COMMUNITY RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN 2021-2025

STATION RISK PROFILE 2021
EARDISLEY

(Updated October 2021)

Station Risk Profile 2021

Contents

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 theService 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 data[1], 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.
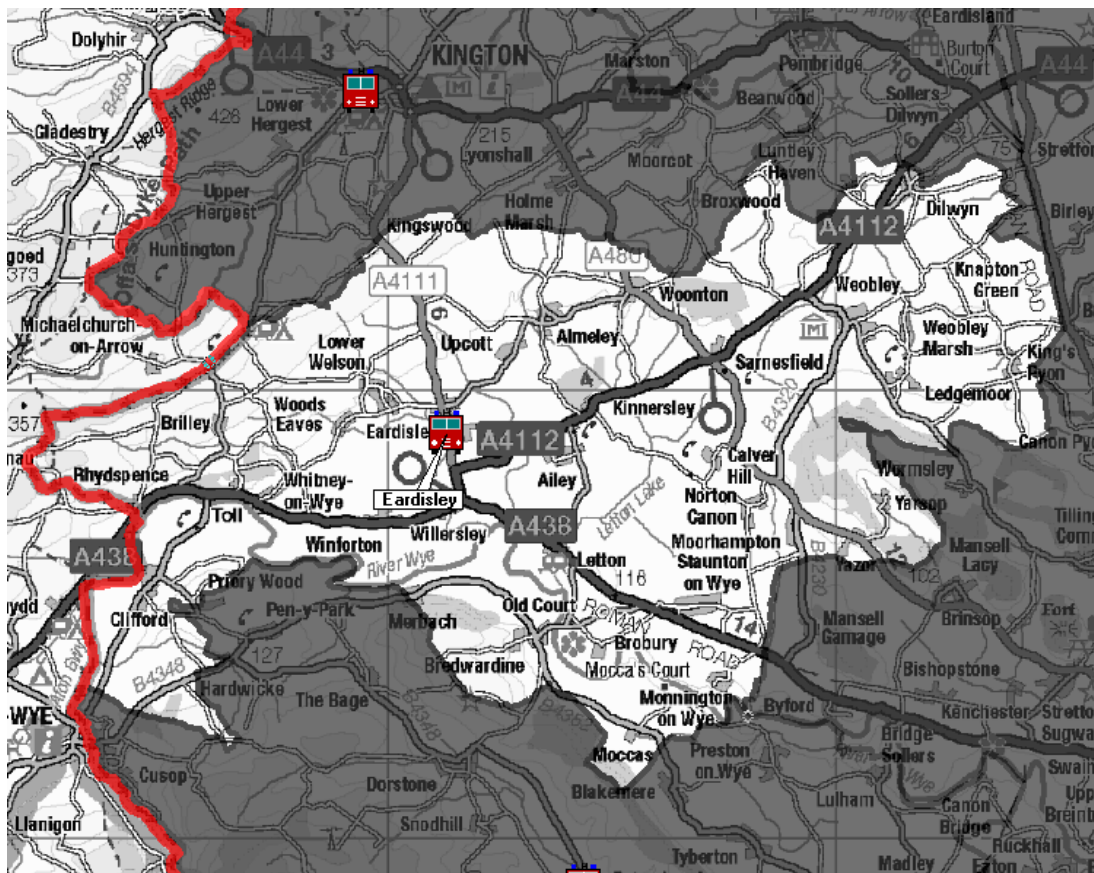
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[1] Household estimates are taken from data extracts provided by Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2019 and demographic data from Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2018.

2 Eardisley Fire Station Overview

2.1 Eardisley Fire Station is located at Kington Road just outside the centre of Eardisley. The Fire Station covers a large area of around 69 square miles, which houses 6,030 residents[2] living in 2,680 homes. The latest demographic data for Eardisley estimates that 44 per cent residential housing has a head of the household aged over 66. 19 per cent of residential households have a single elderly resident[3].

2.2 The Station has one fire engine which is used to respond to all incident types.

2.3 There were 47 incidents within Eardisley Fire Station ground in 2020/21, approximately 1 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 locations further afield if needed.

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 Eardisley Fire Station ground

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[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 Fire Engine at Eardisley Fire Station is crewed by a Retained Duty System crew who can usually respond within six minutes of being alerted.
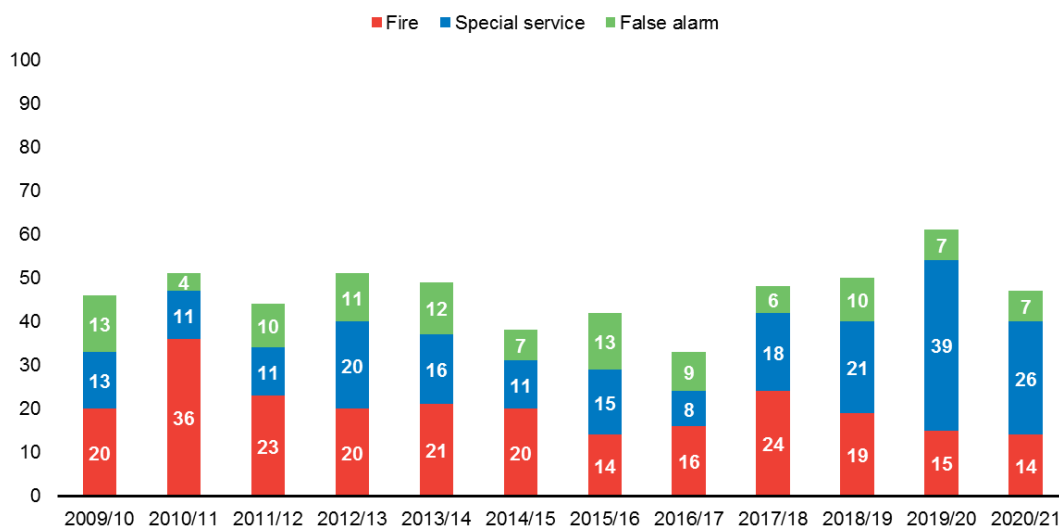
3 Incident Overview

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), crews at Eardisley Fire Station attended 560 incidents. Almost half of these were fires (43.21 per cent), while 37.32 per cent were special services and 19.46 per cent were false alarms. Over the 12 years, there had been a gradual rise in the number of incidents attended in special services, with an overall increase of 2.17 per cent.
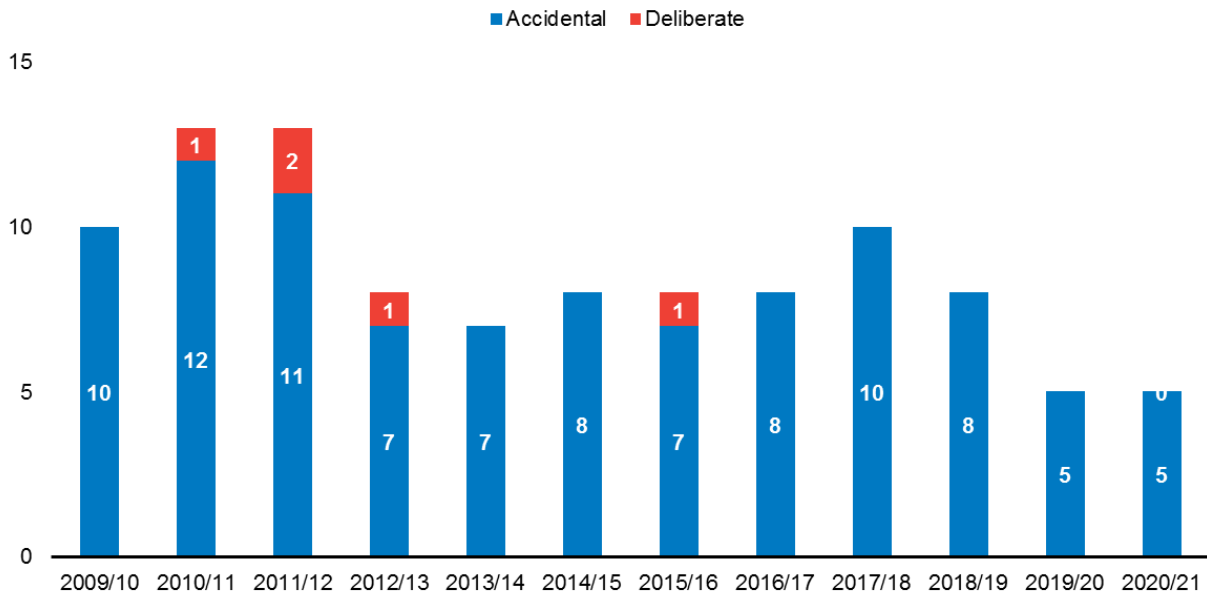
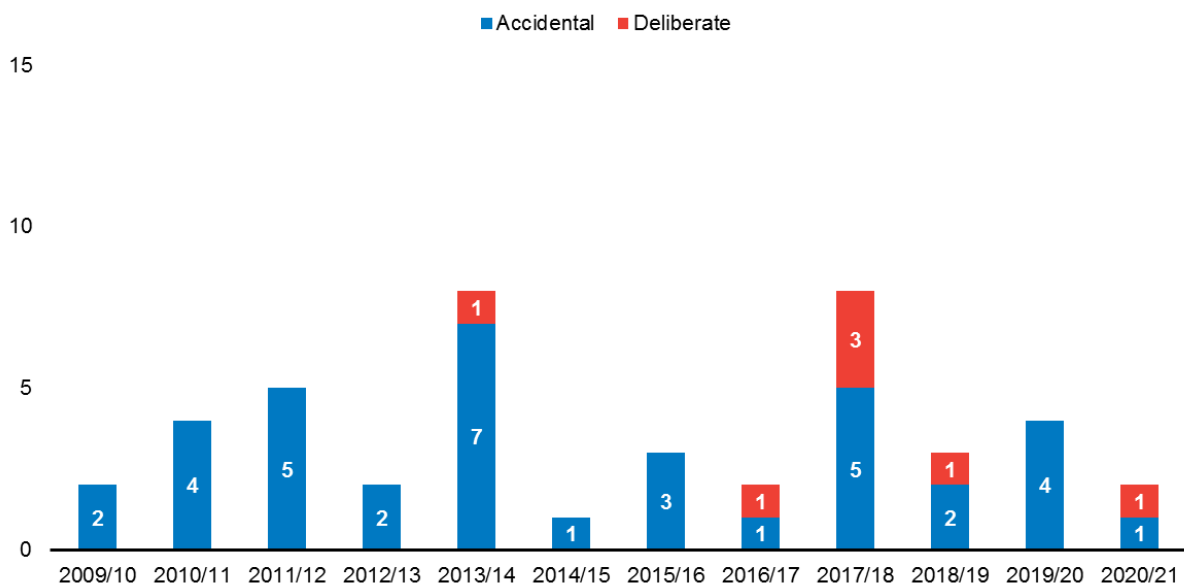**Graph 1: Eardisley Fire Station area – Incidents occurred 2009/10-2020/21**

Fires

3.3 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. In Eardisley Fire Station's ground the number of Primary Fires decreased by half over the years, whereas the number of Secondary Fires doubled.

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

■ Accidental   ■ Deliberate

3.4 Graph 2 shows a breakdown of Primary Fires for Eardisley Fire Station area over the last 12 years. It shows that the majority of Primary Fires were caused accidentally.

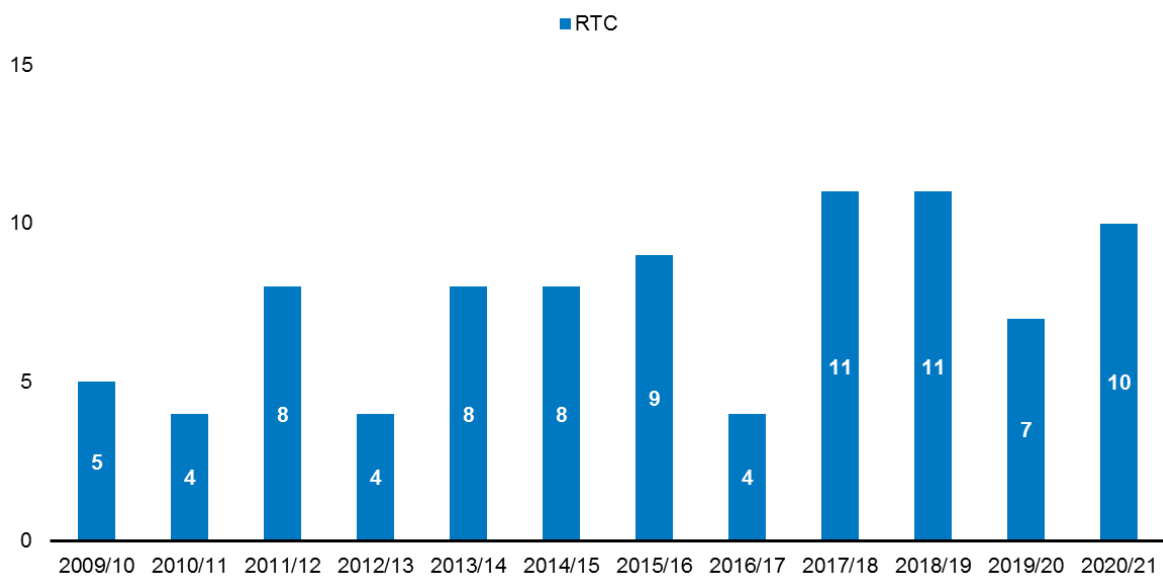**Graph 3: Eardisley Fire Station area - Secondary Fires 2009/10-2020/21**

■ Accidental   ■ Deliberate

3.5 Graph 3 shows a breakdown of Secondary Fires in Eardisley 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 varied from year to year.

3.6 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.
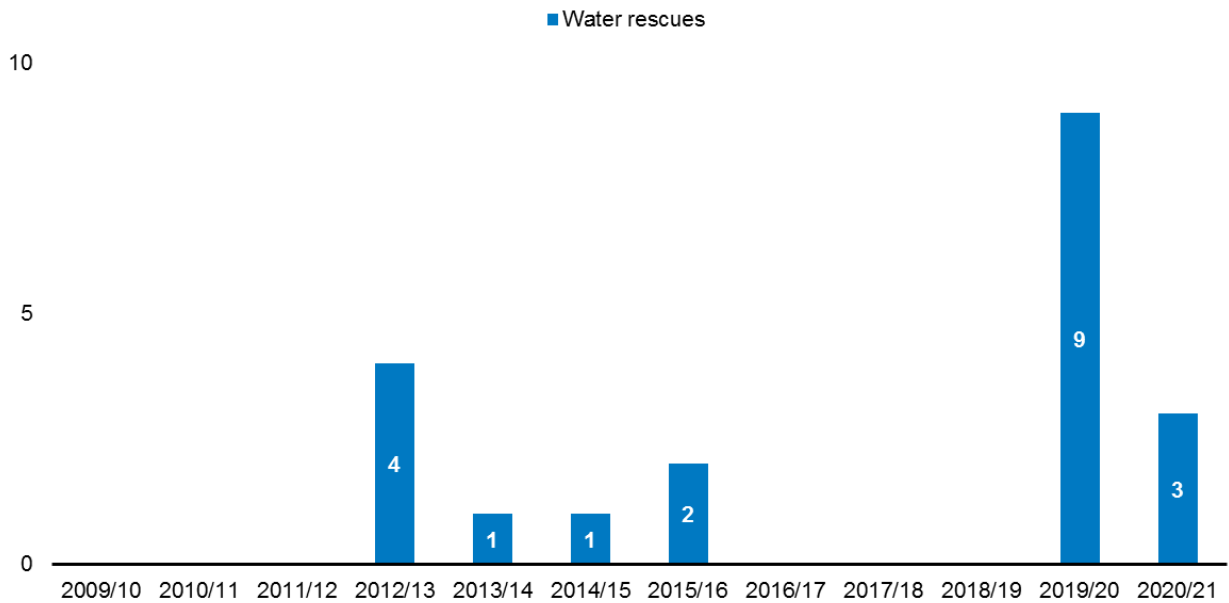
Special Service Incidents

3.7 In terms of Special Service incidents, the two main categories for Eardisley 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 attended varied with the highest number of incidents occurring in 2017/18 and 2018/19. This is shown in Graph 4 below. Over the same period, the number of incidents involving rescues from water fluctuated with a spike in 2019/20 due to two flooding events in November 2019 and February 2020. In some years there were no rescues from water. This is shown in Graph 5 below.

Graph 4: Eardisley Fire Station area – Road Traffic Collisions recorded 2009/10-2020/21

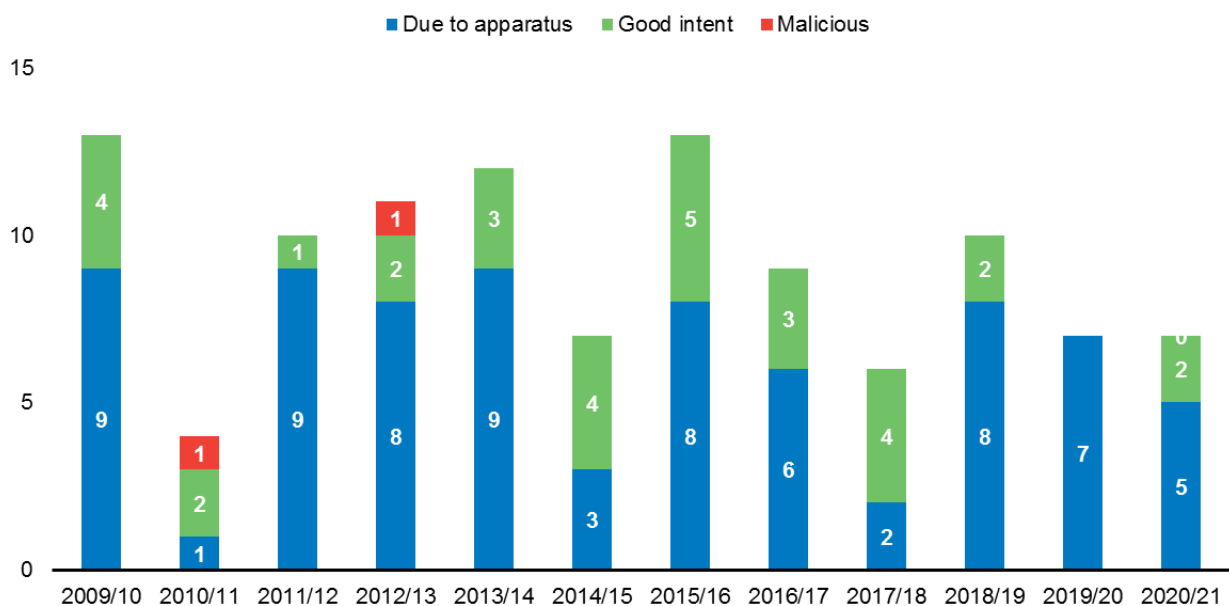**Graph 5: Eardisley Fire Station area – Water Rescues 2009/10-2020/21**

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

False Alarm Incidents

3.9 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 attended has fluctuated but incidents have never risen above 13 in a single year.
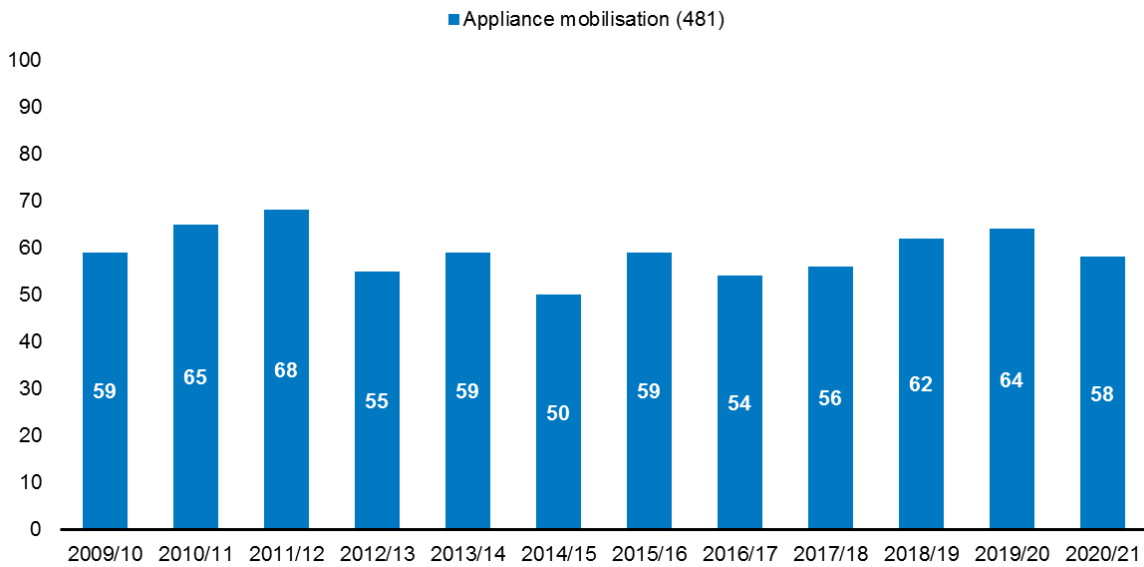
Graph 6: Eardisley Fire Station area – False Alarms 2009/10-2020/21

Appliance Mobilisation

3.10 Although over the last 12 years (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2021) there were 560 incidents within Eardisley station area, Eardisley's appliance has actually been mobilised 709 times.

Graph 7: Eardisley Fire Station Activity 2009/10 - 2020/21

■ Appliance mobilisation (481)

Year	Mobilisations
2009/10	59
2010/11	65
2011/12	68
2012/13	55
2013/14	59
2014/15	50
2015/16	59
2016/17	54
2017/18	56
2018/19	62
2019/20	64
2020/21	58

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

Table 1: Eardisley's appliance mobilisations 2009/10 – 2020/21

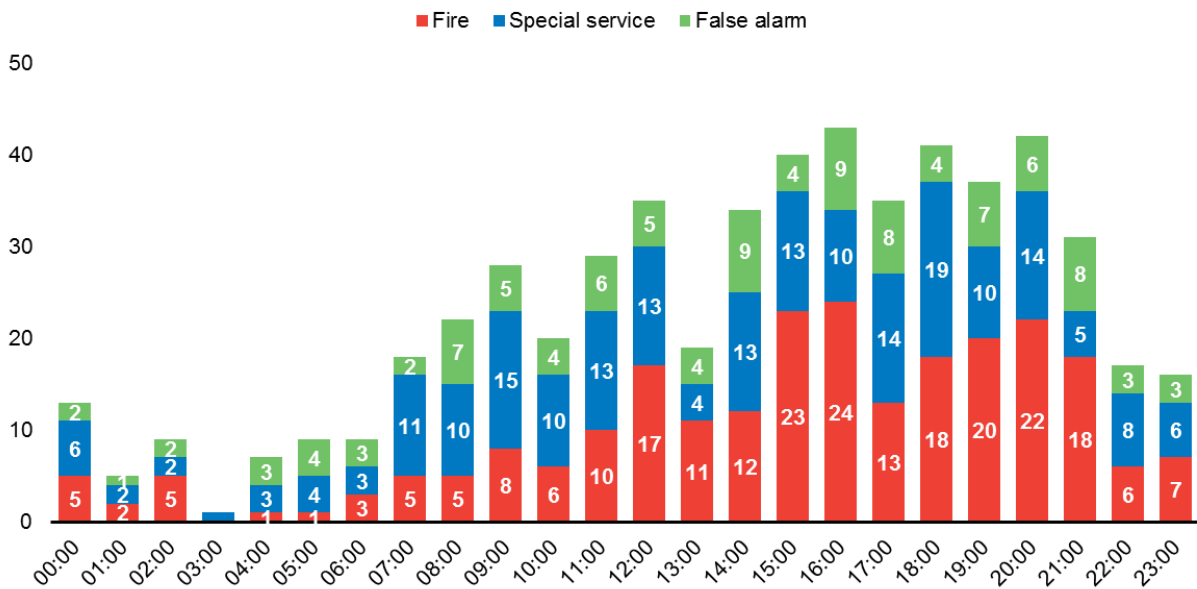| Mobilisation	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21
1st pump within station area	40	41	38	30	41	28	36	28	34	39	41	31
2nd pump within station area	2	3	2	1	1	4	0	1	3	0	4	1
1st pump in other station areas	2	3	2	1	1	4	0	1	3	0	4	10
2nd pump in other station areas	14	16	26	18	13	10	16	21	9	16	12	15
1st pump over the border	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd pump over the border	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
NROB	-	-	-	3	3	3	5	2	1	4	2	-
NOTR	-	-	-	1	0	1	1	0	6	3	0	-
Total	59	65	68	55	59	50	59	54	56	62	64	58

* Mobilisation as second, third, …, *n* pump
Out of 709 Eardisley's appliance mobilisations, 449 were primarily located within Eardisley station area (63.32 per cent), followed by Kington's station ground with 16.78 per cent and Peterchurch with 10.01 per cent.
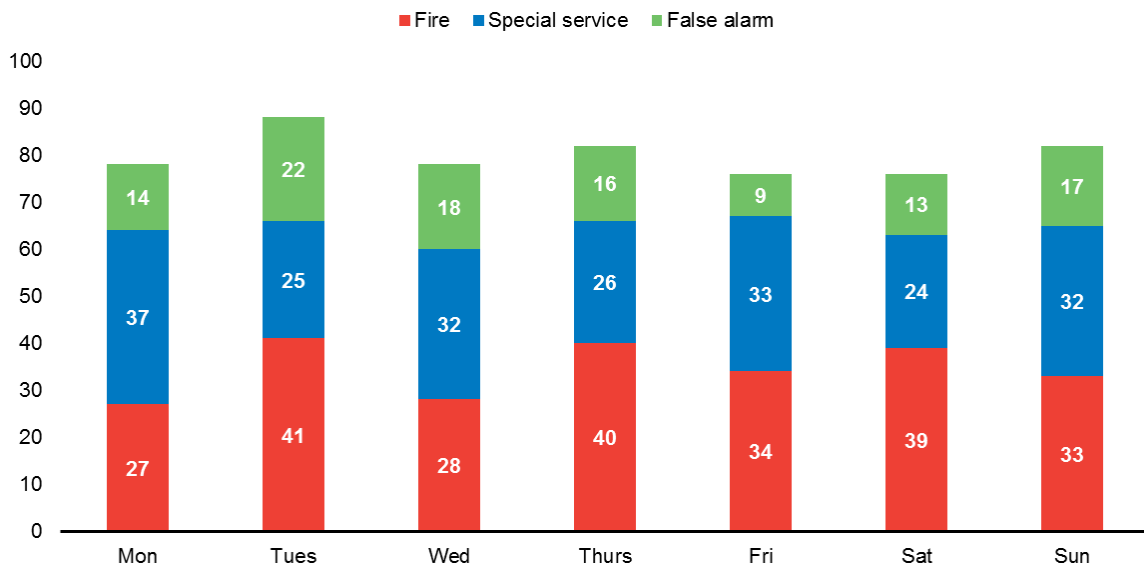
4　Eardisley Fire Station Area Incident Occurrence

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 resources can be made available at the right time.

4.2　Using the last 12 years of incident data (2009/10 - 2020/21) for Eardisley Fire Station's 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 Eardisley Fire Station's 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.
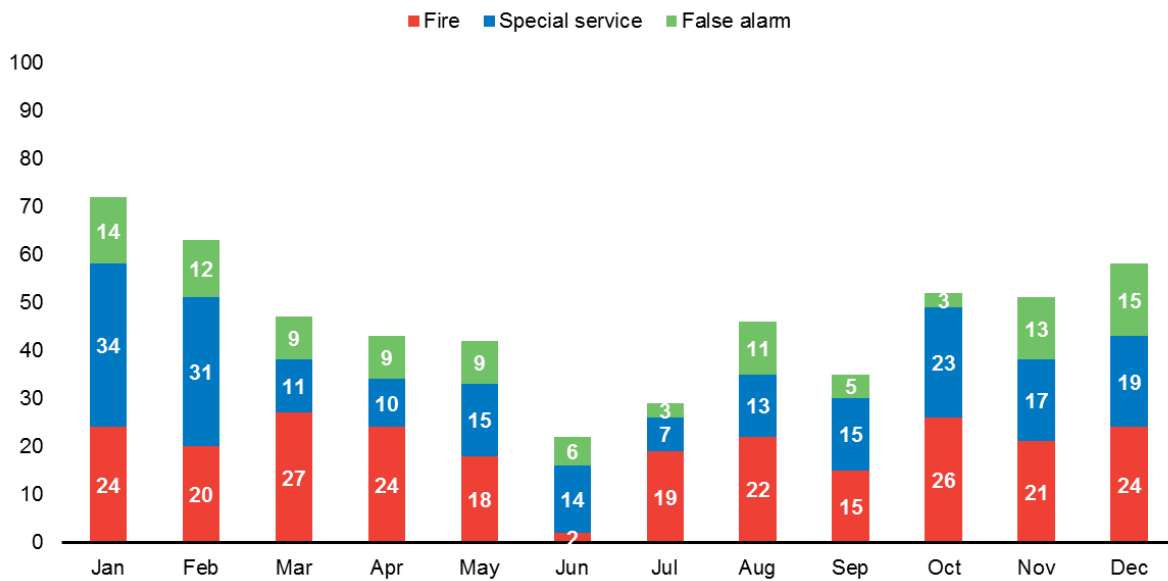
Graph 8: Eardisley Fire Station area - Hour of the Day Incidents Occurred 2009/10-2020/21

Graph 9: Eardisley Fire Station area – Day of the Week Incidents Occurred 2009/10-2020/21
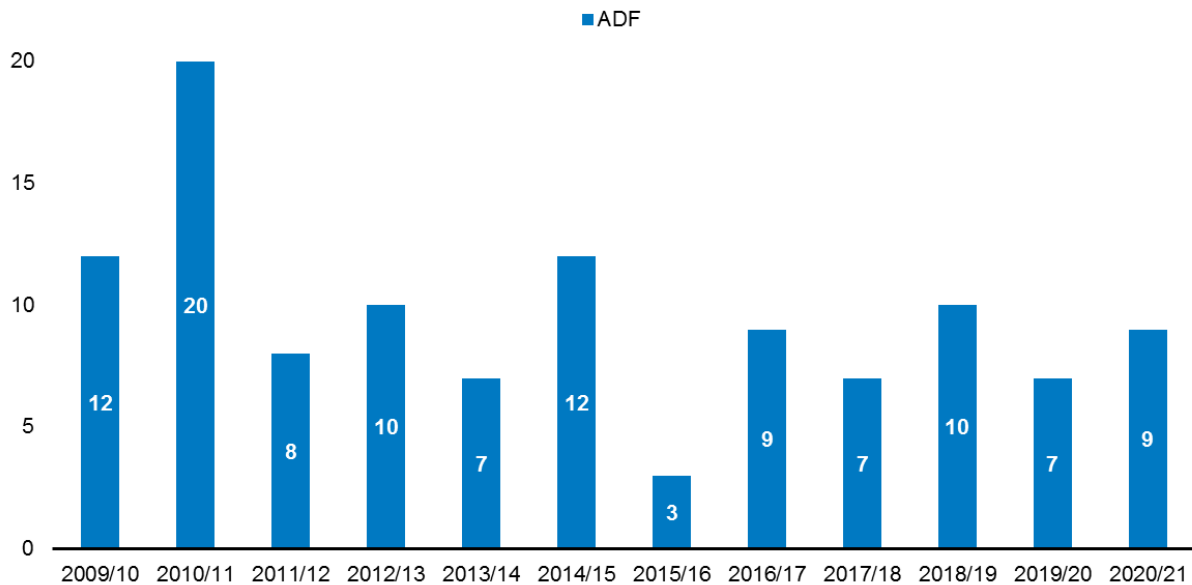
Legend: Fire, Special service, False alarm

Day	Fire	Special service	False alarm
Mon	27	37	14
Tues	41	25	22
Wed	28	32	18
Thurs	40	26	16
Fri	34	33	9
Sat	39	24	13
Sun	33	32	17

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

Legend: Fire, Special service, False alarm

Month	Fire	Special service	False alarm
Jan	24	34	14
Feb	20	31	12
Mar	27	11	9
Apr	24	10	9
May	18	15	9
Jun	2	14	6
Jul	19	7	3
Aug	22	13	11
Sep	15	15	5
Oct	26	23	3
Nov	21	17	13
Dec	24	19	15

5 Risks Areas In Relation To Accidental Dwelling Fires

5.1 This section looks specifically at Accidental Dwelling Fires and the potential risks within Eardisley Fire Station's area. While there were seven Accidental Dwelling Fires in 2020/21, this equates to just over one incident per every 1,000 households[4]. 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: Eardisley Fire Station area – Accidental Dwelling Fires 2009/10-2020/21

■ADF

Year	ADF
2009/10	12
2010/11	20
2011/12	8
2012/13	10
2013/14	7
2014/15	12
2015/16	3
2016/17	9
2017/18	7
2018/19	10
2019/20	7
2020/21	9

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 and low fire 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 Eardisley Fire Station area shows a number of areas that were considered to be at medium risk; there were no areas identified as high. 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. Table 2 provides a list of those areas within Eardisley Fire Station ground that have been considered to be at medium risk or above at some point during the last five years by the Fire Risk Model.

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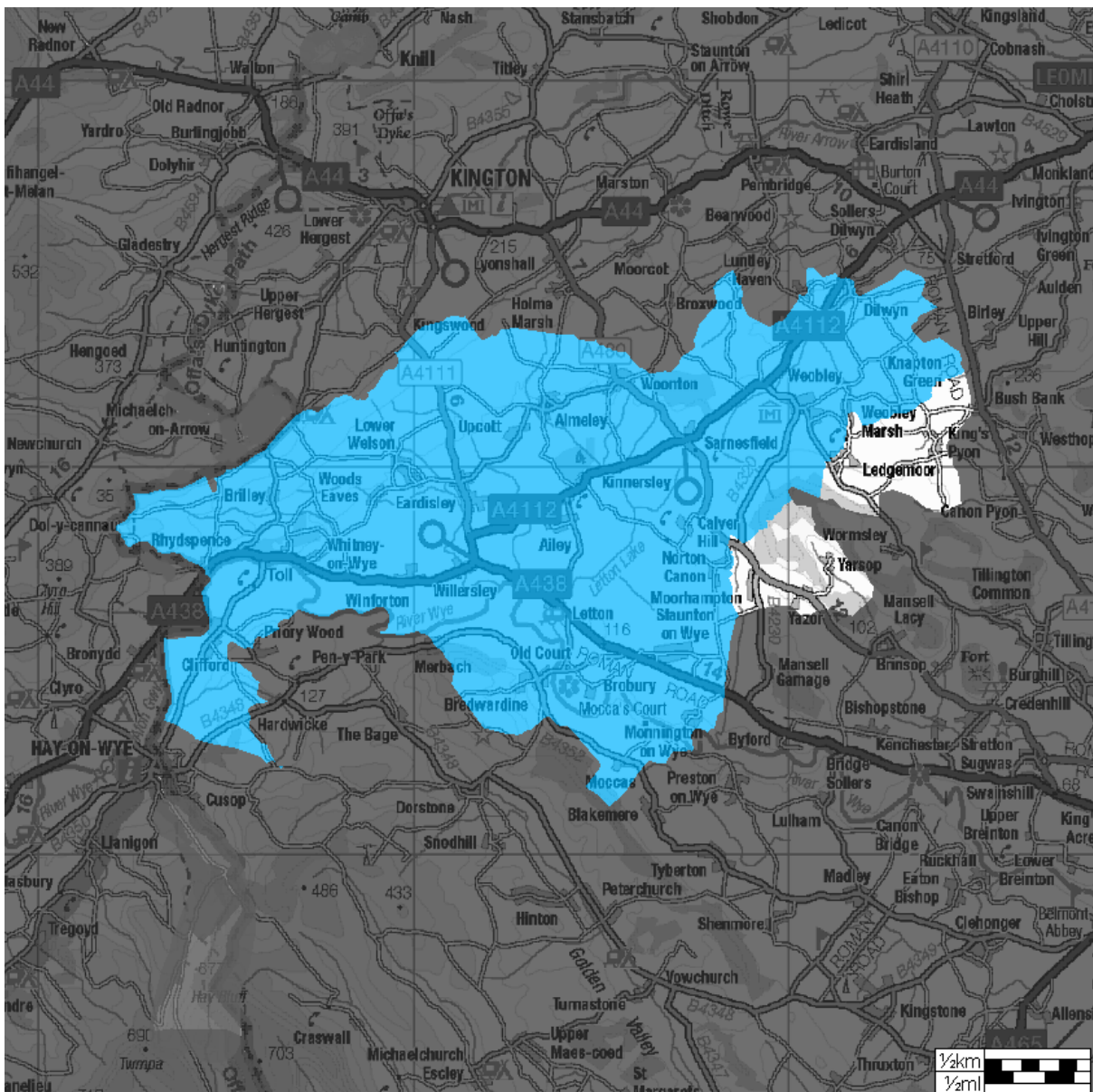
Table 2: Areas most at risk of fire 2015/18 – 2017/20

Local Authority	LSOA Name	Local area name	LSOA Mosaic Classification[5]	Risk Level 2015/2018	Risk Level 2016/2019	Risk Level 2017/2020
Herefordshire	Castle	Tin Hill	A Country Living	M	M	M
Herefordshire	Castle	Tollbridge	A Country Living	M	M	M
Herefordshire	Weobley	Greater Weobley	A Country Living	M	M	M

5.4   The local areas of Tin Hill, Tollbridge, Greater Weobley were all identified and remain as medium risk areas by the Fire Risk Model. The most common household characteristic is Country Living. Community risk activity is recommended in these particular areas to lower the risk and prevent the fire risk from increasing further. More detailed information on individual households to increase the accuracy of targeting can be requested.

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[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.
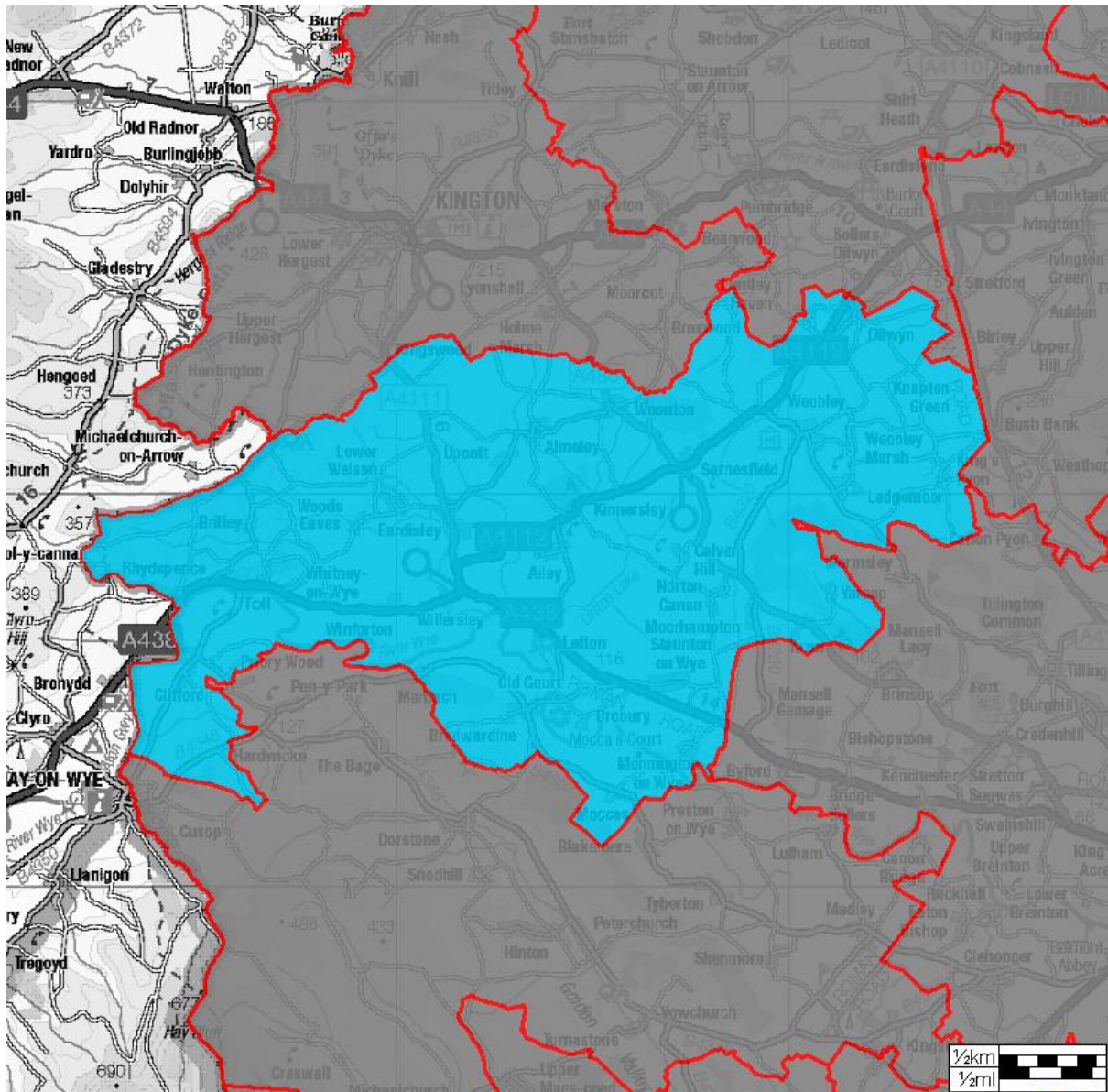
5.5 In addition to mapping areas at risk, the CRMP Risk Review also examined the characteristics of households that tend to have more Accidental Dwelling Fires than expected given the relative number of households in each group – that is, Groups A, C, G, J, M, N, and O. When examining these groups in 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.
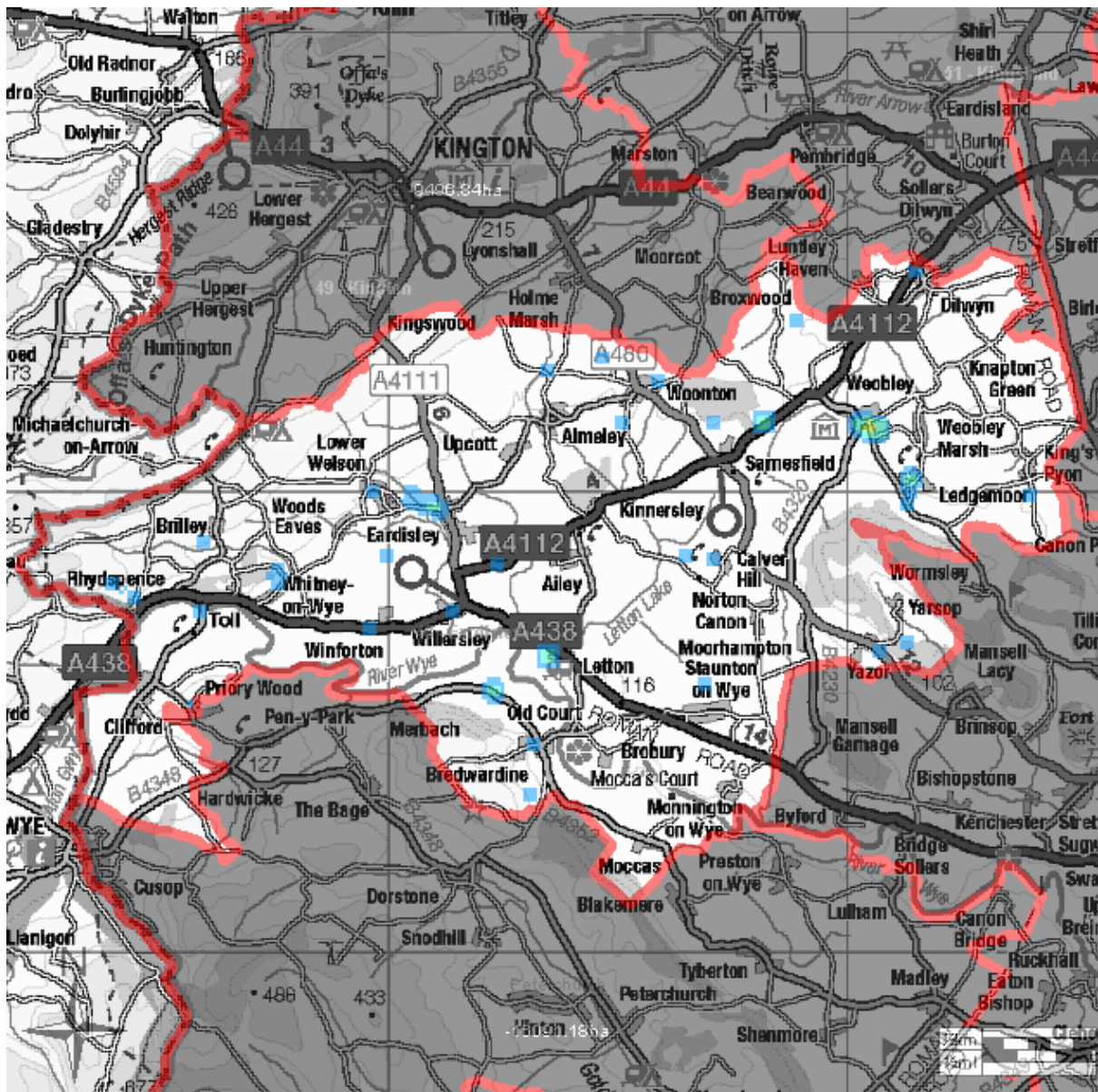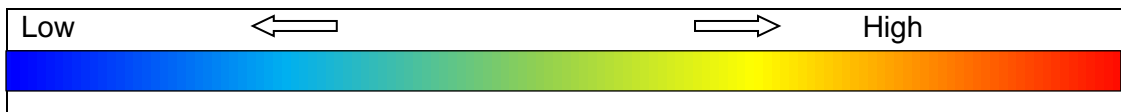
- A – Country Living
- G – Rural Reality
- J – Rental Hubs
- M – Family Basics
- N – Vintage Value
- O – Municipal Challenge

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

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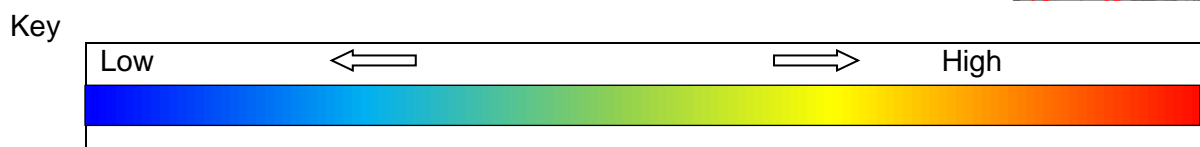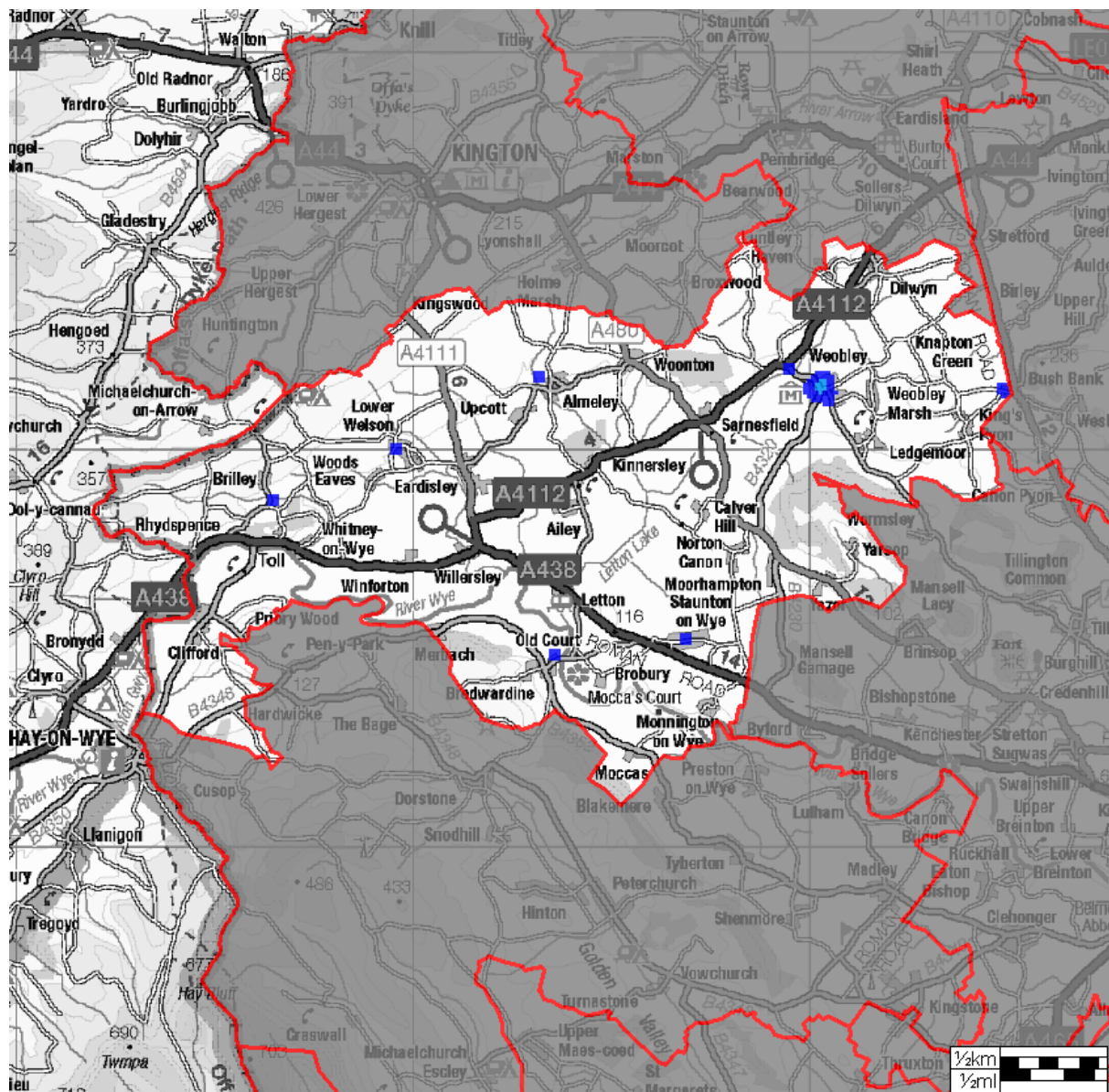

Key

Low ⟸ ⟹ High

5.7 Map 4 shows the concentration of Accidental Dwelling Fires in Eardisley Station Ground area showing data between (2009/10 - 2020/21). This correlates with Map 5 which shows where the Community Risk department has been targeting Safe and Well Checks between 2017/18 to 2019/20.

5.8 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.
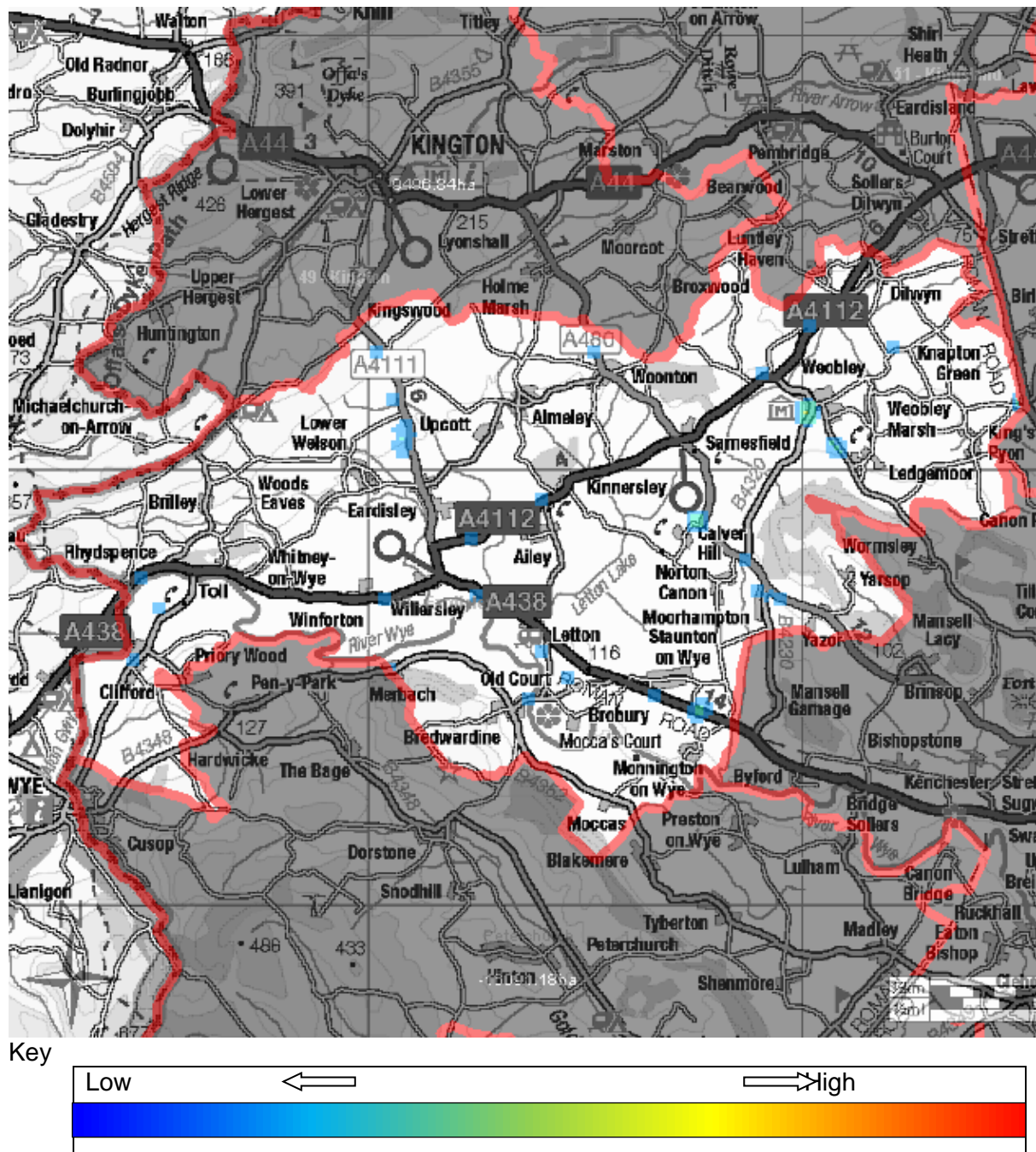
Map 5: Community Risk Activity – Safe and Well Checks 2017/18 to 2019/20

Key

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6   Road Traffic Collision Incidents

6.1   The CRMP Risk Review 2018 identified Eardisley Fire Station area as a low 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 Eardisley Fire Station area over the last 12 years (2009/10 - 2020/21) at 100 m grid cell. The hotspots tend to be concentrated around the main roads passing through Eardisley Fire Station area.

Map 6: Eardisley Fire Station area – RTC Hotspots 2009/10 - 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 an RTC incident 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.
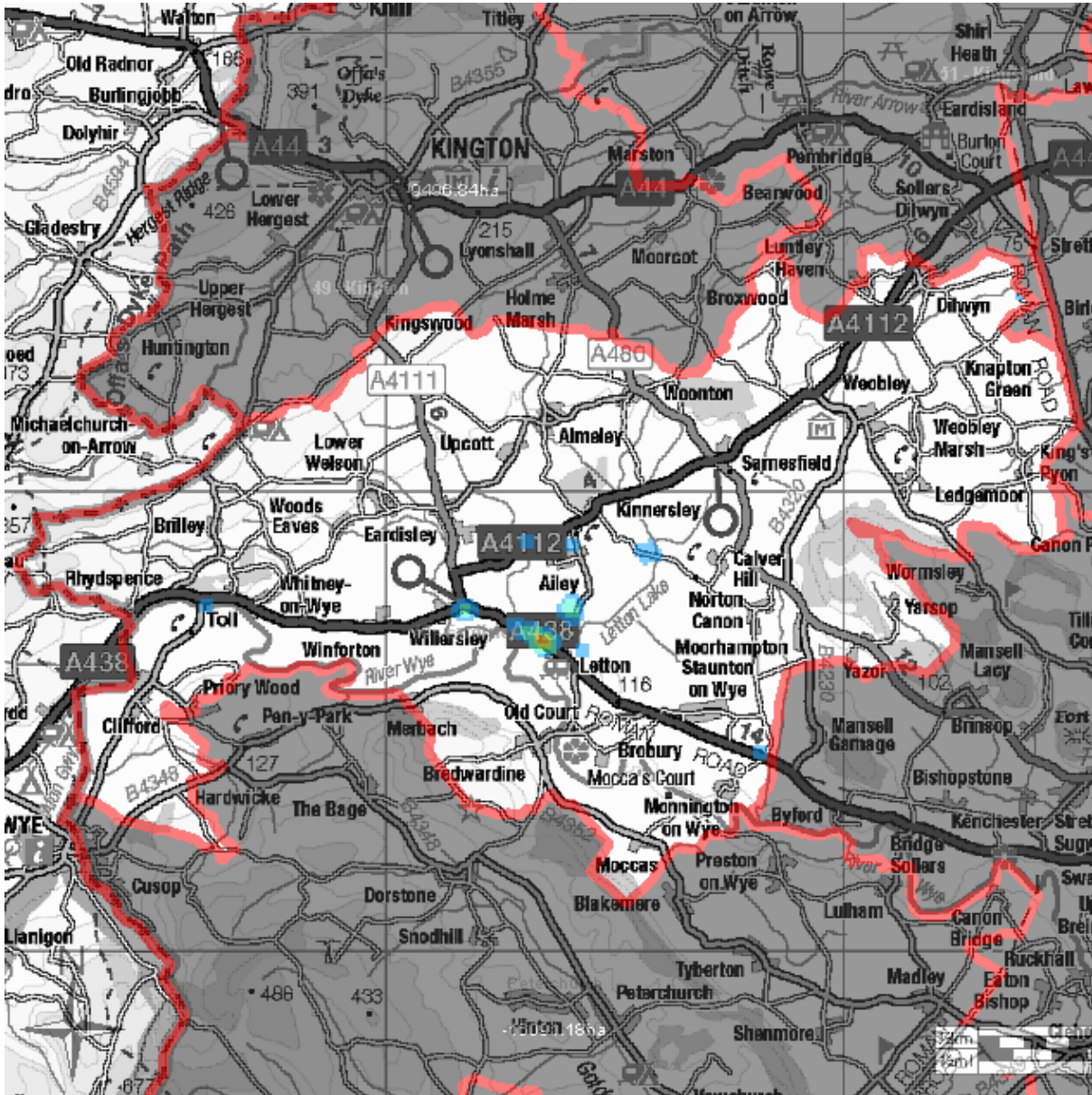
7 Other Potential Life Risks

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.

7.2 In Eardisley Fire Station's area, the main risks relate to the River Wye as it passes through the Station ground, as well as road ways that are prone to flooding, 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

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

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

Key

Low ⟸   ⟹ High

7.4 The majority of rescues have involved vehicles in flood water around the Kinnersley area during periods of adverse weather.

7.5 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.

7.6 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.
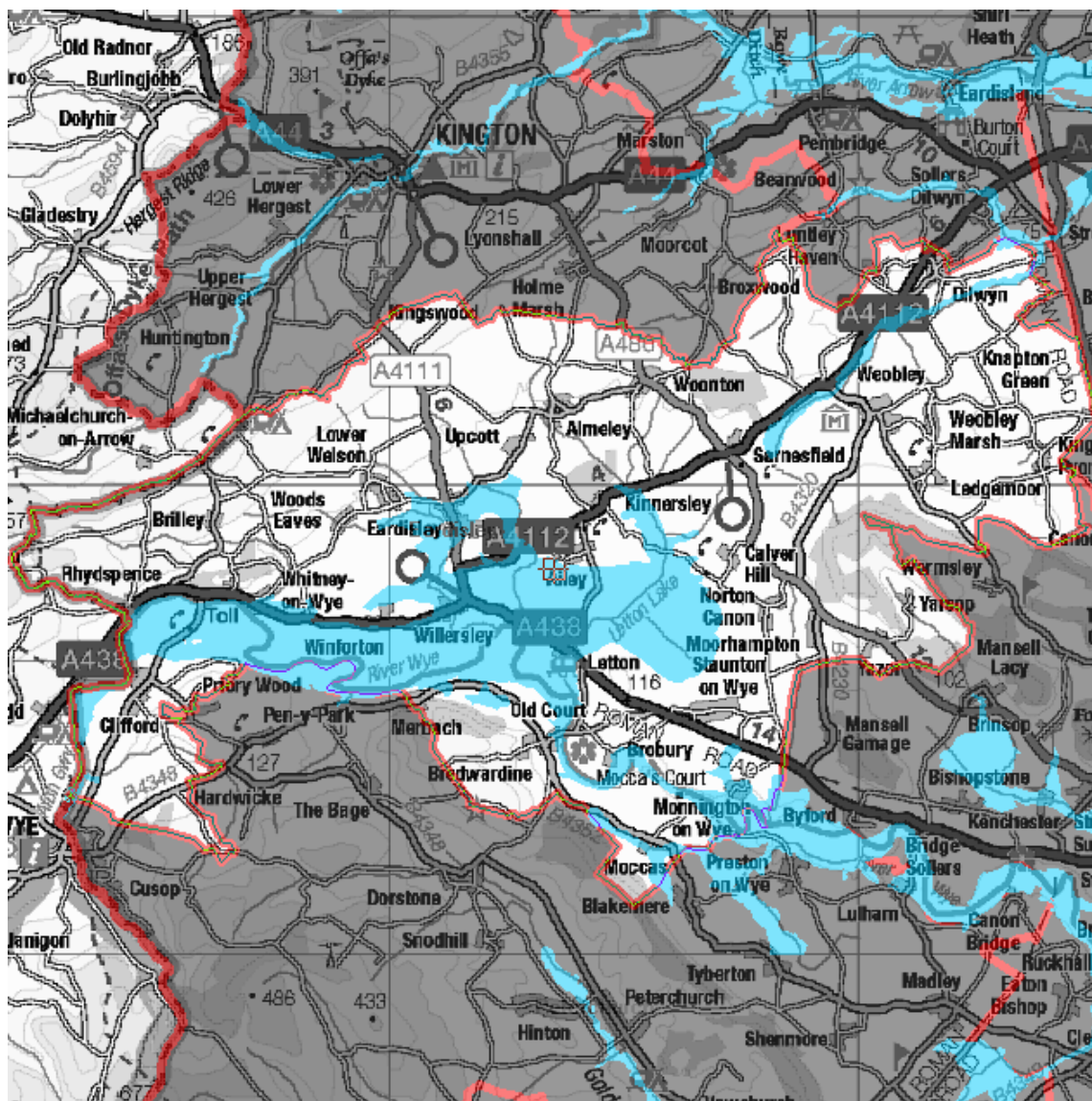
Flooding Areas

7.7 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.](#)

7.8 Map 8 below shows the locations within Eardisley Station area most likely to flood. These are primarily around the River Wye and its tributaries.

Map 8: Eardisley Fire Station area – Flooding areas identified by the Environment Agency

7.9   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, Eardisley 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 1 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 Fires 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 Eardisley Fire Station are listed on the Mobile Data Terminals and on the Service intranet at the following link: Eardisley 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 regulations[6].

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[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.
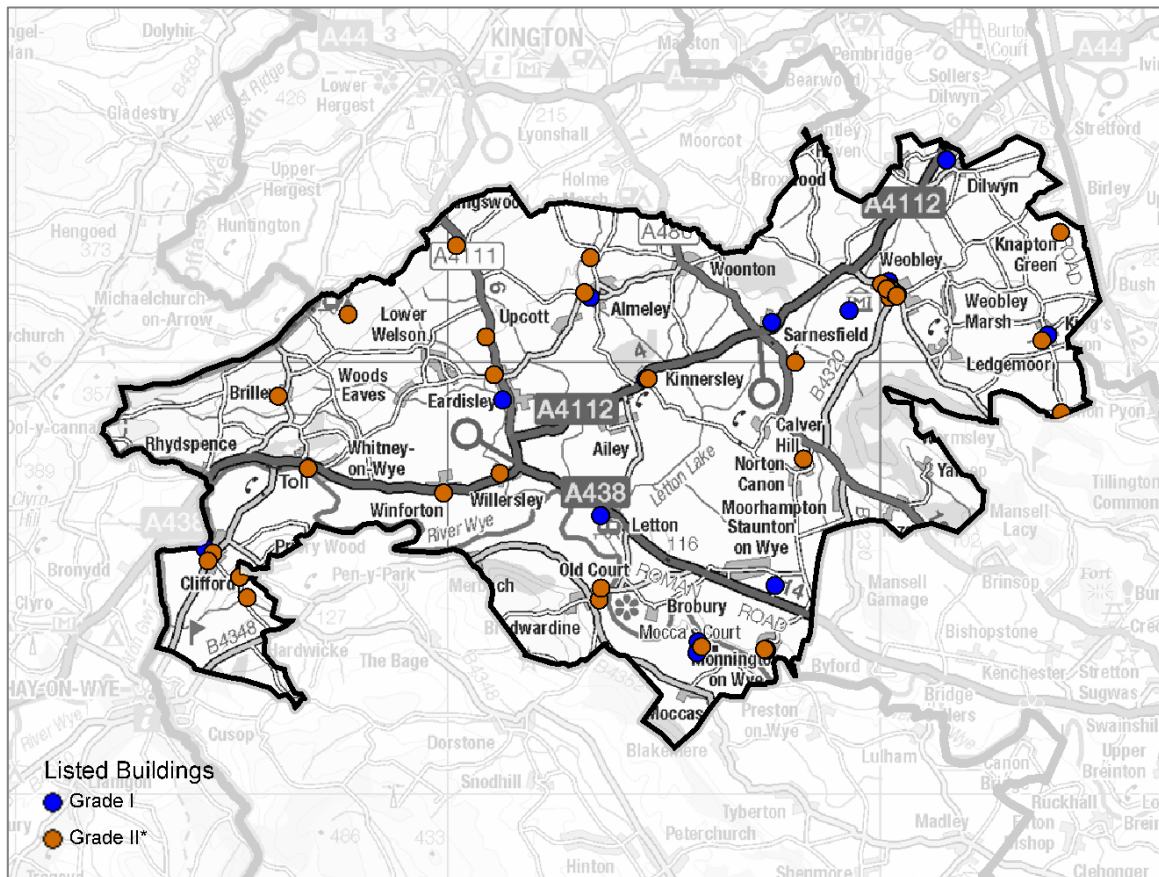
f) Heritage sites

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. Eardisley Fire Station area contains 14 Grade I and 36 Grade II* buildings and sites. Detailed below in Section 9 is a map and list of all such buildings and sites in Eardisley Fire Station's 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 9 below.

Map 9: Eardisley 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 database[7], updated to March 2020. More information can be gained from this website by entering the list entry number into the search facility.

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[7] Listed Buildings Database

Eardisley – Grade I Listed Buildings

List Entry Number	Grade	Building Name	Eastings	Northings
1167903	I	Clifford Castle and Barbican	324349	245678
1157759	I	Church of St Michael and All Angels	335743	243276
1349851	I	Church of St Mary	337355	243325
1081852	I	Moccas Court	335770	243533
1166457	I	Church of St Mary	337551	244834
1157735	I	Church of St John The Baptist	333512	246452
1349544	I	Church of St Mary Magdalene	331240	249127
1157630	I	Church of St James	334556	249618
1179970	I	Church of St Mary	343865	250625
1349517	I	Church of St Mary	337472	250926
1349847	I	The Ley	339168	251194
1081702	I	Church of St Mary	333274	251502
1301343	I	The Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul	340177	251866
1349814	I	Church of St Mary	341521	254674

Eardisley– Grade II* Listed Buildings

List Entry Number	Grade	Building Name	Eastings	Northings
1081855	II*	Lych Gate	337347	243356
1157849	II*	Monnington Court	337305	243357
1081853	II*	Estate Building, Home Farmhouse	335852	243414
1099515	II*	Church of St Andrews	333476	244500
1167739	II*	Priory Farmhouse	325329	244554
1099520	II*	Old Court	333521	244772
1348871	II*	Church of St Mary	325149	245025
1099497	II*	Upper Court	324417	245400
1348895	II*	Lower Court	324536	245584
1301508	II*	Church of St Michael	329870	246973
1157569	II*	Willersley Court	331178	247429
1349557	II*	Church of St Peter and St Paul	326733	247544
1157795	II*	Church of St Nicholas	338205	247756
1301690	II*	Gatehouse about 25 yards North-North-West of Butthouse	344176	248829
1082516	II*	Church of St Mary	326044	249215
1081683	II*	Kinnersley Castle	334610	249616
1157429	II*	Upper House Farmhouse	331045	249707
1081695	II*	Hyatt Sarnesfield	338017	249995
1301676	II*	Black Hall	343730	250505
1157336	II*	Barn about 5 yards North-West of Eardisley Wooton	330855	250586
1349554	II*	Cwmmau Farmhouse and adjoining cowhouse	327666	251106
1301256	II*	Marlbrook House and attached outbuilding	340205	251500
1081901	II*	The Old Grammar School	340371	251530
1081899	II*	The Throne	340380	251566
1349837	II*	Unicorn House	340318	251572
1301241	II*	Northern Half of Weobley Stores	340257	251579
1349938	II*	Almeley Manor	333140	251604

List Entry Number	Grade	Building Name	Eastings	Northings
1081893	II*	The Gables	340264	251670
1081927	II*	1 Bell Square	340136	251694
1349868	II*	The Old Manor	340148	251699
1166418	II*	The Old Corner House	340218	251712
1349832	II*	Red Lion Hotel	340209	251731
1166641	II*	The Dairy Farmhouse and attached barn	340016	251810
1157537	II*	Friends' Meeting House	333277	252423
1157325	II*	Chapel of St Silas	330173	252695
1349817	II*	Swanstone Court and attached outbuildings	344154	253001

Appendix 1

2021 NFCC Community Risk Calendar