

COMMUNITY RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN 2021-2025

STATION RISK PROFILE 2021 BROMSGROVE

(Updated October 2021)



HEREFORD & WORCESTER
HWFR
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Station Risk Profile 2021

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Bromsgrove Fire Station Overview	4
3	Incident Overview.....	6
4	Bromsgrove Fire Station Incident Occurrence.....	11
5	Risk Areas In Relation To Accidental Dwelling Fires.....	13
6	Road Traffic Collision Incidents.....	19
7	Other Potential Life Risks.....	20
8	Prevention and Protection Activities	23
9	Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings	25
	Appendix 1	27

Foreword

The Station Risk Profiles provide local detail about fire and other risks in each of the Service's 25 fire station areas. They include information about each fire station and the types of incidents they attend, and highlight the main areas at risk of accidental dwelling fire and other life risk incidents. Each Profile provides supporting information for the Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) 2021-2025. Where appropriate, figures used in the Profiles are rounded to the nearest 100.

The Station Risk Profiles should be read in conjunction with two other supporting documents: the CRMP Risk Review 2018, which provides a spatial analysis of life risk data across the two counties, and the CRMP Demographic Profile 2018, which provides information about the characteristics of the local population. All documents can be found on the Service website.

1 Introduction

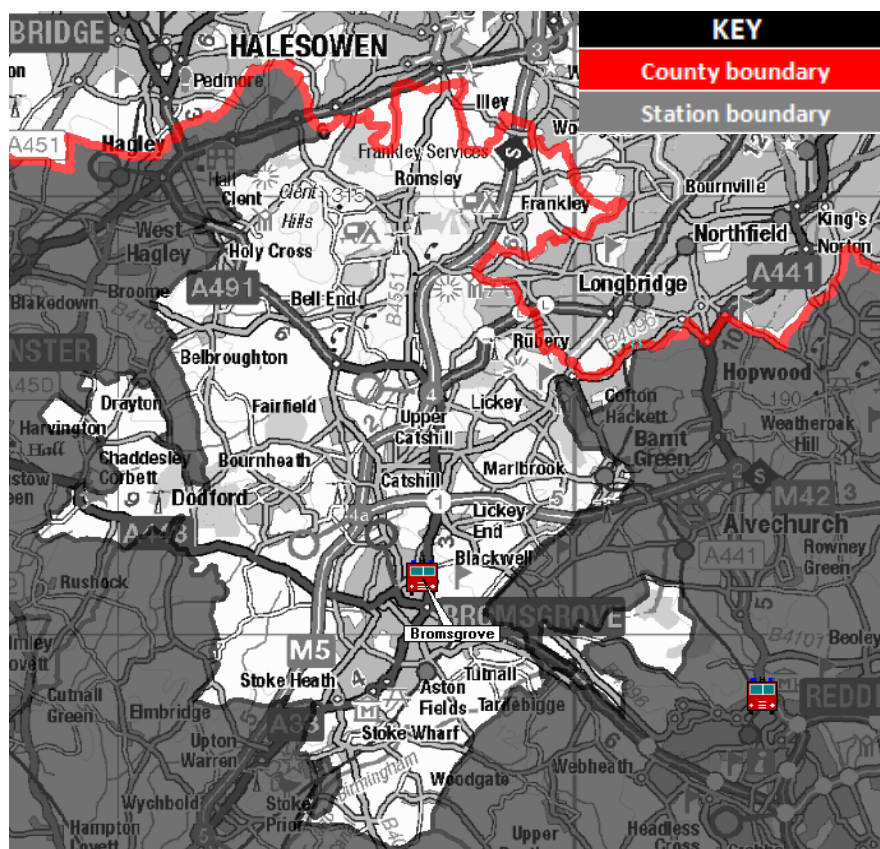
- 1.1 Station Risk Profiles are reviews of potential life risks in each of the Fire and Rescue Service's 25 fire station areas. They form part of the CRMP Risk Review, which looks at the major life risk incidents across the two counties – Accidental Dwelling Fires and Road Traffic Collisions.
- 1.2 The Station Risk Profiles use the information presented in the CRMP Risk Review 2018 to provide a focused overview of the risks within each station area. They include a review of the types of incidents attended, and provide maps highlighting areas likely to be at greater risk of Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADFs) and Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs). Other potential risks such as outdoor fires and water incidents are also included where appropriate. Finally, there is an overview of the range of prevention and protection activity to be carried out within the station area, including a list of relevant heritage sites.
- 1.3 Station Commanders, crews and the Community Risk department can use the information, in conjunction with the National Fire Chiefs Council Community Risk Calendar (Appendix 1) to inform their planning for prevention and protection work within the station area over a 12 month period.
- 1.4 There are a number of development plans for housing across the two counties up to 2030. Around 50,000 new homes are planned to be built up to 2031, a rate of about 4,500 per year. Most of the housing development is planned for sites within and around the larger urban areas, particularly the two cities of Worcester and Hereford and other main towns. It will be important to monitor the potential impact of this growth on our services, as population and vehicle numbers will continue to increase in these areas over this period. For example, there may be an increased need for more community safety and road safety activities in these areas, and with more traffic on the roads, there may be an impact on how quickly fire engines can reach incidents. Over the next few years, incident numbers and the types of incidents occurring in newly built areas will be monitored to help to assess any potential impact.
- 1.5 The current version of Station Risk Profile (dated October 2021) uses 12 years of incident data (2009/10-2020/21), following data quality control carried out between May 2019 and January 2020. The Fire Risk map has also been updated to include 2019/20 incident data, which is used to help identify those local neighbourhoods at potentially higher fire risk in the station area. This is also cross-referenced against the characteristics of households in station areas using Mosaic data¹, which helps to identify those households at potentially higher fire risk.
- 1.6 Heat maps have also been prepared for RTCs and Water Rescues, (where relevant) to highlight areas of potentially higher risk. The heat maps will be updated each year, where appropriate. A full update of the risk maps will also be prepared when new demographic data is available from the 2021 Census, and when updated Mosaic data becomes available.

¹ Mosaic data provides a detailed and accurate understanding of each citizen's location, their demographics, lifestyles and behaviours.

2 Bromsgrove Fire Station Overview

- 2.1 Bromsgrove Fire Station is located at Slideslow Drive just outside the town centre and is a shared location with West Mercia Police. The Fire Station covers a large area of around 48 square miles, which houses 73,200 residents² living in 30,700 homes. The latest demographic data for Bromsgrove estimates that 31 per cent residential housing has a head of the household aged over 66. 14 per cent of residential households have a single elderly resident³.
- 2.2 The Station has two fire engines (one Pump and one Heavy Rescue Pump). One of the pumps has a built in Compressed Air Foam System which can be used to supply foam.
- 2.3 The Station is one of the busiest in the two counties. During 2020/21 there were 480 incidents within the Station ground, approximately 7 per cent of the Service's total activity. The Station also receives and provides operational support to and from neighbouring Fire Stations as well as to locations further afield if needed. This includes West Midlands Fire Service which borders the Station area.
- 2.4 Map 1 shows a general overview of the Fire Station ground. The shape of the Station ground is based on areas nearest to the Station as determined by the Service's Fire Control.

Map 1: Overview of Bromsgrove Fire Station ground



² Population data is a mid-2019 estimate which can be found on the nomis website.

³ Household estimates are taken from data extracts provided by Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2019 and demographic data from Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2018.

Station Crewing Systems

- 2.5 Within Hereford & Worcester Fire and Rescue Service, there are different ways of crewing the Fire Stations. This is determined by the level of risk associated with a Station area and the needs of the local community. The busiest Fire Stations are permanently crewed 24 hours a day (known as the Wholetime Duty System). The less busy Fire Stations are crewed by On-Call firefighters, who live or work locally and can respond to emergency calls quickly when they are needed (known as the Retained Duty System or RDS). The other duty system is called Wholetime Day Duty, where either the Fire Station or a Fire Engine is permanently crewed for 12 hours during the day and by On-Call firefighters at night.
- 2.6 The two Fire Engines at Bromsgrove Fire Station are crewed by a combination of the Wholetime Duty System and the Retained Duty System. The first fire engine is immediately available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, while the RDS crewed fire engine can usually respond within six minutes of being alerted.

3 Incident Overview

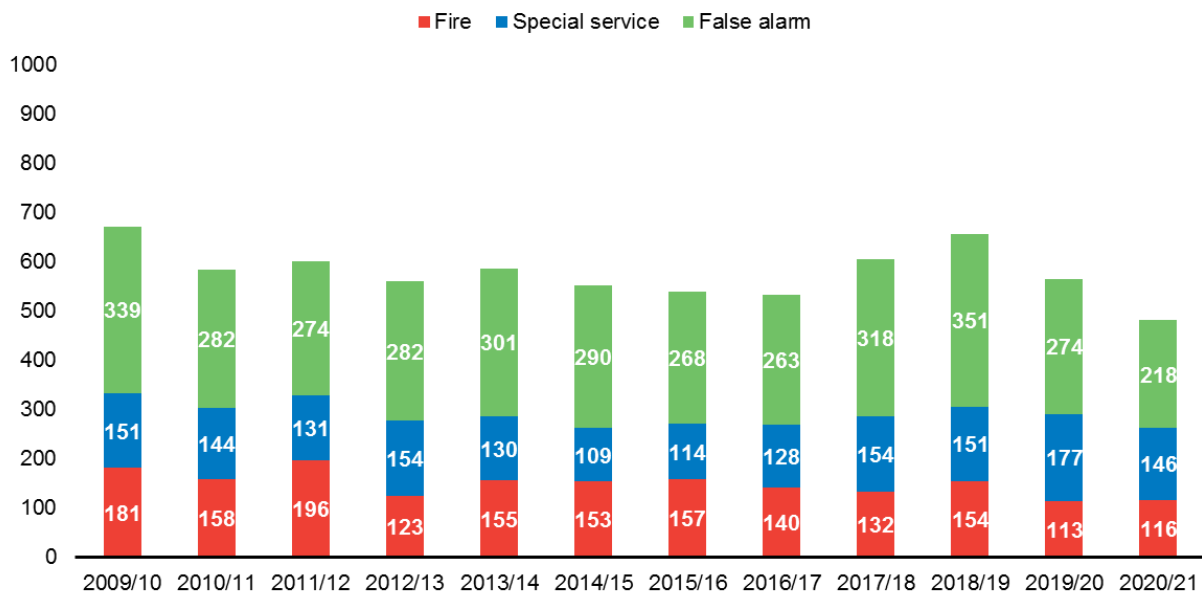
3.1 The Service attends a range of incidents that can be divided into three broad categories; Fires, Special Services and False Alarms. Each category has a range of incidents that pose different types and levels of risk to communities and to the firefighters who tackle them. The categories are shown below:

• Fires	these include dwelling fires, other building fires, outdoor fires and car fires
• Special Services	these incidents are those such as Road Traffic Collisions, flooding, person rescues, spills, leaks and animal rescues
• False Alarms	these are when the Service responds to fire alarms or phone calls where there is no actual incident

3.2 Over the last 12 years (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2021), there were 6,927 incidents within the Bromsgrove Station Area. Almost half of these were false alarms (45.42 per cent), one in four was a fire (24.17 per cent) and one in three was a special service call (30.42 per cent). Over the 12 year period, there was an overall decrease of 28.46 per cent, a gradual reduction in the number of fire and false alarm incidents recorded.

3.3 Graph 1 below provides further details.

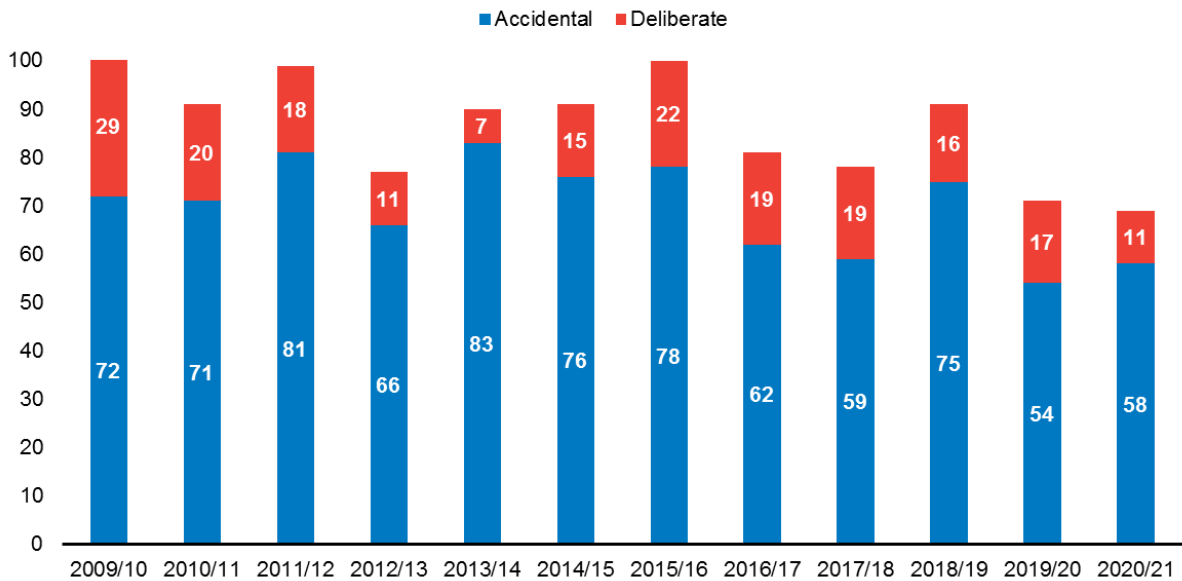
Graph 1: Bromsgrove Fire Station area – Incidents occurred 2009/10 to 2020/21



Fires

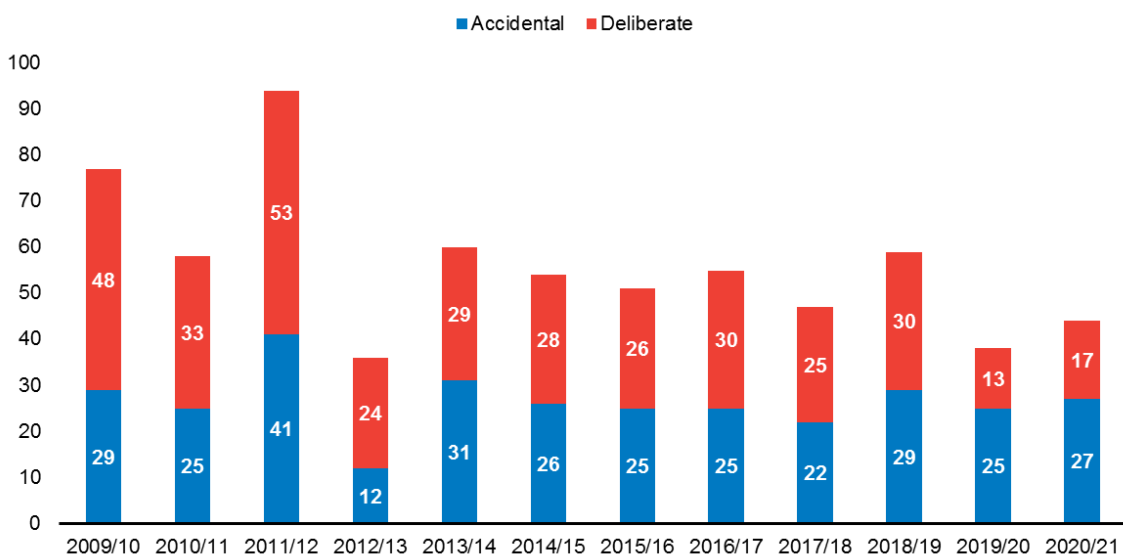
3.4 The Fires category is generally broken down into two main types; Primary Fires, which are mainly building fires and vehicle fires, and Secondary Fires, which are outdoor Fires affecting areas such as grassland, woodland, crop fields and gardens. Both saw reductions in the number of incidents recorded over the last 12 years. In Bromsgrove Fire Station ground the number of Primary Fires was down by 31.68 per cent and Secondary Fires by 42.86 per cent.

Graph 2: Bromsgrove Fire Station area - Primary Fires 2009/10 to 2020/21



3.5 Graph 2 shows a breakdown of Primary Fires in Bromsgrove Fire Station area over the last 12 years. It shows that the numbers of accidental and deliberate Primary Fires were both showing a slight downward trend.

Graph 3: Bromsgrove Fire Station area - Secondary Fires 2009/10 to 2020/21

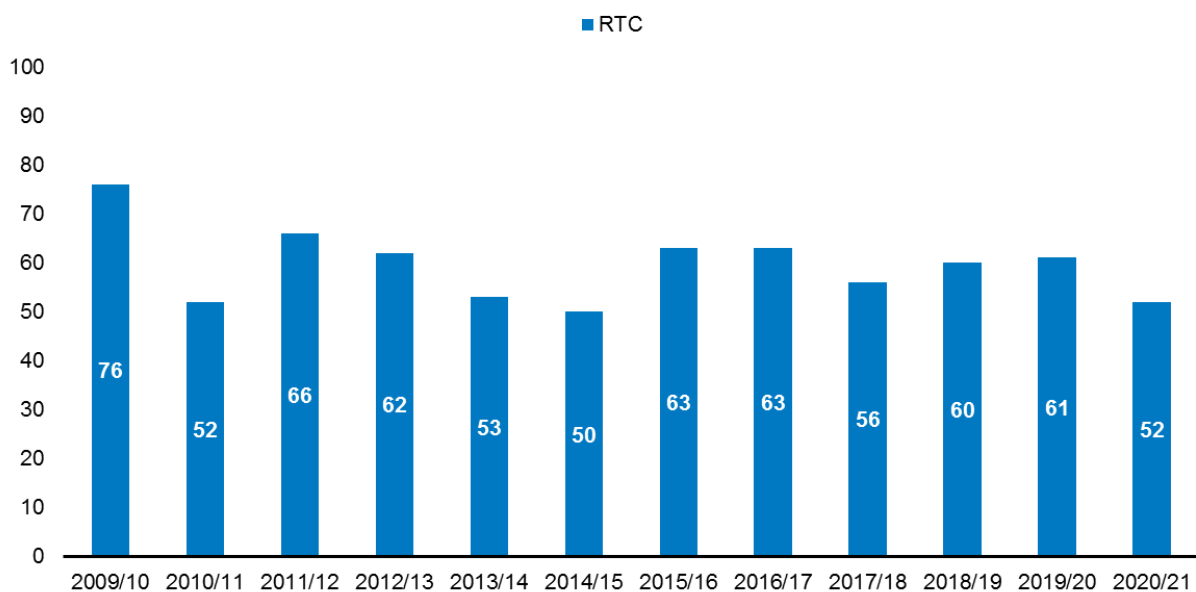


- 3.6 Graph 3 shows a breakdown of Secondary Fires in Bromsgrove Fire Station area over the last 12 years. Secondary Fires mainly involve loose refuse (typically a bin fire) and grassland fires, especially during warm summer months. The graph shows that the numbers of accidental and deliberate Secondary Fires were both showing a downward trend, with the number of deliberate fires falling by the greatest amount (64.58 per cent).
- 3.7 Accidental Dwelling Fires are a particular risk to life for both householders and firefighters. These are discussed further in Section 5 later in this report.

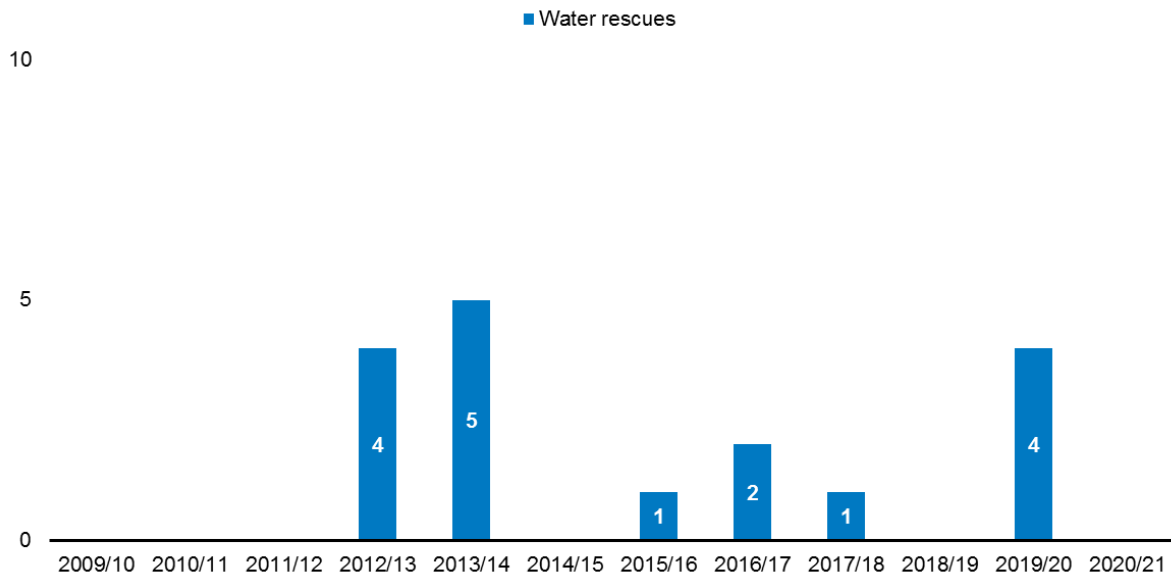
Special Service Incidents

- 3.8 In terms of Special Service incidents, the two main categories for Bromsgrove Fire Station area involving potential risk to life are Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) and Water Rescues. Over the last 12 years, the number of RTCs recorded fell by 31.58 per cent as shown in Graph 4 below. Over the same period, the number of incidents involving rescues from water has remained low with the occasional spike from year to year when weather conditions have been poor. This is shown in Graph 5 below.

Graph 4: Bromsgrove Fire Station area – Road Traffic Collisions 2009/10 to 2020/21



Graph 5: Bromsgrove Fire Station area – Water Rescues 2009/10 to 2020/21

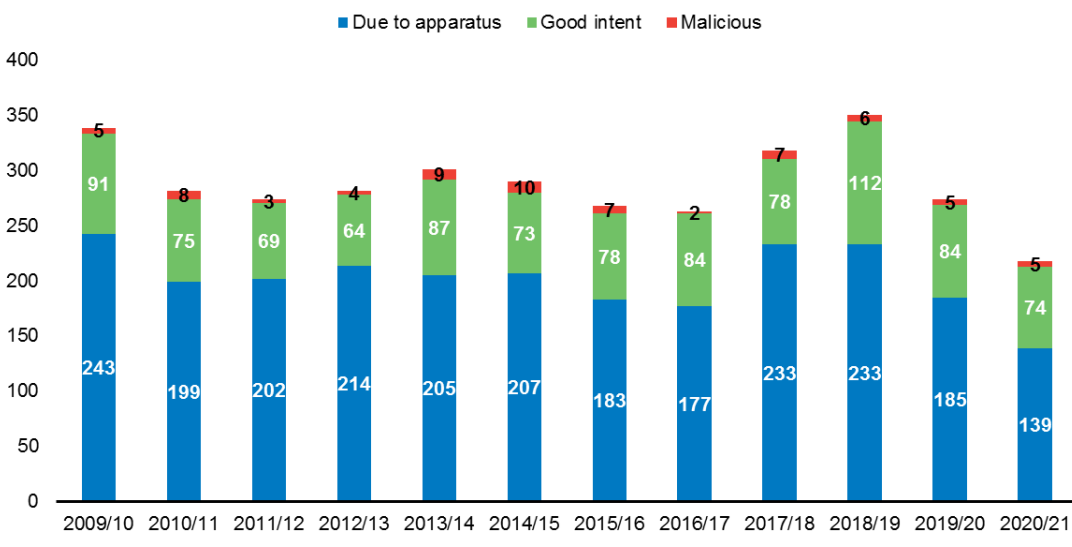


3.9 RTCs and Water Rescues are discussed further in Sections 6 and 7 respectively later in this report.

False Alarm Incidents

3.10 False Alarm incidents are categorised into False Alarm Malicious, False Alarm Good Intent and False Alarm due to Apparatus. Over the last 12 years, the total number of False Alarms recorded fell by 35.69 per cent as shown in Graph 6 below. The biggest decrease was found in False Alarms due to Apparatus (42.80 per cent) brought about by changes in mobilising procedures and proactive work by the Community Risk Department.

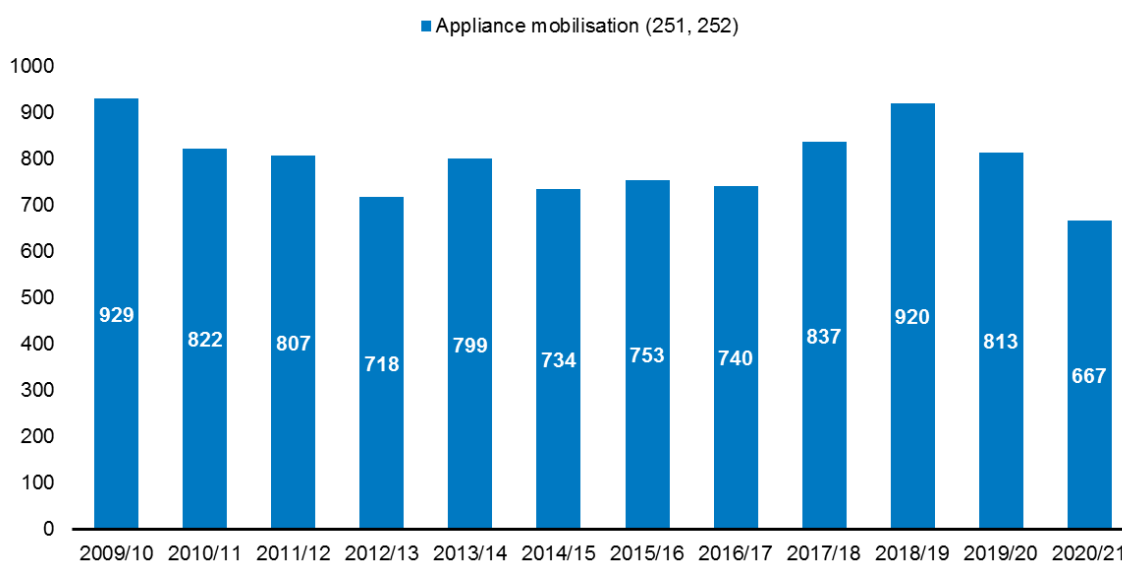
Graph 6: Bromsgrove Fire Station area – False Alarms 2009/10 to 2020/21



Appliance Mobilisations

3.11 Although over the last 12 years (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2021) there were 7,256 incidents within the Bromsgrove station area, Bromsgrove's appliances have actually been mobilised 9,539 times. (This figure is a sum of the amount of times the station's appliances have attended an incident, for example, if two appliances from the same station attend one incident, this is counted as two).

Graph 7: Bromsgrove Fire Station Activity 2009/10 to 2020/21



This has been broken down into the Service's area and 'over the border' mobilisations in table below.

Table 1: Bromsgrove's appliances mobilisations 2009/10 – 2020/21

Mobilisation	2009 /10	2010/ 11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21
1st pump within station area	728	638	598	529	568	570	561	548	576	609	557	500
2nd pump within station area	24	14	17	12	35	17	18	10	55	49	16	7
1st pump in other station areas	79	90	84	88	75	58	74	91	84	98	96	85
2nd pump in other station areas	89	74	101	76	66	46	57	55	51	82	82	74
1st pump over the border	6	5	5	3	5	3	5	3	3	3	3	1
2nd pump over the border	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
NROB	-	-	-	4	7	11	7	7	8	8	6	
NOTR	-	-	-	5	43	29	31	25	60	71	53	
Total	929	822	807	718	799	734	753	740	837	920	813	667

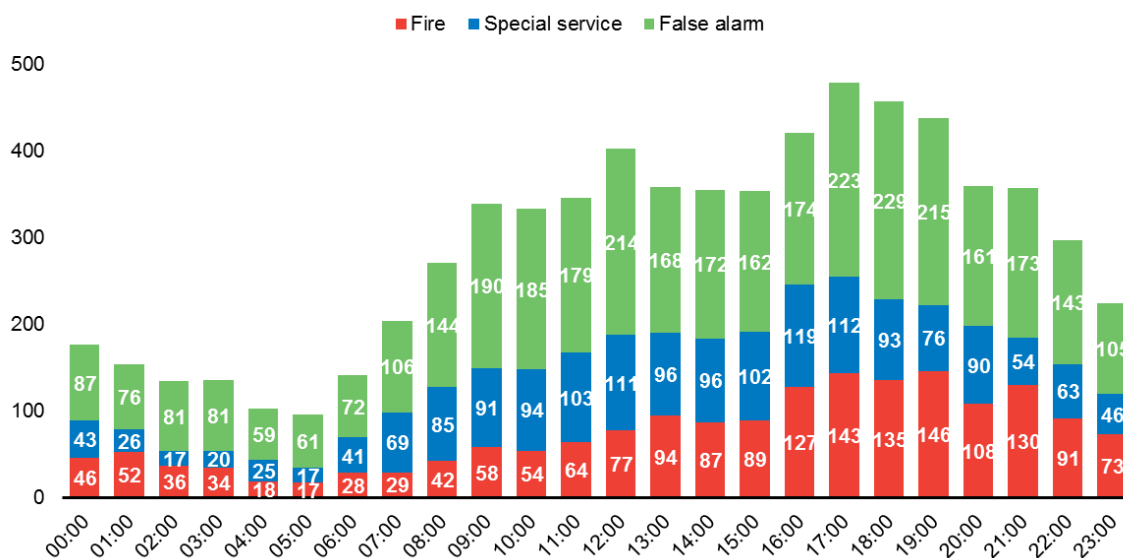
* Mobilisation as second, third, ..., *n* pump

Out of 9,539 appliance mobilisations for Bromsgrove, 7,256 were primarily located within Bromsgrove station area (76.07 per cent), followed by Redditch station area with 10.83% and Droitwich station area with 5.41%.

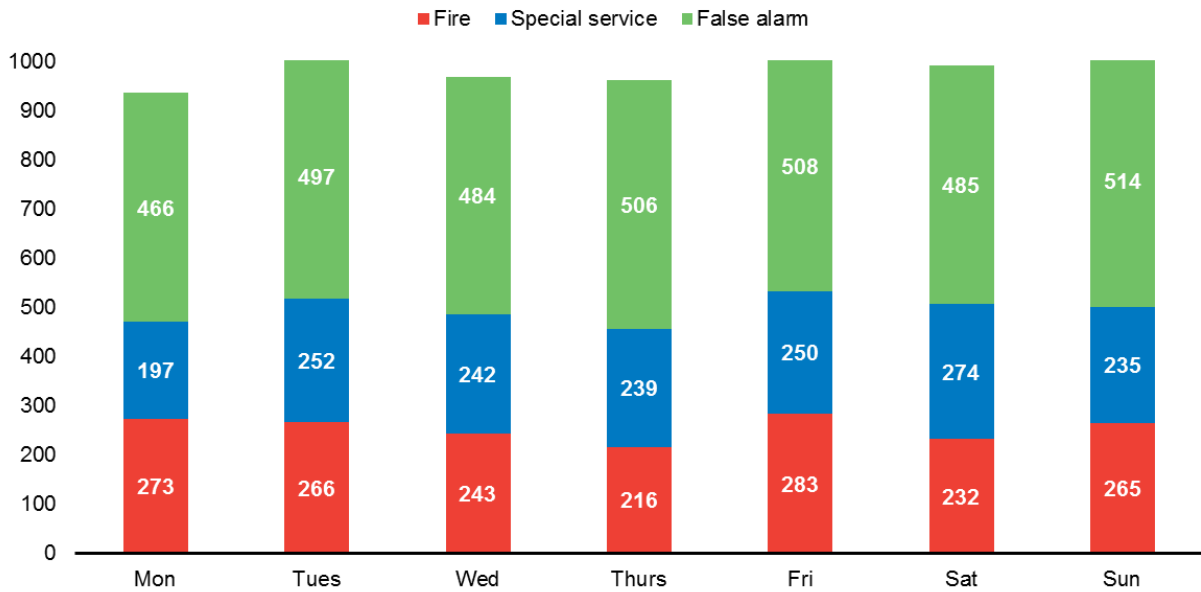
4 Bromsgrove Fire Station Incident Occurrence

- 4.1 It is important for Station Commanders at the Service’s Fire Stations to understand when incidents are more likely to happen, so that the right resource can be made available at the right time.
- 4.2 Using the last 12 years of incident data (2009/10 to 2020/21) for Bromsgrove Fire Station area, incidents can be analysed in detail by time, day and month. This can help to identify particular trends, such as if most incidents are occurring during daylight hours which helps Station Commanders in ensuring enough resources are in place.
- 4.3 The following graphs show the specific hours, days of the week and months when incidents occurred in Bromsgrove Fire Station area. Station Commanders will be able to examine the information closely to help identify any trends in incident types or occurrences, so that they can plan to address them with appropriate actions.

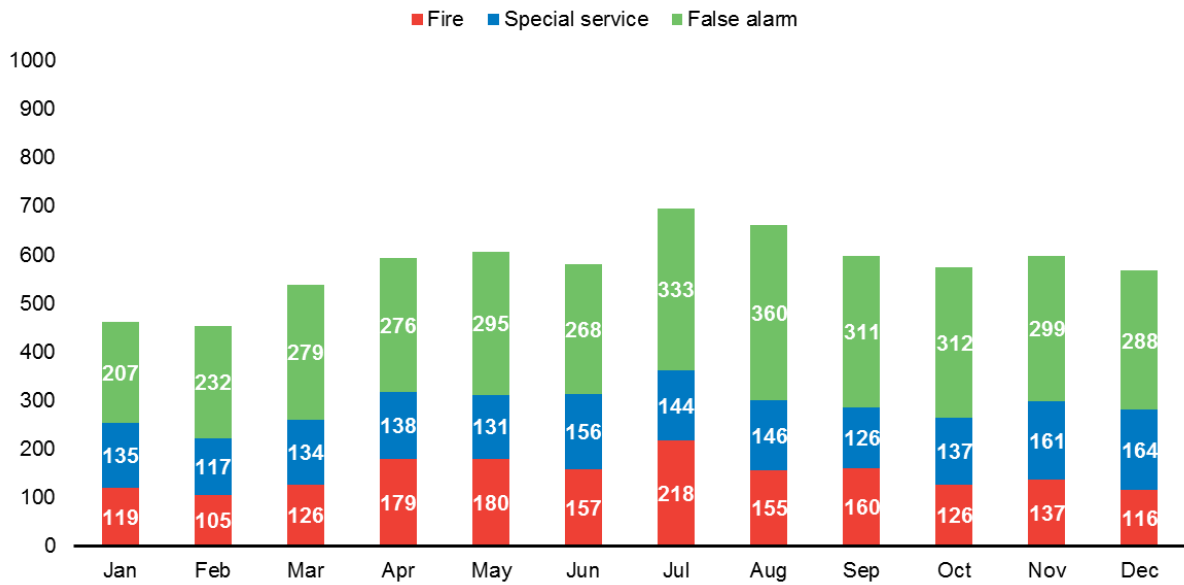
Graph 8: Bromsgrove Fire Station area - Hour of the Day Incidents Occurred 2009/10 to 2020/21



Graph 9: Bromsgrove Fire Station area – Day of the Week Incidents Occurred 2009/10 to 2020/21



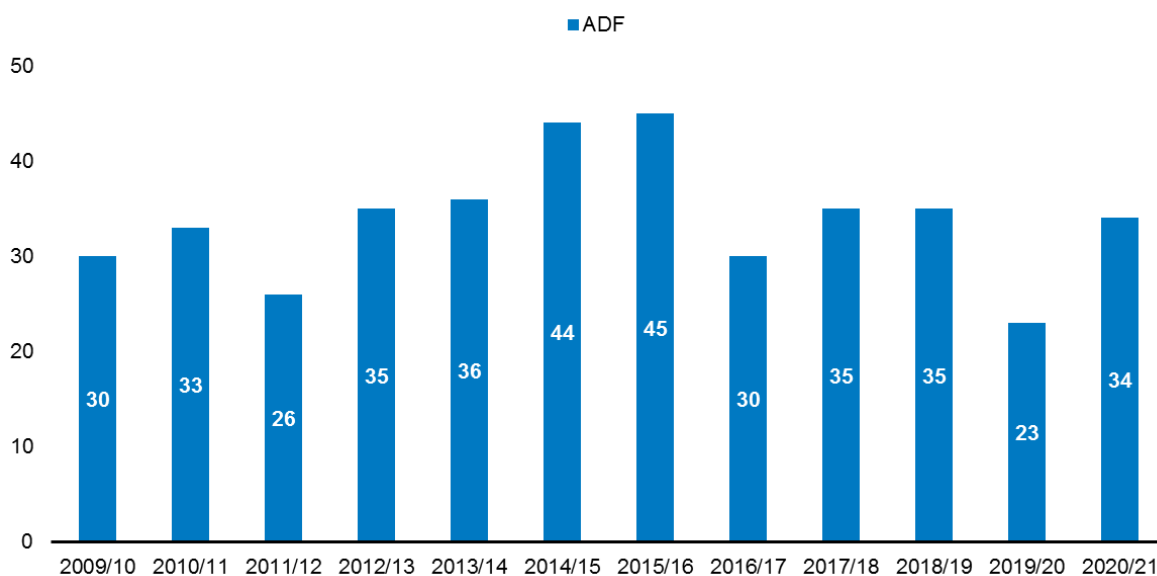
Graph 10: Bromsgrove Fire Station area – Month of Year Incidents Occurred 2009/10 to 2020/21



5 Risk Areas In Relation To Accidental Dwelling Fires

5.1 This section looks specifically at Accidental Dwelling Fires and the potential risks within the Bromsgrove Fire Station area. While the number of Accidental Dwelling Fires is higher than last year it's on a downward trend since 2015/16, as shown in Graph 11 below. There were 34 Accidental Dwelling Fires in 2020/21, this equates to just over one per every 1,000 households⁴. Accidental Dwelling Fires have the potential to pose the risk of serious injury or death for the occupants and also for the firefighters attending the incident.

Graph 11: Bromsgrove Fire Station area – Accidental Dwelling Fires 2009/10 to 2020/21



5.2 The CRMP Risk Review 2018 mapped the incidence of Accidental Dwelling Fires across the two counties and assigned risk ratings to highlight those areas that are at high, medium or low risk. This was worked out using a sophisticated Fire Risk Model, which is also used by Cumbria and Lancashire Fire and Rescue Services among others. Details of the calculations involved can be found in the CRMP Risk Review document.

5.3 The analysis for Bromsgrove Fire Station area shows that most areas are at low risk of Accidental Dwelling Fire. However, it also shows that a small number of areas were considered to be at medium and high risk. This does not mean that living in a high risk area will lead to someone having an Accidental Dwelling Fire, but it does mean that high risk areas tend to have more fires than would normally be expected. The fire risk areas for 2017/18 to 2019/20 are mapped on Map 2 where the medium risk areas are shown in blue and the high risk areas in red. Table 2 provides a list of those areas within Bromsgrove Fire Station ground that have been considered to be at medium and high risk at some point during the last 5 years by the Fire Risk Model.

⁴ Household estimates are taken from data extracts provided by Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2019 and demographic data from Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2018.

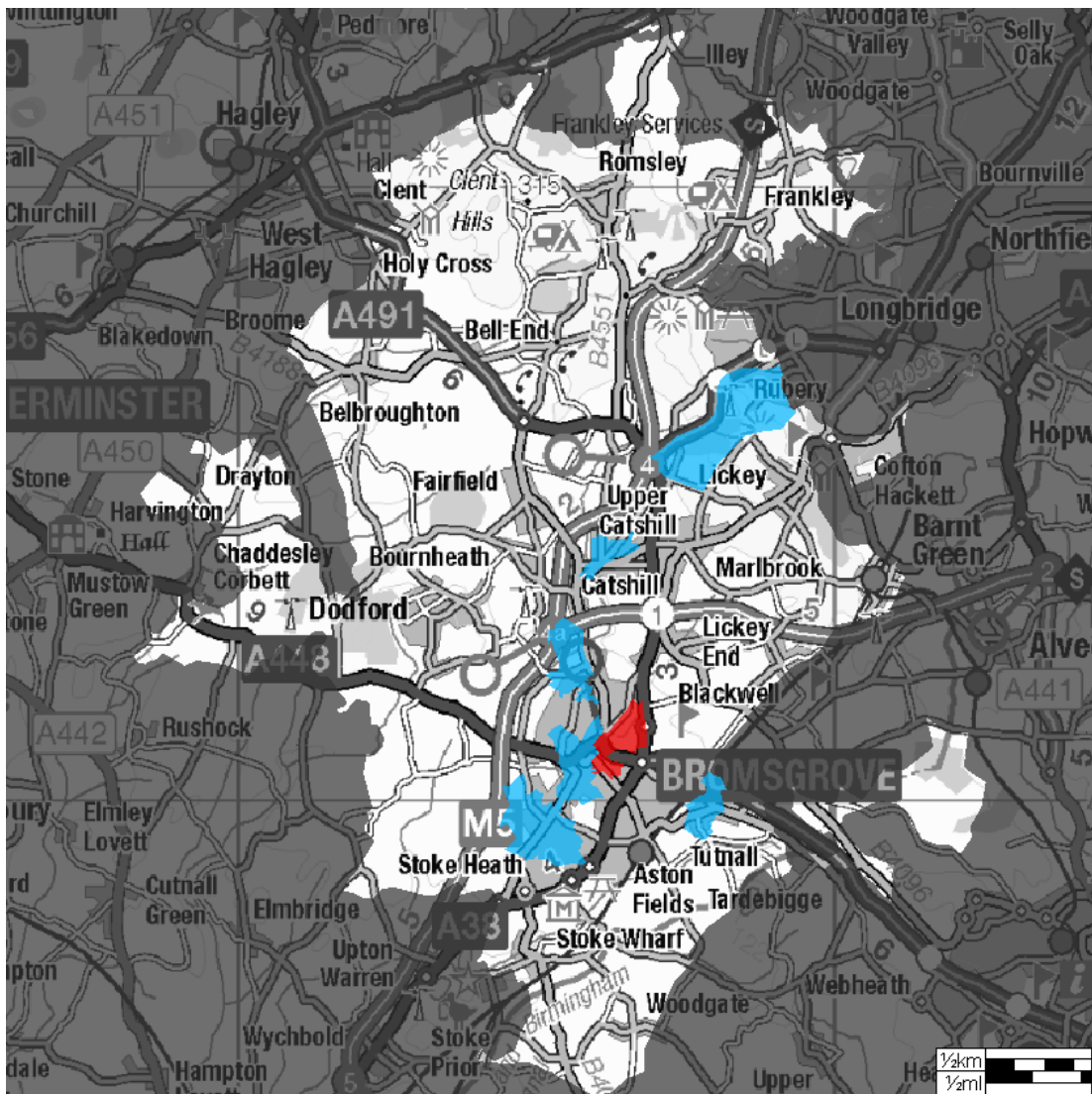
Table 2: Areas most at risk of fire 2015/18 – 2017/20

Local Authority	LSOA Name	Local area name	LSOA Mosaic Classification ⁵	Risk Level 2015/2018	Risk Level 2016/2019	Risk Level 2017/2020
Bromsgrove	Bromsgrove Central	North Bromsgrove High School Area	M Family Basics	M	M	H
Bromsgrove	Charford	Charford	M Family Basics	M	M	M
Bromsgrove	Rock Hill	Charford Area, Austin Road	M Family Basics	M	M	M
Bromsgrove	Rock Hill	Fox Lane	J Rental Hubs	M	M	M
Bromsgrove	Sanders Park	St. John's Middle School Area	E Suburban Stability	M	M	M
Bromsgrove	Catshill North	Part of Upper Catshill, Gibb Lane	H Aspiring Homemakers	M	M	M
Bromsgrove	Sanders Park	Part of Sidemoor, Melbourne Road	A Country Living	M	M	L
Bromsgrove	Belbroughton & Romsley	Frankley	M Family Basics	M	M	L
Bromsgrove	Sidemoor	Part of Sidemoor, King George's Close	E Suburban Stability	L	M	M
Bromsgrove	Rubery South	Eachway	B Prestige Positions	L	M	M
Bromsgrove	Lickey Hills	Lickey & Kendal End	B Prestige Positions	M	L	L

⁵ LSOA Mosaic classification was assigned by using the most common household characteristic seen in each LSOA using Experian Mosaic Public Sector 2019. More detail on individual postcodes for more accurate targeting can be requested.

- 5.4 Analysis shows that The North Bromsgrove High School Area has become a high risk area by the Fire Risk Model during the 2017/2020 period where previously it was Medium. Other areas in Bromsgrove where the risk is increasing is Part of Sidemoor, King George's Close and Eachway, both of these areas were previously a low risk area, but have increased to a Medium risk area. Community risk activity is recommended in these particular areas to prevent the fire risk from increasing further.
- 5.5 More detailed information on individual households to increase the accuracy of targeting can be requested.

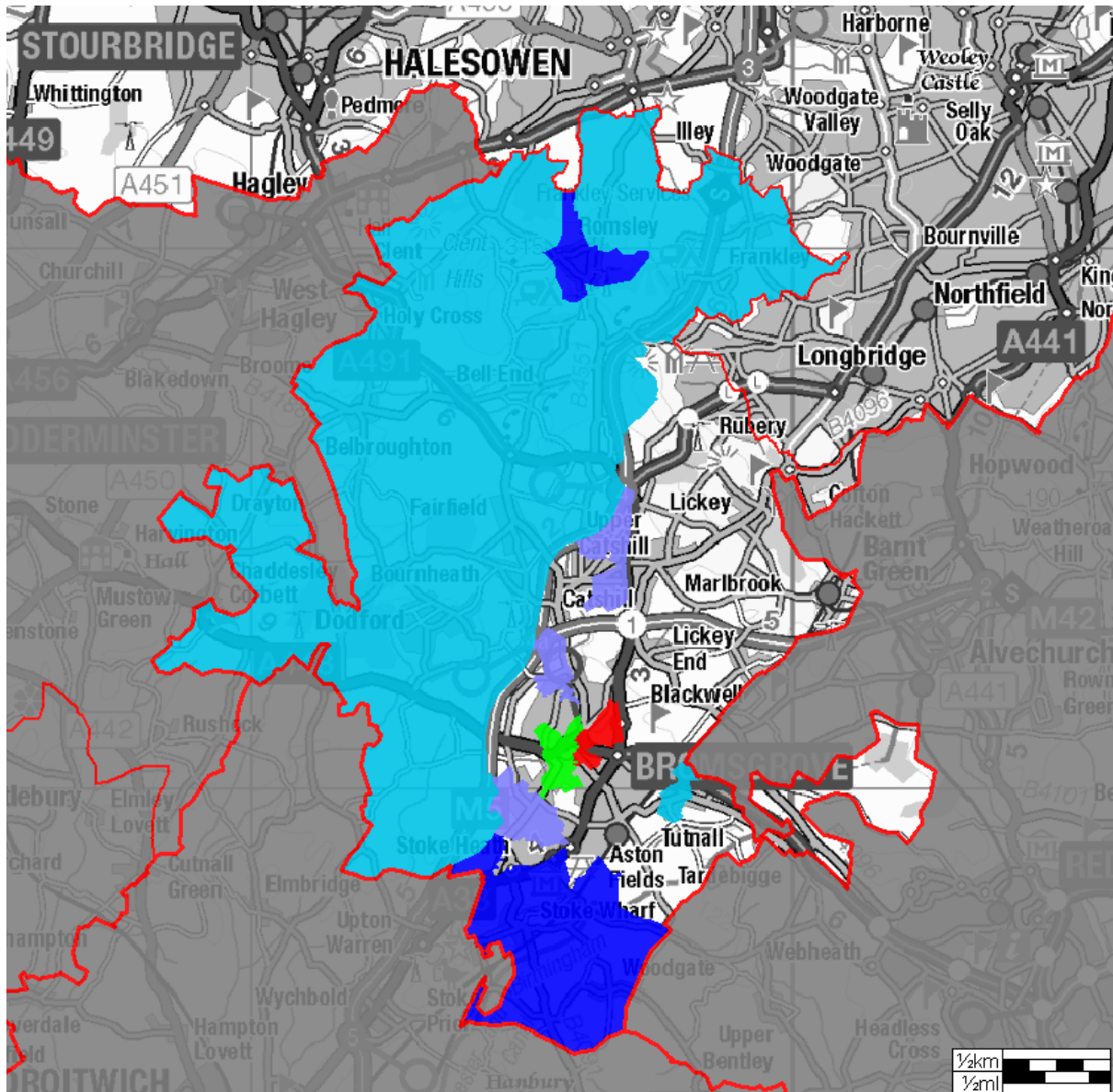
Map 2: Bromsgrove Fire Station area – Risk areas 2017/18 to 2019/20



- 5.6 In addition to mapping areas at risk, the CRMP Risk Review also examined the characteristics of households that tend to have more Accidental Dwelling Fires than expected given the relative number of households in each group – that is, Groups A, C, G, J, M, N, and O. When examining these groups in detail, it can be seen that those households share characteristics of higher levels of dependency, disadvantage and vulnerability (Groups M, N and O), they are now being joined by households in the less populated rural areas (Groups A and G). Group C has not been mapped and further details on this can be found in the CRMP Risk Review, instead focus has been on six

groups (A, G, J, M, N and O) and these are shown on Map 3. They correlate closely with the High and Medium risk areas identified in Map 2.

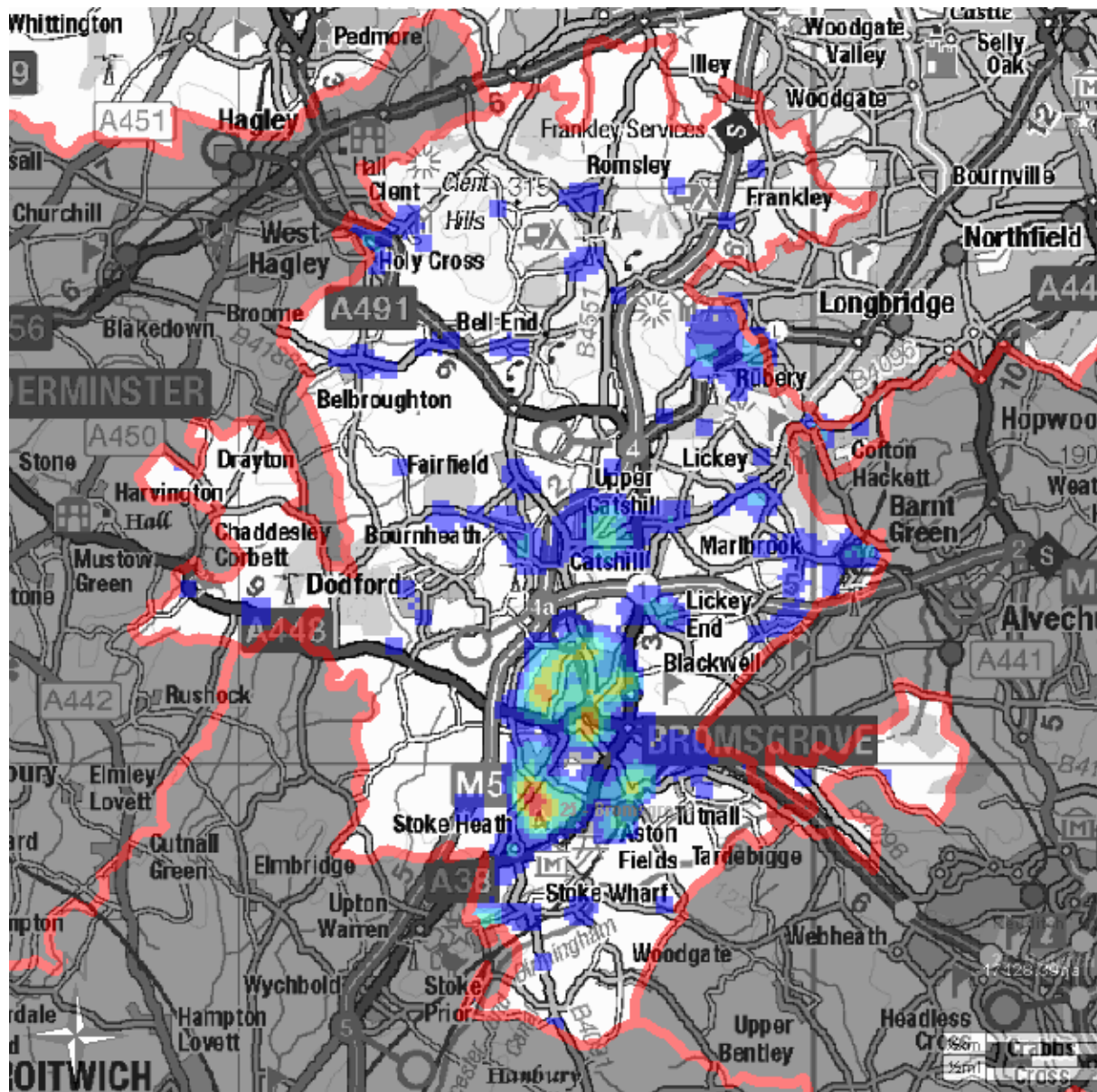
Map 3: At risk LSOA's by Mosaic Group 2017/18 to 2019/20



- A – Country Living
- G – Rural Reality
- J – Rental Hubs
- M – Family Basics
- N – Vintage Value
- O – Municipal Challenge

5.7 More information on these Mosaic group types can be found in the CRMP Fire Risk Review.

Map 4: Bromsgrove Fire Station area – Accidental Dwelling Fires (2009/10 to 2020/21)

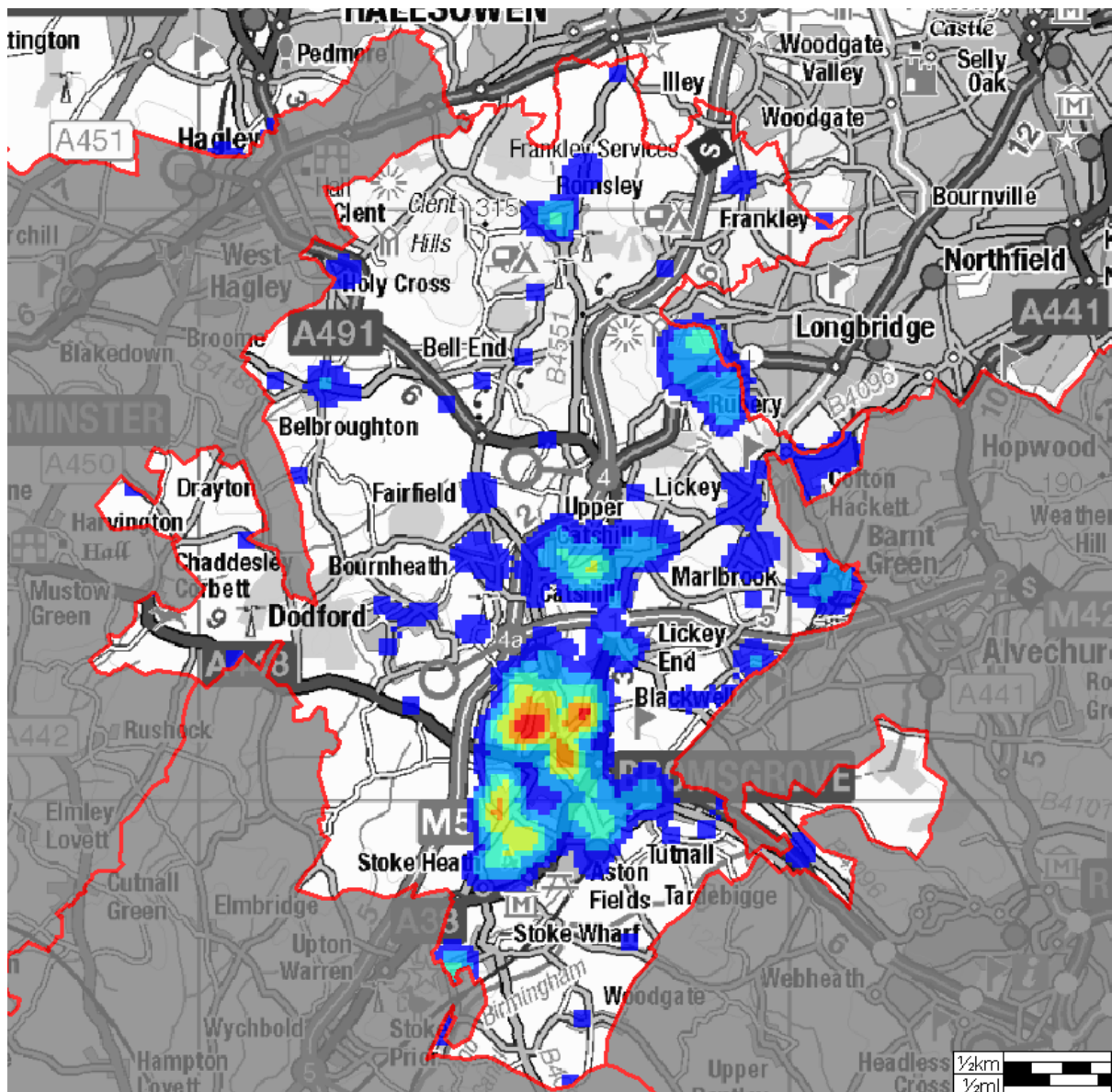


Key



- 5.8 Map 4 shows the concentration of Accidental Dwelling Fires in the Bromsgrove Fire Station area showing data between (2009/10 to 2020/21). This correlates with Map 5 which shows where the Community Risk department has been targeting the Safe and Well visits between 2017/18 to 2019/20.
- 5.9 Mapping Accidental Dwelling Fires and those households that tend to have more Accidental Fires than others provides Station Commanders and Community Risk officers with valuable information that will help to prioritise how they target their prevention and protection activities. When examining the local areas at potential risk, the maps can be expanded to show street level information about households and risks. Additional information about how to best contact those households at potential risk will also be available through the Community Risk department.

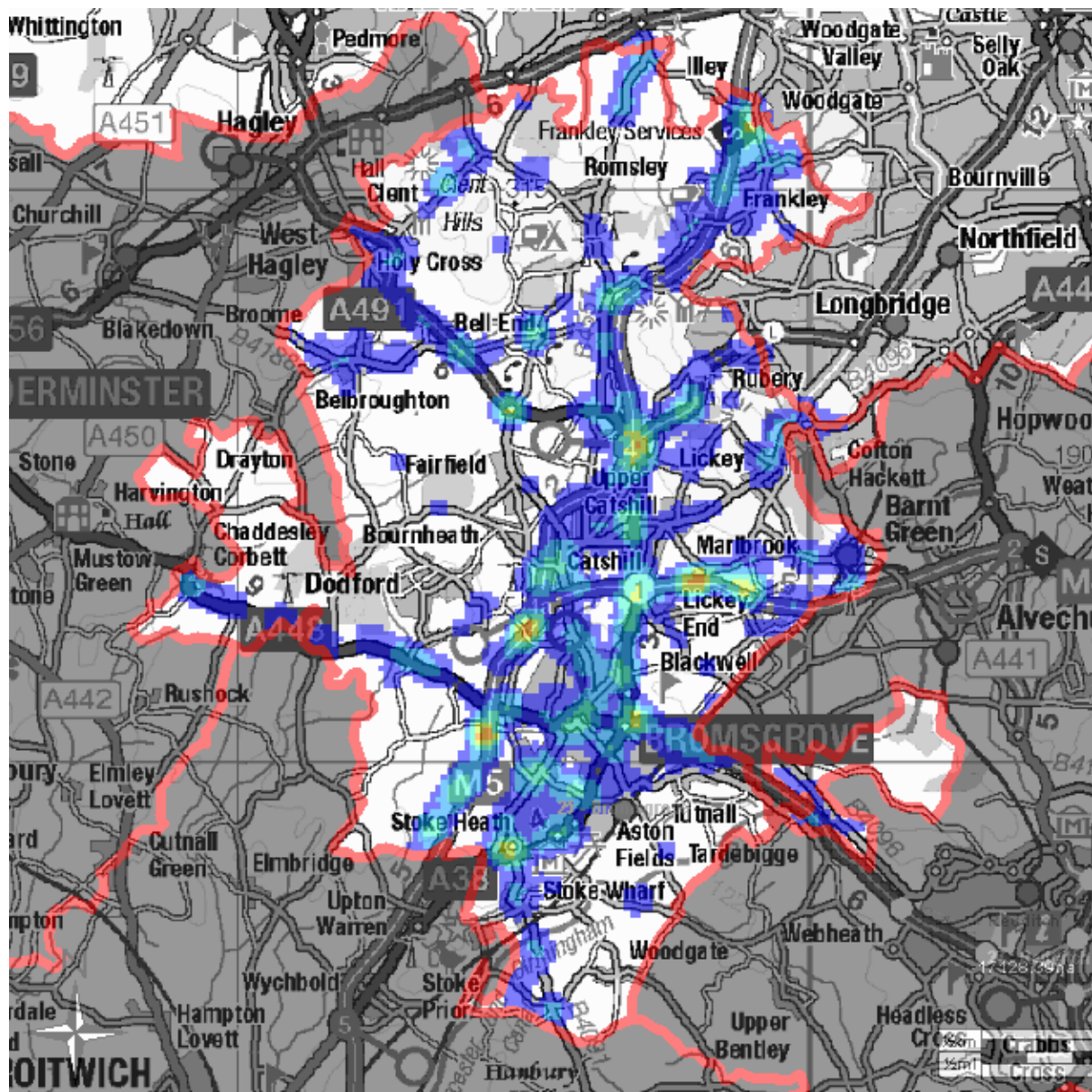
Map 5: Bromsgrove Fire Station area – Safe and Well Check activity 2017- 2020



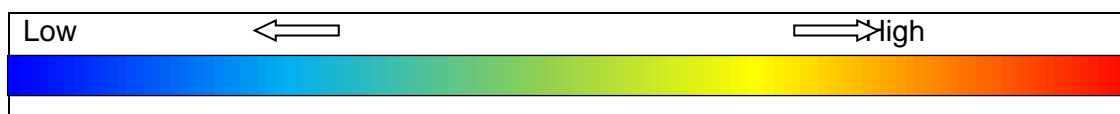
6 Road Traffic Collision Incidents

- 6.1 The CRMP Risk Review 2018 identified Bromsgrove Fire Station area as a medium risk area for Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) in 2017/18 – 2019/20. This was determined using a risk model based on the number of RTC incidents attended and the severity of those incidents in terms of injury to persons. Map 6 below shows the location of all RTCs that occurred within Bromsgrove Fire Stations area over the last 12 years (2009/10 to 2020/21) at 100 m grid cell. The hotspots tend to be concentrated in Bromsgrove town centre and along the M5 and M42 motorways and their junctions.

Map 6: Bromsgrove Fire Station area – RTC Hotspots 2009/10 to 2020/21



Key



- 6.2 The map shows hotspots ranging from **high** (i.e. where RTCs occurred most frequently) graduating to **low** (i.e. where RTCs occurred least frequently). Where no colour is shown, this indicates that HWFRS have not attended any RTC incidents in the last 12 years.
- 6.3 The maps can be expanded to show individual roads and the location and type of each RTC incident attended. This will provide Station Commanders and Community Risk officers with important data when working with local authority and road safety partners.

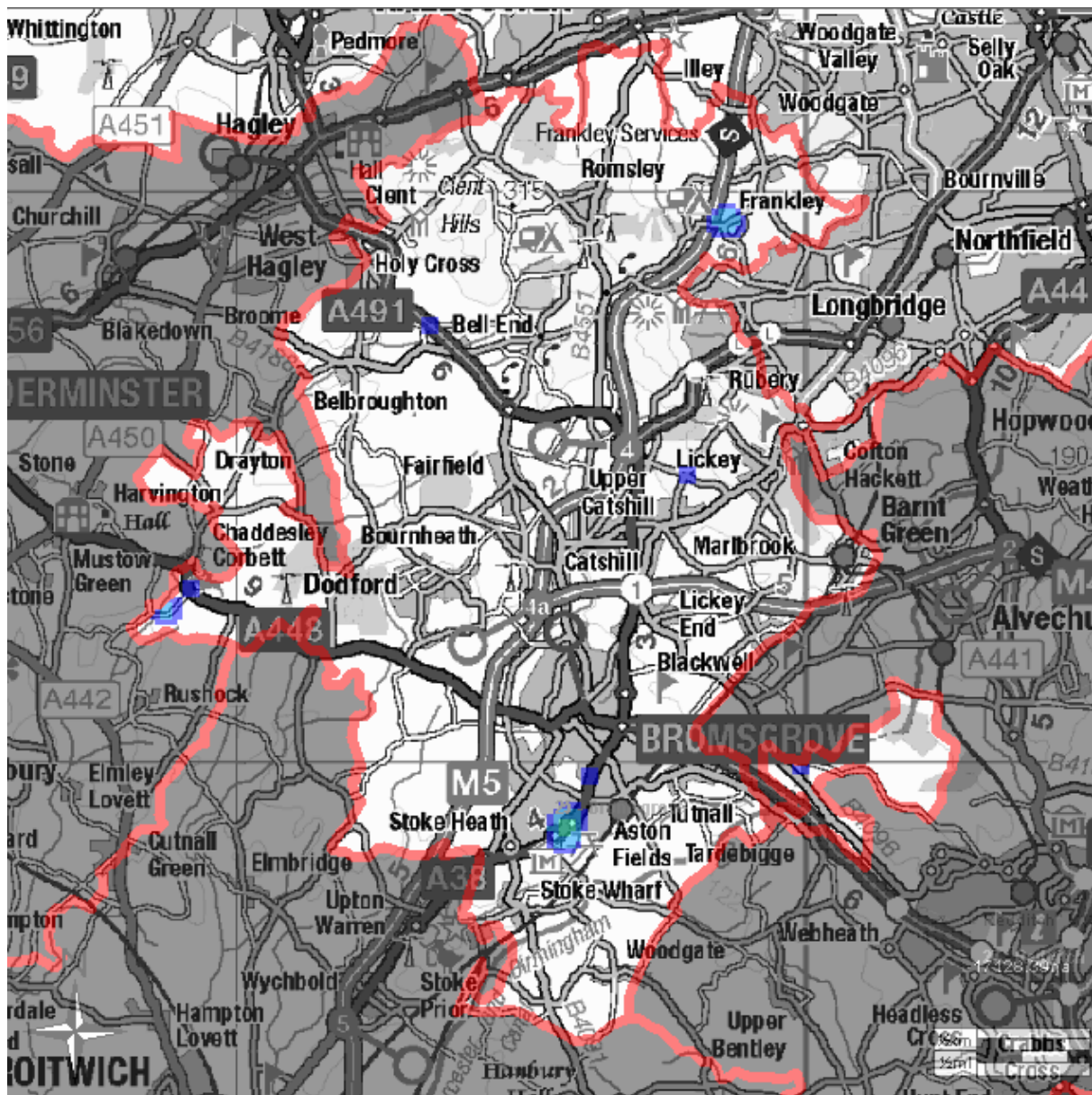
7 Other Potential Life Risks

- 7.1 In addition to Accidental Dwelling Fires and Road Traffic Collisions, the Service attends a number of other incidents which have the potential to harm life and property. Among such incidents are water rescues and weather-related issues such as wide area flooding and wildfire. Heritage buildings also pose a potential risk, with many having unique features and important and irreplaceable artefacts. A significant number are also timber-framed and liable to a faster spread of fire. In the Bromsgrove Fire Station area, the main risk relates to areas that may be prone to flooding in adverse weather conditions, while wildfire tends to be less prevalent. Heritage issues are less likely to be a risk to life, but safeguarding the heritage environment (both built and natural) is an important part of the Service's role in helping to improve the safety of the community. Heritage issues are discussed further in Section 8 below.

Water Incidents

- 7.2 Map 7 below shows the location of all water incidents involving life risk that have occurred within the Bromsgrove Fire Station area over the last 12 years (2009/10 to 2020/21) at 100 m grid cell.

Map 7: Bromsgrove Fire Station area – Water-related life risk incidents 2009/10 to 2020/21



Key



The majority of these rescues have involved persons being rescued from motor vehicles that had become stuck in floodwater.

- 7.3 Map 77 shows the hotspots of water rescues between 2009/10 and 2020/21, which highlights two key areas of Stoke Prior and Frankley.
- 7.4 As with the maps of Accidental Fires and RTCs, the maps of water rescues can be expanded to show incidents in more detail, which will assist Station Commanders in familiarising crews with areas of concern and in working with the Community Risk department and partner agencies to carry out preparatory and preventative work and raise awareness within the local community.
- 7.5 Other water-related incidents include rescues of people from flooded properties, lakes and quarries as well as animal rescues from water. These can also be mapped to assist Station Commanders and Community Risk officers in their partnership work with water safety agencies and landowners.

Flooding Areas

- 7.6 Maps prepared by the Environment Agency show areas that are likely to flood in the event of adverse weather conditions. Fire Station crews also have access to more detailed maps through their Mobile Data Terminals carried by every fire engine, as well as via the [Environment Agency website](#). Whilst there are no flood risk areas identified by the Environment Agency, incident data indicates the Stoke Prior area may be susceptible.
- 7.7 Information about areas likely to flood is used during flood planning with water safety partners and can be used as part of the Safe and Well Checks carried out with residents in these areas. This includes information on flood risk and advice on early evacuation in the event of flooding. Fire Station crews will also find more specific information about flood planning on the Service intranet.

8 Prevention and Protection Activities

8.1 All Fire Station crews and Community Risk officers have a key role to play in preventing incidents from happening and in protecting life and property in the event of emergency incidents. In helping to deliver the Community Risk Management Plan over the next few years, Bromsgrove Fire Station crews and the Community Risk department will be involved in a range of activities including the following:

a) NFCC Community Risk Calendar 2021

8.2 Each year the National Fire Chiefs Council prepares a calendar of events and campaigns to help promote community safety across the country. The Service uses this to help plan local events and campaigns throughout the year, in addition to more local community safety activities, and Fire Stations are fully involved in delivering this in their local areas. The 2021 Calendar can be found in Appendix 2 of this report.

b) Safe and Well Checks

8.3 These checks involve a visit to people's home to deliver fire safety advice and to install smoke alarms where needed. They help to identify other potential areas of concern, which may require additional input from partner agencies, in order to help people remain safe and well in their own homes. Having identified households and areas likely to be more vulnerable to Accidental Dwelling Fire as set out in Section 5 of this report, Station Commanders will be able to cross-reference the most at risk areas when working with the Community Risk department and community safety partners to introduce more targeted prevention activities.

c) Intel Process

8.4 Every Fire Station has identified a number of specific risks in their area, which are scheduled to be visited and reviewed on a regular basis. The specific risks for Bromsgrove Fire Station are listed on the Mobile Data Terminals and on the Service intranet at the following link: [Bromsgrove Fire Station Risk Premises](#). The Intel Process also enables crews to identify potential new risk properties and sites. In addition, each Fire Station presents their Top 5 Risks based on the specific risks to firefighters, the public, the environment, the local economy and heritage. These are reviewed by all firefighters at the Fire Station as part of their competency training.

d) Technical Fire Safety Inspections

8.5 These involve Technical Fire Safety officers conducting risk based audit and intelligence led audit programmes looking at the potential risks in commercial premises including occupancy and management procedures. This helps to ensure the premises meet fire safety regulations⁶.

⁶ The [Regulatory Reform \(Fire Safety\) Order 2005](#)

e) Business Fire Safety Checks

- 8.6 Commercial properties regarded as low risk are visited by the Wholetime crews at Fire Stations, which involves crews checking for basic fire safety requirements. Any areas of concern are highlighted to Technical Fire Safety officers for further investigation. Additional work is being undertaken by the Community Risk department to map commercial premises and their associated risks and once complete this will be made available to support Fire Stations in their work with local businesses.

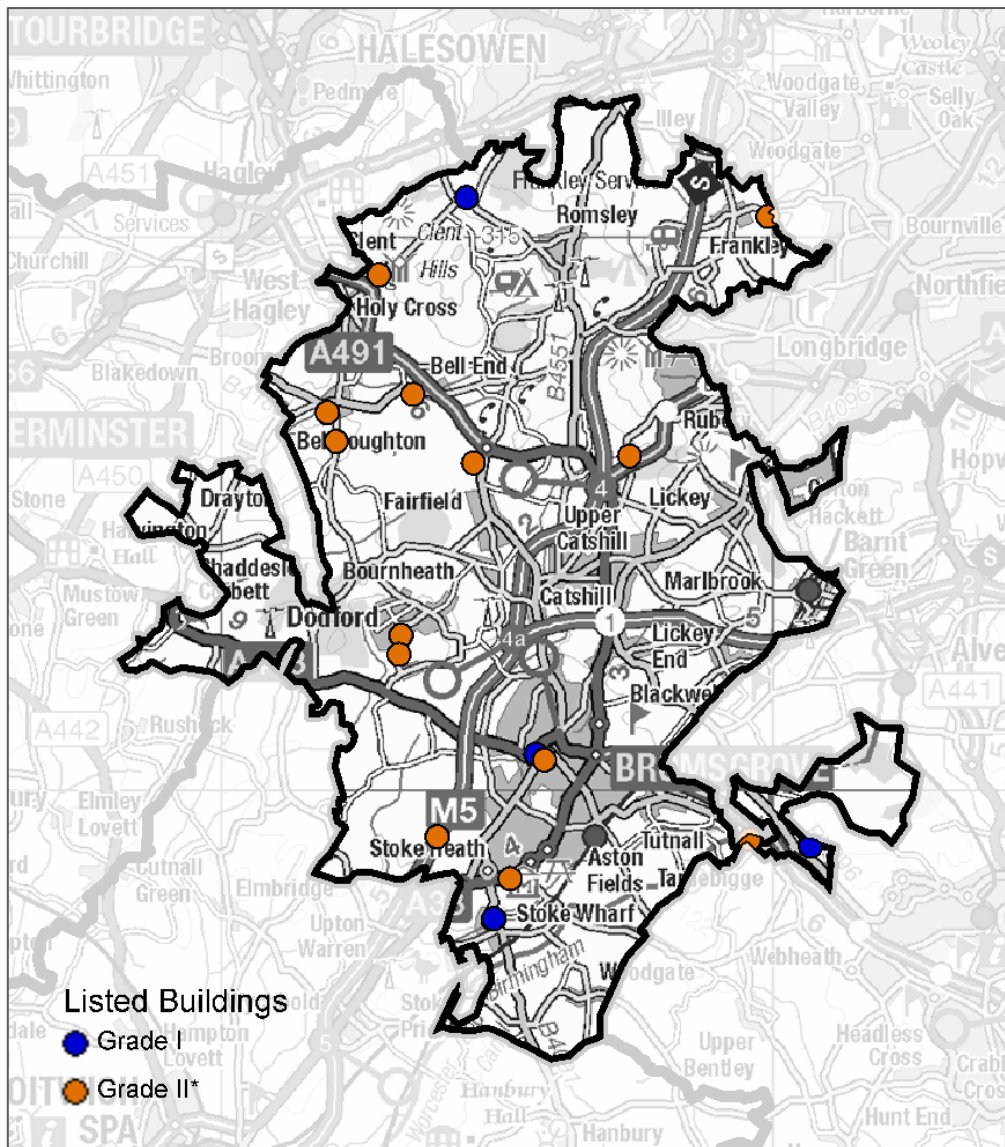
f) Heritage sites

- 8.7 At March 2020, there were over 12,000 'listed' buildings and sites across Herefordshire and Worcestershire. 'Listing' is a process used to grade heritage importance and interest. Grade I and II* buildings and sites are of particular importance, of which there are currently 920 in the two counties. Bromsgrove Fire Station area contains 4 Grade I and 13 Grade II* buildings and sites. Detailed below in Section 9 is a map and list of all such buildings and sites in the Bromsgrove Fire Station area. This will support Station Commanders in familiarising their crews with their locations, nature and value, and will help in planning emergency cover, preventative and salvage arrangements.

9 Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings

- 9.1 Grade I buildings are considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade II* buildings are considered to be of particular importance of more than Special interest.
- 9.2 The location of Grade I and II* listed buildings are shown on Map below.

Map 8: Bromsgrove Fire Station – Location of Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings



The tables on the following pages list each building by the Station area. The buildings and structures are drawn from English Heritage's Listed Buildings database⁷, updated to March 2020. More information can be gained from this website by entering the list entry number into the search facility.

⁷ [Listed Buildings Database](#)

Bromsgrove – Grade I Listed Buildings

List Entry Number	Grade	Building Name	Eastings	Northings
1100179	I	Church of St Michael	394934	267700
1100160	I	Hewell Grange	400666	269006
1100363	I	Church of St John The Baptist	395697	270677
1100110	I	Church of St Kenelm	394444	280755

Bromsgrove – Grade II* Listed Buildings

List Entry Number	Grade	Building Name	Eastings	Northings
1100167	II*	Church of St Bartholomew	399557	269136
1348531	II*	Guesten Hall roof	395229	268422
1100131	II*	Grafton Manor and Chapel adjoining to South West	393912	269183
1100367	II*	Golden Lion Public House	395848	270574
1100097	II*	Church of The Holy Trinity and St Mary	393217	272479
1100095	II*	Dodford Priory	393255	272834
1100120	II*	Fairfield Court	394567	275946
1348486	II*	Chadwick Manor	397388	276071
1348574	II*	Bradford House and adjoining garden walls	392084	276341
1301271	II*	Church Of The Holy Trinity	391920	276862
1166799	II*	Chapel about 80 yards North of Bell Hall	393472	277192
1167000	II*	Church of St Leonard	392855	279350
1100104	II*	Church of St Leonard	399895	280409

Appendix 1 2021 NFCC Community Risk Calendar

FIRE AND RESCUE 2021 CAMPAIGN CALENDAR

www.nationalfirechiefs.org.uk
www.firekills.campaign.gov.uk



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
	Monthly Theme	Smoke Alarm Purchasing	Crackling	Smoking	Escape Routes	Outdoor Fire Safety	Crackling	Smoke Alarm Purchasing	Home Fire Safety	Smoke Alarm Testing	Electrical	Christmas
SATURDAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SUNDAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MONDAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TUESDAY	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
WEDNESDAY	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
THURSDAY	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
FRIDAY	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SATURDAY	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SUNDAY	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
MONDAY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
TUESDAY	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
WEDNESDAY	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
THURSDAY	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
FRIDAY	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
SATURDAY	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
SUNDAY	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
MONDAY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
TUESDAY	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
WEDNESDAY	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
THURSDAY	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FRIDAY	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
SATURDAY	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SUNDAY	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
MONDAY	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
TUESDAY	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
WEDNESDAY	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
THURSDAY	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
FRIDAY	26	27	28	29	30	31						
SATURDAY	27	28	29	30	31							
SUNDAY	28	29	30	31								
MONDAY	29	30	31									
TUESDAY	30	31										
WEDNESDAY	27											
THURSDAY	28											
FRIDAY	29											
SATURDAY	30											
SUNDAY	31											



Illustration by Ben Turner, Colour by ColourCampfire.com