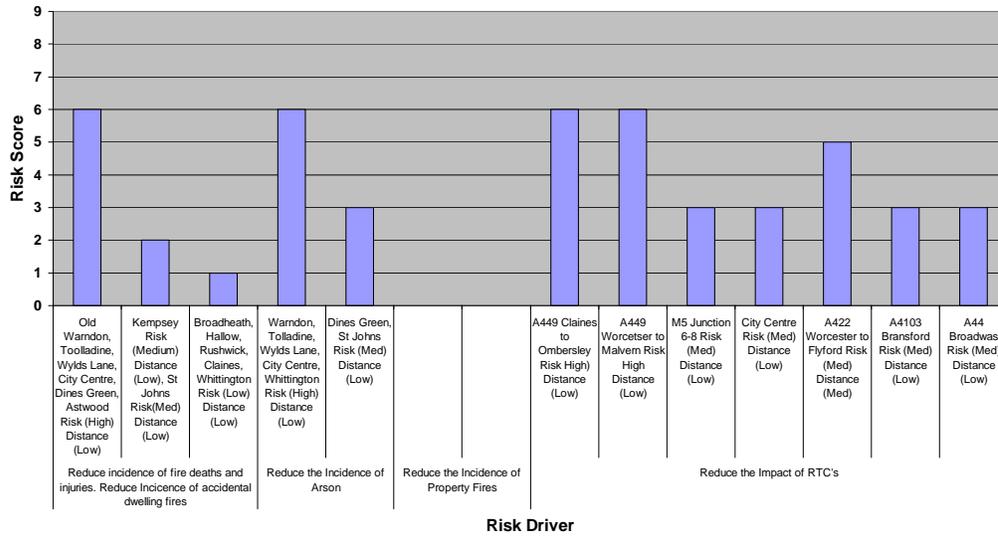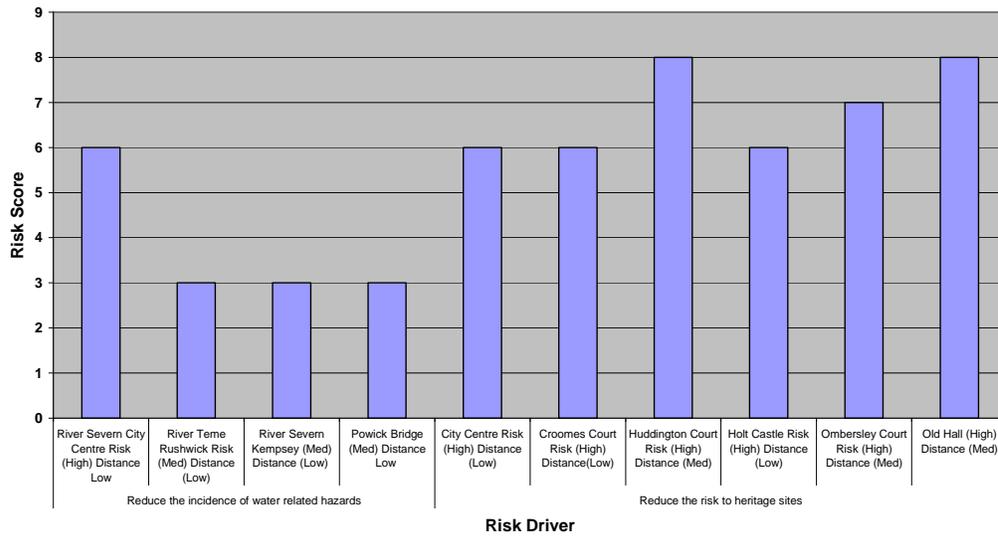
In South District there is quite a mixed picture with both urban and rural profiles evident. In Worcester the main risks are associated with high output areas reasonably close to the Fire Station, heritage and environmental hazards and road transport issues. In Malvern there are a number of low risk output areas that are some distance from the Fire Station.
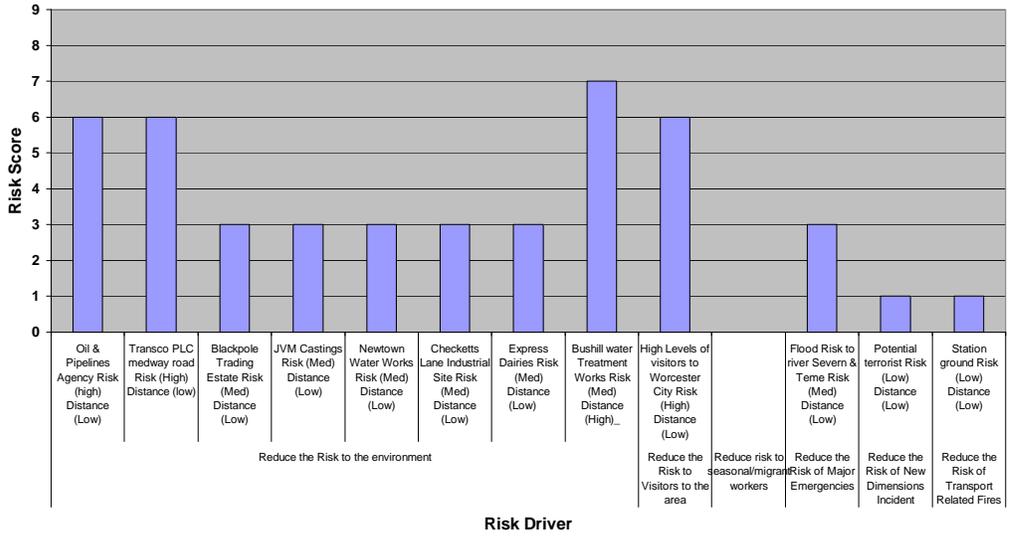
Station 21 Worcester
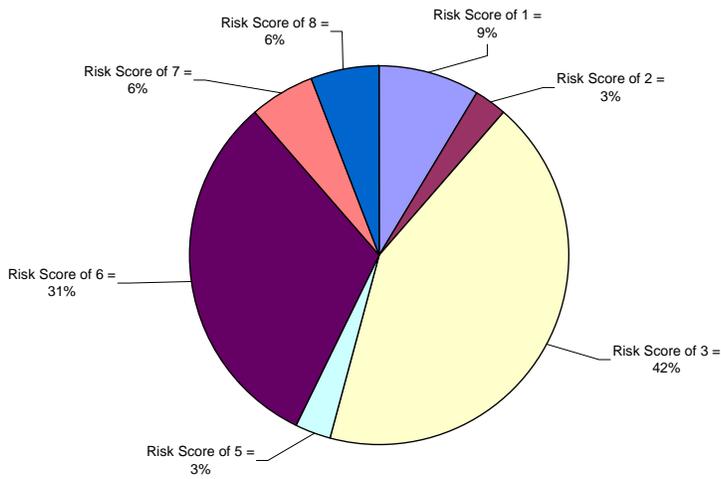
Worcester Community Risk

Risk Score (y-axis: 0–9)

Risk Driver	Risk Score
Old Warndon, Toolladine, Wylds Lane, City Centre, Dines Green, Astwood Risk (High) Distance (Low)	6
Kempsey Risk (Medium) Distance (Low), St Johns Risk(Med) Distance (Low)	2
Broadheath, Hallow, Rushwick, Claines, Whittington Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
Warndon, Tolladine, Wylds Lane, City Centre, Whittington Risk (High) Distance (Low)	6
Dines Green, St Johns Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
A449 Claines to Ombersley Risk High) Distance (Low)	6
A449 Worcetser to Malvern Risk High Distance (Low)	6
M5 Junction 6-8 Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
City Centre Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
A422 Worcester to Flyford Risk (Med) Distance (Med)	5
A4103 Bransford Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
A44 Broadwas Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3

Risk Driver groupings: Reduce incidence of fire deaths and injuries. Reduce Incicence of accidental dwelling fires | Reduce the Incidence of Arson | Reduce the Incidence of Property Fires | Reduce the Impact of RTC's

Worcester Community Risk

Risk Score (y-axis: 0–9)

Risk Driver	Risk Score
River Severn City Centre Risk (High) Distance Low	6
River Teme Rushwick Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
River Severn Kempsey (Med) Distance (Low)	3
Powick Bridge (Med) Distance Low	3
City Centre Risk (High) Distance (Low)	6
Croomes Court Risk (High) Distance(Low)	6
Huddington Court Risk (High) Distance (Med)	8
Holt Castle Risk (High) Distance (Low)	6
Ombersley Court Risk (High) Distance (Med)	7
Old Hall (High) Distance (Med)	8

Risk Driver groupings: Reduce the incidence of water related hazards | Reduce the risk to heritage sites

Worcester Community Risk

Worcester Risk Score %

Risk Score of 8 = 6%
Risk Score of 1 = 9%
Risk Score of 7 = 6%
Risk Score of 2 = 3%
Risk Score of 6 = 31%
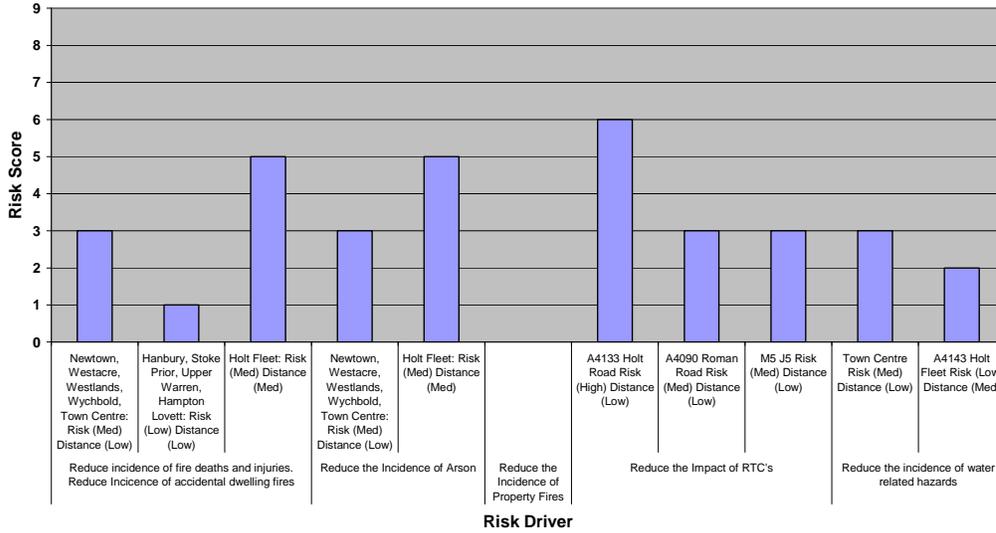Risk Score of 3 = 42%
Risk Score of 5 = 3%
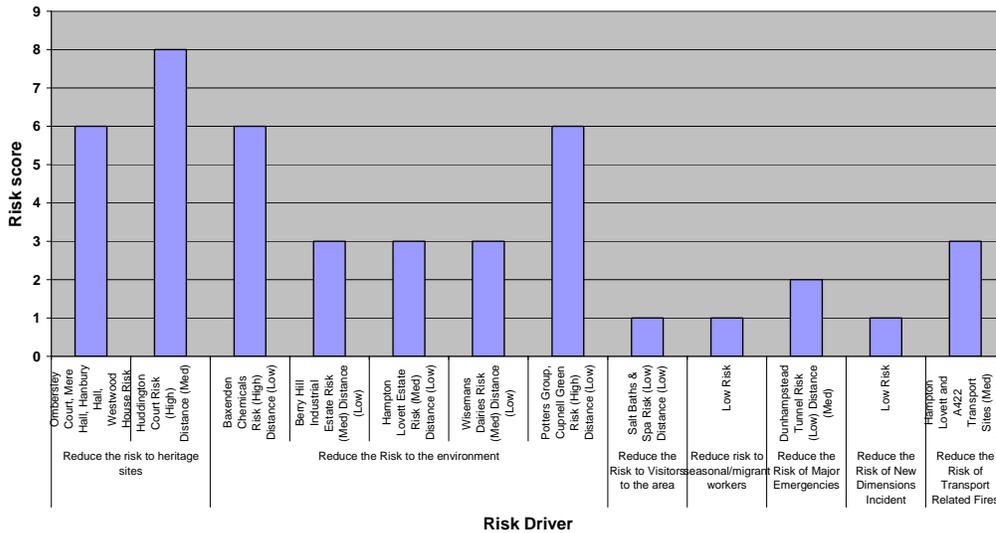
<u>Risk Review 2009-10</u>

Reduce the incidence of water related incidents
- Add Powick Bridge – Risk Score of 3. (Med Risk, Low Distance)
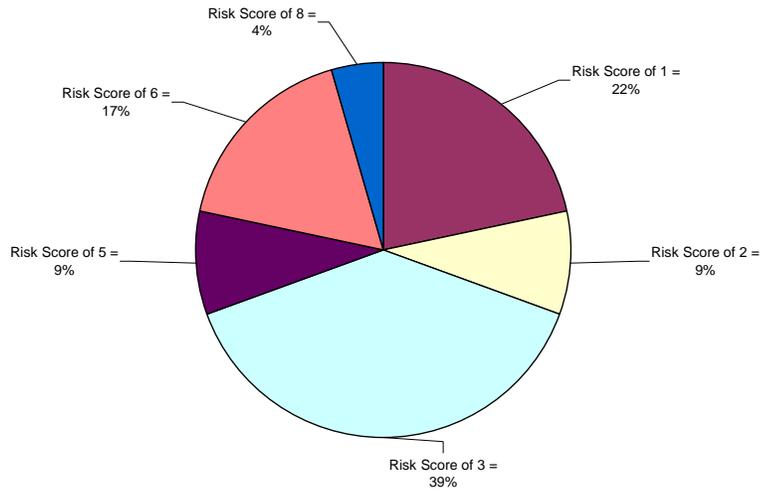
Station 26 Droitwich

Droitwich Community Risk

Chart 1 — Risk Score by Risk Driver

Risk Score (y-axis: 0–9)

Risk Driver	Risk Score
Newtown, Westacre, Westlands, Wychbold, Town Centre: Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
Hanbury, Stoke Prior, Upper Warren, Hampton Lovett: Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
Holt Fleet: Risk (Med) Distance (Med)	5
Newtown, Westacre, Westlands, Wychbold, Town Centre: Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
Holt Fleet: Risk (Med) Distance (Med)	5
A4133 Holt Road Risk (High) Distance (Low)	6
A4090 Roman Road Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
M5 J5 Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
Town Centre Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
A4143 Holt Fleet Risk (Low) Distance (Med)	2

Groupings:
- Reduce incidence of fire deaths and injuries. Reduce Incicence of accidental dwelling fires
- Reduce the Incidence of Arson
- Reduce the Incidence of Property Fires
- Reduce the Impact of RTC's
- Reduce the incidence of water related hazards

Risk Driver

Droitwich Community Risk

Chart 2 — Risk score by Risk Driver

Risk score (y-axis: 0–9)

Risk Driver	Risk score
Ombersley Court, Mere Hall, Hanbury Hall, Westwood House Risk	6
Huddington Court Risk (High) Distance (Med)	8
Baxenden Chemicals Risk (High) Distance (Low)	6
Berry Hill Industrial Estate Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
Hampton Lovett Estate Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
Wisemans Dairies Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
Potters Group, Cupnell Green Risk (High) Distance (Low)	6
Salt Baths & Spa Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
Low Risk	1
Durhampstead Tunnel Risk (Low) Distance (Med)	2
Low Risk	1
Hampton Lovett and A422 Transport Sites (Med) Distance (Low)	3

Groupings:
- Reduce the risk to heritage sites
- Reduce the Risk to the environment
- Reduce the Risk to Visitors to the area
- Reduce risk to seasonal/migrant workers
- Reduce the Risk of Major Emergencies
- Reduce the Risk of New Dimensions Incident
- Reduce the Risk of Transport Related Fires

Risk Driver

Droitwich Risk Scores %

Risk Score of 8 =
4%

Risk Score of 6 =
17%

Risk Score of 1 =
22%

Risk Score of 5 =
9%

Risk Score of 2 =
9%

Risk Score of 3 =
39%

<u>Risk Review 2009-10</u>

Reduce the incidence of Fire Deaths and injuries
- Add Holt Fleet - Risk Score of 5. (Med Risk, Med Distance)
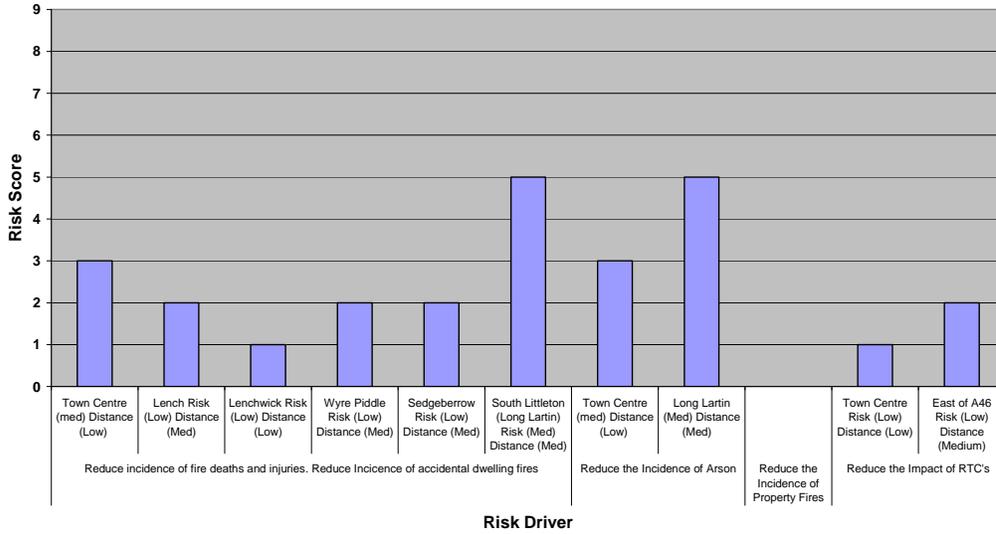
Reduce Risk to the Environment
- Add Potters Group, Cupnell Green - Risk Score of 6. (High Risk, Low Distance)
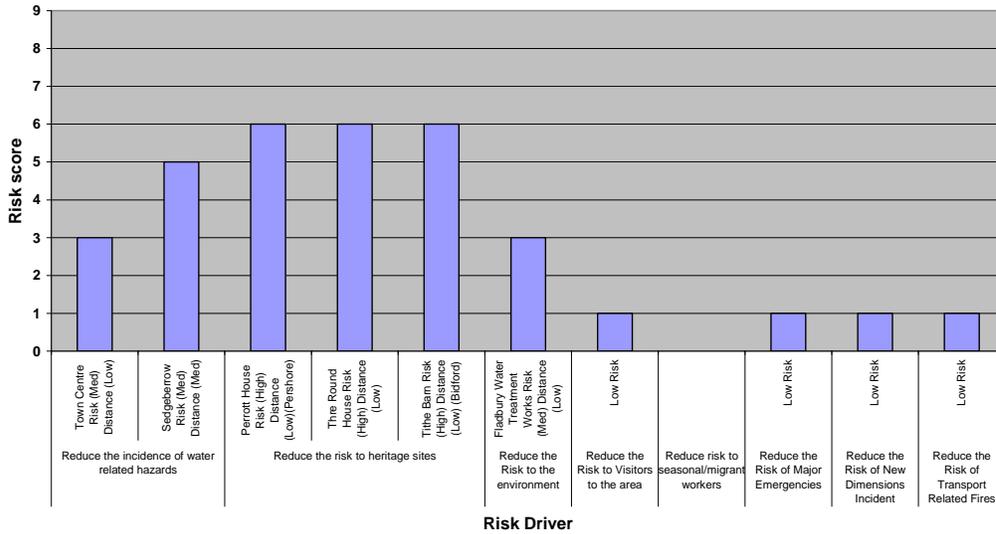
Reduce the Risk of Major Emergencies
- Add Dunhampstead Tunnel – Risk Score of 2 (Low Risk, Med Distance)

Station 28 Evesham

Evesham Community Risk

Evesham Community Risk

Evesham Risk Score %

Risk Score of 6 = 15%

Risk Score of 1 = 30%

Risk Score of 5 = 15%

Risk Score of 3 = 20%

Risk Score of 2 = 20%
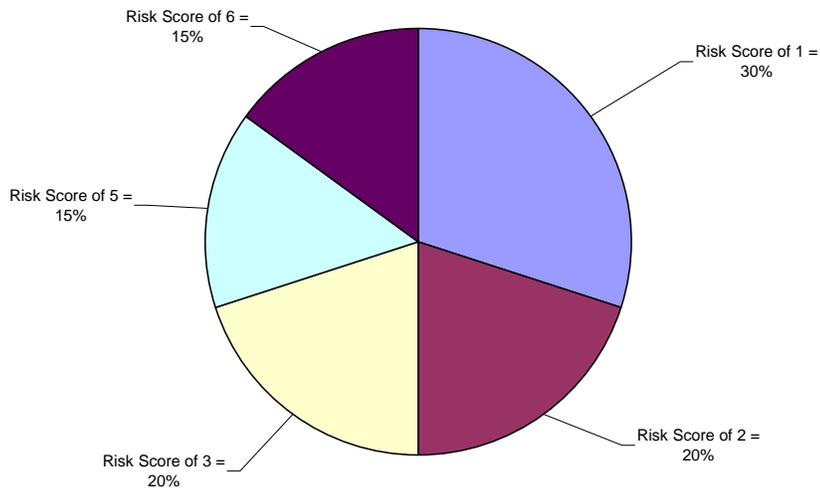
<u>Risk Review 2009-10</u>

Reduce the incidence of Fire Deaths and Injuries
- South Littleton (Long Lartin) – Risk Score increased from 3 to 5 as the distance from Evesham Fire Station is considered to be Medium.

Reduce the incidence of Arson
- Long Lartin Prison – Risk Score increased from 3 to 5 as the distance from Evesham Fire Station is considered to be Medium

Reduce the incidence of Water Related Hazards
- Sedgeberrow - Risk revised as Medium. Risk Score increased to 5. (Medium Risk, Medium Distance)

Station 29 Pebworth

Pebworth Community Risk

Chart 1: Bar chart titled "Pebworth Community Risk" with Y-axis "Risk Score" (0–9) and X-axis "Risk Driver".

Risk Driver Category	Risk Item	Risk Score
Reduce incidence of fire deaths and injuries. Reduce Incicence of accidental dwelling fires	Pebworth Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
	Honeybourne Risk (Low) Distance (High)	4
	North Littleton risk (Low) Distance (High)	4
Reduce the Incidence of Arson	Cleeve Prior Risk (Med) distance (High)	7
	Honeybourne Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
Reduce the Incidence of Property Fires		
Reduce the Impact of RTC's	Honeybourne Risk (Low) Distance (High)	4
Reduce the incidence of water related hazards	North Littleton Risk (Low) Distance (High)	4
Reduce the risk to heritage sites	The Tithe Barn at North Littleton Risk (High) Distance (High)	9

Pebworth Community Risk

Chart 2: Bar chart titled "Pebworth Community Risk" with Y-axis "Risk score" (0–9) and X-axis "Risk Driver".

Risk Driver Category	Risk Item	Risk Score
Reduce the Risk to the environment	Low Risk	1
Reduce the Risk to Visitors to the area		
Reduce risk to seasonal/migrant workers		
Reduce the Risk of Major Emergencies	Chipping Campden Tunnel Risk (med) Distance (High)	7
Reduce the Risk of New Dimensions Incident	No Evidence to date	
Reduce the Risk of Transport Related Fires/chemical	Main West Coast Line through Honeybourne Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1

Pebworth Risk Score %

Risk Score of 9 = 9%

Risk Score of 1 = 27%

Risk Score of 7 = 18%

Risk Score of 4 = 46%

Risk Review 2009-10

No changes have been made to the Risk Profile for Pebworth.

Station 30 Broadway

Broadway Community Risk

Broadway Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	Childswickham & Buckland Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	Broadway Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	Tuck Farm area Risk (Low) Distance (Low)		Fish Hill area A44 Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	Broadway Area Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	Broadway Town Centre has collection of Grade II* buildings Risk (Med) Distance (Low)
Reduce incidence of fire deaths and injuries. Reduce Incicence of accidental dwelling fires		Reduce the Incidence of Arson		Reduce the Incidence of Property Fires	Reduce the Impact of RTC's	Reduce the incidence of water related hazards	Reduce the risk to heritage sites

Risk Driver

Broadway Community Risk

Broadway Pumping Station Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	Childswickham Water Treatment Works Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	High levels of visitors during summer and at weekends Risk(med) Distance (Low)	Low Risk	Low Risk	No Evidence to date	Main West Coast Line through Honeybourne Risk (Low) Distance (Low)
Reduce the Risk to the environment		Reduce the Risk to Visitors to the area	Reduce risk to seasonal/migrant workers	Reduce the Risk of Major Emergencies	Reduce the Risk of New Dimensions Incident	Reduce the Risk of Transport Related Fires/chemical

Risk Driver

Broadway Risk Score %

Risk Score of 3 = 36%

Risk Score of 1 = 64%

Risk Review 2009-10

No changes have been made to the Risk Profile for Broadway.

Station 31 Pershore

Pershore Community Risk

Pershore Risk Score %

Risk Score of 9 = 5%
Risk Score of 6 = 9%
Risk Score of 1 = 41%
Risk Score of 4 = 18%
Risk Score of 3 = 18%
Risk Score of 2 = 9%

<u>Risk Review 2009-10</u>

No changes have been made to the Risk Profile for Pershore.

Station 32 Upton upon Severn

Upton Community Risk

Risk Score (y-axis, 0–9)

Risk Driver	Risk Score
Upton Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
Hanley Castle Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
Welland Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
Hanley Swan Risk (Low) Distance (Med)	2
Castle Morton Risk (Low) Distance (High)	4
Earls Croombe / Kinnersley / Severn Stoke (Low) Distance (Med)	2
Upton Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
Castle Morton Risk (Low) Distance (High)	4
M5 / M50 Risk (High) Distance (High)	9
B4211 Hanley Castle Rd Risk (Low) Distance (Low)	1
River Severn through Upton Risk (Med) Distance (low)	3

Reduce incidence of fire deaths and injuries. Reduce Incidents of accidental dwelling fires — Reduce the Incidence of Arson — Reduce the Incidence of Property Fires — Reduce the Impact of RTC's — Reduce the incidence of water related hazards

Upton Community Risk

Risk Score (y-axis, 0–9)

Risk Driver	Risk Score
Eastington Hall Risk (High) Distance (Low)	6
Birtsmorton Ct Risk (High) Distance (High)	9
OTB Risk Country Wide farmers PLC Risk (High) Distance (Med)	8
OTB Risk Mythe Water Works Risk (Med) Distance (High)	7
Strensham Water Works Risk (Med) Distance (High)	7
High levels of visitors during summer and at weekends Risk(med) Distance (Low)	3
Flood Risk (Med) Distance (Low)	3
Severn Trent Water PLC Risk (High) Distance (Med)	8
Strensham Service Station Risk (Med) Distance (High)	7

Reduce the risk to heritage sites — Reduce the Risk to the environment — Reduce the Risk to Visitors to the area — Reduce risk to seasonal/migrant workers — Reduce the Risk of Major Emergencies — Reduce the Risk of New Dimensions Incident — Reduce the Risk of Transport Related Fires/chemical

Risk Driver

Upton Risk Score %

Risk Score of 9 = 10%
Risk Score of 1 = 23%
Risk Score of 8 = 14%
Risk Score of 2 = 10%
Risk Score of 7 = 14%
Risk Score of 6 = 5%
Risk Score of 3 = 14%
Risk Score of 4 = 10%

<u>2009-10 Risk Review</u>

Reduce Risk to the Environment
- Severn Trent Water has been removed
- Countrywide Farmers has been identified as an Over the Border Attendance. The risk rating remains at 8.
- Mythe Water Works has been identified as an Over the Border Attendance. The risk rating remains at 8.

Station 41 Malvern

Malvern Community Risk
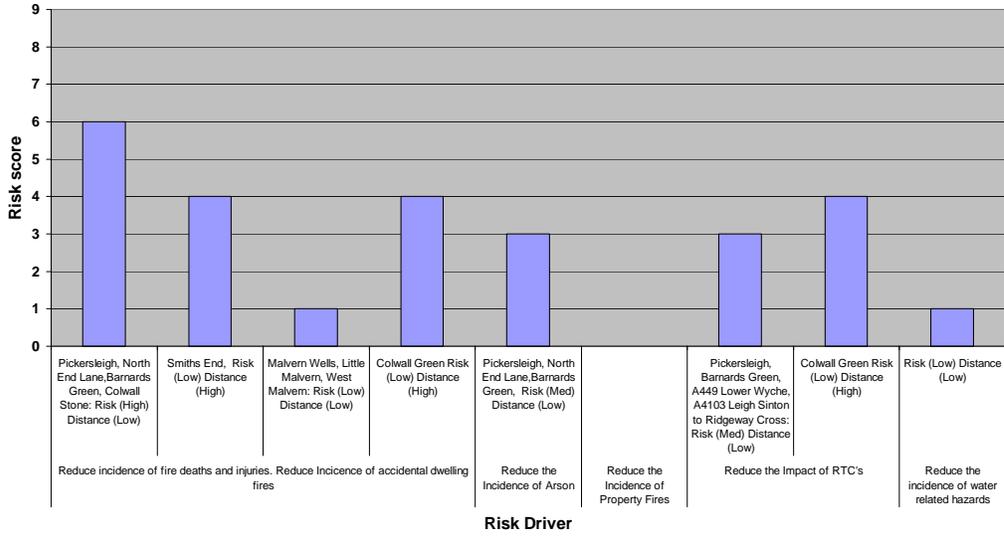
Malvern Community Risk

Malvern Risk Score %

Risk Score of 6 = 6%

Risk Score of 1 = 22%

Risk Score of 4 = 17%
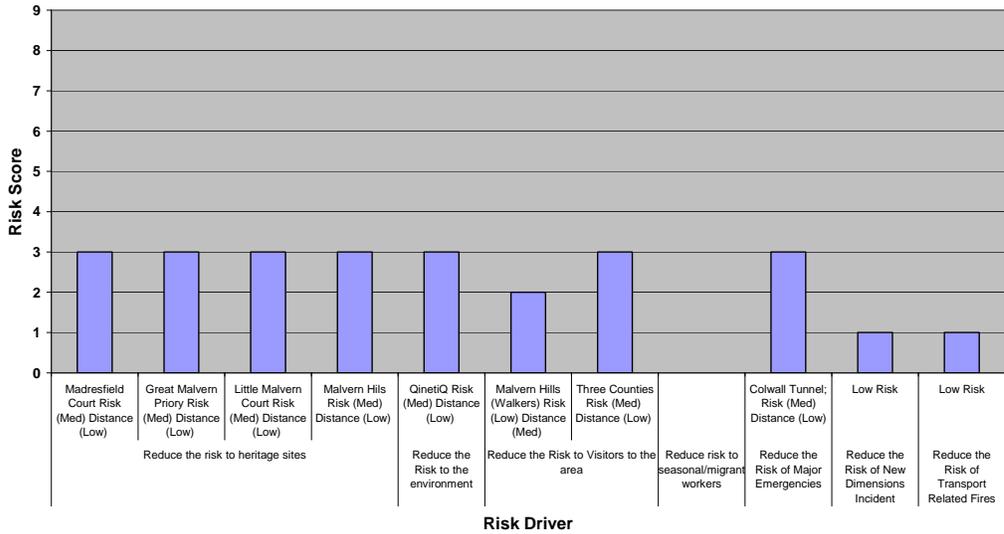
Risk Score of 2 = 6%
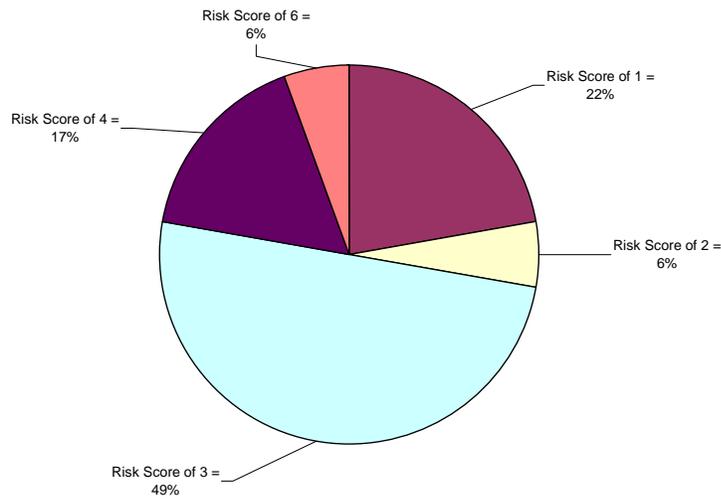
Risk Score of 3 = 49%

2009-10 Risk Review

Reduce the Risk to Heritage Sites – The following Heritage Risks have been identified for Malvern Station Area:

- Madresfield Court, Madresfield Road. Risk Score of 3. Medium Risk, Low Distance.
- Great Malvern Priory, Church Street. Medium Risk, Low Distance.
- Little Malvern Court, A4104. Medium Risk, Low Distance.
- Malvern Hills including British Camp. Medium Risk, Low Distance.

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Reduce the Risk to the Environment

- QuintiQ Added. Risk Score of 3. Medium Risk, Low Distance.

Station 53 Tenbury Wells

Tenbury Community Risk

Risk Score (y-axis, 0–9) vs Risk Driver (x-axis)

Bars:
- Tenbury Risk (Low) Distance (Low): 1
- Leysters Risk (Low) Distance (High): 4
- Little Hereford Risk (Low) Distance (Low): 1
- Newnham Risk (Low) Distance (High): 4
- Frith Common Risk (Low) Distance (High): 4
- Eastham / Eardistan / Hanley William Risk (low) Distance (High): 4
- Tenbury Risk (Low) Distance (Low): 1
- (Reduce the Incidence of Property Fires): 0
- A456 Tenbury Risk (Low) Distance (Low): 1
- A456 Little Hereford Risk (Low) Distance (Low): 1
- A456 Rochford to Newnham Risk (Low) Distance (Low): 1
- A456 Mamble Risk (Low) Distance (High): 4
- B4024 Rocford to Hanley William Risk (Low) Distance (High): 4

Categories: Reduce incidence of fire deaths and injuries. Reduce Incidents of accidental dwelling fires | Reduce the Incidence of Arson | Reduce the Incidence of Property Fires | Reduce the Impact of RTC's

Tenbury Community Risk

Risk score (y-axis, 0–9) vs Risk Driver (x-axis)

Bars:
- River Teme Tenbury (Med) Distance (Low) — Reduce the incidence of water related hazards: 3
- Tenbury Low risk — Reduce the risk to heritage sites: 1
- Burford Industrial Estate Risk (med) Distance (Low) — Reduce the Risk to the environment: 3
- Low levels of visitors during summer and at weekends Risk(Low) Distance (Low) — Reduce the Risk to Visitors to the area: 1
- Reduce risk to seasonal/migrant workers: 0
- Flood Risk (Med) Distance (Low) — Reduce the Risk of Major Emergencies: 3
- Low Risk — Reduce the Risk of New Dimensions Incident: 1
- Low Risk — Reduce the Risk of Transport Related Fires/chemical: 1

Tenbury Risk Score %

Risk Score of 4 = 32%

Risk Score of 1 = 52%

Risk Score of 3 = 16%

Risk Review 2009-10

No changes have been made to the Risk Profile for Tenbury.

West District

West District Risk Score %

Risk Score of 9 = 4%

Risk Score of 8 = 2%

Risk Score of 7 = 5%

Risk Score of 6 = 11%

Risk Score of 5 = 4%

Risk Score of 4 = 22%

Risk Score of 1 = 31%

Risk Score of 2 = 5%

Risk Score of 3 = 16%
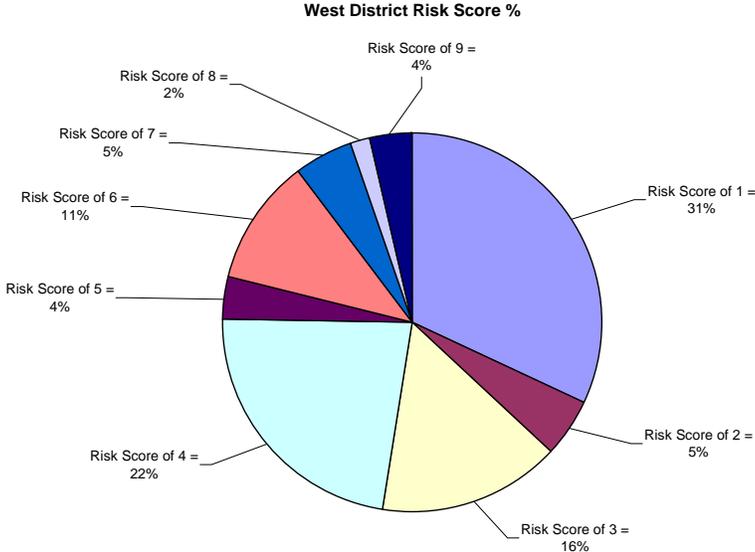
West District is predominantly a rural risk, as had already been mentioned there are a number of very low risk profiles especially in the North West of the County. However, Hereford City presents a number of issues, including an above the Service average percentage of high output areas. In addition there is a fairly high RTC profile throughout the County which would warrant additional attention.

Station 42 Ledbury

Ledbury Community Risk

Risk Score (y-axis: 0–9)

Risk Driver (x-axis)

Categories:
- Ledbury Town Risk (Low) Distance (Low) — 1
- Tarrington (Low) Distance (High) — 4
- Pendock / Eldersfield Risk (low) Distance (high) — 4
- Bosbury Risk (Low) Distance (High) — 4
- Much Marcle Risk (Low) Distance (High) — 4
- Ledbury Town Risk (Low) Distance (Low) — 1
- Putley Risk (low) Distance (High) — 4
- Bosbury Risk (Low) Distance (High) — 4
- Pendock / Eldersfield Risk (low) Distance (high) — 4
- Ledbury Risk (Low) Distance (low) — 3
- Tarrington A438 Risk (low) Distance (High) — 4

Groupings:
- Reduce incidence of fire deaths and injuries. Reduce Incicence of accidental dwelling fires
- Reduce the Incidence of Arson
- Reduce the Incidence of Property Fires
- Reduce the Impact of RTC's

Ledbury Community Risk

Risk Score (y-axis: 0–9)

Risk Driver (x-axis)

Categories:
- Ledbury Risk (Low) Distance (Low) — 1
- Bosbury Risk (Low) Distance (Med) — 2
- Eastnor Castle Risk(High) distance — 6
- Market House risk (High) Distance — 6
- Church Of St Mary Risk (Med) Distance — 3
- Ledbury Park House Risk (High) Distance — 6
- County Gas Services LTD Risk (High) — 8
- Transco LTD Risk (High) distance — 6
- Bromsberrow Water Works Risk (Med) Distance — 7
- Meadow Cheese Company Risk (Med) — 3
- Year round visitors to Malverns and Eastnor Park — 1
- Big Chill festival at Eastnor Park Risk (Med) — 3
- Ledbury Risk (Med) Distance (Low) — 3
- Low risk
- Station ground Risk (Low) Distance — 1
- Ledbury Tunnel Risk (Med) Distance — 3

Groupings:
- Reduce the incidence of water related hazards
- Reduce the risk to heritage sites
- Reduce the Risk to the environment
- Reduce the Risk to Visitors to the area
- Reduce risk to seasonal/migrant workers
- Reduce the Risk of Major Emergencies
- Reduce the Risk of New Dimensions Incident
- Reduce the Risk of Transport Related Fires / Chemical

40

Ledbury Risk Score %

2009-10 Risk Review

Reduce the impact of RTCs
- Ledbury Town - Risk Score increased from 1 to 3 due to the increased Lorry traffic associated with new fruit factory

Reduce the risk to Seasonal/Migrant Workers
- Risk Score increased to 3 as new risks identified a medium distance from Ledbury Station.

Reduce the risk of major emergencies
- Add Ledbury tunnel – Risk Score of 3 (Medium Risk, Low Distance).

Reduce the risk of new dimensions incident
- Add Sequani – Risk Score of 1. Often targeted by animal activists, considered a low risk as police emergency plans in place.

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Station 43 Fownhope

Fownhope Community Risk
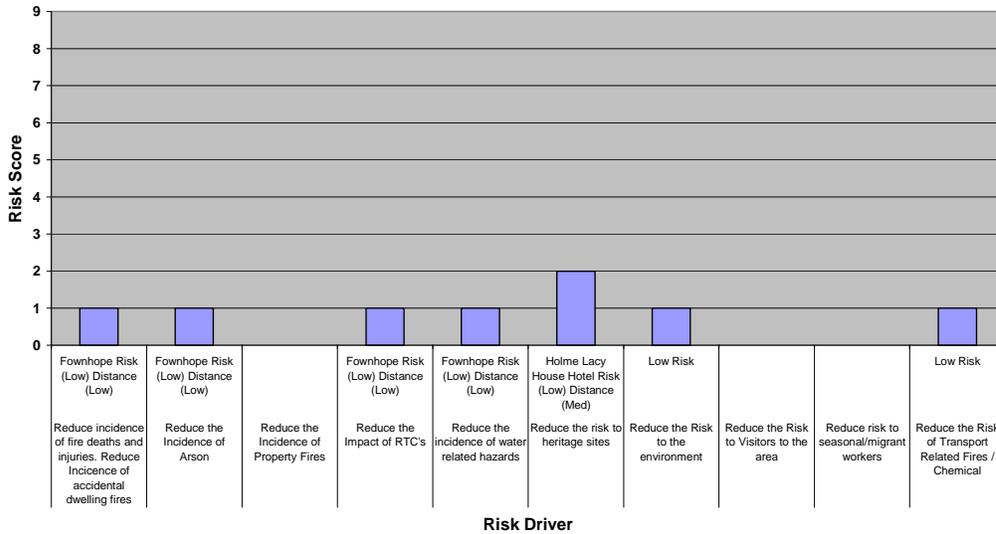
Fownhope Risk Score%

Risk Score of 2 = 14%

Risk Score of 1 = 86%
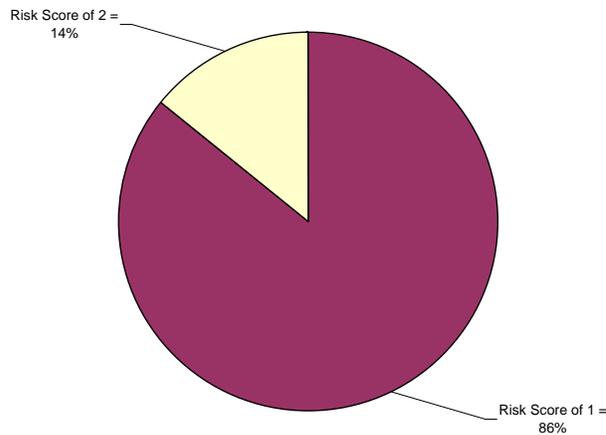
<u>Risk Review 2009-10</u>

Reduce the risk of major emergencies
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a major emergency in the Fownhope Station area.
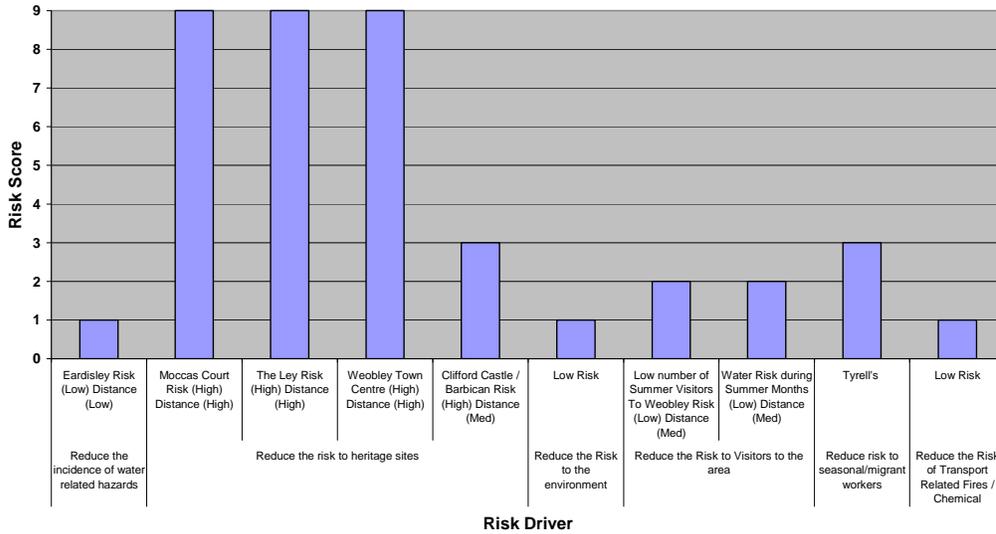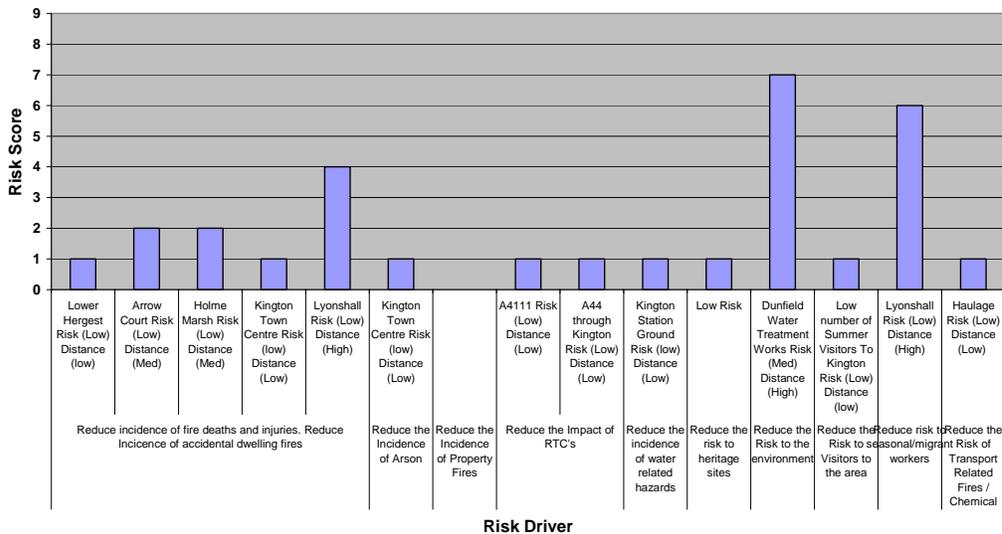
Reduce the risk of new dimensions incident
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a new dimensions incident in the Fownhope Station area

Station 44 Ross on Wye

Ross Community Risk
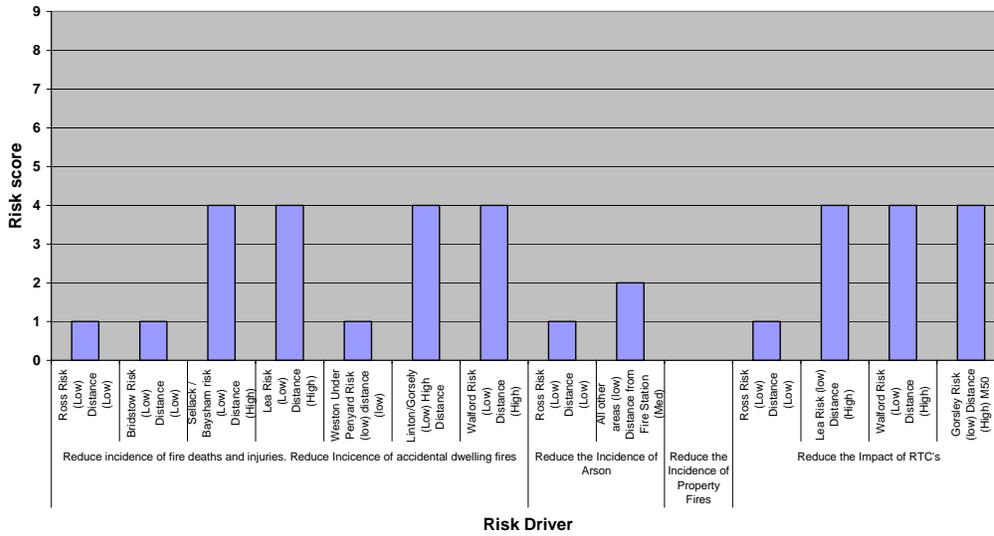
Ross Community Risk
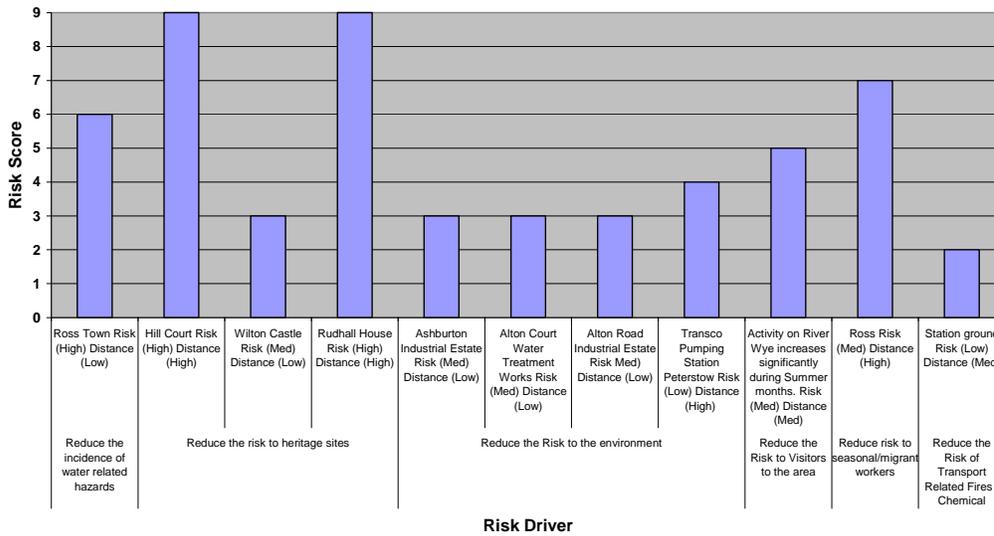
Ross Risk Score %
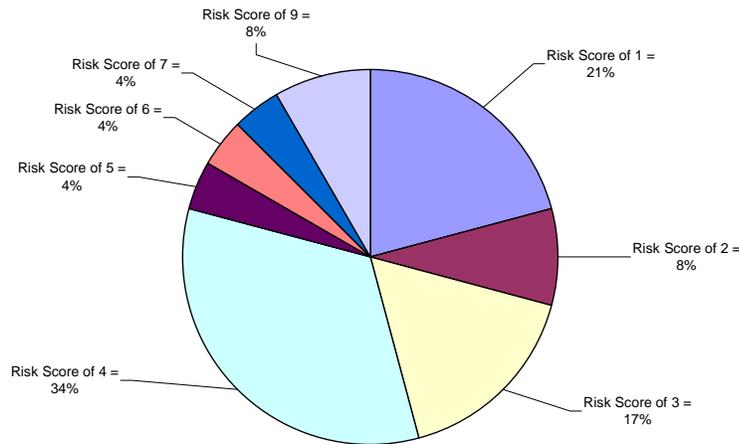
2009-10 Risk Review

Reduce the incidence of Fire Deaths and Injuries
- Add Linton/Gorsely – Risk Score of 4. (Low Risk, High Distance)
- Add Walford - Risk Score of 4. (Low Risk, High Distance) There is restricted access to this area.

Reduce the Risk to the Environment
- Add Transco Pumping Station, Peterstow – Risk Score of 4 (Low Risk, High Distance).

Reduce the risk to Seasonal/Migrant Workers
- Risk Score increased to 7 (Medium Risk, High Distance) 2 new sites have been identified in the Walford area which accommodate 1200-1500 migrant workers between May and October. There is restricted access to this area.

Reduce the risk of major emergencies
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a major emergency in the Ross on Wye Station area.

Reduce the risk of new dimensions incident
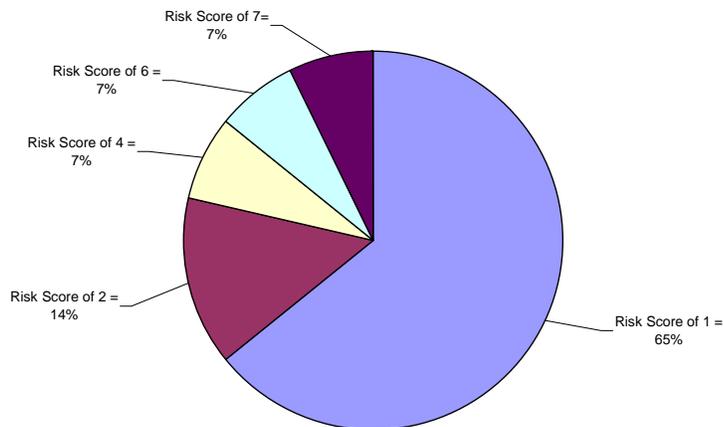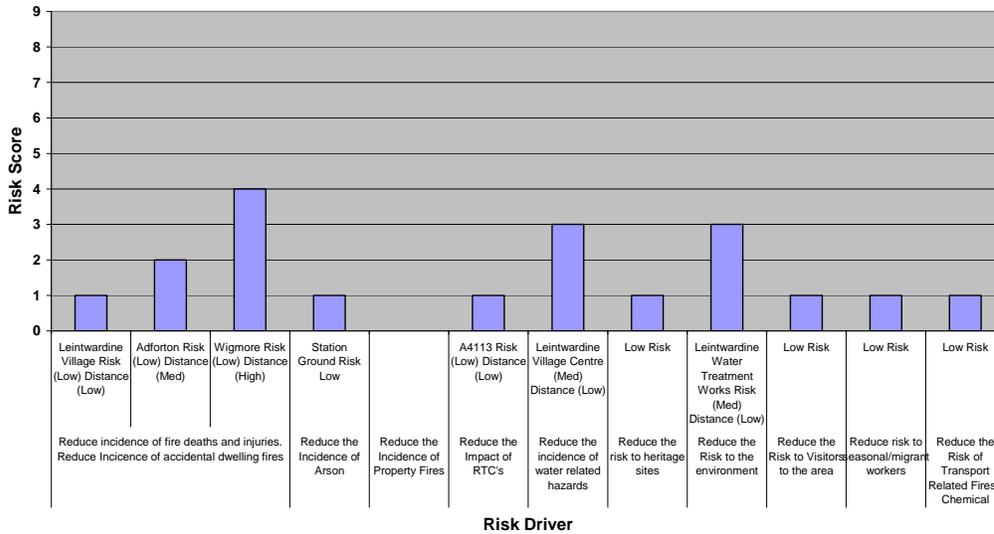- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a new dimensions incident in the Ross on Wye Station area.

Station 45 Whitchurch

Whitchurch Community Risk
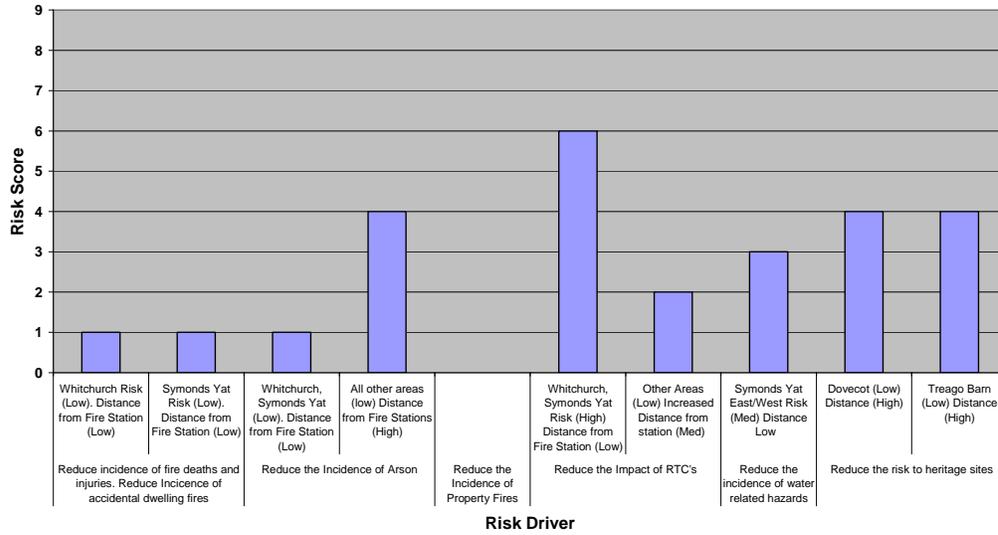
Whitchurch Community Risk

Whitchurch Risk Score %

Risk Score of 8 = 7%

Risk Score of 6 = 7%

Risk Score of 5 = 7%

Risk Score of 4 = 21%

Risk Score of 1 = 37%

Risk Score of 2 = 7%
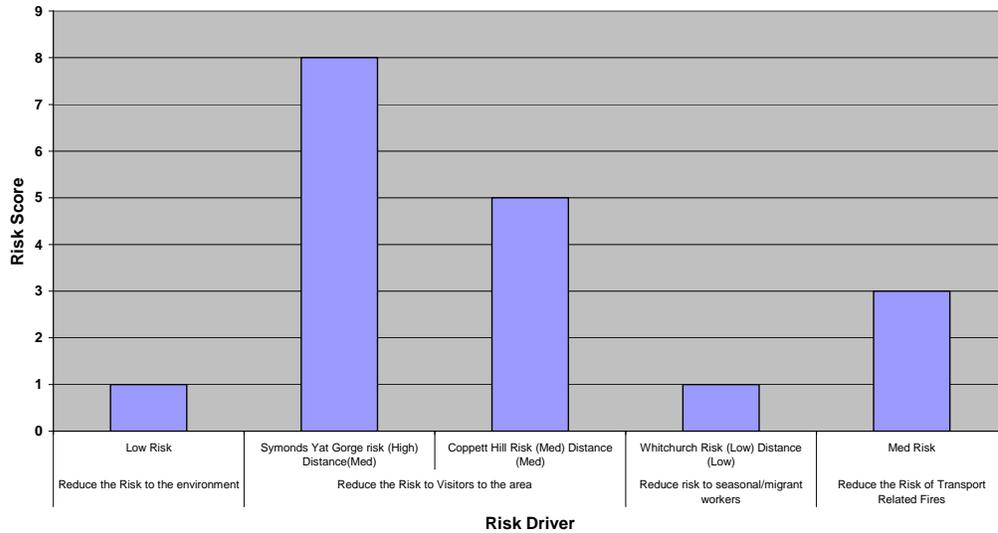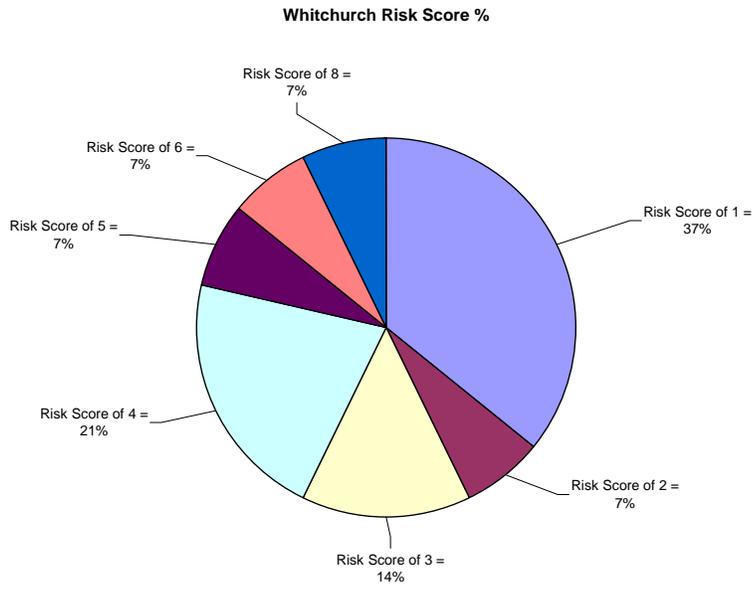
Risk Score of 3 = 14%

2009-10 Risk Review

Reduce the incidence of Water related Hazards
- Add Symonds Yat East/West – Risk Score of 3 (Medium Risk, Low Distance).

Reduce the risk of major emergencies
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a major emergency in the Whitchurch Station area.
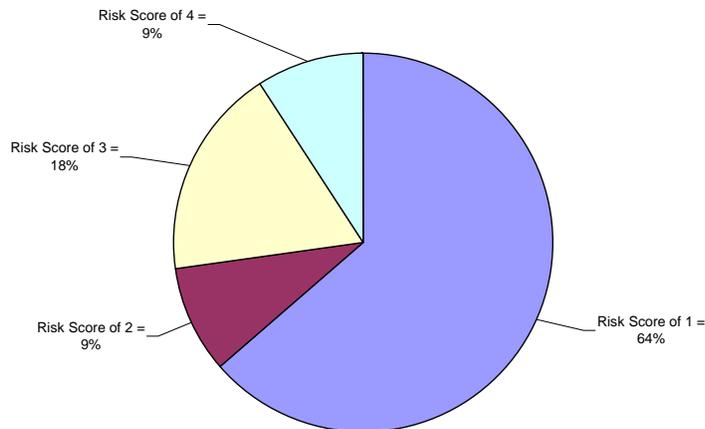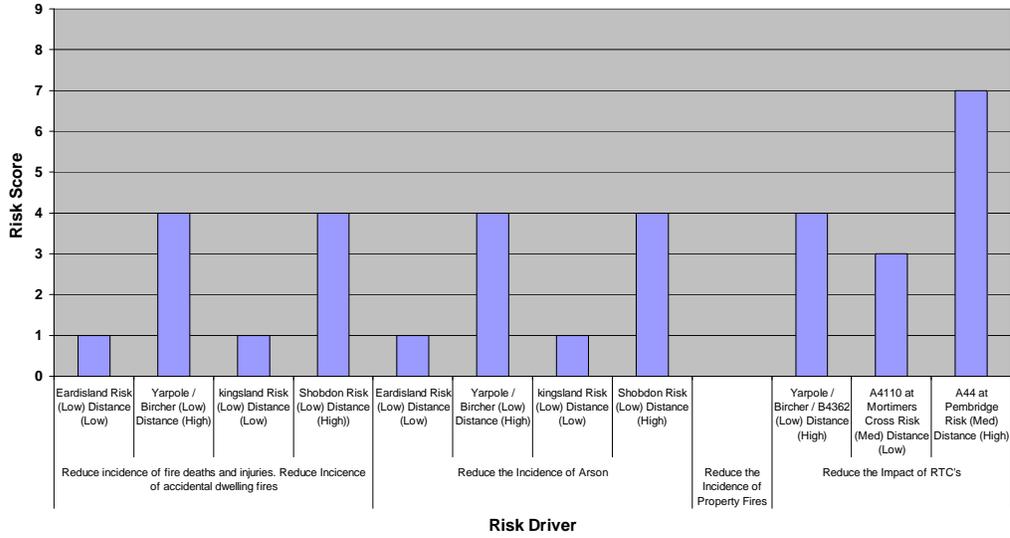
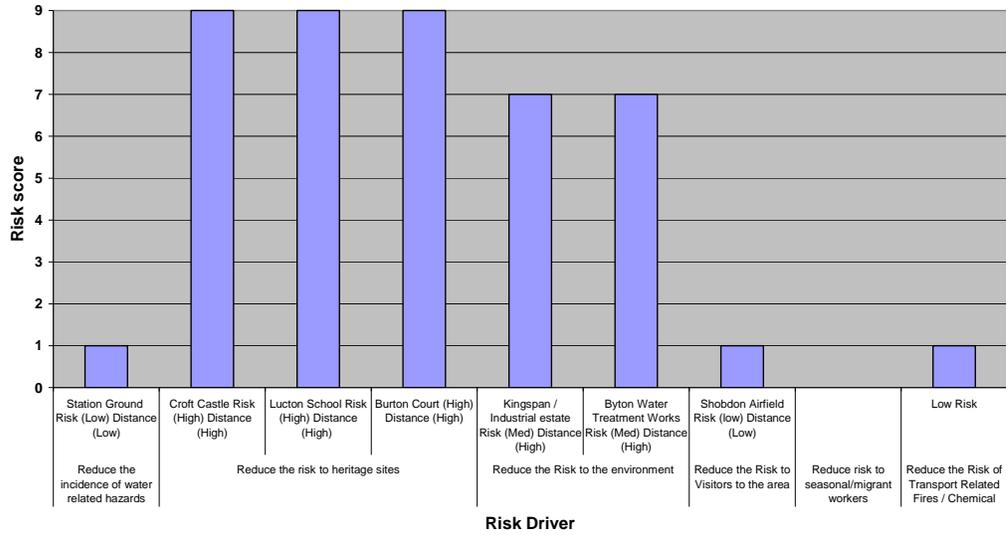Reduce the risk of new dimensions incident
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a new dimensions incident in the Whitchurch Station area.
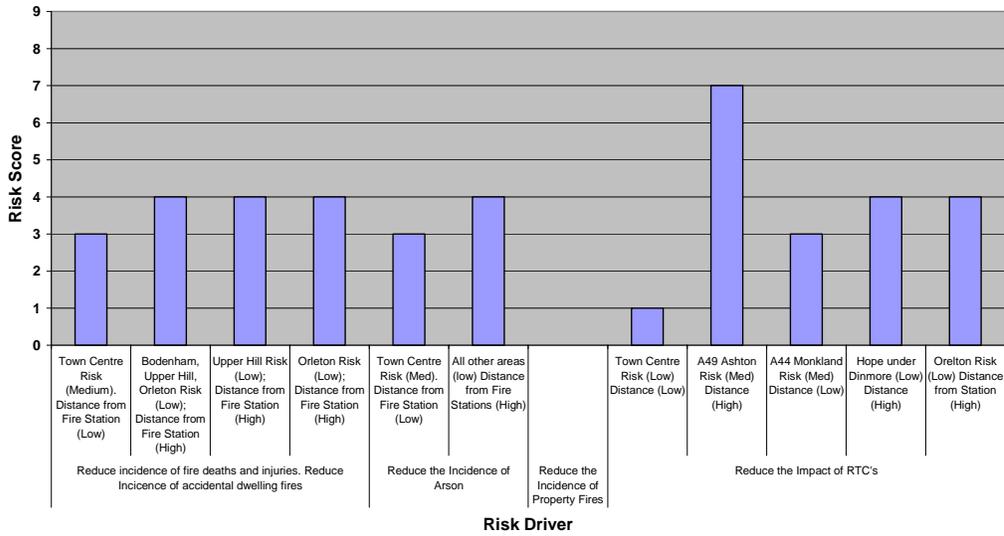
Station 46 Hereford

Hereford Community Risk

Hereford Community Risk

Hereford Community Risk

Chart: "Hereford Community Risk" — bar chart with y-axis "Risk Score" (0–9) and x-axis "Risk Driver".

Risk Drivers and grouped categories:

Reduce the incidence of water related hazards
- Hereford City Centre (Med) (Low) — 3
- Hampton Bishop (Med) (Low) — 3

Reduce the risk to heritage sites
- Brinsop Court Risk (High) — 8
- Dinedor Heritage Risk — (no value shown)
- Hereford City Centre (High) (Low) — 6
- Hereford Cathedral (High) (Low) — 6

Reduce the Risk to the environment
- Special Metal Wiggin Ltd (High) (Low) — 6
- BulmersRisk (Med) (Low) — 3
- Sun Valley Callow (Med) (Low) — 3
- Rotherwas Industrial Estate (Med) (Low) — 3
- Westfield Trading Estate(Med) (Low) — 3
- Sun Valley Feed Mill (Med) (Med) — 5
- Shell Fuel Depot (Med) (Low) — 3
- Welsh Waterworks (Med) (Low) — 3
- High Levels of visitors to Hereford City (Med) — 3

Reduce the Risk to Visitors to the area
- Hereford City — 6

Reduce risk Seasonal/migrant workers
- Old Hereford Canal Tunnel (Low) (Low) — 1

Reduce the Risk of Major Emergencies
- Dinmore Railway Tunnel (Med) (Med) — 5

Reduce the Risk of New Dimensions Incident
- Low Risk — 1

Reduce the Risk of Transport Related Fires /
- Rail Network (Med) (Med) — 5

48

Hereford Risk Score %

Risk Score of 8 = 2%

Risk Score of 1 = 20%

Risk Score of 2 = 4%

Risk Score of 3 = 24%

Risk Score of 4 = 2%

Risk Score of 5 = 12%

Risk Score of 6 = 36%

2009-10 Risk Review

Reduce the incidence of Arson
- Add Redhill – Risk Score of 6 (High Risk, Low Distance)

Reduce the impact of RTCs
- A49 Callow Hill – Risk Score increased to 5 as the distance from Hereford Fire Station has been revised as Medium.

Reduce the Risk to Heritage Sites
- Add Hereford Cathedral – Risk Score of 6 (High Risk, Low Distance)

Reduce the Risk to the Environment
- Add Shell Fuel Depot, Granstead Road Risk Score of 3 (Medium Risk, Low Distance)
- Add Sun Valley Feed mill, Risk Score of 5 (Medium Risk, Medium Distance)

Reduce the Risk to Visitors in the Area
- Risk Score reduced to 3 (Medium Risk, Low Distance)

Reduce the risk to Seasonal/Migrant Workers
- Risk Score added as 6 (High Risk, Low Distance) A number of properties in the Hereford town centre area have been subject to HMO prosecutions recently. Work with partners is ongoing.

Station 47 Ewyas Harold

Ewyas Harold Community Risk
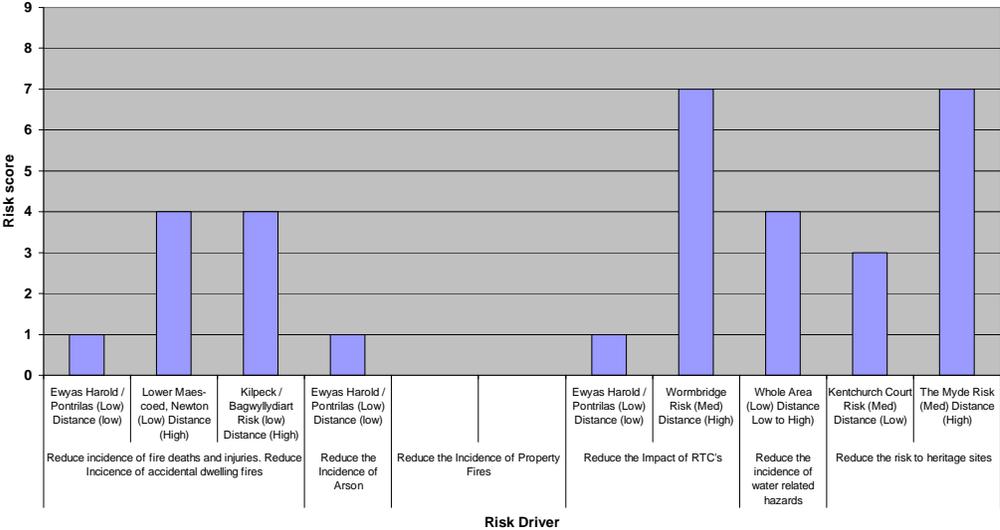
Ewyas Harold Community Risk
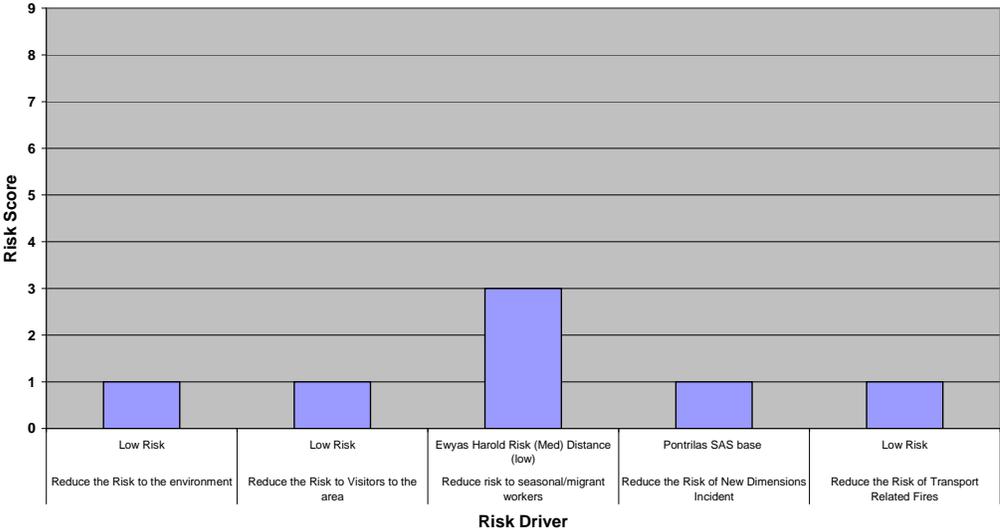
Ewyas Harold Risk Score %
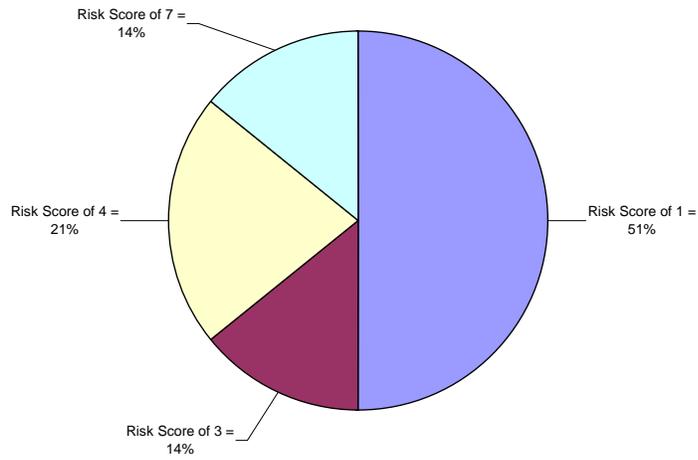
Risk Score of 7 = 14%

Risk Score of 4 = 21%

Risk Score of 1 = 51%

Risk Score of 3 = 14%

2009/10 Risk Review

Reduce the risk of major emergencies
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a major emergency in the Ewyas Harold Station area.
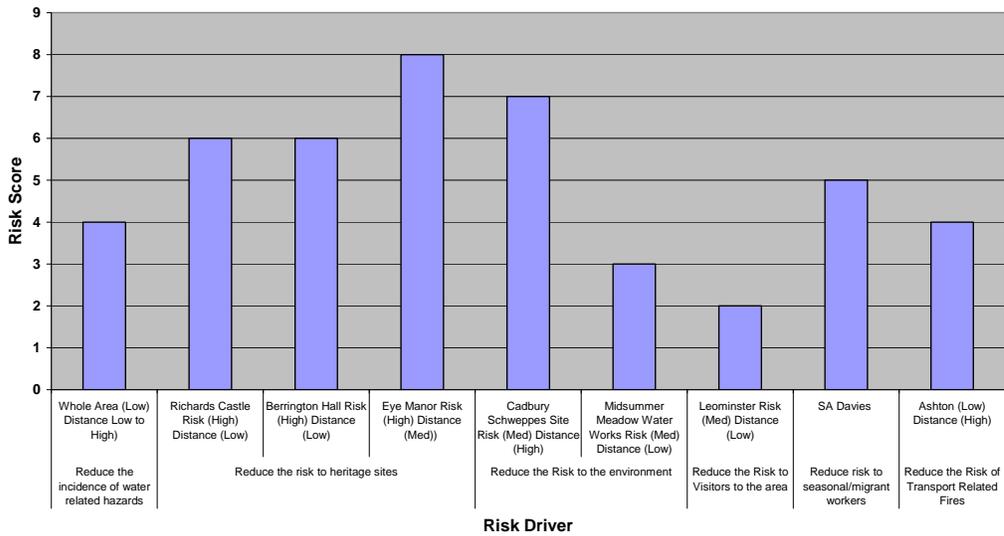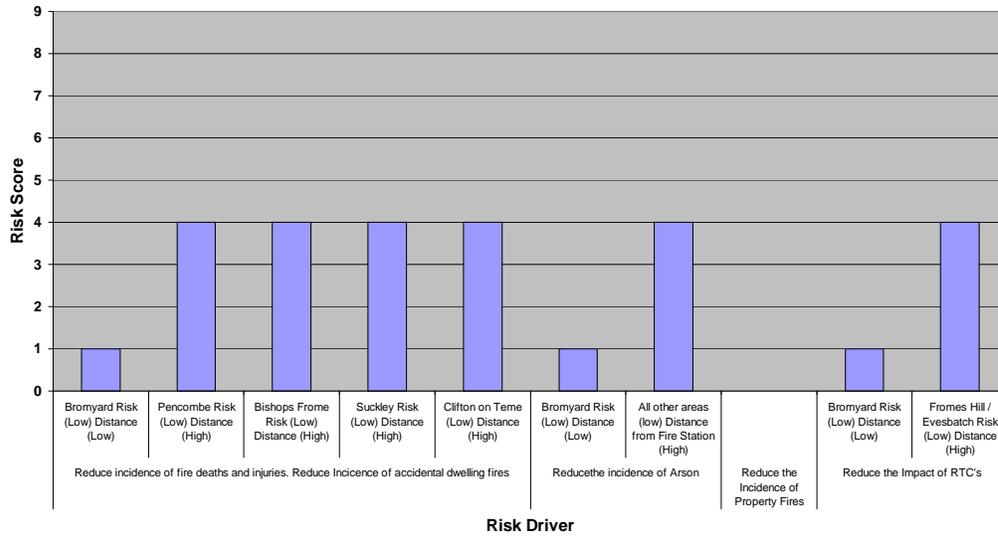
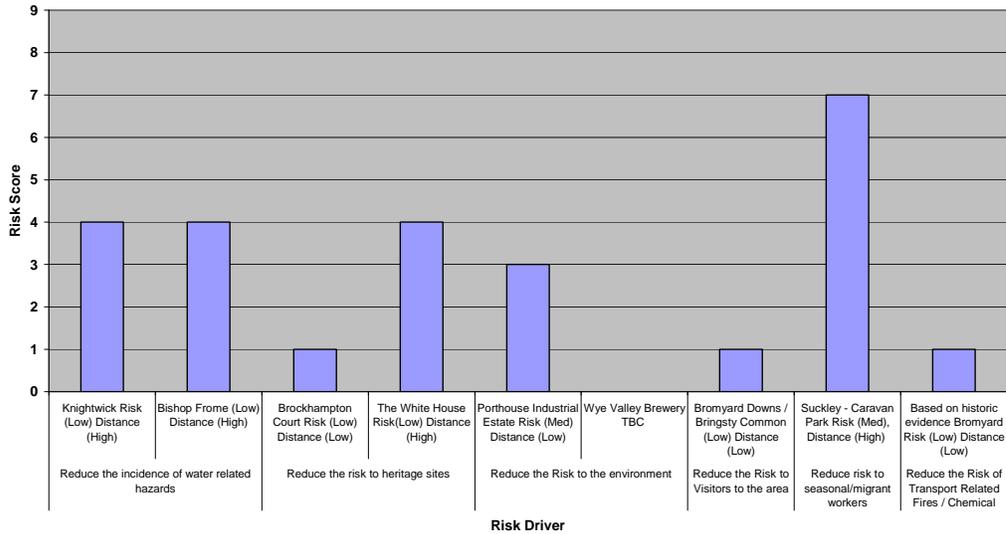Reduce the risk of new dimensions incident
- Add Pontrilas SAS base Risk Score of 1 (Low Risk, Low Distance)

Station 48 Eardisley

Eardisley Community Risk
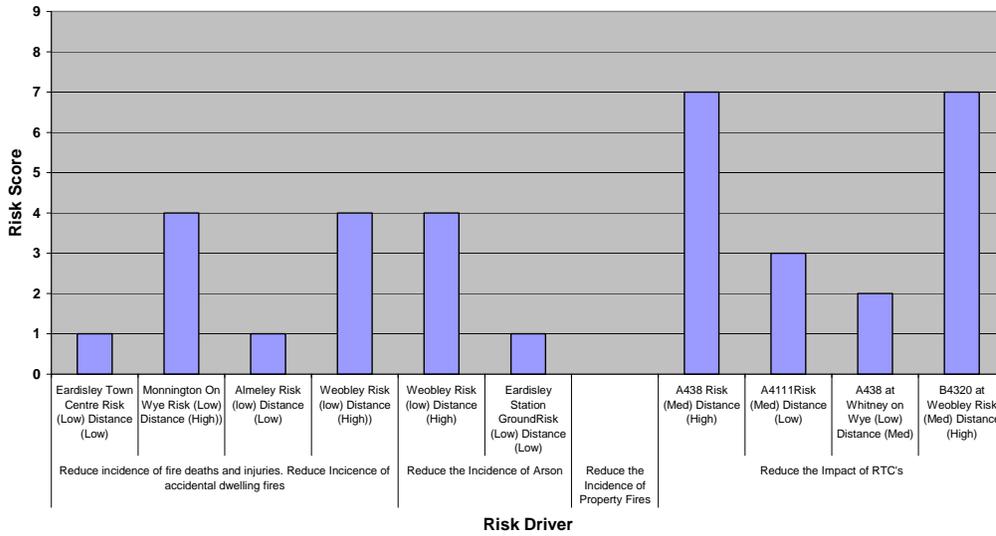
Eardisley Community Risk

Eardisley Risk Score %

Risk Score of 9 = 15%

Risk Score of 1 = 30%

Risk Score of 7 = 10%

Risk Score of 4 = 15%

Risk Score of 2 = 15%

Risk Score of 3 = 15%
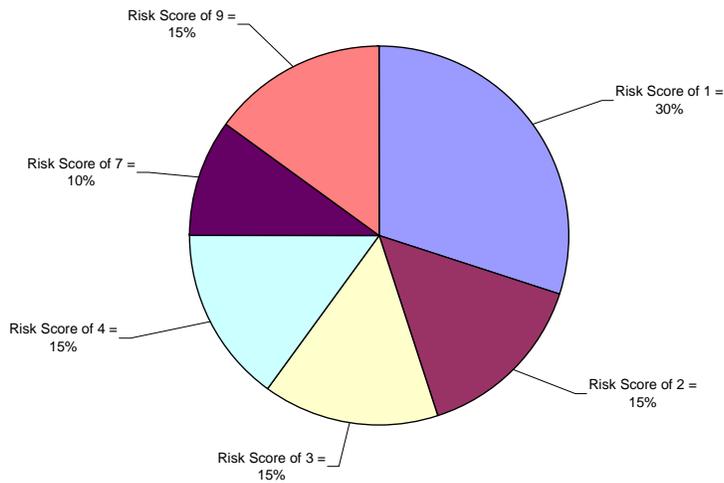
2009-10 Risk Review

Reduce the risk to Heritage Sites
- Clifford Castle/Barbican Risk Score reduced to 3 (Low Risk, Medium Distance). The Castle is derelict.

Reduce the risk to Seasonal/Migrant Workers
- Risk Score added as 3 (Medium Risk, Low Distance). More detail is required but migrant/seasonal workers are employed by Tyrell's at Court Farm.

Reduce the risk of major emergencies
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a major emergency in the Eardisley Station area.

Reduce the risk of new dimensions incident
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a new dimensions incident in the Eardisley Station area.
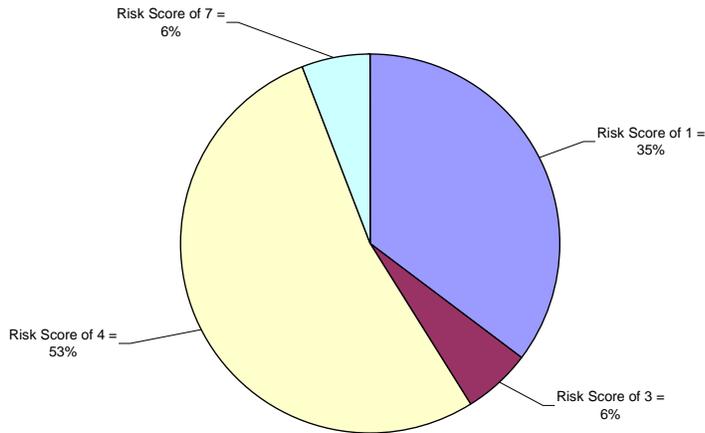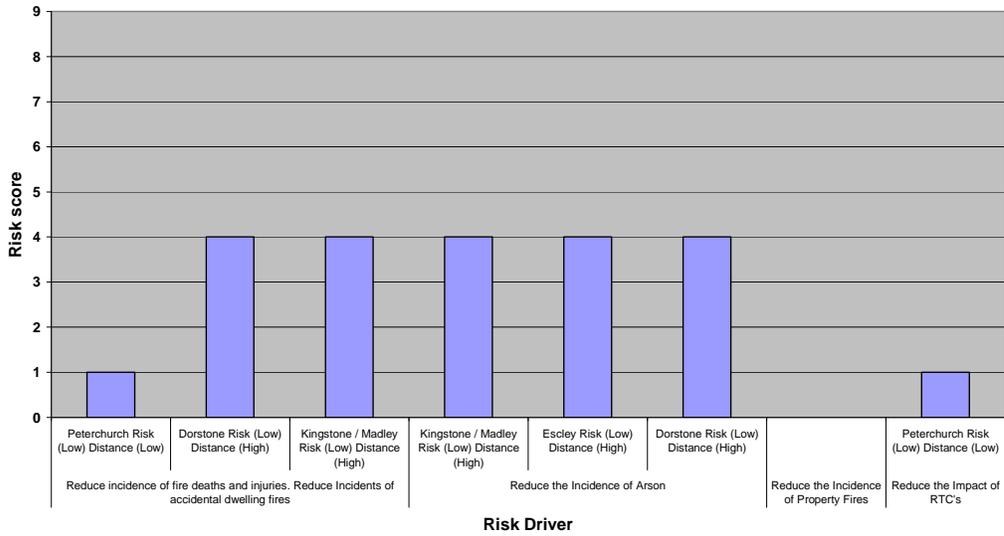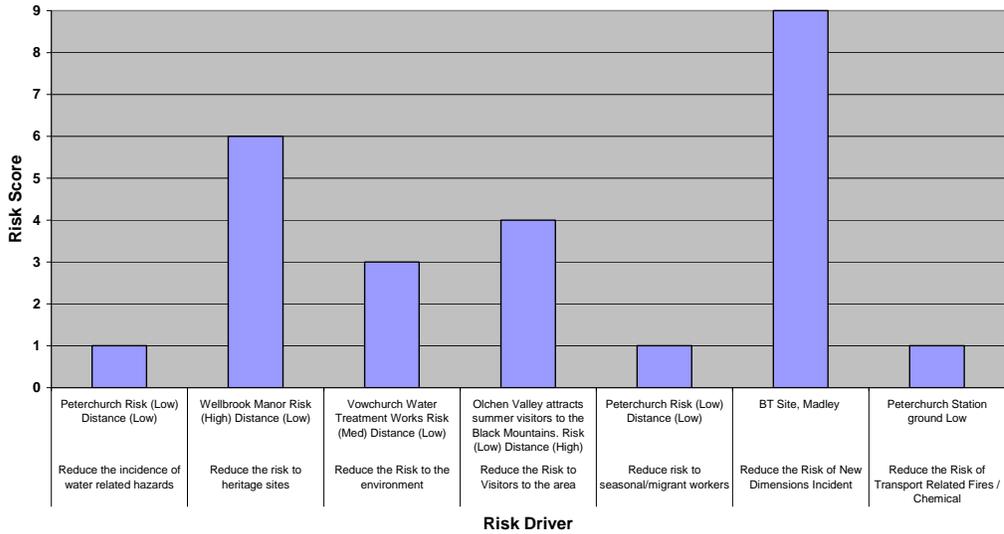
Station 49 Kington

Kington Community Risk

Risk Score (y-axis: 0–9)

Bar chart values by Risk Driver:
- Lower Hergest Risk (Low) Distance (low): 1
- Arrow Court Risk (Low) Distance (Med): 2
- Holme Marsh Risk (Low) Distance (Med): 2
- Kington Town Centre Risk (low) Distance (Low): 1
- Lyonshall Risk (Low) Distance (High): 4
- Kington Town Centre Risk (low) Distance (Low): 1
- A4111 Risk (Low) Distance (Low): 1
- A44 through Kington Risk (Low) Distance (Low): 1
- Kington Station Ground Risk (low) Distance (Low): 1
- Low Risk: 1
- Dunfield Water Treatment Works Risk (Med) Distance (High): 7
- Low number of Summer Visitors To Kington Risk (Low) Distance (low): 1
- Lyonshall Risk (Low) Distance (High): 6
- Haulage Risk (Low) Distance (Low): 1

Risk Driver groupings (x-axis labels):
- Reduce incidence of fire deaths and injuries. Reduce Incicence of accidental dwelling fires
- Reduce the Incidence of Arson
- Reduce the Incidence of Property Fires
- Reduce the Impact of RTC's
- Reduce the incidence of water related hazards
- Reduce the risk to heritage sites
- Reduce the Risk to the environment
- Reduce the Risk to Summer Visitors to the area
- Reduce risk to seasonal/migrant workers
- Reduce the Risk of Transport Related Fires / Chemical

Risk Driver

Kington Risk Score %

Pie chart:
- Risk Score of 1 = 65%
- Risk Score of 2 = 14%
- Risk Score of 4 = 7%
- Risk Score of 6 = 7%
- Risk Score of 7 = 7%

2009/10 Risk Review

Reduce the risk to Seasonal/Migrant Workers
- Risk Score increased to 6 (Low Risk, High Distance) A risk assessment has been carried out at Lyonshall which identified a caravan site housing migrant/seasonal workers.

Reduce the risk of major emergencies
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a major emergency in the Kington Station area.

Reduce the risk of new dimensions incident
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a new dimensions incident in the Kington Station area.
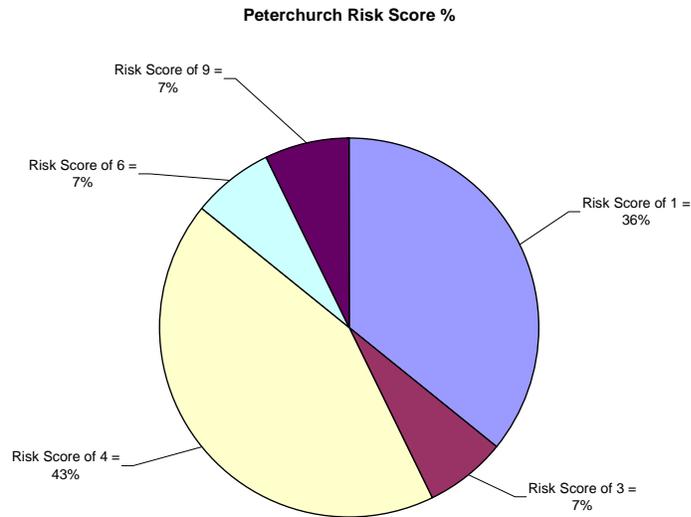
Station 50 Leintwardine

Leintwardine Community Risk

Leintwardine Risk Score %

Risk Score of 4 = 9%
Risk Score of 3 = 18%
Risk Score of 2 = 9%
Risk Score of 1 = 64%

2009/10 Risk Review

Reduce the risk of major emergencies
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a major emergency in the Leintwardine Station area.

Reduce the risk of new dimensions incident
> Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a new dimensions incident in the Leintwardine Station area

Station 51 Kingsland

Kingsland Community Risk

Kingsland Community Risk

Kingsland Risk Score %

Risk Score of 9 = 16%

Risk Score of 1 = 37%

Risk Score of 7 = 16%

Risk Score of 3 = 5%
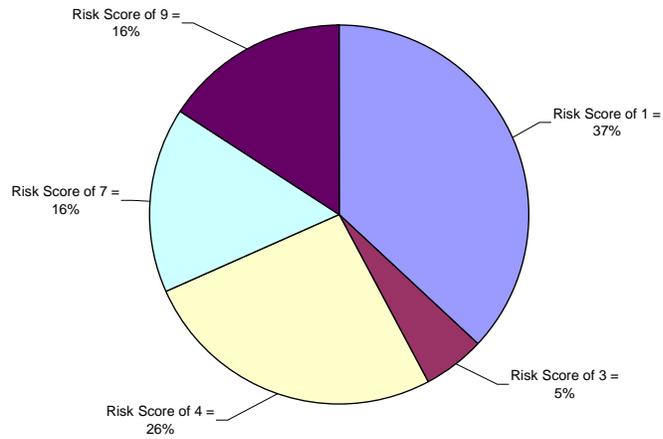
Risk Score of 4 = 26%

2009/10 Risk Review

Reduce the risk to heritage sites
- Add Lucton School, Risk Score of 9 (High Risk, High Distance)

Reduce the risk of major emergencies
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a major emergency in the Kingsland Station area.

Reduce the risk of new dimensions incident

      Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a new dimensions incident in the Kingsland Station area

Station 52 Leominster

Leominster Community Risk

Leominster Community Risk

Leominster Risk Scores %

Risk Score of 8 = 5%

Risk Score of 1 = 5%

Risk Score of 2 = 5%

Risk Score of 7 = 10%

Risk Score of 3 = 20%

Risk Score of 6 = 10%

Risk Score of 5 = 5%

Risk Score of 4 = 40%
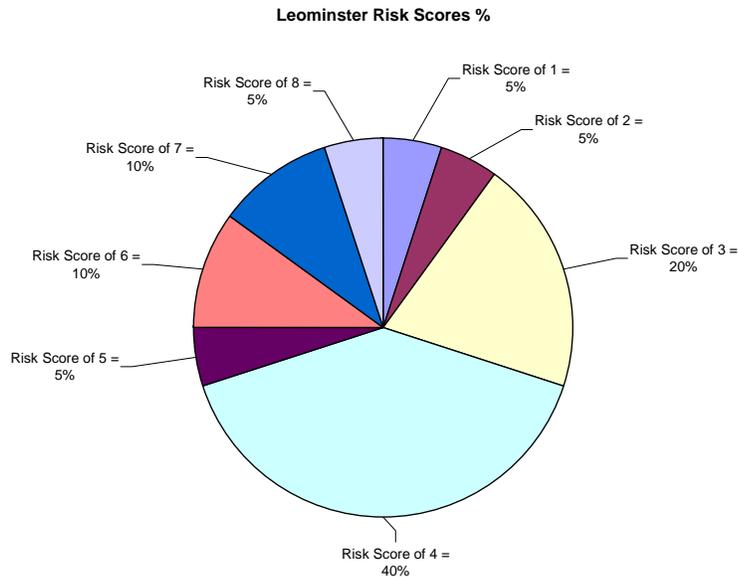
2009/10 Risk Review

Reduce the incidence of Arson
- Town Centre – Risk Score increased to 3 (Medium Risk, Low distance). Based upon review of incident data.

Reduce the Risk to Visitors to the area
- Risk Score reduced to 1. (Low Risk, Low Distance)

Reduce the risk to Seasonal/Migrant Workers
- Risk Score added as 5 (Med Risk, Med Distance) SA Davies identified as a significant employer of migrant/seasonal workers during the growing season.

Reduce the risk of major emergencies
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a major emergency in the Leominster Station area.

Reduce the risk of new dimensions incident

Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a new dimensions incident in the Leominster Station area

Station 54 Bromyard

Bromyard Community Risk

Chart: Risk Score vs Risk Driver

Risk Drivers (x-axis labels):
- Bromyard Risk (Low) Distance (Low) — score 1
- Pencombe Risk (Low) Distance (High) — score 4
- Bishops Frome Risk (Low) Distance (High) — score 4
- Suckley Risk (Low) Distance (High) — score 4
- Clifton on Teme (Low) Distance (High) — score 4
- Bromyard Risk (Low) Distance (Low) — score 1
- All other areas (low) Distance from Fire Station (High) — score 4
- Bromyard Risk (Low) Distance (Low) — score 1
- Fromes Hill / Evesbatch Risk (Low) Distance (High) — score 4

Categories:
- Reduce incidence of fire deaths and injuries. Reduce Incicence of accidental dwelling fires
- Reducethe incidence of Arson
- Reduce the Incidence of Property Fires
- Reduce the Impact of RTC's

Bromyard Community Risk

Chart: Risk Score vs Risk Driver

Risk Drivers (x-axis labels):
- Knightwick Risk (Low) Distance (High) — score 4
- Bishop Frome (Low) Distance (High) — score 4
- Brockhampton Court Risk (Low) Distance (Low) — score 1
- The White House Risk(Low) Distance (High) — score 4
- Porthouse Industrial Estate Risk (Med) Distance (Low) — score 3
- Wye Valley Brewery TBC
- Bromyard Downs / Bringsty Common (Low) Distance (Low) — score 1
- Suckley - Caravan Park Risk (Med), Distance (High) — score 7
- Based on historic evidence Bromyard Risk (Low) Distance (Low) — score 1

Categories:
- Reduce the incidence of water related hazards
- Reduce the risk to heritage sites
- Reduce the Risk to the environment
- Reduce the Risk to Visitors to the area
- Reduce risk to seasonal/migrant workers
- Reduce the Risk of Transport Related Fires / Chemical

60

Bromyard Risk Scores %

Risk Score of 7 = 6%

Risk Score of 1 = 35%

Risk Score of 3 = 6%

Risk Score of 4 = 53%

2009/10 Risk Review

Reduce the Risk to the Environment
- Add Wye Valley Brewery Risk Score TBC

Reduce the risk to Seasonal/Migrant Workers
- Risk Score added as 7 (Med Risk, High Distance). Caravan site housing migrant/seasonal workers at Suckley. A Council abatement notice has been issued.

Reduce the risk of major emergencies
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a major emergency in the Bromyard Station area.

Reduce the risk of new dimensions incident

Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a new dimensions incident in the Bromyard Station area

Station 55 Peterchurch

Peterchurch Community Risk

A bar chart titled "Peterchurch Community Risk" with y-axis "Risk score" (0 to 9) and x-axis "Risk Driver".

Bars (Risk Driver / Risk score):
- Peterchurch Risk (Low) Distance (Low): 1
- Dorstone Risk (Low) Distance (High): 4
- Kingstone / Madley Risk (Low) Distance (High): 4
- Kingstone / Madley Risk (Low) Distance (High): 4
- Escley Risk (Low) Distance (High): 4
- Dorstone Risk (Low) Distance (High): 4
- Peterchurch Risk (Low) Distance (Low): 1

Grouping labels:
- Reduce incidence of fire deaths and injuries. Reduce Incidents of accidental dwelling fires
- Reduce the Incidence of Arson
- Reduce the Incidence of Property Fires
- Reduce the Impact of RTC's

Peterchurch Community Risk

A bar chart titled "Peterchurch Community Risk" with y-axis "Risk Score" (0 to 9) and x-axis "Risk Driver".

Bars (Risk Driver / Risk score):
- Peterchurch Risk (Low) Distance (Low) — Reduce the incidence of water related hazards: 1
- Wellbrook Manor Risk (High) Distance (Low) — Reduce the risk to heritage sites: 6
- Vowchurch Water Treatment Works Risk (Med) Distance (Low) — Reduce the Risk to the environment: 3
- Olchen Valley attracts summer visitors to the Black Mountains. Risk (Low) Distance (High) — Reduce the Risk to Visitors to the area: 4
- Peterchurch Risk (Low) Distance (Low) — Reduce risk to seasonal/migrant workers: 1
- BT Site, Madley — Reduce the Risk of New Dimensions Incident: 9
- Peterchurch Station ground Low — Reduce the Risk of Transport Related Fires / Chemical: 1

Peterchurch Risk Score %

Risk Score of 9 = 7%

Risk Score of 6 = 7%

Risk Score of 1 = 36%

Risk Score of 4 = 43%

Risk Score of 3 = 7%

2009/10 Risk Review

Reduce the risk of major emergencies
- Risk score reduced to 0. It is considered unlikely that there would be a major emergency in the Peterchurch Station area.

Reduce the risk of new dimensions incident

- Add BT site at Madley, Risk Score of 9. (High Risk, High Distance). If this site were subject to a terrorist attack it would affect up to ½ of the UK network.

New Areas for review 09/10

In accordance with recent IRMP guidance issued by the CLG, as part of the evidence review we asked each district to look more closely at the risk in three specific areas Heritage, Environmental and Wildfire. Each Station was asked to look at their operational area under the 3 headings and identify the most significant risks i.e. those that would require a specific tactical intervention pre-plan.

- **Heritage Risk –** Current IRMP guidance relates to Grade I and II* listed buildings these have been considered by the IRMP team and risk assessed. The districts have looked again at these risks to consider specific salvage requirements.

- **Environmental Protection –** The IRMP Evidence review looked at incidents for which we implemented pollution control. Our crews have looked into this in more detail to identify those sites with the potential to pollute, either from their activities or from water run-off from firefighting.

  The following issues were considered:

  - Where are the major and minor pollution sites in your station area?
  - What preventative measures are in place?
  - What operational procedures, equipment, knowledge and competence are available to mitigate the environmental damage should an incident occur?

- **Wildfire Risk –** The key risk driver for this section is – Safeguarding the Natural Environment. The IRMP Guidance describes how a FRS should ensure that habitats that are susceptible to fire have appropriate fire management plans that ensure prevention designs, practices and operations.

The sites identified by the districts are detailed below.

NORTH DISTRICT

Crews in the North District have identified;

- 52 Heritage Risks (45 Bromsgrove, 7 Redditch)
- 13 Wildfire Risk (10 Bromsgrove, 3 Redditch)
- 7 Environmental Protection Risks (2 Bromsgrove, 5 Redditch)

Details are provided below.

HERITAGE

Bromsgrove Station Area

There are no emergency response arrangements in place for these buildings with salvage in mind. The ones already highlighted in italics have made us aware of valuables or of plans that they personally have in place.

Bromsgrove	
	Queens Head Public House
	URC Chapel
	Former Council House
	St John the Baptist
	Housman Hall (Bromsgrove School) URN 1169
	Lychgate
	Avoncroft Museum of Historic Buildings URN 258 *(On site salvage plan for protection of buildings)*
	Burcot Grange URN 242 *(Special salvage consideration for stained glass and antiques on site)*
	Grafton Manor URN 236 *(Salvage paintings and piano)*
Barnt Green	
	The Clock House
	Briarwood
	The Red House
	Barnt Green Inn
Belbroughton	
	The Queens Public House
	Bellem Cottage 14, Church Road
	Church Hall, Church Road
	The Old Rectory
	Church View
	Church of the Holy Trinity
	Brecknell Memorial
	Churchyard Cross
	Church House
	Garden Walls and Pavilions
Dodford	
	Rosedene Chartist Cottage, Victoria Road
	Dodford Priory, Barn and Moated Site, Ancient Monument
	Church of the Holy Trinity and St Mary
Holy Cross	
	Oldmill Farmhouse, Bromsgrove Road
	The Bell and Cross Public House, Bromsgrove Road
	Holy Cross House, Church Avenue
	Catholic Church of St Wulstan and St Oswald, Holy Cross Green
Worcester/Birmingham Canal	
	The Old Engine House, Tardebigge, Lock 57
	Top Lock Cottage, Lock 58
Clent	
	The Cottage, Woodman Lane
	Ivy Cottage, Woodman Lane
	Clent House Farmhouse, Woodman Lane

	Dovecote
	Clent House
	Walled Garden
	Folly Tower, Adams Hill
	The School House, Odnall Lane
	Amphlett House, Odnall Lane
	The Old Vicarage, Church Avenue
	Oakleigh 88, Church Avenue
	Church of St Leonard
	Clent Hall, Walton Pool Lane

Redditch Station Area

Redditch	
	Hewell Grange (HMP)
	Forgemill Needle Museum, Needle Mill Lane, Abbydale, Redditch
	Shurnock Court, Saltway, Feckenham
	St Leonards Church, Church Hill, Beoley
	Beoley Court Icknield St
	The Rectory, Glebe Close
	Coughton Court (included on Warwickshire FRS PDA)

WILDFIRE

Bromsgrove Station Area

The following areas represent some risk with regard to safeguarding the Natural Environment. Following the relevant searches no Pre-attack/Tactical information plans were located:

Bromsgrove	Natural Environment
	Nature Reserve, Upton Warren Bird Sanctuary (Wildlife trust). SPA 937 676
	Upton Warren Boat Park, Wetlands SPA 934 670
	Handbury Woods, Ancient Woodland SPA 958 650
	Special Areas of Conservation
	Barnt Green
	Belbroughton
	Bromsgrove town centre
	Clent
	Dodford
	Holy Cross
	Worcestershire-Birmingham Canal

Redditch Station Area

Redditch	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
	Ipsley Alders Marsh
	Wylde Moor, Feckenham
	Arrow Valley Park

Bromsgrove Station Area

There are many minor potential sites on the Bromsgrove station area which may under fire conditions present a pollution hazard, all of the industrial estates have some units which have potentially polluting chemicals or materials stored in or by them.

However the highest potential risk would have to be from:

POLYMERLATEX, WESTONHALL RD, STOKE PRIOR, many extremely hazardous chemicals are bulk stored and used here, the storage tanks do have automated drencher systems. The whole premise is sprinkler protected, supplied from the nearby canal using static high volume pumps provided on site by the company. The process requires the use of chemical reactors which have to be cleaned out from time to time, this is done by maintenance personnel using airline equipment inside the cold reactor. We have in the distant past had to go in to rescue one such person who had been overcome by fumes. Such is the severe risk factor of this premise that there is in place a strategy plan, also 11d's used to be carried out regularly, now done as Intel 7 re inspections.
There are too many chemicals to keep a list of as the list would change daily as to what was on site. URN. 213

SOLUS UK, URN. 200.
Solus is another pollution risk due to the large amounts of agro-chems stored at different times of the year, the site is multi-occupied by various firms/ companies/ small businesses.
It was an old Victorian sweet factory (blue bird toffee) originally and many of the buildings are of that period, however a lot of newer units have been built on the site as it has expanded. Intel 7 re inspections are done, and there is info on the premise on the VMDS.

Redditch Station Area

Redditch	
	Esso Fuel Line – Subsurface (approx 900mm) fuel line running between Hereford and Birmingham International Airport via Redditch
	Electrical Substation Malvern Rd Redditch
	BA Tubing Studley Rd Redditch
	Ansell UK, Broadground Rd Redditch
	Mettis Aerospace, Windsor Rd Redditch

SOUTH DISTRICT

Crews in the South District have identified:

- 47 additional Heritage Risks (23 Evesham, 11 Droitwich, 13 Worcester)
- 8 Wildfire Risks (3 Droitwich, 5 Worcester)
- 25 Environmental Protection Risks (1 Evesham, 16 Droitwich, 8 Worcester

Details are provided below.

Evesham Station Area

Evesham			
Name	Location	Risk	Distance
Almonry Heritage Centre	Evesham	Building and Contents, salvage plan under review	200m
Tithe Barn	Bredon	Building	8 miles
NatWest Bank	Evesham	Building	400m
Theatre Barn	Bretforton	Building	3 miles
Snowshill Manor	Broadway	Building	7 miles
Holland House	Cropthorne	Building	3.5 miles
Salford Hall Hotel	Salford Priors	Building	5 miles
BBC Woodnorton	Evesham	Building	3 miles
Bricklehampton Hall	Bricklehampton	Building	6 miles
Dumbleton Hall Hotel	Dumbleton	Building	7 miles
Tithe Barn	Middle Littleton	Building	
Pebworth			
Broadmarston Manor	Broadmarston	Building	1 mile
Pebworth Manor	Pebworth	Building	½ mile
Pebworth Priory	Pebworth	Building	½ mile
Broadway			
All of Broadway is a World Heritage Site			
Lygon Arms Hotel	High St	Building	1/4 mile
Broadway Tower	Broadway Hill	Building	1 mile
Pie Cover Cottage	Snowshill Rd	Building	½ mile
St Eadburgha Church	Snowshill Rd	Building	½ mile
Middle Hill House	Middle Hill Lane	Building	mile
Lifford Hall	High St	Building	½ mile
Orchard House	High St	Building	½ mile
Abbots Grange	Snowshill Rd	Building	½ mile
Priors House	High St	Building	½ mile
Dormy House Hotel	High St	Building	½ mile

Work is ongoing with the Church of England to identify Heritage sites and provide Fire Safety advice.

Droitwich Station Area

Droitwich	
	Mere Hall (URN 969)
	Huddington Hall (URN 1219)
	Hanbury Hall (URN 268)
	Hadzor Hall, Galton Way

	Westwood House (URN 262)
	Ombersley Court (URN 287)
	Heritage Centre, Heritage Way Droitwich Town Centre
	Chateau Impney (URN 265)
	Raven Hotel (URN 261)
	Froxmere Court, Crowle
	Holt Castle (URN 1221)

Worcester Station Area

Worcester	
	Worcester Guildhall (Salvage Plan already in place)
	Archaeology Dept, University College, Oldbury Road
	The Bishops Palace, Deansway
	The Dovecote, A449, Obersley Road
	The History Centre, The Trinity
	Manor Park Farm, St Catherine's Church,
	Almshouses, St Oswalds Street
	Almshouses, Union Street
	The Toll House, Droitwich Road
	Race Equality Centre, Trinity Street
	The Berkeley Almshouses, Shaw Street
	The Old Ball Room, Shaw Street
	The Cornmarket, New St/Friar Street

WILDFIRE

Droitwich Station Area

There are small woods dotted around Droitwich but do not hold a significant hazard. The three mentioned below are the only ones with public access

Droitwich	
	Hanbury Woods
	Upton Warren Nature Reserve, Wychbold (nr. Sailing Lake)
	Trench Woods, Trench Lane, Oddingley.

Worcester Station Area

The Station Manager does not consider the areas identified below pose a large wildfire risk.

Worcester	
	Spetchley Deer Park
	Lypards Grange Wildlife Sanctuary
	Cukcoo Park, Perdiswell
	Nunnery Wood
	Trench Wood, Crowle

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Evesham Station Area

Honeybourne Airfield, currently owned by the Johnson Brothers. On this site there is a collection of industrial premises that have been established in the old Aircraft hanger buildings.

Some of these are high risk premises including plastics recycling and chilled food processing, in addition to this the water supplies in this vicinity are poor. This location will be having a risk review as soon as possible.

Droitwich Station Area

Droitwich	
	Baxenden Chemicals, Union Lane
	Doncaster Precision Castings, The Furlong, Berry Hill Industrial Estate. (URN289)
	Koito, Kingswood Road, Hampton Lovett Ind. Est. (URN 273)
	MZ Farm Supplies, Hanbury Road, B4090 (URN803)
	Potter Group, Site Seven Trading Estate, A442 (URN 263)
	Reality Logistics, Ten Acres, Berry Hill Industrial Estate (URN 291)
	Wisemans Dairy, Stonebridge Cross Business Park, Pointon Way (URN 294)
	Droitwich High School, Briar Mill
	Webbs Garden Centre, Upton Warren, A38
	Chateau Impney, A38 (URN 265)
	Norbury Theatre, Friar Street (URN 295)
	DFS Kidderminster Road (URN 286)
	Big Bear Stoneybridge Cross (URN 1847)
	Vax, West Stone, Berry Hill Industrial Estate (URN 271)
	JCC Lighting, Stoneybridge Cross, Droitwich
	Nuway, Vines Lane, Droitwich

Worcester Station Area

Crews have identified the following sites that pose significant environmental risks, but have concluded that there are hundreds of small units in the city that pose an environmental problem.

Worcester	
	Aeromet International, Cosgrove Close
	Betta Special Waste, Stanier Road
	Cyro Service, Prescott Drive
	Dairy Crest, Wier Lane
	JVM Castings, Droitwich Road
	Morganite Crucible, Woodbury Lane
	Worcester Swimming Pool, Slingpool Walk
	Sewage treatment works, Bromwich Road (no URN)

WEST DISTRICT

The Community Safety team in West District have identified:

- 4 Heritage Risks
- 15 Wildfire Risks
- 5 Environmental Protection Risks

Details are provided below. The team recognise that there is considerable work to do to carry out a full risk review of the district.

HERITAGE

The community Safety Team have identified the following Heritage Risks that they consider worthy of follow up Risk Review.

Ledbury	
	Hellens Manor Much Marcle
Ewyas Harold	
	Dore Abbey
	Kilpeck Church
Kingsland	
	Lucton School

WILDFIRE

Sites of Special Scientific Interest	
	Black Mountains (Hay on Wye – Black Hill)
Woodlands	
	Wye Gorge
	Halesend Wood
	Moccas Park
	Hill Hole Dingle
	Brampton Bryan Park
	Downton Gorge
	Bushy Hazels and Cwmma Moors
Local Nature Reserves	
	Belmont Meadows
	Broadlands
	Broadmoor Common
	Coppett Hill
	Little Mountain Common
	Queenswood Country Park
	Tupsley Quarry

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Ledbury	
	Transco – next to Sequani
Hereford	

	Grandstand road fuel depot .
	Rotherwas fuel depot
Ross on Wye	
	Peterstow gas valve
Bromyard	
	Wye Valley Brewery

Regional Spatial Strategy

Phase 2 of the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (WMRSS) considers options for new development of housing, employment, transport and waste in the region. Various options are proposed for where new development should occur, in what form, at what scale and with what impact.

The strategy also addresses the issue of climate change and proposes sustainable development that reduces greenhouse gas emissions and also looks at measures to help the Region adapt such as locating and designing developments that offer greater protection from flooding, erosion, storms, water shortages and subsidence. This may include policies that discourage inappropriate development in the floodplain and encourage developments that are located where there is adequate access to infrastructure.

There is no doubt that **t**he implementation of the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (WMRSS) will have a huge impact on our resources. For Worcestershire the strategy outlines 3 possible options for development but the preferred option requires that 36,600 new homes will be built in Worcestershire over the next 20 years. This would represent a 25% increase in the county's population. For Herefordshire it is planned that 16,600 new homes be built.

The table below shows the preferred option for additional housing in Herefordshire and Worcestershire. These figures are seen as an absolute minimum and are likely to increase.

Planning Area	Proposal Total (Net) 2006 - 2026	Indicative Annual Average 2006 - 2026
Worcestershire	**36,600**	**1,830**
Bromsgrove	2,100	105
Redditch	6,600	330
Malvern Hills	4,900	245
Worcester City	10,500	525
Wychavon	9,100	455
Wyre Forest	3,400	170
Herefordshire	**16,600**	**830**
Of which Hereford City	8,300	415

Employment Land

The WMRSS also re-examines the regions employment land needs and requirements. The region's economy has undergone significant changes over recent years with a loss of manufacturing industry but a growth in services and office type employment. The warehousing and distribution sector has experienced considerable growth which has increased demand for industrial land.

The spatial strategy proposes that all planning authorities would need to demonstrate that there is a portfolio of readily available employment sites for development as necessary.

- Regional Investment Sites: sites of between 25 and 50 hectares. No sites currently identified within Hereford and Worcestershire.

- Major Investment Sites: sites of around 50 hectares intended for large scale investment by single users. No sites currently identified within Hereford and Worcestershire.

- Regional Logistics Sites: sites of over 50 hectares that concentrate warehousing and distribution facilities. Regional logistics studies have identified a strong potential demand for such sites in the region however it is not yet known where these may be.

The table below includes district level requirements of both new and redeveloped employment land for the five-year reservoir across the Region and indicative amounts of land required in the longer term.

Consideration	Rolling five-year reservoir (ha)	Indicative long-term requirements (ha)
Herefordshire	**37**	**111**
Bromsgrove	7	21
Malvern Hills	11	33
Redditch	17	51
Worcester	27	81
Wychavon	23	69
Wyre Forest	11	33
Worcestershire	**96**	**288**

Additional Floor Space

The tables below show projections for the provision of additional office and retail floor space in the region to support strategic centres in Hereford and Worcester and highlight a potential for significant change without specifying detailed locations.

Additional Office Floor Space 2001 to 2026 (000m²)

Hereford	**45,000**
Worcester	**55,000**
Kidderminster	**40,000**
Redditch	**45,000**

Comparison Retail Floor Space Requirements 2006 – 26 (000m2)

Consideration	2006 - 2021	2021 - 2026
Hereford	**40,000**	**20,000**
Worcester	**55,000**	**30,000**
Kidderminster	**25,000**	**10,000**
Redditch	**30,000**	**20,000**

Consultation on Phase 2 of the West Midland Regional Spatial Strategy closed in December 2008. All responses to this consultation will be subject to an examination in public from April – June 2009. Following this a final draft will be submitted for government approval.

Implementation of the WMRSS

Responsibility for implementation of the Spatial Strategy lies with local councils and Local Development Frameworks who are beginning to produce their strategies and preferred options to deliver the development outlined in the WMRSS.

These strategies and plans are subject to public consultation before being finalised and submitted to the government office for final approval.

The briefing below provides detail of the development plans that are currently out for consultation.

SOUTH WORCESTERSHIRE JOINT CORE STRATEGY

The briefing below details the planned development detailed in the SWJCS preferred options paper. This has been consulted upon and the results of this consultation and the final options will be published for consultation between February and April 2009. Final options will be submitted to the Secretary of State in September 2009.

TOTAL DEVELOPMENT SOUTH WORCESTERSHIRE 2006-2026

	DWELLINGS	EMPLOYMENT (HECTARES)
Worcester	10,853	106
Malvern Hills	5,122	29
Wychavon	9,411	93
SOUTH WORCESTERSHIRE	25,386	228

Worcester City

Initial work has established that 3,200 dwellings can be accommodated within the city boundary. The remaining 7,300 dwellings will be accommodated within 2 new urban extensions – one will be located to the west/north west of the city at Dines Green (3500 dwellings and 16 hectares of employment land) which will be a local centre to include healthcare, retail facilities, a primary and secondary school.

The second urban extension will be to the south/south east of the city at St Peters (3000 dwellings and 25 hectares of employment land).

500 dwellings are also planned at a Greenfield extension at Fernhill Heath.

300 dwellings will be built on a Greenfield site adjacent to Kilbury Drive to the South East of Worcester.

Phase 1 (2006 – 2011)	Infill development within City boundary. 2000 Dwellings and 21 ha employment land.
Phase 2 (2012 - 2016)	Greenfield developments at Kilbury Drive and Fernhill Heath (2000 dwellings and 20ha employment and 25ha Regional Investment Site)
Phase 3 (2017 – 2021)	Initial development within the Urban Extensions (3000 Dwellings and 20ha of employment land)
Phase 4 (2022 - 2026)	Completion of the Urban Extensions (3500 Dwellings and 20ha of employment land)

Malvern Hills

Malvern has been identified as part of the High Technology Corridors for the West Midlands and the current science parks have been earmarked for expansion.

The Employment Land review recommends that Malvern should take on additional manufacturing and storage facilities.

1,600 Dwellings and up to 17 ha of employment land will be built within or on the edge of Malvern. The majority of the growth will be in the form of urban extensions to the north and/or East of Malvern.

Preferred locations for growth are as follows:

- North East of Malvern at Newlands - 1,100 dwellings and 10ha of employment land.
- South of Townsend Way, East of Mayfield Road, for 500 dwellings and 7ha of employment land.

Droitwich Spa

Development plans identified as:

- Town Centre – retail, residential and employment

- South – 1500 dwellings at Copcut Lane and Greenfield sites either side of Chawson lane
- 250 dwellings on Greenfield land to the north of Pulley Lane.
- 10 ha of employment land

Evesham

Development plans identified as:

- Town Centre – 2000 – 7400 sq metres retail space
- East – 1500 dwellings on Greenfield sites either side of Offenham Road
- South West – 800 dwellings on Greenfield site off Pershore Road Hampton.
- 10 ha of employment land at Vale Business Park

Tenbury Wells

Development plans identified as:

- 100 dwellings – Greenfield site off A4112

Upton Upon Severn

Development plans identified as:

- 50 Dwellings at Tunnel Hill
- 50 Dwellings at Holly Green

Pershore

Development plans identified as:

- South West – 150 dwellings off Three Springs Road
- North – 400 Dwellings off Station road
- North East – 450 dwellings either side of Wyre Road
- North East 10 ha of employment land at Keytec 7
- Town Centre – 2000 sq Metres of Retail land

Other Development Areas also currently out for Consultation

Redditch

Redditch 6,600 RSS dwelling total, of which 2,243 in Redditch and the remaining 4,357 in an urban extension to the North at Bordesley Park. This is the link for the consultation documents:
http://www.redditchbc.gov.uk/democracy/ecCatDisplay.asp?sch=doc&cat=126 22&path=0T

The last document on the list shows the location of the preferred urban extension and the alternative option (option 9) Foxlydiate wood on the A448. Consultants are currently looking at the implication of an additional 2,500 dwellings in these two locations.

Bromsgrove

Bromsgrove 2,100 RSS dwelling total. The majority of which will be located within the town and within an urban extension to the North West. Consultants are also testing the implication of an extra 2,500 dwellings in the urban extension to the North West of Bromsgrove between the M5 and the town.

Wyre Forest

Wyre Forest 3,400 RSS dwelling total. Of which 1870 within Kidderminster and 1,105 in Stourport on Severn. The remaining 425 dwellings are spread across the rural areas.

Transport

The West Midlands Park and Ride Strategy identifies one area in our region to locate a site – Kidderminster.

Air Travel – The Air Transport White Paper (Dec 2003) sets out a strategic framework for the development of airport capacity in the United Kingdom over the next 30 years. An extension to the existing runway and the development of a second runway at Birmingham Airport is supported by the Spatial Strategy.

The IRMP team are actively involved in the consultation process and will continue to monitor the implementation of the WMRSS to ensure that the Service are prepared and adequately resourced.

Partnership Mapping

Partnerships are essential aspects of the Service's way of working. Effective partnerships can help to improve and strengthen service delivery; they can achieve more efficient and effective use of resources; and they can improve our overall performance. The Service is committed to partnership working that enhances our service delivery and maximises the opportunities for addressing our vision, our objectives and our priorities.

The Service is involved in key strategic partnerships addressing community needs and priorities across the two counties. In particular, it is playing a significant role in the work of the **Local Strategic Partnerships** (LSPs), the **Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships** (CDRPs) and the two **Local Area Agreements** (LAAs).

The two new LAAs are delivery plans for addressing the key priorities identified in the **Sustainable Community Strategies** (SCS) at county and district council level. The new LAAs cover the period 2008-11. Each LAA has identified key activities to address community priorities, and the Service has identified where it is able to contribute towards addressing shared priorities. A summary of these areas is set out in the table below.

Worcestershire LSP		
HWFRS is a member of the Board, the Management Group and the Performance Management Task Group. Also represented at theme groups: Safer Communities Board, Poverty Task Group - shared priorities set out in the Worcestershire Sustainable Community Strategy - HWFRS activities being identified in preparation of LAA delivery plans		
SCS Theme	**LAA Priority**	**HWFRS Activity**
Communities that are safe and feel safe	Continue to improve community safety and build confidence in communities	**Prevention work**, including: • arson reduction activities to address anti-social fire crimes (abandoned cars, rubbish fires, outdoor fires, building fires); malicious call challenging • multi-agency tasking **Community Safety prevention work with at-risk groups**: • Juvenile Firesetters Scheme • Work with Pupil Referral Units • Signposting (addressing fear of crime) Interagency Community Safety Days and Fire Station Open Days
A better environment for today and tomorrow	Improve flood mitigation measures and improve drainage (reduce the risk of flooding – both fluvial and pluvial –	**FRS civil protection arrangements**, including: • link to Regional and Local Resilience Forums • Implementation of local flood management arrangements • Spate Conditions policy and Water

	throughout the County	Rescue capability • Development of major emergency response systems • Embedded Urban Search And Rescue capability • Support to community responding • Water Safety awareness education and implementation of Water Safety Strategy • Development of integrated climate change response strategy
Economic success that is shared by all	Remove barriers to employment and improve skills in education, employment and training	**Community Safety activities with young people**, including: • Ignite – youth personal development • Young Firefighters Association
Improving health and wellbeing	Support and improve the leading of healthy lifestyles and well-being of adults, children and young people	**Community Safety activities supporting vulnerable people**: • Signposting service • Home Fire Safety Checks targeted to the most vulnerable members of the community • Sanctuary Scheme support • Work with Sure Start
Meeting the needs of children and young people	Ensure all children and young people have the opportunity to participate in positive activities	**Community Safety activities with children and young people**, including: • Safety education in schools • Ignite – youth personal development • Young Firefighters Association • Juvenile Firesetters Scheme • Prince's Trust programme • Work with Pupil Referral Units • Heart Smart
Stronger Communities	Reduce levels of inequality within the community	**Community Safety activities supporting vulnerable people**: • Signposting service • Home Fire Safety Checks targeted to the most vulnerable members of the community • Work with Sure Start

Herefordshire LSP
HWFRS is a member of the Board and Management Group. Also represented at the Herefordshire Community Safety & Drugs Partnership (Policy Delivery Group)
- shared priorities set out in the Herefordshire Sustainable Community Strategy
- HWFRS activities being identified in preparation of LAA delivery plans

SCS Theme	LAA Priority	HWFRS Activity
Safer and Stronger Communities	Further reduce the already low levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour in the county, and reduce the	**Prevention work**, including: • Arson reduction activities to address anti-social fire crimes (abandoned cars, rubbish fires, outdoor fires, building fires); malicious call challenging

	disproportionate fear of such	• multi-agency tasking **Community Safety prevention work with at-risk groups**: • Juvenile Firesetters Scheme • Work with Pupil Referral Units • Signposting (addressing fear of crime) Interagency Community Safety Days and Fire Station Open Days
	Increase safety for road users in the county	**Road Traffic Collision prevention and response activities**: • Road Safety Strategy – delivery of targeted publicity, training and education; 'Dying To Drive' initiative, 'New Wheels,' biker/rider skills training, work with theatre groups • Herefordshire Road Safety Group (sub-group of Community Safety & Drugs Partnerships) • key role in Safer Roads Partnership in West Mercia
	Encouraging thriving communities where people are able to influence change and take action to improve their area, regardless of their background	**Community Safety activities with volunteers**: • new post of Volunteer Coordinator
	Strengthen resilience to, and recovery from, civil emergencies, which may have a long-term impact on Herefordshire communities, through effective partnership planning and coordination	**FRS civil protection arrangements**, including: • Key role in HERMIT (Herefordshire Emergency Response to Major Incidents Team) • link to Regional and Local Resilience Forums • Implementation of local flood management arrangements • Spate Conditions policy and Water Rescue capability • Development of major emergency response systems • Embedded Urban Search And Rescue capability • Support to community responding • Water Safety awareness education and implementation of Water Safety Strategy • Development of integrated climate change response strategy
Healthier Communities and Older People	Help vulnerable people to live safely and independently in their own homes	**Community Safety activities supporting vulnerable people**: • Signposting service • Home Fire Safety Checks targeted to

		the most vulnerable members of the community
		• Sanctuary Scheme support
Children and Young People	Encourage and enable children and young people in Herefordshire to achieve their potential and participate in positive activities	**Community Safety activities with children and young people**, including: • Safety education in schools • Ignite – youth personal development • Young Firefighters Association • Juvenile Firesetters Scheme • Prince's Trust programme • Work with Pupil Referral Units
	Improve participation in, and achievement for, young people in education, employment and training post-14	

There are a further eight LSPs at district level in Worcestershire. LSPs are non-statutory partnerships and, while the Service is not required to be a member, it is identified as a 'named partner.' As such, the LSP must ensure that the Service is able to influence and shape local priorities and help to develop the district's SCS and contribution to the LAA. As a named partner, the Service has a 'duty to cooperate' with LSP partners in agreeing targets in the LAA, and in identifying individual and shared responsibilities for meeting them. In each LSP, the appropriate Station Manager is identified as the main Service representative. The following table lists the district LSPs and the key SCS priorities of particular relevance to the Service.

Local Strategic Partnership	SCS Priorities relevant to HWFRS
Bromsgrove Partnership	**To reduce fear of crime**, including: • reduction of anti-social behaviour in key areas **To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change** **To improve health and wellbeing**, including: • older people • stopping smoking **Children and young people**: • children enjoying and achieving • children contributing and being included **Older people**, including: • older people and access to services • older people and communication
Malvern Hills Partnership	**Protecting the environment and tackling climate change**, including: • protection against flooding • encouraging the adoption of policies and practices that tackle climate change and address its impact

	Meeting local housing needs, including: • promoting quality of life and independence for vulnerable people • delivering integrated services to older and more vulnerable people to enable them to live as independently as possible in their own homes **Improving economic viability**, including: • raising skills levels in the district **Stronger communities**, including: • provide and develop leisure and cultural facilities and the opportunity to participate in and enjoy local events and activity • increase the number of volunteers working in and around our communities of geography and of interest **Improving health and wellbeing**: • improve the quality of life of older people, particularly where they suffer from limiting long term illness • reduce health inequalities by targeting and focusing efforts on areas that are more challenging, and designing services that enable easier access for those harder to reach **Meeting the needs of children and young people**: • children and young people are healthy • children and young people stay safe • children and young people enjoy and achieve • children and young people make a positive contribution • children and young people benefit from economic wellbeing **Communities that are safe and feel safe**: • reduce crime and provide reassurance • tackle anti-social behaviour and disorder
Redditch Partnership	**Communities that are safe and feel safe**: • to create safer communities • to reduce crime and disorder • to reduce the fear of crime • to reduce anti-social behaviour • to improve road safety **A better environment for today and tomorrow** • to tackle the issue of climate change… • to create an environment that is free from dog mess, litter, fly tipping and abandoned vehicles **Economic success that is shared by all** • to reduce pensioner poverty **Improving health and wellbeing**

	• to promote healthier lifestyles • to reduce the number of smokers • to improve access to healthcare facilities **Meeting the needs of children and young people** • to improve the opportunities for young people • to increase the number of 16-18 year olds
Worcester Alliance	**Communities that are safe and stay safe** • reduction of crime in Worcester • provision of reassurance to those who live and work in the city • tackling anti-social behaviour and disorder **A better environment for today and tomorrow** • reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to the impacts of climate change **Economic success that is shared by all** • reduction in income deprivation (including child and pensioner poverty) and reduction in the levels of personal debt **Improving health and wellbeing** • improvement in the quality of life of older people **Meeting the needs of children and young people** • children and young people are healthy • children and young people stay safe • children and young people enjoy and achieve • children and young people make a positive contribution • children and young people benefit from economic wellbeing **Stronger communities** • a well-supported, active voluntary and community sector, which encourages volunteering and community involvement
Wychavon Community Plan Core Group • *Droitwich Spa Area Partnership* • *Evesham Market Town Partnership* • *Pershore Market Town Partnership*	**Communities that are safe and feel safe** • reduce crime • reassure people and reduce the fear of crime • tackle anti-social behaviour and disorder • tackle speeding traffic and improve road safety **A better environment for today and tomorrow** • create a clean environment … • reduce the impacts of climate change and household energy consumption • aid recovery from recent flooding and minimise the impact of future floods **Economic success that is shared by all** • build understanding about and increase involvement of migrant workers • improve access to education and learning

	opportunities for all **Improving health and wellbeing** • improve the care and quality of life of older people **Meeting the needs of children and young people** • improve activities/facilities for young people **Stronger communities** • reduce fuel poverty • improve access to services
Wyre Forest Matters	**Communities that are safe and feel safe** • improve the quality of life for people living in Wyre Forest by reducing crime and deliberate fires • reassure the public reducing the fear of crime • build respect in communities and reduce anti-social behaviour **A better environment for today and tomorrow** • to have cleaner, greener and safer public spaces • to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impact of climate change **Economic success shared by all** • to improve the skills base of the population • to ensure access to economic benefits **Improving health and wellbeing** • to improve the quality of life of older people, especially those with a limiting long term illness • to reduce health inequalities **Meeting the needs of children and young people** • support children and young people to lead healthy lifestyles • protect children and young people who are at risk of harm or neglect • enrich the experiences and development of children and young people through activity and positive contribution • ensure that children, young people and their families have things to do and enjoy in their communities • increase the participation of young people aged 16 and over in education, employment and training **Stronger communities** • improve access to learning, participation and cultural opportunities • improve access to services, including advice, support and facilities • ensure the value of the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) and volunteers is recognised across the district • improve the quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods (Oldington and

	Foley Park ward) and ensure service providers are more responsive to neighbourhood needs and improving their delivery • reduce income deprivation including child and pensioner poverty

The Service is a statutory partner in **Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships** (CDRPs), which are also referred to as **Community Safety Partnerships** (CSPs). There is one CDRP covering Herefordshire. The arrangement is different in Worcestershire with each district having a CDRP, though in the south of the county the three districts have combined into a single CDRP and a similar combination is also being considered for the three CDRPs in the north of the county. Many of the priorities identified within the CDRPs are also highlighted in the two LAAs. The Service's Area Managers for West, South and North Districts are formal representatives on the CDRPs. Several sub-groups (or Tasking Groups) for the CDRPs have also been set up to oversee the delivery of actions on the ground. Station Managers are closely involved in these groups. The following table sets out the key priorities within the CDRPs, which are of particular significance for the Service.

CDRP	Priorities relevant to HWFRS
Herefordshire Community Safety and Drugs Partnership	**Promoting and delivering increased road safety** • to reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured across Herefordshire's roads through education, prevention and enforcement **Providing community reassurance** • tackling disproportionate fear of crime through reassurance, including crime prevention **Herefordshire Community Tasking and Coordination** • to develop community tasking and coordination as a mechanism for partners to engage with each other for the purpose of solving crime and anti-social behaviour
South Worcestershire CSP	**Tackling crime**, including: • addressing criminal damage, including increasing education and communication to targeted groups, identifying hotspots areas and coordinating multi-agency action, and running diversionary activities for young people • tackling vehicle crime, including multi-agency action in hotspot areas **Reassuring the public**, including: • target hardening of hotspot areas which are most vulnerable • development of a communication strategy to better demonstrate successes • promoting community wellbeing by supporting initiatives aimed at improving fire, home, road and water safety

	Building community confidence and addressing anti-social behaviour, including: • increasing education and communication to targeted groups • targeted provision of activities for young people
Malvern Hills CSP	As South Worcestershire CSP above
Safe and Sound in Wychavon	As South Worcestershire CSP above
Safer Worcester	As South Worcestershire CSP above
North Worcestershire Community Safety Partnership Board	**Addressing common crime and safety priorities across North Worcestershire CDRPs**, including: • town centre crime • deliberate fires • anti-social behaviour • vehicle crime • public perception of crime
Bromsgrove CSP	As North Worcestershire CSP Board above, including addressing: • criminal damage, vehicle crime, public perception of crime and anti-social behaviour
Redditch CSP	As North Worcestershire CSP Board above, including addressing: • criminal damage, vehicle crime and deliberate fires
Wyre Forest CSP	As North Worcestershire CSP Board above, including addressing: • criminal damage, vehicle crime, public perception of crime and deliberate fires

The Service is involved in number of other strategic partnerships, which involve joint working across administrative boundaries: significant partnerships are noted in the following table.

Partnership	Involvement of HWFRS
West Mercia Local Resilience Forum	**Emergency Planning/Civil Contingencies**: • risk assessment and management • emergency preparedness and business continuity planning • emergency response and recovery • cooperation and information sharing
Safer Roads Partnership In West Mercia	**Making roads in the West Mercia region safer for all users through coordination, support and the development of broad road safety activity**, including: • road safety education, campaigns and publicity • road safety projects
West Midlands Regional Management Board	**Service collaboration to deliver improved efficiencies and secure enhanced operational resilience across the region**: • implementation of a portfolio of projects:

	- resilience - resources and development - procurement - shared services
Rural Services Partnership	**National body representing concerns of issues in the provision of rural services**, including: • expense of service provision in rural areas • sparsity and isolation issues in rural communities, including difficulty in accessing services • impact of sparsity on transport costs

LOCAL POPULATION STATISTICS AND TRENDS

Worcestershire – CAA Background Notes 2009 & Worcestershire LAA Story Of Place 2008	State of Herefordshire Report 2009	Considerations and Potential Implications for HWFRS
Population		
Overall population is expected to rise by about 38,000 people up to 2026 (a 7% increase), with the fastest increase in population likely in Worcester City	Overall population is likely to increase by over 10,000 people by 2026, primarily as a result of in-migration.	Any increase in population puts greater pressure on the existing infrastructure and public services. It has the potential to increase the demand for emergency services.
Worcestershire is generally older than the national average and is ageing at a faster rate, while the percentage of children and young people has declined. • the 65 and older population is expected to rise by 56% to 151,000, with the 85+ population almost doubling to over 24,000 • Wychavon is expected to have the largest proportional percentage increase (8.5%) of older people (aged over 50) between 2009-2029, while Bromsgrove is likely to have to smallest proportional growth rate at 5.4% • Malvern Hills is the oldest population • Redditch is the youngest population	Herefordshire is growing older - by 2026, almost a third of the population will be aged 65+, and the numbers of children will continue to decrease.	The elderly population represent one of our most 'at risk' groups. We currently target community safety resources to this group, and the increased numbers will increase our need to do so.
The 0-19 year old age group is projected to decrease: likely to be 7,300 fewer 0-19 year olds in 2016 than in 2005 • by 2011, Redditch will continue to have an increase of younger children and a decrease of older children, while Malvern Hills will have an increase in older children and a decrease in younger children: • Worcester City and Wyre Forest will have a reduction in all children age groups in the next three years. • suggests that Early Years services and resources should be targeted towards Redditch and resources for young people (15-19) should be directed		

towards Malvern area.		
There is a small but growing black and minority ethnic population, including significant international in-migration, particularly from A8 countries and mostly into Wychavon, Worcester and Redditch areas. Significant population growth is expected up to 2026	BME and migrant worker population - both are currently small proportions of the overall population, but both are growing fast.	Migrant workers represent a particular 'at risk' group with risk arising from their housing conditions and their unfamiliarity with UK roads. Additionally, language issues make the provision of community safety advice more difficult. We are currently working with partners to identify the risk and develop plans to resolve problems.
Economy		
Relatively low levels of deprivation (in 2007, Worcestershire was ranked 144th out of 149 single tier and county councils), but there has been a growth in the number of super output areas within the 10% most deprived. The main deprivation issues concern barriers to housing, services (particularly geographical access to services) and education • While deprivation levels are generally low, some areas do experience significant deprivation: Worcester City in top half of most deprived local authorities in England for education and crime	Low unemployment rate, but rising rapidly as economic downturn impacts - increase in personal debt (with a disproportionate effect for those living in isolated areas)	Although the full impact of the economic downturn is not yet clear, the particular effect of the downturn in remote rural areas and our policy of focusing on hard to reach communities may require additional resources within the Service. In addition, potential town centre blight can increase the incidence of acquisitive crime including arson and a potential increase in economy related arson, such as insurance fraud.
• Redditch is the most deprived district in the County, followed by Worcester • 11 areas in Worcester are in the top 20% most deprived nationally, with two areas in the top 10% (Old Warndon and southwest Gorse Hill) • Old Warndon and southwest Gorse Hill also suffer multiple deprivation associated with income, employment, ill health, education and crime, and especially education • other areas include Oldington & Foley Park, Rifle Range, Horsefair, Broadwaters & Greenhill in Kidderminster; Pickersleigh in Malvern Hills; Batchley, Greenlands, Central Redditch and parts	Pockets of income deprivation: - particularly Leominster Ridgemoor area and Golden Post/Newton Farm in Hereford City, with smaller areas in Whitchurch, Kingstone, Peterchurch, Weobley, Bartestree, Ross-on-Wye, Ledbury and Kington.	Our policy of targeting our community safety resources to hard to reach communities may require additional resources. There may be a long term potential for public order incidents related to poverty and deprivation, which may result in an increase in fire crime-related incidents.

of Winyates in Redditch • some rural areas are in the 1% most deprived areas in England in terms of geographical access to services – including wards in Malvern Hills district: Lindridge, Teme Valley, the Tenbury area and Longdon.		
• two wards in Bromsgrove (Hillside and Uffdown) qualify for regional aid schemes, being identified as disadvantaged areas within the EU • - parts of Worcestershire lie within the Rural Regeneration Zone set up through Advantage West Midlands to deliver sustainable economic regeneration		
Health, Older People, Vulnerable Adults		
Residents are generally in good health and have an increasing life expectancy. However, there are concerns regarding health inequalities particularly in the most deprived areas – key areas of concern include mental health problems, dementia, long-term conditions, learning difficulties	Likely to be an increase (though small) in the number of 18-64 years olds with disabilities	Individuals with long term limiting illness represent a particular at risk group, and this may also require additional community safety resources.
The county has 14 areas in the top 10% most deprived areas in England for income deprivation affecting older people; eleven of these areas are in Redditch Fuel poverty is a major issue with clear links to health	High level of income deprivation affecting older people in certain areas, including Bromyard Central, Hereford City, Leominster and small pockets in rural areas in and around Clehonger, Ross-on Wye, Ledbury and Kington	This may have implications for the way in which we target at risk groups.
It is expected that the number of people aged 65+ with a limiting long term illness will rise to around 67,800 people by 2016, and higher for the 85+ population – it will be a key issue to ensure that older people stay healthy with a good quality of life for as long as possible, and shaping services to maintain older people's independence	Sharp decline in the number of people with physical difficulties helped to live at home (reflects service provision rather than a fall in the number of people affected)	This may have implications for the role of our Signposting service.
It is expected that some 160,000 residents may have some type of limiting long term illness by 2026: one	Steady increase in the number of adults with mental health difficulties helped to live at home.	Individuals with mental health difficulties represent a particular at risk group, which

sixth of people will suffer from a mental illness during their lifetime		may require additional community safety resources.
	Substantial increase expected in the number of older people that will have some dependency on social care by 2020, including a disproportionate increase in the number of older people with dementia	The elderly population represent one of our most 'at risk' groups. We currently target community safety resources to this group, and the increased numbers older people with health and wellbeing issues will increase our need to do so.
Health inequalities across the districts, but particular focus on Redditch and Worcester. There are four main groups experiencing health inequalities: • disadvantaged communities (geographically) with low incomes and unhealthy behaviours • black and ethnic minorities experiencing specific diseases, and also tending to have lower incomes and may have difficulty in accessing services due to language or cultural barriers • migrant workers experiencing difficulties due to language barriers and lack of familiarity with local systems – e.g. they often have higher rates of industrial accidents and low rates of registration with general practitioners • people with mental health problems and learning disabilities – e.g. people with mental health problems have high rates of smoking and people with learning disabilities and diabetes are often poorly managed		This may have implications for the way in which we target at risk groups.
One in four adults is a smoker and almost as many are obese		

Children and Young People		
Alcohol misuse may be an emerging concern generally.	More 11-15 years olds have reported that they are drinking alcohol and getting drunk compared to a national sample	There may be a potential increase in public order incidents related to poverty and deprivation, which may result in an increase in fire crime-related incidents. There may also be implications to consider in relation to our community safety work in schools and the wider community.
More that 15% of Year 6 pupils (11 year olds) in school are obese (at 2006)	Nearly a quarter of reception age children and over a quarter of Year 6 (11 year olds) are either obese or overweight	
Six areas are in the top 10% most deprived areas in England for income deprivation affecting children – Old Warndon and southwest Gorse Hill in Worcester City; Rifle Range and Horsefair in Kidderminster; Batchley in Redditch; and part of the Westlands estate in Droitwich	The proportion of children living in income deprived households in the most deprived areas of Herefordshire has increase relative to the county as a whole - including 62% of children in Leominster-Ridgemoor and 49% in Golden Post-Newton Farm	
	Increasing numbers of young people are victims of crime and girls aged 13-15 have reported the highest level of bullying	
	Evidence of positive behaviour by young people: survey in 2006 found that 35% of 11-15 years olds took part in voluntary activities at least once a month	The Service has worked closely with young people and related service providers to support to their personal development, particularly through our youth services and diversionary activities. We need to ensure that the positive impact of this work is recognised within the wider community and with partner organisations.
The number of first time entrants to the youth justice system is worse than statistical neighbours and also increasing – the re-offending rates for children and young people are in the bottom quartile and higher than statistical neighbours; and the re-offending rates of some groups of young people are increasing. Overall, rates are now significantly higher than the national average	Large decrease in the number of young people entering the Youth Justice System for the first time	
There has been a positive educational performance by schoolchildren across Worcestershire, though there are challenges in certain areas including Oldington and Foley Park in Wyre Forest which is in the top 1% of deprived areas in England in terms of children and	Low proportion of 16-18 year olds not engaged in education, employment or training in 2008, though slightly up from 2007	

young people's education deprivation

Nearly 7% of 16-18 year olds were not in education, employment or training at June 2006, with Redditch and Worcester having the highest levels. NEET individuals are known to be more prone of poor health, involvement in crime, misuse of drugs/alcohol | | |
| There are high levels of emergency hospital admissions for children and young people compared to statistical neighbours | | There may be implications to consider in relation to our community safety work in schools and the wider community. |

Community Safety

Comparatively low crime rate throughout the county, with minor property crime and violent offences (often alcohol related) representing the greatest threat	Low overall levels and reduction in certain types of crime (such as domestic burglary and vehicle crime) are not reflected in public perceptions	This may help to highlight the potential for public order incidents resulting in fire incidents
Worcestershire is significantly worse than the England average for abandoned vehicles removal (BV218b – 2006-07	In 2007-08, the number of 'theft of a vehicle' offences increased, while the number of 'theft from a vehicle' offences decreased	
	High proportion of residents (73%) report speeding traffic as a problem in their area	
Communities do not appear to regard anti-social behaviour as a major issue, though citizen's surveys have highlighted concerns about young people and anti-social behaviour	Few residents (12%) have a perception of high levels of anti-social behaviour in their area	
Alcohol misuse is identified as a priority activity – related hospital admission rates in Worcester and Redditch are above average

This is a concern raised by CDRPs in relation to alcohol related crime and disorder: significant problems around underage drinking and under-18 year old alcohol related hospital admissions (esp. in Redditch and Bromsgrove) | Alcohol related crime and disturbances are increasingly a problem | |
| | Mortality rate from accidents in Herefordshire is higher than nationally, with older people | There may be implications to consider in relation to our work in home safety checks |

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|	accounting for the majority of accidental deaths	and advice, and our Signposting service.
Road injuries and deaths in Malvern Hills and Wychavon are significantly worse than the England average The number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents fell into the best quartile in 2007-08 as did the percentage change in the number since the 1994-98 baseline Although there have been reductions in the numbers of people killed in road traffic collisions, there has been a rise in the numbers seriously injured	Increase in the number of road casualties killed or seriously injured (2007), following a number of years of declining numbers	Significant resource is directed to community safety work relating to road safety. We have stretch targets relating to the reduction of deaths and injuries on our roads and we will continue to work with our partners to meet these targets.
Environment		
Mitigating the effects of climate change is a major issue – total CO2 emissions per capita (9.7 tonnes per capita) in Worcestershire is higher than West Midlands region as a whole (9.1 tonnes per capita)	Much higher CO2 levels per head of population than the region and England as a whole, largely as a result of high emissions from road transport	The Service has an Environment Policy and is committed to developing an Environment Management System. The policy recognises the importance of the Service's prevention work with local communities as well as the need to reduce the Service's own impact on the environment.
There is an urgent and significant need to provide a strategic response to the flooding risk in some parts of the county. Reducing flooding is a key issue, but it is not clear whether strategies have been integrated with neighbouring authorities Approximately 10% (167km2) of the land area is at risk of flooding, with over 9,000 properties at risk of flooding (of which 38% are at significant risk)	Significant weather events having major impact on emergency and public services, local businesses and wider community (84 significant weather events in last 10 years - mostly related to heavy rain and flooding)	The Service has reviewed its strategic and operational procedures for responding to incidents of major flooding. We continue to develop and improve our policies and procedures in this area.
	The proportion of SSSI land that is in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable but recovering' condition in 2008 has increased, marking a considerable improvement over 2007 (53% of SSSI land in 2008	In relation to Sites of Special Scientific Interest, the IRMP team are looking at identifying sites and developing response strategies to preserve sites of scientific

	from 35% in 2007)	interest in the event of wildfire.

Community		
Approximately one-third of Worcestershire's residents live in rural areas (more than the entire population of neighbouring Herefordshire). Many of these residents experience relatively inaccessible services and a lack of facilities • nearly 40% of areas are ranked within the top 20% most deprived nationally in terms of geographical barriers to services – eight areas (all within the rural parts of Wychavon and Malvern Hills) are in the top 1% nationally • problems of transport congestion and poor public transport is a concern highlighted in public surveys and by the business community as a constraint on growth	Access to key services in rural Herefordshire is notably worse than for other rural areas of the region and England as a whole	Rural isolation is a factor in considering community safety services for at risk groups.
	Majority of residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live (87% in 2008)	
Ethnic minority groups tend to be concentrated in certain areas of the county: • Redditch has highest proportion of non-white residents, with the lowest in Wychavon • Central, Abbey and Lodge Park wards in Redditch and Cathedral ward in Worcester have the highest proportion of non-white residents (primarily made up of Pakistani and Bangladeshi residents • Broadwaters ward in Wyre Forest has a significant Bangladeshi community • Chase ward in Malvern has a Chinese community • a number of wards in Redditch, including Headless Cross and Greenlands have Black Caribbean communities	Majority of residents feel that Herefordshire is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together (76% in 2008)	This may assist in helping to target one of our at risk groups.
	Only 29% (in 2008) of residents feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area	

Housing		
Worcestershire will need to accommodate some 36,000 additional dwellings up to 2026, mostly around Worcester and Redditch		Any increase in dwellings puts greater pressure on the existing infrastructure and public services. It has the potential to increase the demand for emergency services.
Worcestershire is in the worst 25% in the country for the number of households living in temporary accommodation	Increase in the number of homeless households, following a decline in previous years, including an increase of households in B&B accommodation	People living in poor quality housing present a much greater fire risk than those in good quality housing - any improvements in this area would be welcomed.
Affordable housing is an LAA priority but likely that infrastructure constraints will hinder any significant growth until at least 2015 Lower paid and locally employed residents are being increasingly excluded from the housing market, with increasing numbers of households on waiting lists and in inadequate accommodation Rural housing needs are not being adequately met: these areas require additional and appropriate affordable housing	Combination of high proportions of pensioner households and an ageing population may result in an increasing demand for more suitable accommodation	
	Herefordshire has the worst housing affordability ratio for all local authorities in the West Midlands and neighbouring counties - in 2008, those on lowest earnings would need 9 times their annual earnings to afford a house at the bottom end of the market High demand for affordable 1, 2 and 3 bedroom social properties in the county and for all property types in Hereford City	
	A third of dwellings in Herefordshire are in a 'non-decent' condition, of which almost 50% of privately rented dwellings were found to be non-decent	

Crime Statistics

Overall recorded crime rates are falling in both Herefordshire and Worcestershire. The graph below illustrates this and also shows the overall number of deliberate fires (both primary and secondary) in the West Midlands Region is also reducing.
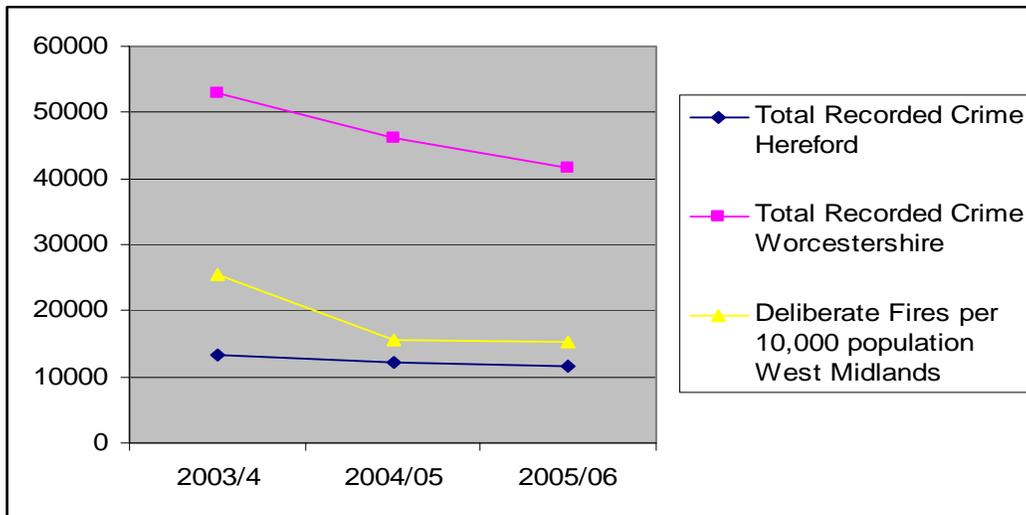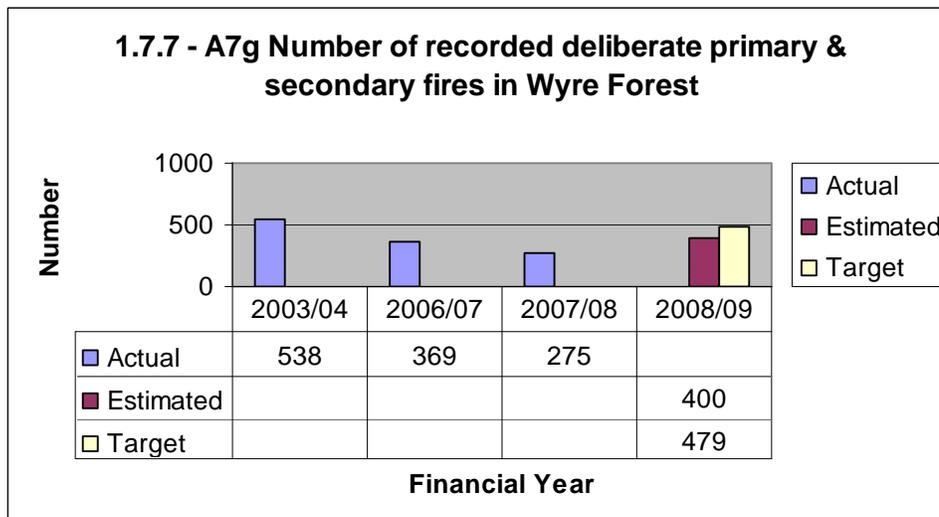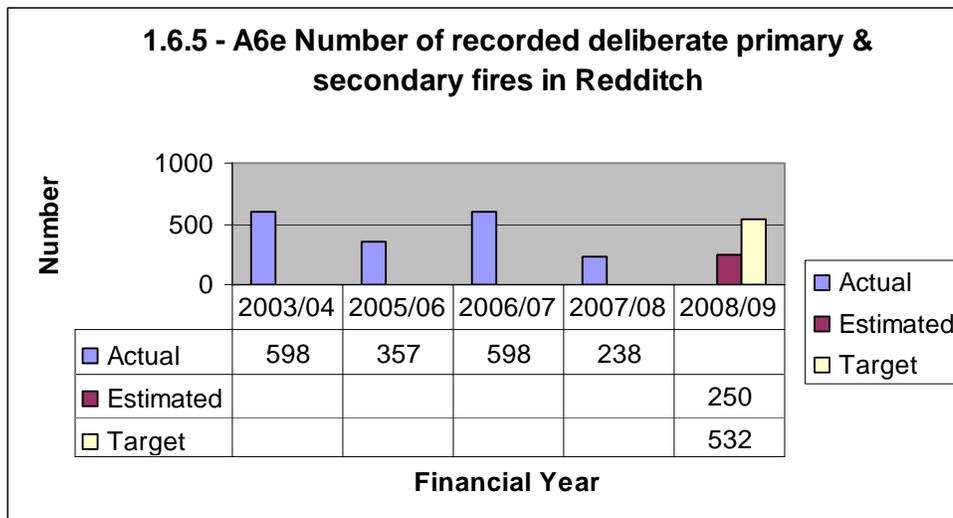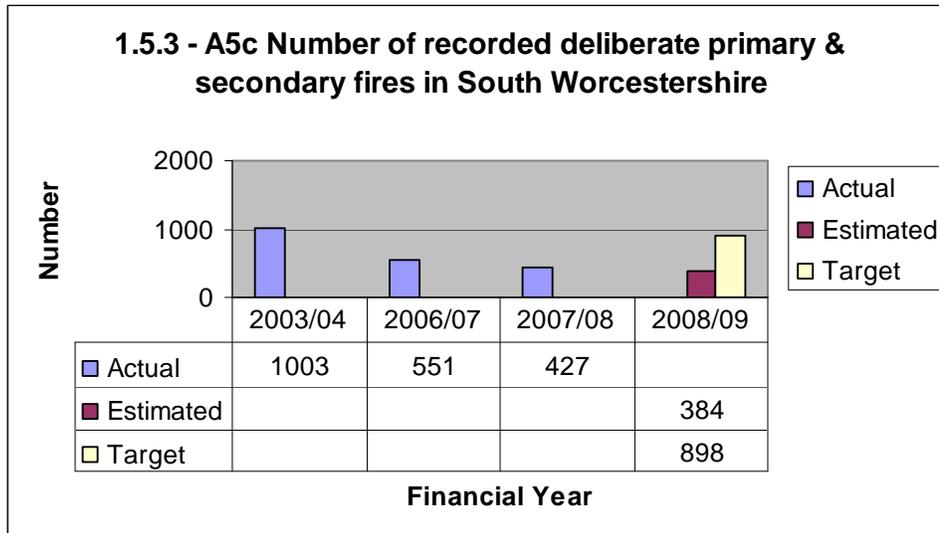

Deliberate Fires

The graph below illustrates deliberate fires per 10,000 populations in Hereford and Worcester.

BVPI 206i Number of deliberate primary fires excluding vehicles per 10,000 population
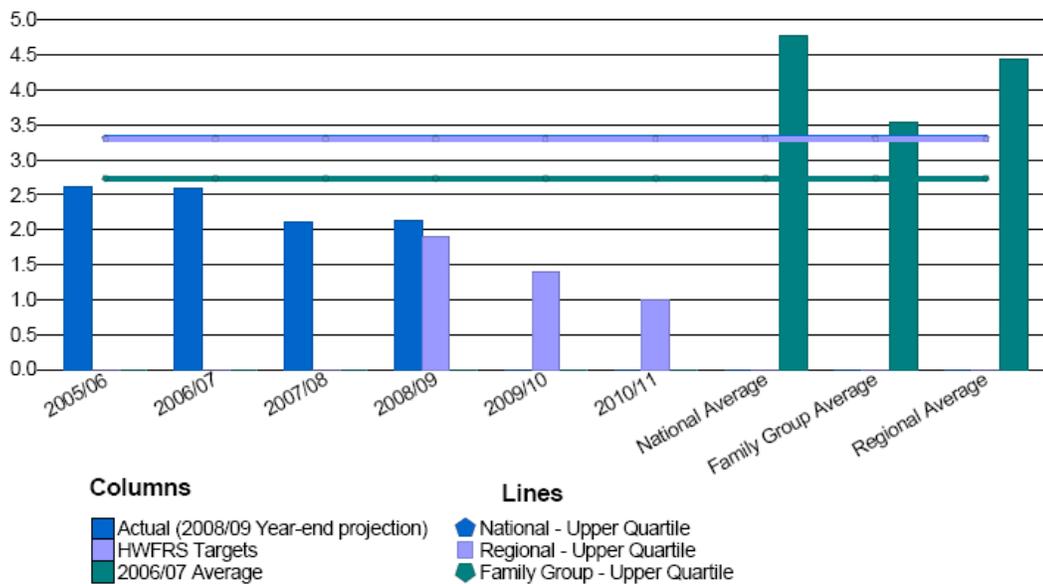
It would appear that overall fire related crime is on an overall downward trend, however we are projecting that we miss our target for this in 2008/09. We are still performing very well against the national, regional and family group average.

Local partners have identified reducing crime as an important objective and the Authority is working closely with them. We continue to perform well in excess of our current (LAA) targets relating to deliberate primary and secondary fires in South Worcestershire, Redditch and Wyre Forest.

1.5.3 - A5c Number of recorded deliberate primary & secondary fires in South Worcestershire

	2003/04	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Actual	1003	551	427	
Estimated				384
Target				898

Financial Year

1.6.5 - A6e Number of recorded deliberate primary & secondary fires in Redditch

	2003/04	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Actual	598	357	598	238	
Estimated					250
Target					532

Financial Year

1.7.7 - A7g Number of recorded deliberate primary & secondary fires in Wyre Forest

	2003/04	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Actual	538	369	275	
Estimated				400
Target				479

Financial Year

Regional Issues

Tourism

The United Kingdom Tourism Survey for 2007 shows that the number of visitors to the West Midland Region has remained the same.

	Trips (millions)			Nights (millions)			Spend (£ millions)		
	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change
Overall	8.36	8.4	0	20.58	20.12	-2	1145	1184	3

Visitor numbers for the 2 counties are detailed below;

Herefordshire
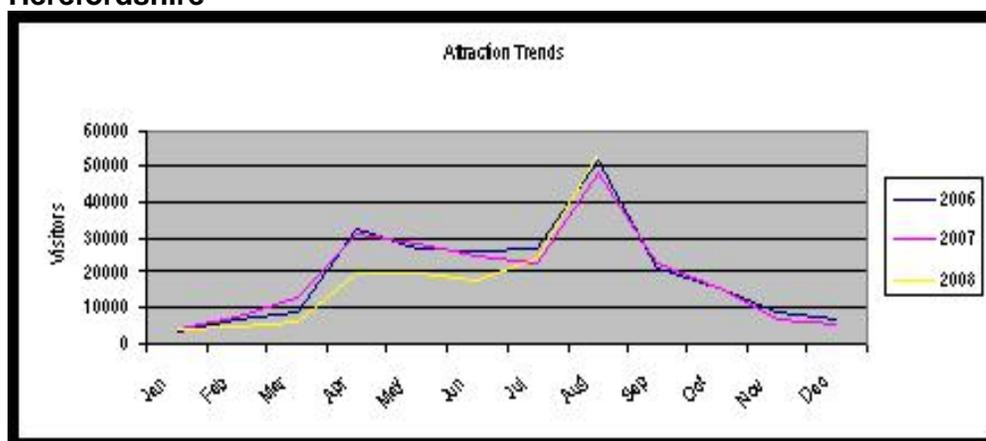
Visitor numbers for 2008 to attractions in Herefordshire are down slightly on 2007.

Worcestershire
Day visitors – 8.6 million in 2004
Overnight visitors – 1.3 million in 2004

Both the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Partnerships have identified tourism as an area for attention during the economic downturn to attract income to the region.

Mode of Transport Information

Herefordshire:

Mode of travel	2006	%	2007	%
Car	733	89%	992	85%
Public transport - Train / Bus	32	4%	86	7%
Coach Tour	14	2%	32	3%
Other	35	4%	53	5%
No reply	10	1%	24	2%

Total	824	1161	

Worcestershire
From the 2005 Worcestershire Visitor Survey (based on a sample of 1,645 visitors)
84% of visitors arrived by car
6% by coach tour
4% by train
4% by other mode
2% by bus/coach service
1% walked
1% bicycle

The regional average for visitors arriving by car is 76% (United Kingdom Tourism Survey 2003).

These surveys were carried out between the months of May – October.

A campaign evaluation survey was also carried out in Worcestershire in 2005 and one of the questions was what time of year did visitors intend to visit Worcester. The results of this question were as follows:

11% between Jan – March
45% between April – June
49% between July - September
19% between Oct – Dec

The West Midlands Tourism Strategy highlights areas for urgent investment to enhance them as tourist destinations.
Worcester is highlighted as a priority destination so we can expect increased visitor numbers should this policy be successful.

As a result of increased numbers the seasonal risk profile will change in both counties. This will have an impact on incident frequency especially RTC's, during those periods.

In summary, visitor levels are likely to continue to increase. This will have an impact on road usage, overnight accommodation and day trips to popular destinations. The Service can expect an increase in the number of road and water related incidents and potentially an increase in Fire Safety activity involving hotels and boarding houses. Although, the precise location of this predicted increase is currently unknown.

Migrant/Seasonal Workers

Migrant workers can be defined as an individual who arrives in the host country either with a job to go to or with the intention of finding one. – Medium to long term. They are generally higher skilled professionals.

Worker Registration Scheme – this covers nationals of the new member states who wish to work for more than a month for a UK employer.

Seasonal workers can be defined as those working on farms over the growing season. Seasonal Agricultural Worker Scheme (SAWS) covers students from outside the European Economic Area (EEA) who can work here between 5 weeks and 6 months at a time.

HEREFORDSHIRE

Herefordshire Partnership review in 2008 based on the information provided by 36/50 farms asked to respond. Responses included two of the largest growers, S & A Davies at Brierley and Haygrove Ltd in Ledbury.

- **Total Number of Seasonal Workers 2008**

The total number of seasonal workers employed on farms is expected to reach a maximum of around 5,400 individuals in June, falling back to around 4,700 in July.
A total of 6,700 individuals are expected to be employed on the farms at some stage during the growing season.
(This is much lower than the estimated numbers of 9000 expected in 2007)

The seasonal workers are expected to come predominantly from Poland (38%), Bulgaria (32%), Romania (10%) and Slovakia (7%).

- **Seasonality**

The maximum number of overseas workers at any point of the month is shown in the table below.
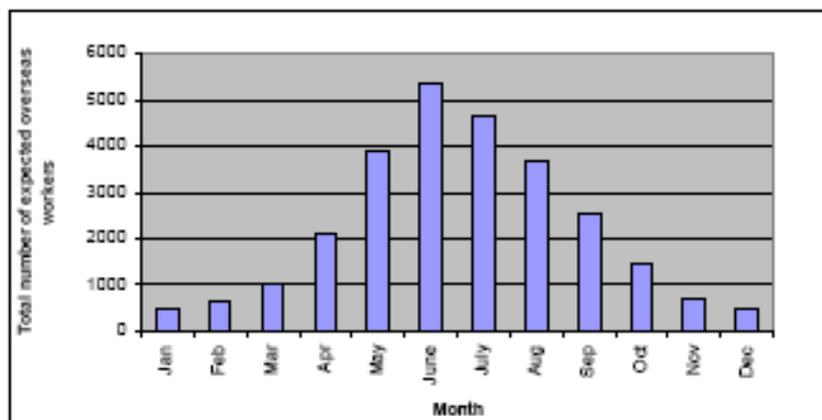
The total number on farms does not give a measure of those who are already staying on the farm or the number of new arrivals or how many left the farm during the month

Hereford Council – 2008 Review of Information on Migrant & Seasonal Workers

National Insurance numbers for overseas residents – There were 3240 new national insurance number registrations for overseas nationals in Herefordshire in 2007-08, a 55% increase compared with 2006-07. This is the third highest increase in the UK.

Numbers	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2008/09
Herefordshire	280	390	1110	2840	2090	3240

Chart 1: Annual percentage change in the numbers of new NI numbers allocated to overseas nationals since 2002-03
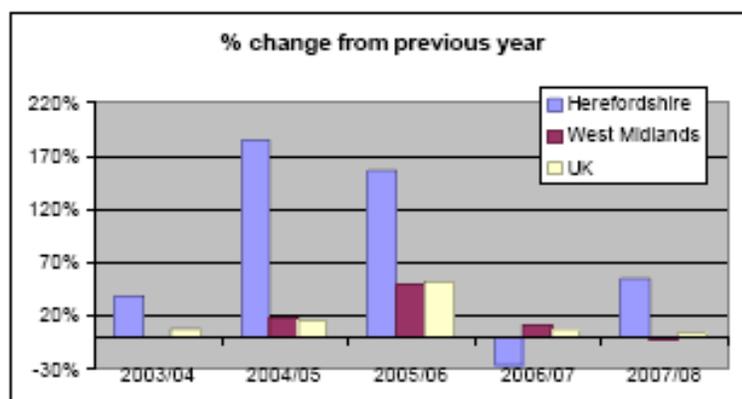
Source: Dept Works & Pensions, August 2008 (revised figures)

Work Permits (WRS & SAWS)

These figures give information on short term international migrants. The SAWS scheme is limited to work for a maximum of six months and three quarters of WRS workers in Herefordshire indicate that they expect to stay for less than a year.

Home Office Work Permits (UK) data shows that over the calendar year 2007, 5600 workers registered with the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme (SAWS) and the Worker Registration Scheme in Herefordshire a slight decrease from 2006 (5900) and an increase from 2005 (5,400).

The number of WRS approvals peaks in the quarter April to June (around half of all annual approvals are during this quarter), probably due to the arrivals of seasonal workers during the summer months to carry out agricultural work.

West Midland Strategic Migration Partnership

This study found that a variety of different data sets can be used to analyse the number of overseas national/migrant workers entering the region, however, different data provide differing results, and it is impossible to reach an accurate figure of migrant workers as the number of incoming migrant workers is recorded but not outgoing.

Using National Insurance number data;
- The number of overseas nationals as a percentage of the total population in Herefordshire is 3.6%.
- 2003-2007-
  - Herefordshire has seen a 6 fold increase in the number of overseas nationals.
  - Wychavon, Redditch and Wyre Forest Councils have seen a 4 fold increase.

Key Findings

Housing – Migrant workers have low expectations of their living conditions and are being exploited through poor condition housing, overcrowding and paying high rents. Recommendations made for local authorities to collaborate to collectively develop voluntary accreditation schemes at a regional level to improve accommodation standards within their own localities. Data also to be fed into the RSS.

Education – Recommended pooling resources across the West Midlands, such as parent packs, teacher training programmes – opportunity for CS input.

A template for 'local area information packs' nationally is to be developed by Communities and Local Government by January 2008, the use of this should be encouraged in the West Midlands region;

Close working with the voluntary, community and faiths sector is important to maintain an updated understanding of migrants issues from those working on the frontline, and who are often amongst the first to be contacted.

Through its developing database of contacts of organisations supporting migrants in the region, the WMSMP can promote the use of existing leaflets and websites which have already been developed to better inform migrants of their rights and responsibilities in the UK, avoiding the development of duplicate resources. Where there are gaps in such resources, new material could be commissioned at a regional level;

Work in partnership with frontline organisations, particularly in the voluntary, community and faiths sector, (including the Citizens Advice regional office) to maintain an up-to-date overview of the types of issues that migrants raise, and where necessary, feed such issues into the relevant national forums on migration to affect national policy.

WORCESTERSHIRE

Wychavon – Migrant Workers Mini Scenarios Report

Worcester County Economic Assessment

Again there is no definitive source for the number of migrant workers living in Worcestershire, a number of datasets can be used to provide an indication of the scale of immigration.

National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations

Local Authority	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Bromsgrove	90	100	120	180	210
Malvern Hills	100	80	190	320	290
Redditch	210	210	430	870	880
Worcester	440	460	680	920	1020
Wychavon	220	230	540	970	1030
Wyre Forest	110	110	220	360	400
Worcestershire	**1170**	**1190**	**2180**	**3620**	**3830**

The proportion of Worcestershire's overseas NINo registrations living in Worcester City at the time of registration has fallen, from 37.6% in 2002/03 to 26.6% in 2006/07. In contrast, Redditch and Wychavon have seen their proportions of Worcestershire's NINo registrants increase from 17.9% to 23.0% and from 18.8% to 26.9% respectively.

Local Authority	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Bromsgrove	7.7	8.4	5.5	5.0	5.5
Malvern Hills	8.5	6.7	8.7	8.8	7.6
Redditch	17.9	17.6	19.7	24.0	23.0
Worcester	37.6	38.7	31.2	25.4	26.6
Wychavon	18.8	19.3	24.8	26.8	26.9
Wyre Forest	9.4	9.2	10.1	9.9	10.4

Worcestershire	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Local Authority	Number per 1000
Bromsgrove	4.0
Malvern Hills	7.3
Redditch	17.7
Worcester	17.3
Wychavon	14.9
Wyre Forest	6.8
Worcestershire	**11.6**

National Insurance Recording System 2007 – Annual Population Survey

Country of Origin	Bromsgrove	Malvern Hills	Redditch	Worcester	Wychavon	Wyre Forest	Worcestershire
Poland	60	130	500	580	600	190	2060
Slovak Republic	10	20	130	40	90	40	330
Hungary	10	10	30	20	20	40	130
Rep of Lithuania	0	0	20	20	70	20	130
India	20	10	20	30	10	10	100
Pakistan	10	0	60	30	0	0	100
Rep of Latvia	0	10	10	10	40	20	90
Czech Rep	10	10	10	20	10	20	80
Philippines	10	10	0	20	20	20	80
Portugal	0	0	0	70	10	0	80
Germany	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
South Africa	10	10	0	20	20	0	60
All	**210**	**290**	**880**	**1020**	**1030**	**400**	**3830**

National Insurance Recording System 2007 – Annual Population Survey

HWFRS Research

The Community Safety Department in the West District have looked at the issue of seasonal/migrant workers in the county. The District has received various estimates of the predicted numbers of workers expected over the growing season. Police estimate that up to 30,000 workers may be attracted to the area. S&A Davies, the regions biggest employer, estimates that as many as 60,000 workers will be employed. (NB. None of these figures can be substantiated.)

West District sampled 13 farms between April to June 2007 and audited their fire safety arrangements for compliance with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. Enforcement action has been taken at a number of these premises relating to inadequate provision for detecting fire and raising the alarm in sleeping accommodation (mostly caravans). Some inadequacies were found in factory buildings used for processing and packing fresh produce and appropriate enforcement action taken. Following our audit at S&A Produce we have required, under our legislation, the fitting of smoke alarms in over 500 caravans and other accommodation units as well as major

improvements to means of escape and fire alarms in food packaging factory buildings. We have gained similar results at other farms inspected. The 13 Farms inspected were in total accommodating over 4000 workers.

On the whole these workers are living in caravans, multi occupancy dwellings and converted farm buildings. All these types of accommodation are viewed as at risk of fire. The local council are inspecting these premises and there are currently 6 enforcement actions underway.

In addition, there have been reports of a number of RTCs in the county involving cars driving on the wrong side of the road involving non English speaking drivers. We are currently investigating this as part of our Road Safety Strategy in partnership with the Police and other agencies.

Audit Commission

An audit commission report published in January 2007 highlighted the local challenges of the increased number of migrant workers and emphasised the need for authorities to work in partnership to mitigate risk.
Key issues were:

Housing: Agencies and employers often arrange initial accommodation for migrant workers. There are issues such as overcrowding, high rents and poor conditions and there is evidence that minimum standards on caravan sites and in rented accommodation are not always met.

Agricultural demand in Herefordshire is still mainly seasonal. There is little cheap housing available in the towns and villages so many migrant workers live on local seasonal caravan sites.

Road Safety: Road Policing officers highlight the need to educate some migrant workers about road safety and vehicle regulations. Concerns include:

- the roadworthiness of some vehicles, both those owned by migrant workers and those owned by some employers for transporting workers;
- a lack of seat belts and child seats;
- inadequate documentation and insurance, sometimes because of misunderstandings; and
- Poor driving, including driving when overtired; speeding, and drinking and driving.

Language: There is a need to provide community safety material the meets all the needs of the people likely to use it. The Country providing the largest % of migrant workers in the region is Poland. The Service has already provided information for Polish workers in their home language.

Conclusion

In conclusion there is an unclear picture emerging from the research to date. We are currently working closely with partners to more accurately identify the risk and developing plans to resolve problems. In particular prevention

activities are more likely to provide a greater degree of protection for the seasonal/migrant workers community.

There are predictions that due to the recent economic decline that the number of migrant/seasonal workers may reduce over the coming year. However this is still an emerging and potentially significant issue that will be a priority for the Service during the 2009 /12 IRMP.

Environmental Issues

DCLG report 'Effects of Climate Change on Fire and Rescue Services in the UK' states that central England temperatures have risen by almost 1°C over the last century.

Winters across the UK have been getting wetter which leads to increased flooding

All evidence indicates that these trends will continue. The UK climate will become warmer, with more frequent hot and probably drier summers and milder wetter winters.

Consequences:
- Increased severity of grassland and forest fires
- Increased incidence of arson in secondary and primary fires
- Increased automatic fire detection false alarms,
- Water Shortages will impact on FRS in both training and firefighting.
- Increased frequency of flooding including both flash floods and wide area events

The report concludes that although the potential exists for climate change to be a serious problem in the long term the short term risks are low. However the effects are dependent on future climate change mitigation and an awareness of possible impacts would be beneficial during planning.

Hereford and Worcester

The graphs below illustrate the correlation between low rainfall, high temperatures and the incidence of secondary fires.

Secondary Fires
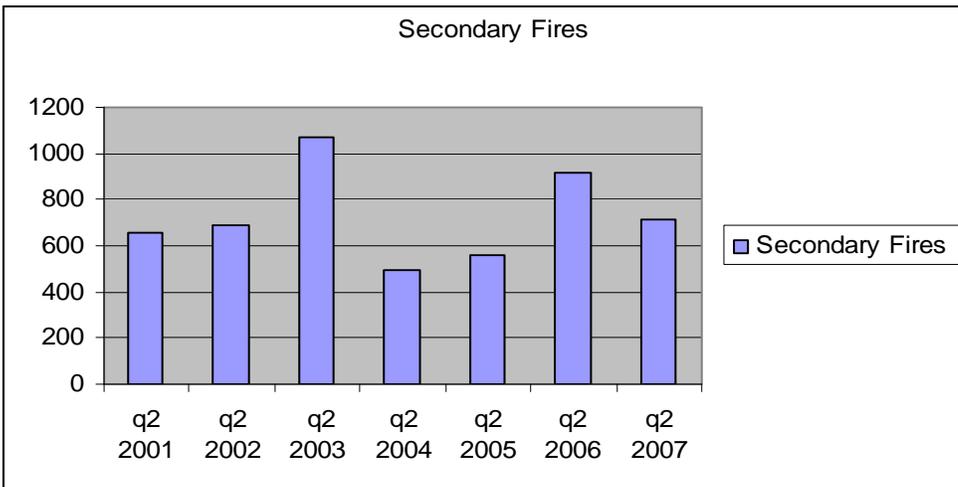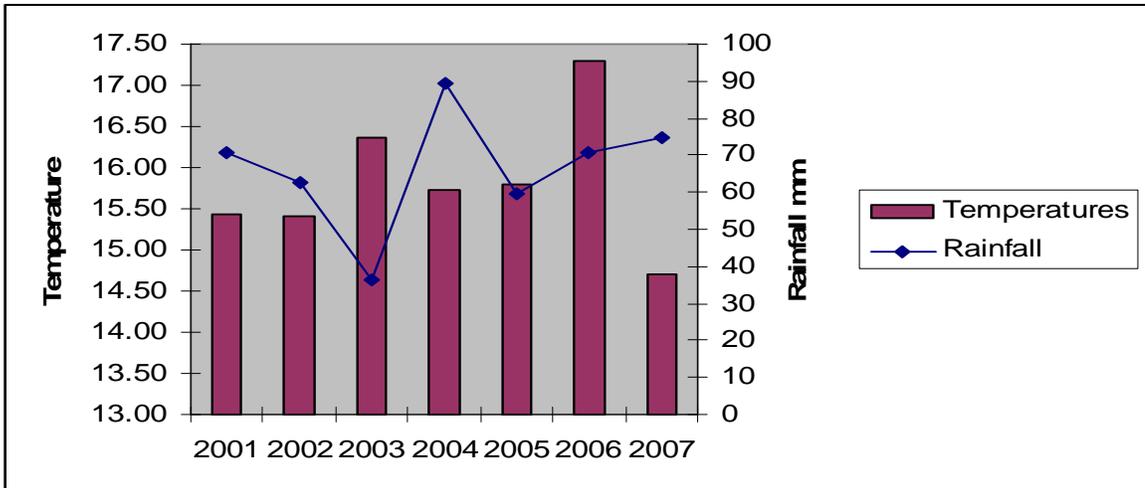
The Service is developing local flood management techniques as part of a CFOA project. This work is being carried out at the same time as a major national enquiry into the devastating floods of 2007. It is expected that there will be a number of key recommendations that will need to be included within our strategy.

Operational Performance

Incident Data

Incident data is provided by operational crews via incident reports such as the FDR1 (Fire Damage Report). The incident reporting system is undergoing a transformation through the introduction of a Government scheme for electronic reporting. In addition to incident reporting, debrief information is gathered in order to learn lessons from actual operational performance. The debrief system looks at operations and incident command. Both the debrief system and the incident command system have been reviewed and revised systems implemented during 2008/09. We will continue to monitor the performance of these systems.

Major Emergencies

Work continues with the LRF to develop our response to major emergencies. During 2007/08 a joint emergency services agency protocol was issued. Revised systems are being established within the Service for Gold, Silver and Bronze level command.   These systems should be ready for full implementation during 2008/09.   The work of the LRF is ongoing.   The community risk register produced under the Civil Contingencies Act has been incorporated into the Service's risk profile (see above).

Summary of 2008/09 Performance Year to Date

Although our final performance figures for 2008/09 are not yet available the key issues for attention obtained from the most up to date figures and projections reported for quarter 3 are provided below.

Community Indicators

We are currently projecting that we will miss the internal target set for injuries from accidental dwelling fires, based on projections using data from previous years. The table below shows the projected estimate for the year compared with the internal target set for the indicator:

Community				
BVPI	Q3 2008-09	Q3 2007-08	2008-09 Target	2008-09 Projection
BVPI 143ii – Number of injuries from accidental fires in dwellings per 100,000 population	1.77 (13 injuries)	1.64 (12 injuries)	4.03 (26 injuries)	4.9 (36 injuries)
Comments	There were 13 injuries from accidental dwelling fires in Quarter 3 2008-09. Out of the 13 casualties, 7 were overcome by fumes, 4 suffered from burns or scalds as a result of the fire and 1 suffered from a combination of fumes and burns or scalds. The other 2 casualties were conveyed to hospital suffering from shock. The figures do not include 2 casualties in Quarter 3 who had precautionary checks and were sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor as a precaution, having no obvious injury or distress. To date, there have been 28 injuries in this financial year. The end of year projection for this indicator is based on a forecast of 36. The target is 4.03 and is based on 26 injuries for the year, hence the projection for this indicator is red. The year on year direction of travel for this indicator has been mixed.			

We are currently projecting that we will miss our internal target for the number of accidental fires in dwellings, based on projections using data from previous years. The table below shows the projected estimate for the year compared with the internal target set for the indicator:

Community				
BVPI	Q3 2008-09	Q3 2007-08	2008-09 Target	2008-09 Projection
BVPI 142iii – Number of accidental fires in dwellings per 10,000 dwellings	3.64 (114 fires)	3.73 (116 fires)	12.2 (379 fires)	13.29 (416 fires)
Comments	We attended 114 accidental dwelling fires in Quarter 3. The projection for this indicator is red with an estimate of 416 fires attended for the year compared with a target based on 379 fires. The projection for the year has been adversely affected by performance in June and December with 44 and 47 fires attended respectively. We continue to focus service delivery on risk areas with the North district door knocking initiative and the Christmas Presence campaign. The direction of travel for this indicator is mixed. The current projection for this indicator will be higher than the average of the previous years but still lower than the latest national, family and regional data available.			

According to current projections we will also miss the target on the number of fires where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate:

Community				
BVPI	Q3 2008-09	Q3 2007-08	2008-09 Target	2008-09 Projection
BVPI 209ii – Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate	12.10%	10.32%	11.7%	11.98%
Comments	In Quarter 3, 12.10% of dwelling fires or in real terms 15 dwelling fires had a smoke alarm which did not activate. We are projecting that at the end of the year the percentage will be 11.98%, and this projection is red as it will miss the target of 11.7%. In 5 out of the 15 dwelling fires, the fire was in such a location that smoke/heat did not reach the detector head. At present, the Service continues to report this indicator under the definition of the BVPI which includes all fires where a smoke alarm was not activated; this is subject to review in the future. This year's projection is a slight improvement on last year.			

Business Process Indicators

We are currently projecting that we will miss the target set for the number of malicious calls not attended:

Business Processes				
BVPI	Q3 2008-09	Q3 2007-08	2008-09 Target	2008-09 Projection
BVPI 146i – Number of malicious calls not attended per 1,000 population	0.05 (37 calls)	0.06 (43 calls)	0.32 (233 calls)	0.23 (170 calls)
Comments	The Service had 37 malicious calls which were call challenged and not attended in Quarter 3. The projection for this indicator is 170 calls which will not achieve our target in this indicator which is based on 233 calls, the projection for this indicator is therefore red. The overall aim is to reduce all malicious calls and it should also be noted that the actual numbers involved are very small compared with larger FRS's. So far in 2008-09, we have received 277 malicious calls attended and unattended in total. The direction of travel in this indicator is mixed. There is a new policy on malicious calls to be introduced in June 2009. This policy which has been drafted by Fire Control to ensure ownership and accountability enhances partnership working with the Police.			

We are also projecting to miss the target for one of the indicators regarding repeat actuations of automatic false alarms.

Business Processes				
BVPI	Q3 2008-09	Q3 2007-08	2008-09 Target	2008-09 Projection
BVPI 149iii – Percentage of false alarms caused by automatic fire detection to a non-domestic property with more than one attendance	72.54%	71.42%	72%	73.95%
Comments	This is also a difficult indicator to forecast. At the end of Quarter 3, the percentage of false alarms resulting from more than one attendance is 72.54%, the projected forecast is for the end of year to be a percentage of 73.95% which will miss the target of 72% and this indicator is therefore red. It should be noted that the actual numbers involved are very small compared with larger FRS's. The direction of travel is mixed for this indicator with a good year in 2007/08. The new automatic false alarm policy which is going to PMM in the next month will impact on performance in this area.			

Finance and Resources Indicators

We are currently projecting that we will miss our internal target for the Wholetime shifts lost to sickness absence. The table below shows the projected estimate for the year compared with the internal target set for the indicator:

Finance and Resources				
BVPI	Q3 2008-09	Q3 2007-08	2008-09 Target	2008-09 Projection
BVPI 12i – Working shifts lost to wholetime uniformed staff sickness absence per head	2.46	2.63	7.9	9.36
Comments	872 working shifts were lost to wholetime staff sickness absence in Quarter 3. Out of the 872 shifts lost, 405 shifts were lost to long term sickness absence and 467 shifts lost to short term sick leave. The end of year projection is 9.36 shifts lost per head which will miss our target of 7.9 shifts per head for the year. As a result, the projection for this indicator is red. The direction of travel is mixed with a good year in 2007/08.			

Measurable outcomes from CFS activity

- The total number of fires is projected to be the lowest recorded in H&W
- The number of deaths and injuries are projected to continue to reduce
- In terms of disruption to the economies of the two Counties, we are contributing to delivering the lowest recorded number of fires in commercial property
- This year we are seeing the lowest number of accidental fires in the home recorded

- Hoax calls are at their lowest recorded so far this year. The highest ever number were successfully challenged with no attendance required.

Measurable outcomes from Home Fire Safety Checks

- Highest level of smoke detector activation for fires in the home ever which, along with effective responses to incidents has contributed to the highest number of people escaping unharmed from fires in the home.
- As we succeed in getting smoke detectors into more homes, so we start to see an increase in the number of them not maintained and failing to activate in fires

Road Safety
During 2007 the Service attended 823 road traffic collisions. These incidents resulted in 19 fatalities and 428 injuries; despite there being less people killed this represents an increase in activity and the number of people injured. The impact of road collisions on the economic and social environment is considerable. The Road Safety Strategy has been instigated is an integral and ongoing IRMP objective focussing on both intervention and prevention activities.

Water Incidents

Flooding and spate conditions were a highlight of 2007 and resulted in 400 incidents between the 2 counties. This was in contrast to 2006 which equated to 184 incidents, but with flooding becoming increasingly common we can expect these figures to continue to rise.

Between 8 and 15 people drown on waterways within the 2 counties each year. The Water Safety Strategy is aimed at both flood events and general water safety issues and continues to be an integral part of the IRMP objectives.
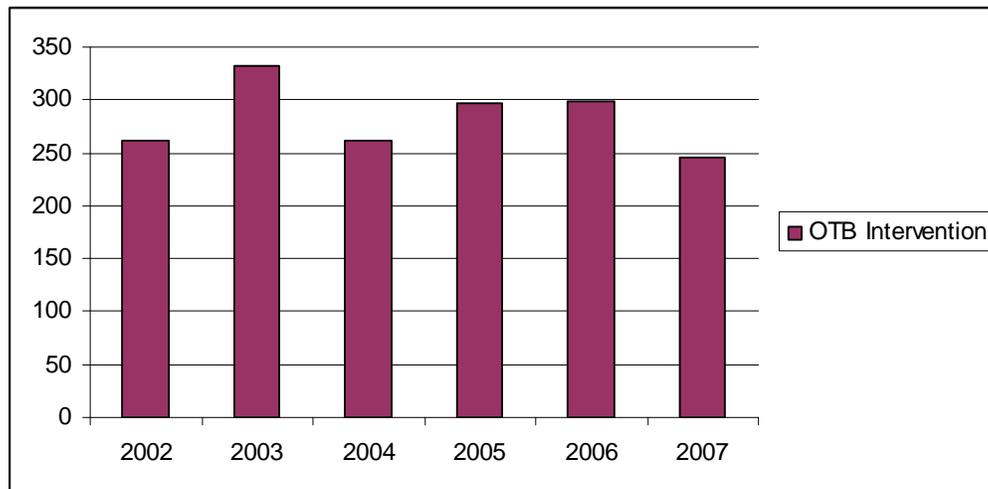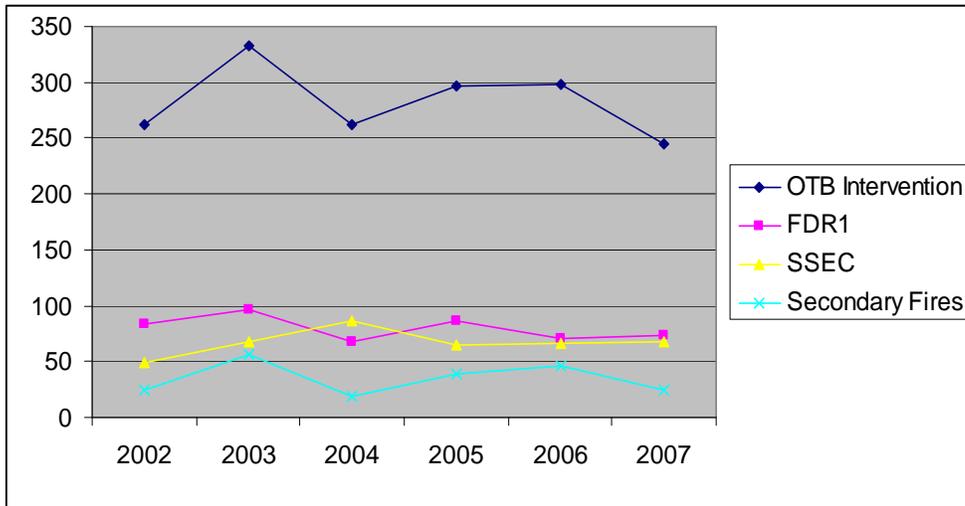
Over – Border Data

OTB Standby

The graph below illustrates the number of times HWFRS have covered fire stations in neighbouring regions when on standby.
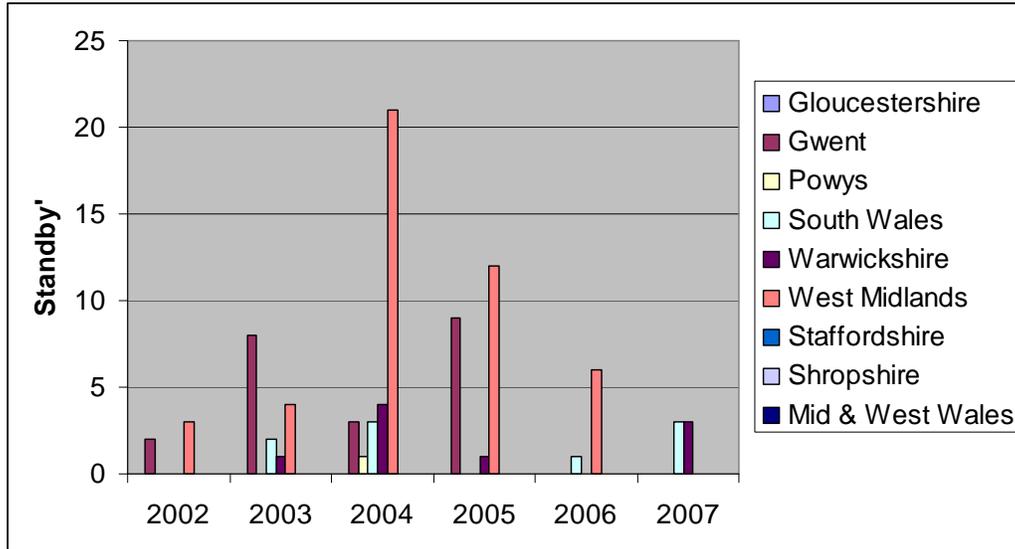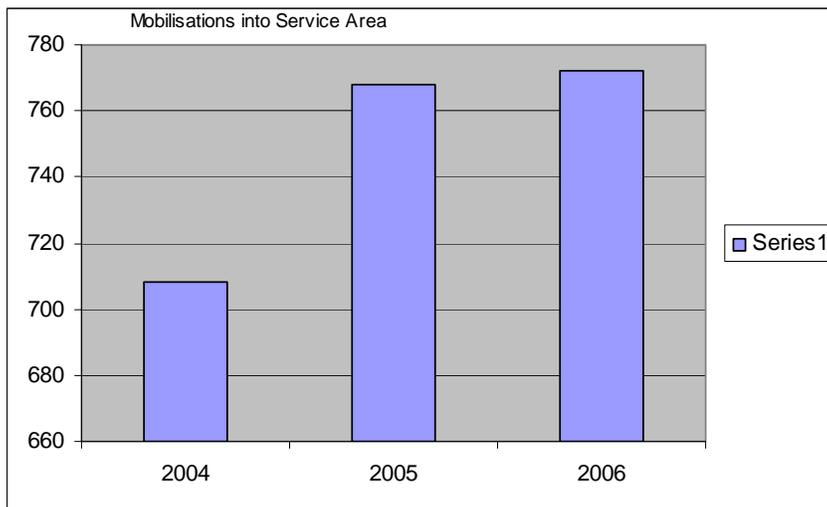

The graphs below illustrate when HWFRS have been involved in OTB activity.

The graph below represents mobilisations of neighbouring FRS into our service area.

The above graphs show quantitative assessment of over border activities. Work is ongoing to identify station by station trends and this research has been used when developing attendance standards and fire station location.

External Assessment Findings Linked to IRMP.

We have considered the outcomes of our external assessments and incorporated resulting actions. A number of these actions are being progressed through 2008/09 but will continue through to 09/12. Where appropriate our IRMP action plan for 09/10 will include a review of the effectiveness of actions.

Actions Arising from 2007 Assessments

- The need to roll out the successful pilot in which Whole time and Retained duty staff work to crew a second fire appliance over times of highest risk
- To fully address all of the OASD identified areas of improvement
- To carry out further Home Fire Safety Checks on those high risk properties
- Although changes are planned in the IRMP 2008/9 for response standards, the National response standards still apply
- Improved timeliness of incident recording

The detailed findings from our 2008 Assessments will be incorporated into our action plan once available.

Feedback from Staff Workshops linked to IRMP

The actions below were identified in the staff workshops during 2008.

- Community Risk; Cluster Managers are successfully providing more support for retained.
- Continue to maintain an operational effective fire-fighting force. This focus needs to always be maintained.
- Getting water project/USAR on the run
- Personal Development Reviews are a good system but continue to need further development
- Improve public understanding of new FRS role
- Examine physical conditions at stations, and implement improvement programme
- Examine retained retention

Feedback form the 2009 staff workshops indentified the following actions linked to the IRMP.

- RRO requires continued support and additional resource
- Training still needs to be high priority to ensure crew safety
- Motorcycle Safety
- False Alarm calls from automated alarms.
- HFSC Delivery – Improve booking system by having it run centrally rather that put out to individual Watch's to organise.

Feedback from Flood Scrutiny

The Service continues to develop its response to the scrutiny into the 2007 floods carried out by the BVPP Committee and Worcestershire County Council. The key areas for improvement are described below; these issues are part of ongoing work during 2009/10.

Actions Taken So Far

To date the Service has carried out the following changes to policies or procedures.

- Strengthened the communications between Fire Control, the Command Room and the incident ground.
- Completed the training and equipping of the specialist water rescue teams
- Strengthened procedures for command room operation
- Trained officers in major emergency procedures

Next Steps

As indicated above, the Service has already responded to a number of operational issues. There is further work to be carried out and these objectives have been incorporated into our business planning processes.

We will improve partnership working with the LRF for flood response planning We will improve the early development of communications and intelligence in advance of flooding. We will improve our flood management procedures. We will improve our overall emergency management procedures. We will contribute to the development of the inter-agency response to flooding. We will continue to invest in equipment and training for our staff, including the new 'first responder' capability.

The Pitt Review

The Authority will be an active participant in the DEFRA project to deliver the coordination of national flood assets.

Attendance Standards

As part of the implementation of the IRMP Action Plan for 2009/10 we will be adopting the new proposed response standard for fires in buildings. We will maintain the current standards for Road Traffic Collisions, but continue to monitor and report against the draft standard introduced last year. Review this standard again in 2010/11 in light of emerging evidence from the Road Safety Partnership work.

During the trial of these proposed response standards, we made it clear that many of our communities already received a first attendance in much less time than the 10 minutes proposed. This is a reflection of the fact that our permanently crewed stations are in areas of higher risk, so that the major part of those areas already receive a response in 5 minutes or less. In addition, the new standard reflects our current performance for the full attendance of two pumping appliances. This performance level is likely to be adversely affected if resources are reduced or moved to locations well away from their current position. There is no intention to use the introduction of this new reporting standard to reduce the level of service provision to any of our communities.

Having reviewed those standards and our performance over the past year, we are satisfied that the draft standard in respect of fires in buildings is robust and that we are comfortably achieving these standards. (See Table 1)

Table 1: Performance against our proposed response standard for Fires in Buildings 2005/06 – 2007/08.

Fires in Buildings - 1st Appliance within 10 minutes 75% of the time			
2005/06	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09 Proj**
82.68	78.82	79.74	76.26
Fires in Buildings – 2nd Appliance within 5 minutes of the 1st, 75% of the time			
2005/06	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09 Proj**
93.83	92.16	92.92	93.94

However, in light of work currently underway within the road safety partnership to understand better the relationship between intervention times and outcomes for casualties, we are proposing that our current standard in respect of RTC is maintained, with the draft standard running in parallel to it for reporting purposes. This situation will be reviewed again in next years IRMP.

RTC's

With regards to RTC's our current provision is to dispatch 2 appliances one of which must be a rescue pump that should attend within 20 minutes. Our performance in 2006/07 was an attendance of an enhanced rescue capability within 20 minutes on 95% of occasions. Further research is currently ongoing but it is clear that in terms of community safety, our attendance standard for RTC's should reflect the similar need for attendance of a life saving resource as for fires in dwellings.

Our performance against this target is that we are attending RTC's within 10 minutes on approximately 60% of occasions; below the 75% aim. However, we are attending within 15 minutes on over 80% of occasions. In addition the attendance for the enhanced rescue capability exceeds the target of 85%, our

performance being 95% of occasions. Further research should be done on the impact of a 10 or 15 minute first attendance on casualty recovery as part of the ongoing Road Safety Strategy, before deciding on a final RTC attendance standard.

Road Safety Strategy

The performance against the 20 minute standard for arrival of enhanced rescue equipment has improved slightly and is now at a very high 95%. Similarly, over 80% of the RTC's we are called to receive an initial attendance within 15 minutes. There were a number of debrief reports suggesting a review of the location of the heavy rescue equipment and attendance at LGV's particularly in Herefordshire. The newly implemented Road Safety Strategy needs time to embed and to take effect and as we are always looking to improve our performance we are reviewing the progress of the new strategy in 2008/09 utilising the developing an incident database.

Crewing Systems and Work Routines

The full time establishment at Kidderminster, Bromsgrove and Redditch currently comprises of four shifts at each station with a total of eight personnel employed on each shift to ensure that five will be available for duty on the majority of occasions. Until the local Best Value Review of Operations in 2002 that redeployed additional staff to these stations, the standard crewing number for these and similar stations across the UK was seven personnel employed per shift to ensure that five will be available for duty.

In order to support the need to ensure that risk critical training does not impact on front line service delivery, we will hope to secure additional funding to provide a centralised training resource that will deliver training on Stations minimising to amount of time staff are away from their posts. We also intend to introduce new working arrangements for specialist water and rope rescue, to further reduce the training burden.

We now believe that with changes to the management of leave and sickness, the strengthened central coordination and control of training and with the additional flexibility provided by the supplementary crewing system to ensure staff can be released for essential training, the number can be reduced back to seven.

These proposals can be achieved by slowing planned recruitment, so the changes do not impact on the jobs of any existing staff. Equally, although we propose reducing the shift size by one, we do not propose reducing the number of Firefighters required to crew appliances or deliver services to the public. As a result we will delete 12 Fire fighter posts from the establishment delivering savings of approximately £450k per annum from 2009/10. This arrangement brings the Service back in line with national good practice and with the additional management actions, identified above, we are confident that these efficiencies can be made without adversely affecting service delivery or Firefighter safety.

In addition, the Service has identified a Strategic need to review crewing and shift systems as part of the 3 year IRMP for 2009/12. This is a significant priority for the immediate future.

Training

The Principal Management Team has identified the provision of training as being a strategic area of review for 2009/12. This is as a result of the staff feedback sessions and the Operational Assessment of Service Delivery (OASD) report, which highlighted continuation and technical training for front-line staff and, in particular, those above the level of supervisory manager as being in need of review. We will further respond to the consultation through stronger central control of all training activities to ensure delivery of risk critical training, whilst minimising the impact on front line service delivery. In addition we will seek to secure additional funding to increase the number of operational instructors, working from the centre, further minimising the impact of training on crewing levels.

Operational Assurance Audit

The audit comprised reviews of policies and procedures, written examinations and practical tests undertaken by a sample of operational staff. To give an example of the scale of the process, between March 8 and March 16, 2008, 375 individuals sat the written test, some 54% of all operational staff. Practical tests were completed by 23% of all whole time staff and 30% of all retained staff.

Summary of Findings

Although many staff scored very highly on both written and practical tests, this was by no means universal. A number of risk issues relating to individuals were identified and dealt with by local managers during the audit process. Equally, although we have a wealth of detailed policies and procedures, we have found room for improvement in many of them, especially where changes in structure or role over the years mean that they have become dated or no longer relevant.

In the circumstances, we are not content to leave these issues, and Managers have been instructed to pull together a programme of refresher training and assessment to be delivered to all staff before December 2008. The Audit is intended to be repeated to provide reassurance that issues identified have been addressed. Key areas of work will include breathing apparatus knowledge and practical skills, hazard recognition, use of VMDS, and collation of risk information. Instructions for a complete review of various policies and procedures have been set in order that we can be assured that they are accurate, up to date, and reflect current national best practice.

Legislative Fire Safety

The OASD report stated that there was a perceived erosion of skills within the legislative fire safety department. We acknowledge the fact that the RRO has only just been implemented and the recent organisational restructure also needs time to embed. A review of the legislative fire safety provision is being carried out as part of the IRMP Action Plan for 2008/09 the outcomes of this review will be implemented during 2009/10.

New Dimensions

The next stage of the New Dimension Programme is to fully integrate the USAR, Hi-Volume Pumping and Mass Decontamination/CCBRN provision into the Authority's core business. Development work is continuing throughout 2007/08 in line with the long term capability management project in preparation for the full handover of resources during 2008/09.

Large Scale Incidents
The following table describes the incidence of larger scales fires that is incidents that requested assistance over 6 pumping appliances.

5 Pump and above property fires 2004-2007
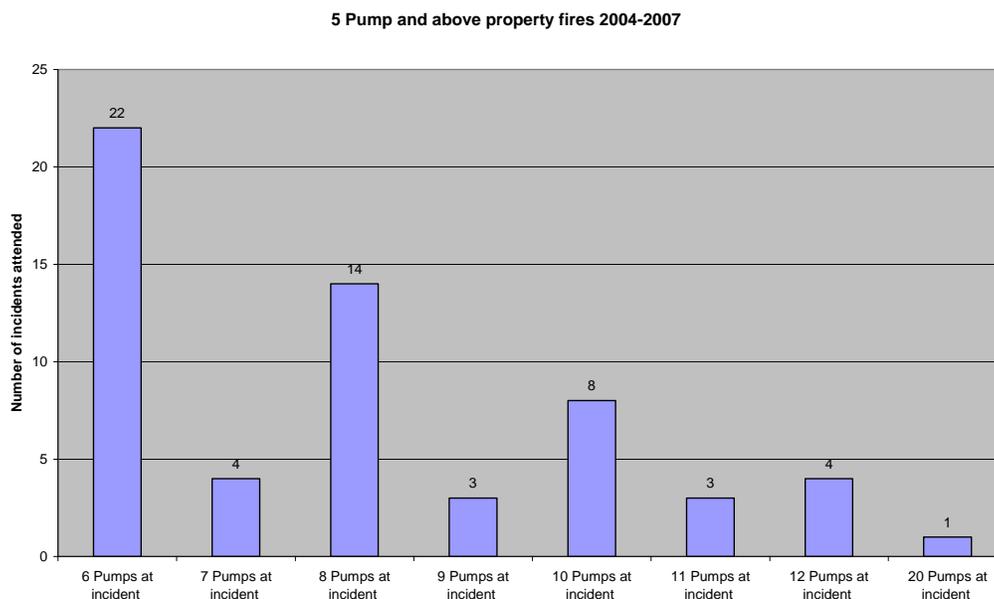
Property Strategy

Over the medium to long term the Asset Management Plan will be required to address the suitability of our current facilities as shown in the IRMP 06-09 at:

- Redditch
- Bromsgrove
- Hereford
- Malvern

- Worcester
- Droitwich
- Pebworth

The viability of each of our existing sites for re-development is one of the 3 options to be considered within the business case model. Potential exists at a number of locations for substantial refurbishments without the need to relocate. The facility to achieve this option may well alter the sequence in which stations are updated.

Provision has been made within the medium term financial plan for the completion of station improvements and re-locations as identified within the IRMP. The phasing in of locations is illustrative and remains flexible, in order to accommodate amendments as opportunities arise and in line with capacity to deliver the projects.

The Property Strategy Group has identified that logical blocks for possible progression of work can be grouped as follows:-

Non dependant Projects	Partnership influenced Projects	Border Projects	Training facilities Improvement	DDA works
				Evesham
South district HQ move to Worcester*	Potential Hereford station move	Redditch relocation	Provision of strategic training facilities	Droitwich
Substantial Malvern refurbishment	Potential Bromsgrove station move	Pebworth new station	Drill Towers	Retained Station
Substantial Worcester refurbishment*	Potential Bewdley station move		Attack Boxes	
Sale of administration block*			BA complex upgrades.	
Droitwich Station and TDC				
Note: possible inter-related	*Note:Complex projects with*			*Focusing on initial*

programme*	multiple stakeholder involvement			provision of community safety centres as above.

Organisational Development

Service Organisational Structure

One of the key aims of the 2006 restructure was to strengthen support for staff on the RDS, strengthen our incident command system, support our response to the RRO and strengthen our performance management and planning system. This was all designed to improve front line delivery of our prevention, protection and intervention response. This restructure will be reviewed in the context of operational delivery as part of the IRMP 2008/09 Action Plan; the findings of which will inform the planning process for 2009/12.

Regional Control Centres

The implementation of the RCC project will have an impact on resource deployment and mobilising systems within the Service as well as data management. There are also a number of out of scope activities, functions that will not transfer to the RCC but will still need to be addressed. As the full range of remedial actions emerge these will need to be included within the planning process.