COMMUNITY RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN 2021-2025

STATION RISK PROFILE 2021
MALVERN

(Updated October 2021)

HEREFORD & WORCESTER
HWFR
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

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 Mid-Point Review of 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 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 2020 Census, and when updated Mosaic data becomes available.

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

2   Malvern Fire Station Overview

2.1   Malvern Fire Station is located at Worcester Road near to Malvern Link Train Station. The Fire Station covers a large area of around 42 square miles, which houses 40,280 residents[2] living in 19,135 homes. The latest demographic data for Malvern estimates that 39 per cent residential housing has a head of the household aged over 66. 20 per cent of residential households have a single elderly resident[3].

2.2   The Station has two fire engines (one Pump and one Heavy Rescue Pump), and a Command Support Unit for managing large incidents. They also have a Mercedes Sprinter which can tow the Argo Cat, a vehicle which can be used for dealing with off road incidents and transport the Rope Rescue Team when attending rescues from height. Crews are trained as Water First Responders and respond to water incidents.

2.3   During 2020/21 there were 369 incidents within the Station ground, approximately 5 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.

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 Malvern Fire Station ground

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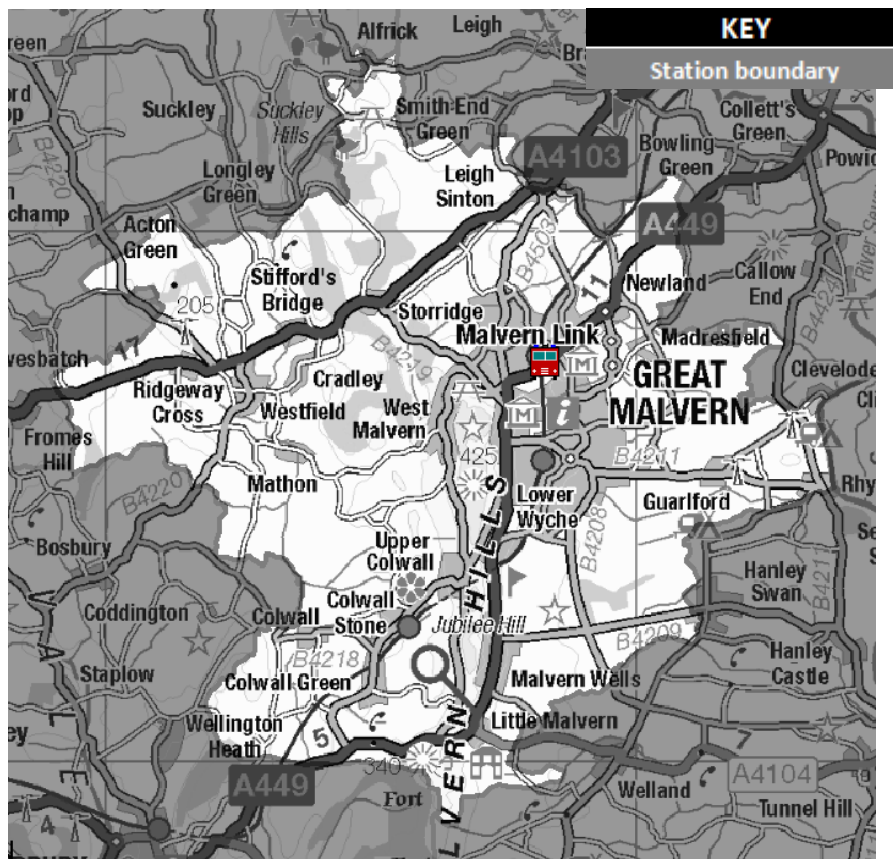
[2] Population data is a mid-2019 estimate which can be found on the nomis website.
[3] Household estimates are taken from data extracts provided by Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2019 and demographic data from Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2018.

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 two fire engines at Malvern Fire Station are crewed by a combination of the Wholetime Day Duty System and the Retained Duty System. The first fire engine is immediately available during the day (between 07:00 and 19:00) seven days a week then at night an RDS crew responds from home. The second fire engine is RDS crewed and can usually respond within six minutes of the crew 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 4,703 incidents within Malvern's Fire Station ground. Just over half of these were false alarms (52.99 per cent), one in four was fire (24.05 per cent) and one in five was special service (22.96 per cent). Over the 12 years, there was a gradual reduction in the number of fire and false alarm incidents recorded, with an overall decrease of 11.08 per cent.

3.3   Graph 1 below provides further details.

**Graph 1: Malvern Fire Station area – Incidents occurred 2009/10 to 2020/21**
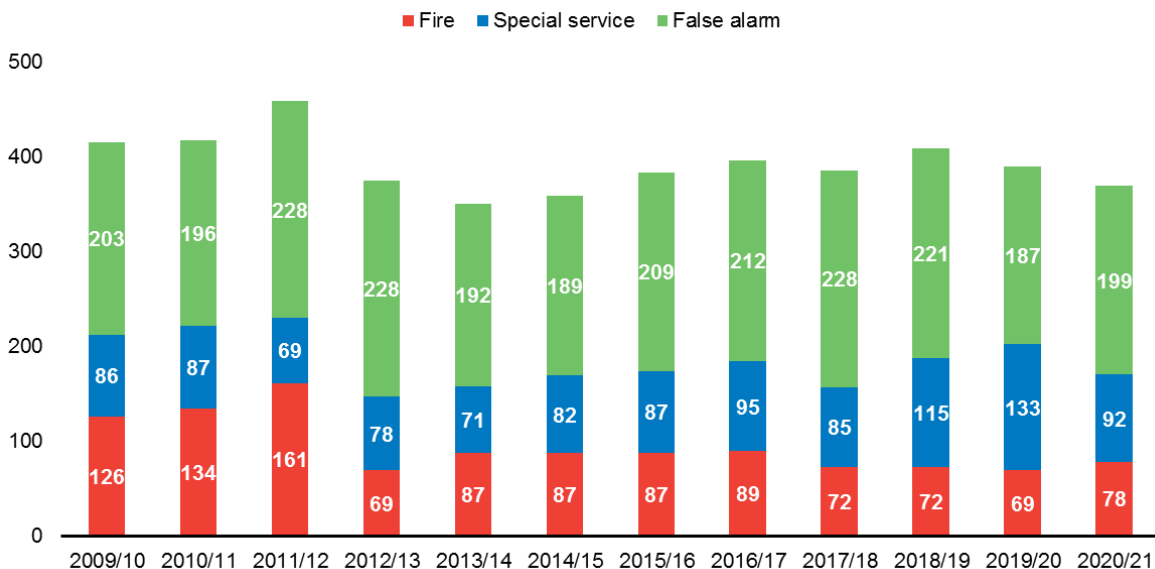
Fires

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. Over the last 12 years, the number of Primary Fires has decreased by 30.91 per cent whereas the Secondary Fires decreased by 32.14 per cent.

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

■Accidental ■Deliberate
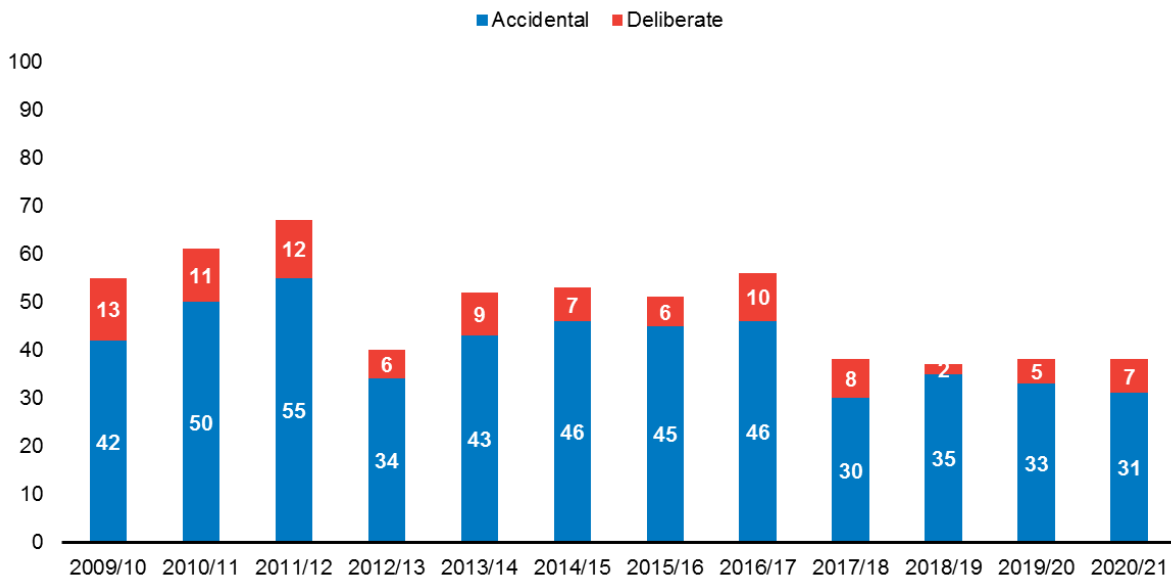
3.5   Graph 2 shows a breakdown of Primary Fires in Malvern Fire Station area over the last 12 years. It shows that the numbers of both accidental and deliberate Primary Fires were showing relatively consistent figures over the period of time examined and it is evident that the majority of these fires were caused accidentally.

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

■Accidental ■Deliberate
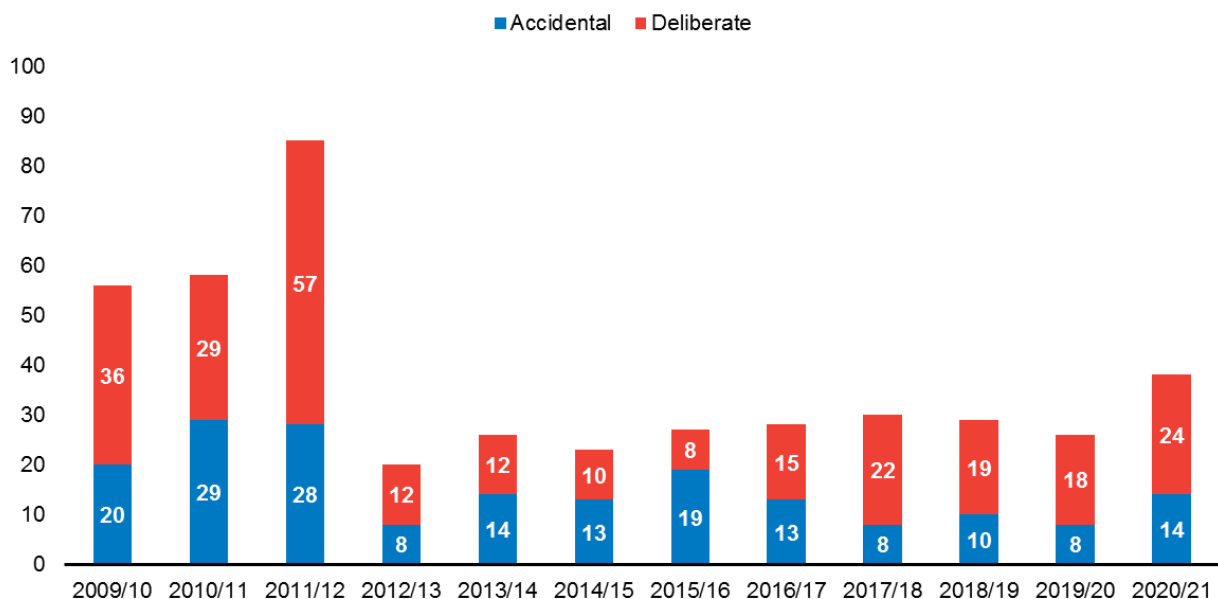
3.6 Graph 3 shows a breakdown of Secondary Fires in Malvern Fire Station area over the last 12 years. Secondary Fires mainly involve loose refuse (typically a bin fire) and grassland fires, especially during warm summer months. The graph shows that the numbers of accidental and deliberate Secondary Fires decreased significantly since 2012/13 onwards. However, the deliberately caused fires constituted the vast majority of the Secondary Fires (58.74 per cent) over the years examined.

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 main categories for Malvern Fire Station area involving potential risk to life are Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs). Over the last 12 years, the number of RTCs attended fell by 59.46 per cent as shown in Graph 4 below.

Graph 4: Malvern Fire Station area – Road Traffic Collisions attended 2009/10 to 2020/21
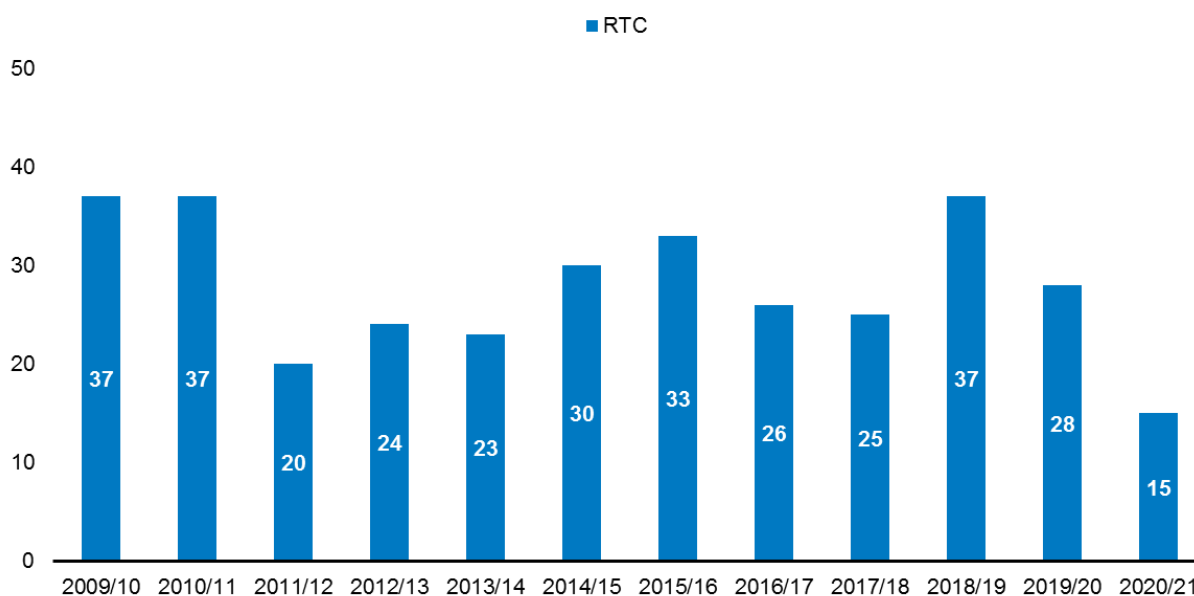
3.9 RTCs are discussed further in Section 6 and later in this report.

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 has remained fairly consistent. However, recent years showed a slight drop by 1.97 per cent in the total number of False Alarms, mostly influenced by a decrease in the number of False Alarm Due To Apparatus incidents.

Graph 5: Malvern Fire Station – False Alarms 2009/10 to 2020/21

■ Due to apparatus ■ Good intent ■ Malicious

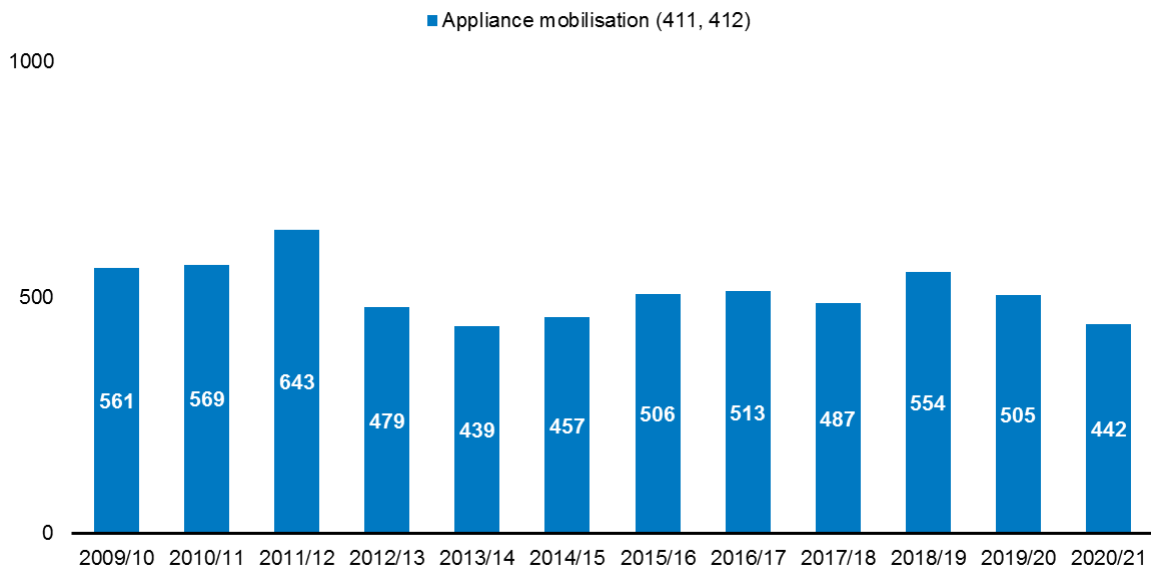| Year	Due to apparatus	Good intent	Malicious
2009/10	134	63	6
2010/11	145	48	3
2011/12	172	51	5
2012/13	171	51	6
2013/14	160	30	2
2014/15	148	40	1
2015/16	175	34	
2016/17	174	37	1
2017/18	169	54	5
2018/19	148	66	7
2019/20	126	59	2
2020/21	132	67	
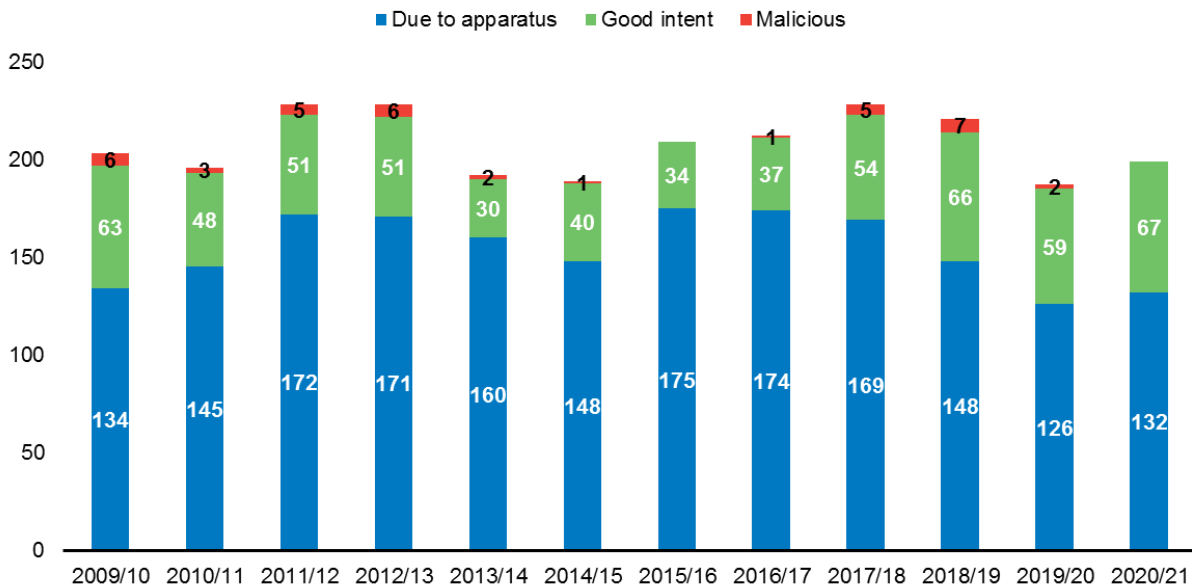
Appliance Mobilisation

3.11 Although over the last 12 years (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2021) there were 4,334 incidents within Malvern station area, Malvern's appliances have actually been mobilised 6,155 times. (This figure is a sum of the amount of times the stations appliances have attended an incident, for example, if two appliances from the same station attend one incident, this is counted as two).

Graph 6: Malvern Fire Station Activity 2009/10 to 2020/21

■ Appliance mobilisation (411, 412)

Year	Appliance mobilisation
2009/10	561
2010/11	569
2011/12	643
2012/13	479
2013/14	439
2014/15	457
2015/16	506
2016/17	513
2017/18	487
2018/19	554
2019/20	505
2020/21	442

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

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

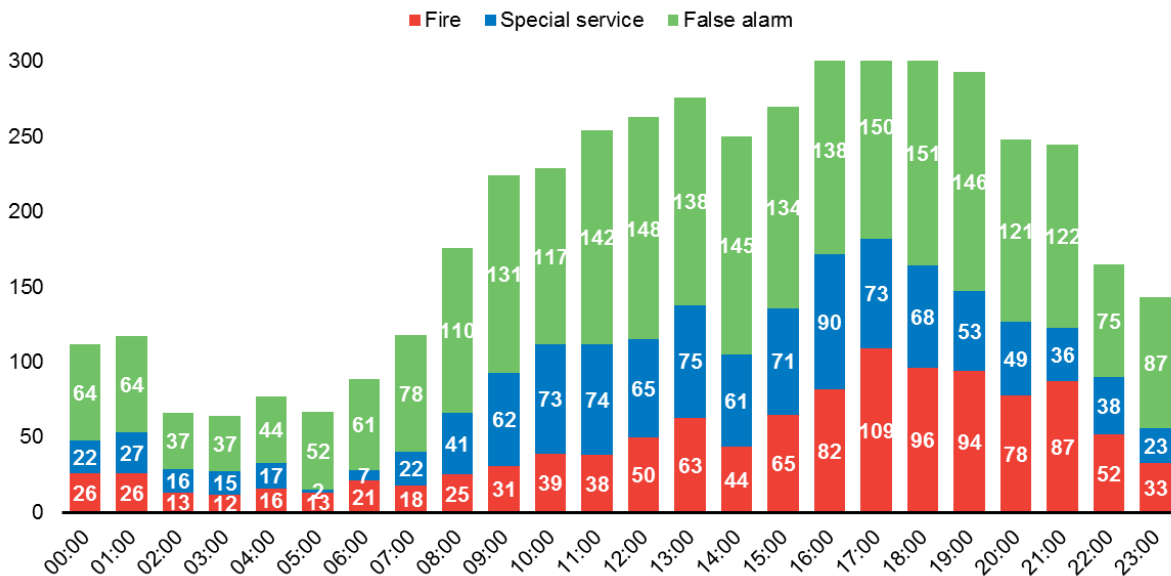| Mobilisation	2009 /10	2010/ 11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21
1st pump within station area	476	486	548	398	347	390	424	414	386	416	365	353
2nd pump within station area	4	5	2	2	8	2	2	4	4	5	5	2
1st pump in other station areas	29	23	36	18	31	29	39	37	35	56	54	25
2nd pump in other station areas	52	54	57	56	40	26	38	39	42	55	54	62
1st pump over the border	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd pump over the border	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NROB	-	-	-	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	
NOTR	-	-	-	5	11	9	2	19	19	20	26	
Total	561	569	643	479	439	457	506	513	487	554	505	442

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

Out of 6,155 Malvern's appliances mobilisations, 5,048 were primarily located within Malvern station area (82.01 per cent), followed by Worcester's station ground with 7.21 per cent and Upton upon Severn with 3.51 per cent.
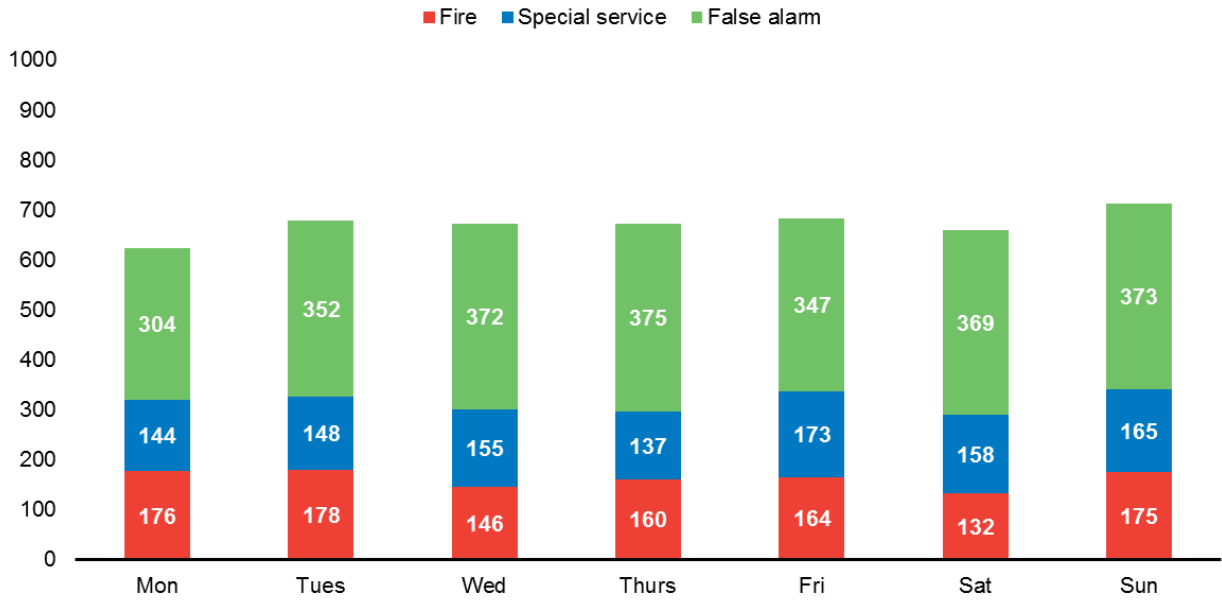
4 Malvern Fire Station Incident Occurrence

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 resources can be made available at the right time.

4.2 Using the last 12 years of incident data (2009/10 to 2020/21) for Malvern 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 Malvern 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.
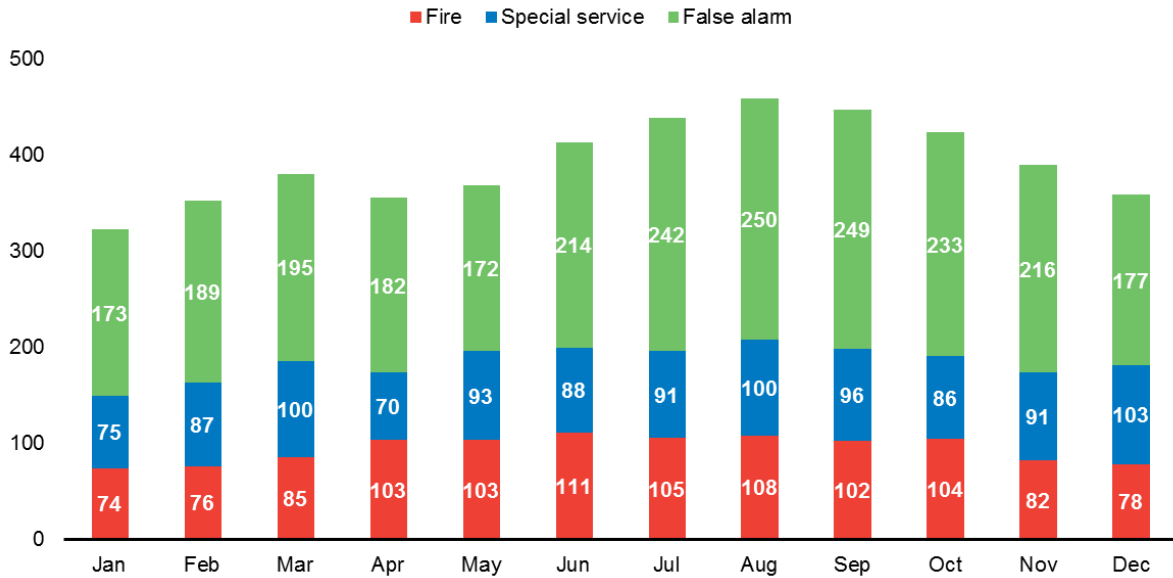
Graph 7: Malvern Fire Station area - Hour of the Day Incidents Occurred 2009/10 to 2020/21

Graph 8: Malvern Fire Station area – Day of the Week Incidents Occurred 2009/10 to 2020/21

■ Fire ■ Special service ■ False alarm

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
False alarm	304	352	372	375	347	369	373
Special service	144	148	155	137	173	158	165
Fire	176	178	146	160	164	132	175

Graph 9: Malvern Fire Station area – Month of Year Incidents Occurred 2009/10 to 2020/21

■ Fire ■ Special service ■ False alarm

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
False alarm	173	189	195	182	172	214	242	250	249	233	216	177
Special service	75	87	100	70	93	88	91	100	96	86	91	103
Fire	74	76	85	103	103	111	105	108	102	104	82	78

5   Risk Areas In Relation To Accidental Dwelling Fire

5.1   This section looks specifically at Accidental Dwelling Fires and the potential risks within Malvern Fire Station area. The number of Accidental Dwelling Fires is showing a slightly downward trend, as shown in Graph 10 below. In 2020/21 there were 18 Accidental Dwelling Fires, this equates to just under 1 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 10: Malvern Fire Station area – Accidental Dwelling Fires 2009/10 to 2020/21
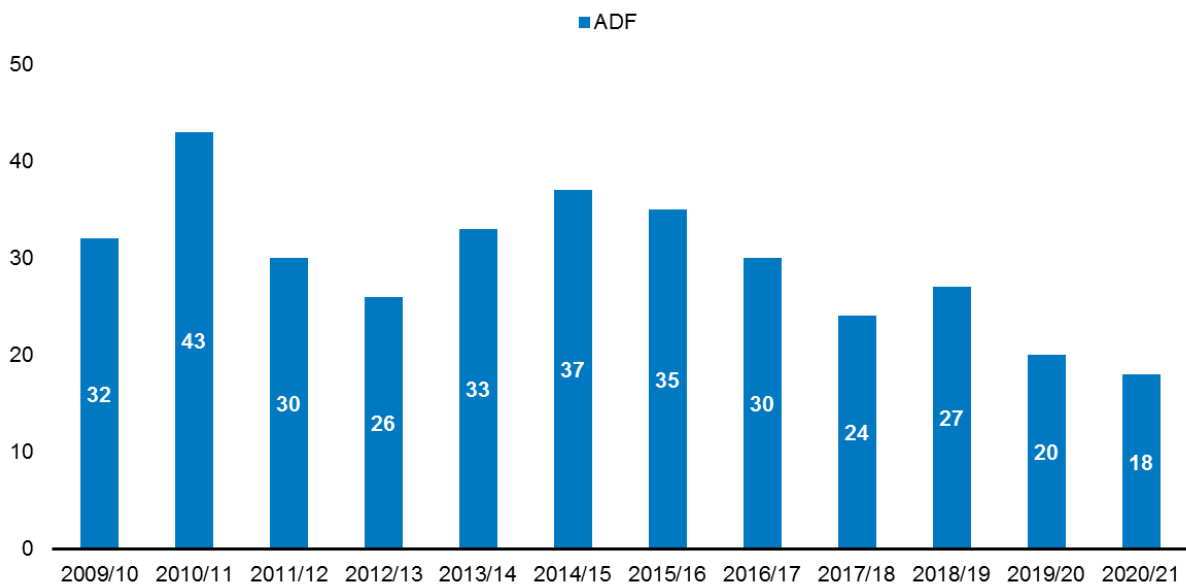
5.2   The CRMP Risk Review 2018 mapped the incidence of Accidental Dwelling Fires across the two counties and assigned risk ratings to highlight those areas that are at high, medium and low fire risk. This was worked out using a sophisticated Fire Risk Model, which is also used by Cumbria and Lancashire 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 Malvern Fire Station area shows that a number of areas were considered to be at medium risk; there were no high risk areas identified. 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 Malvern Fire Station ground that have been considered to be at medium and high risk 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
Malvern Hills	Chase	Pool Brook Road	N Vintage Value	M	M	M
Malvern Hills	Link	Lower Howsell	N Vintage Value	M	M	M
Malvern Hills	Pickersleigh	Orford Way	M Family Basics	M	M	M
Malvern Hills	Pickersleigh	Sherrard's Green	M Family Basics	M	M	M
Malvern Hills	Wells	Malvern Wells	G Rural Reality	M	M	L
Malvern Hills	West	Cowleigh Park	E Suburban Stability	M	L	L
Malvern Hills	Pickersleigh	Great Malvern Cemetery	N Vintage Value	M	L	L
Malvern Hills	Priory	Cockshot Road	F Senior Security	M	L	L
Malvern Hills	Priory	Holly Mount Wood	J Rental Hubs	L	L	M
Malvern Hills	Chase	Barnard's Green	D Domestic Success	L	L	M

5.4 The local areas Holly Mount Wood and Barnard's Green have been classified as a medium risk area by the Fire Risk Model, increasing from a low risk area in 2016/19. The most common household characteristic for these areas is Rental Hubs and Domestic Success respectively. Community Risk activity is recommended in these particular areas to prevent the fire risk from increasing further. Table 2 shows the other local areas in Malvern, their associated risk level and most common household characteristic. 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.
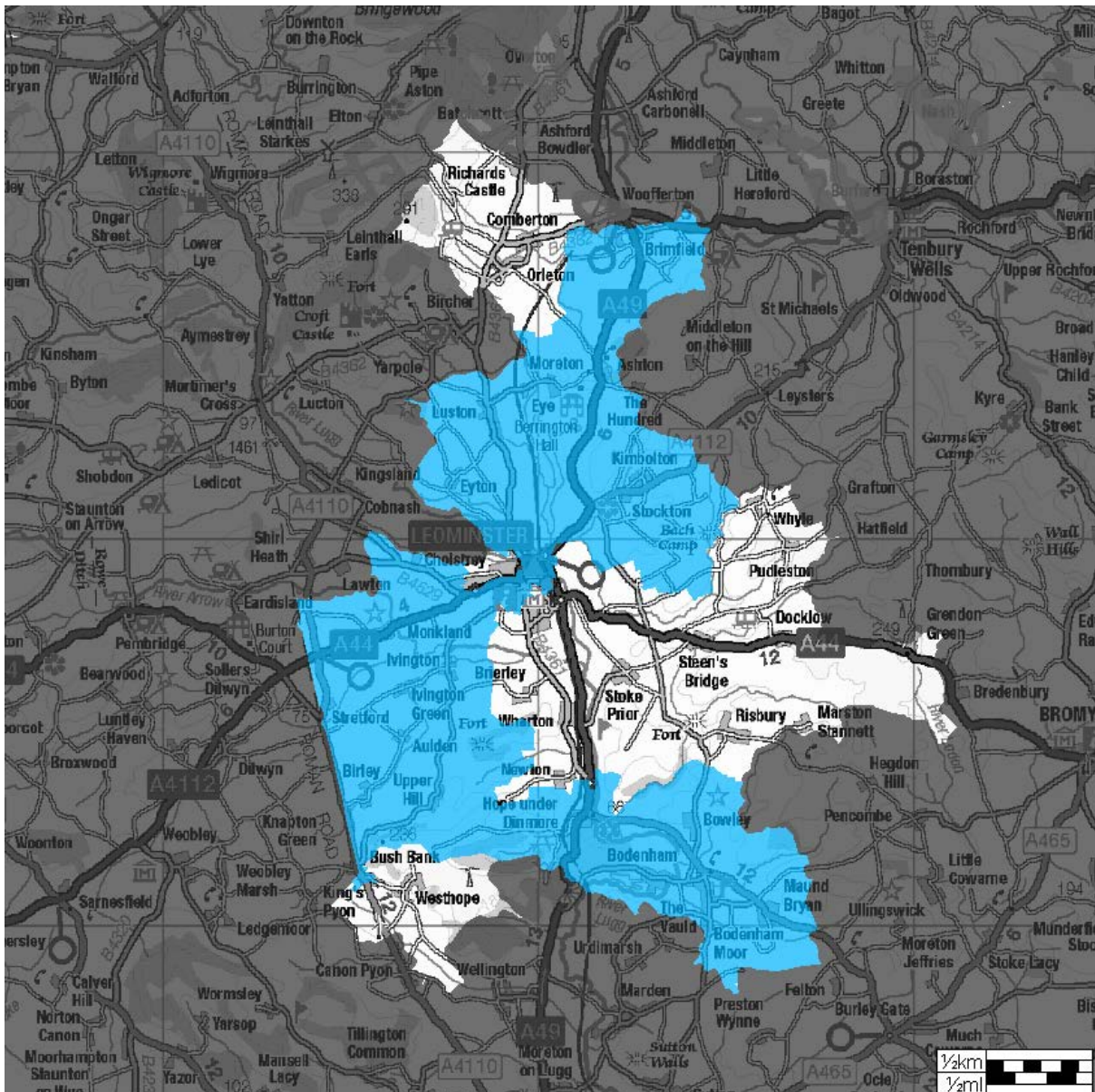
5.5   In addition to mapping areas at risk, the CRMP Risk Review also examined the characteristics of households that tend to have more Accidental Dwelling Fires than expected given the relative number of households in each group – that is, Groups A, C, G, J, M, N, and O. When examining these groups 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.
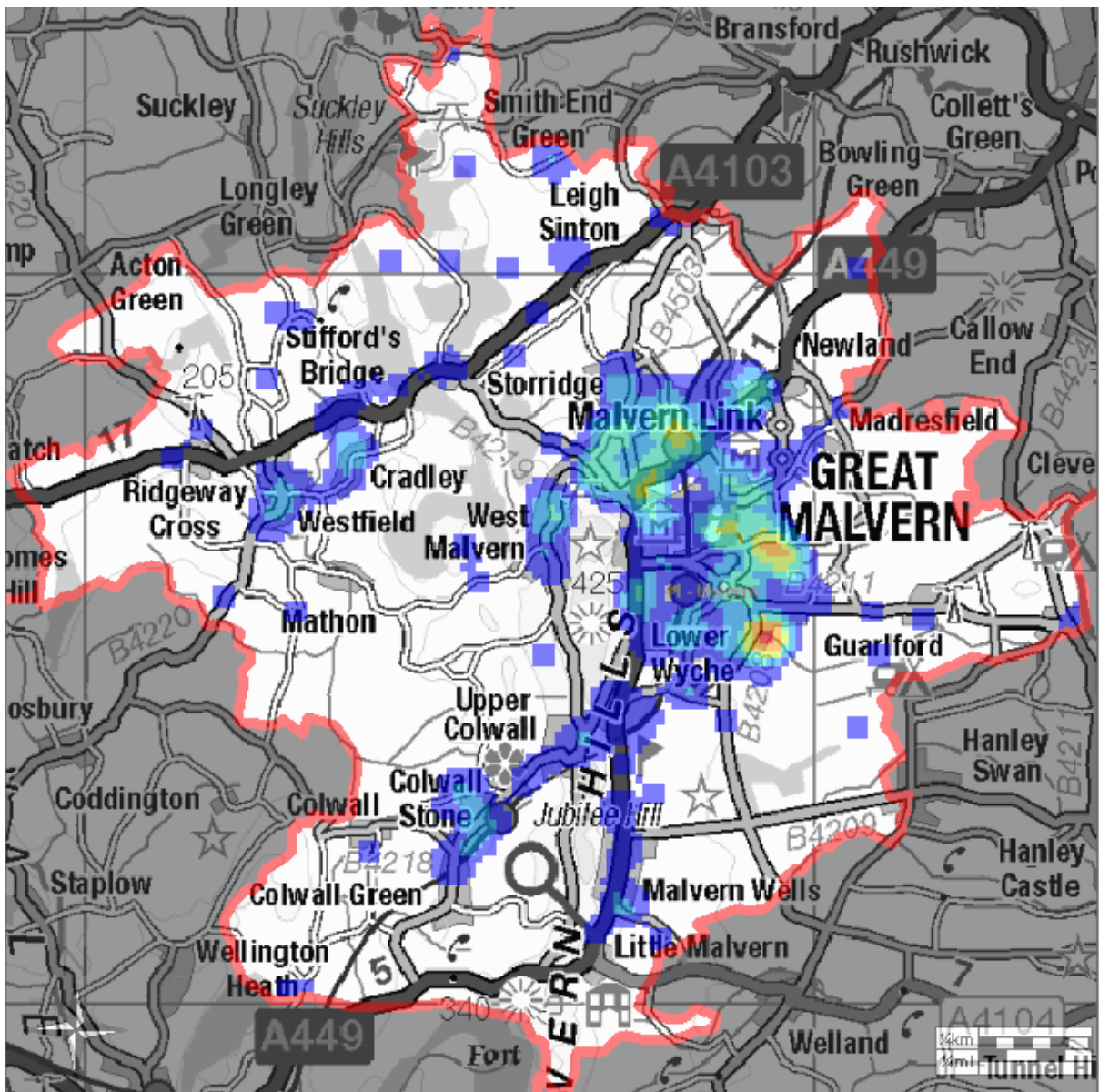
Map 3: At risk LSOA's by Mosaic Group 2017/18 to 2019/20
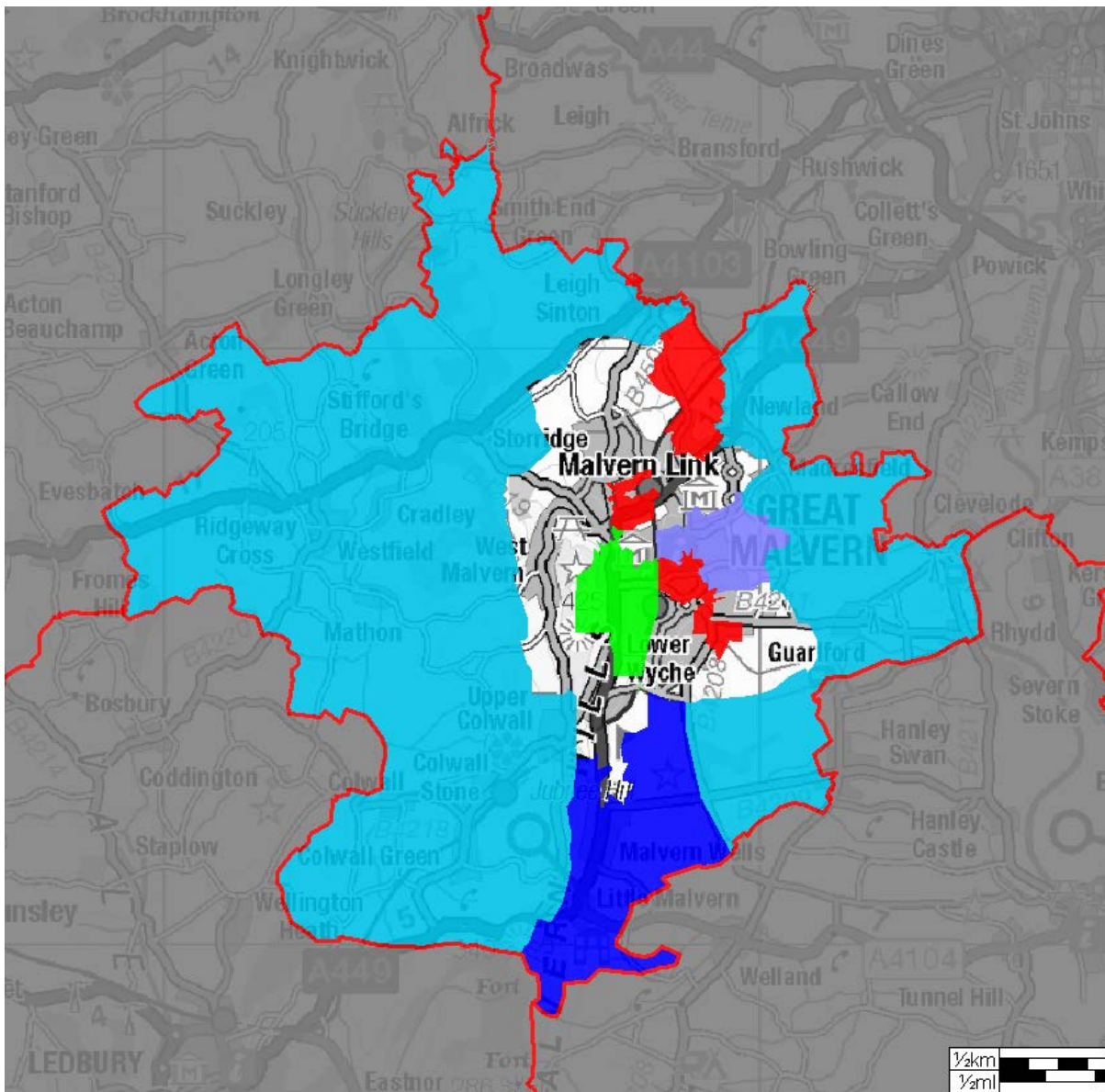
- A – Country Living
- G – Rural Reality
- J – Rental Hubs
- M – Family Basics
- N – Vintage Value
- O – Municipal Challenge

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

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

Key

Low ⇐ ⇒ High

5.2 Map 4 shows the concentration of Accidental Dwelling Fires in Malvern Station Ground area showing data between (2009/10 to 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.

5.3 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
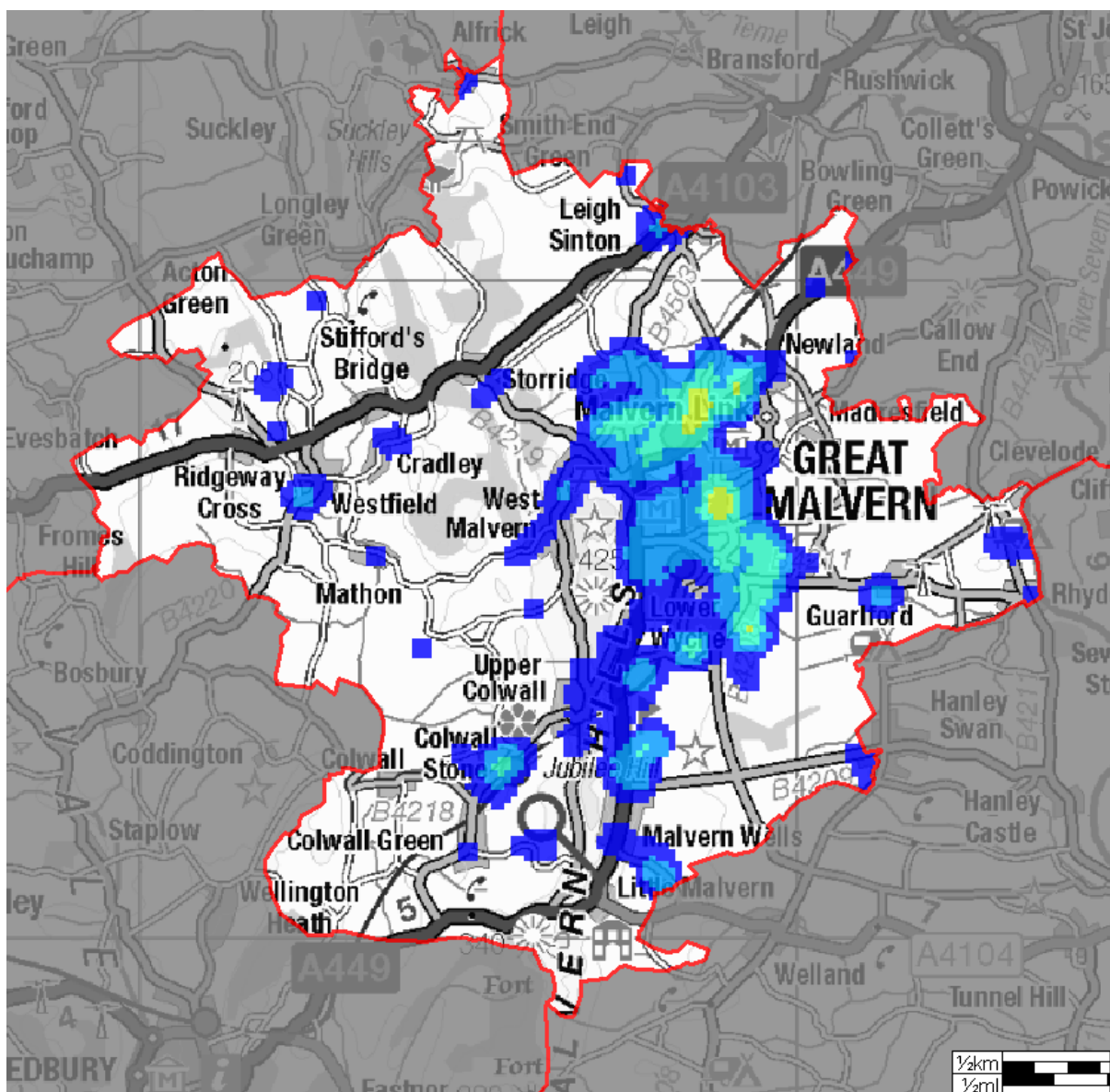
6   Road Traffic Collision Incidents

6.1   The CRMP Risk Review 2018 identified Malvern 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 Malvern Fire Station area over the last 12 years (2009/10 to 2020/21) at 100 m grid cell. The hotspots tend to be concentrated around Malvern Link and Great Malvern centres and on the main roads within the Station area.

Map 6: Malvern Fire Station area – RTC Hotspots 2009/10 to 2020/21
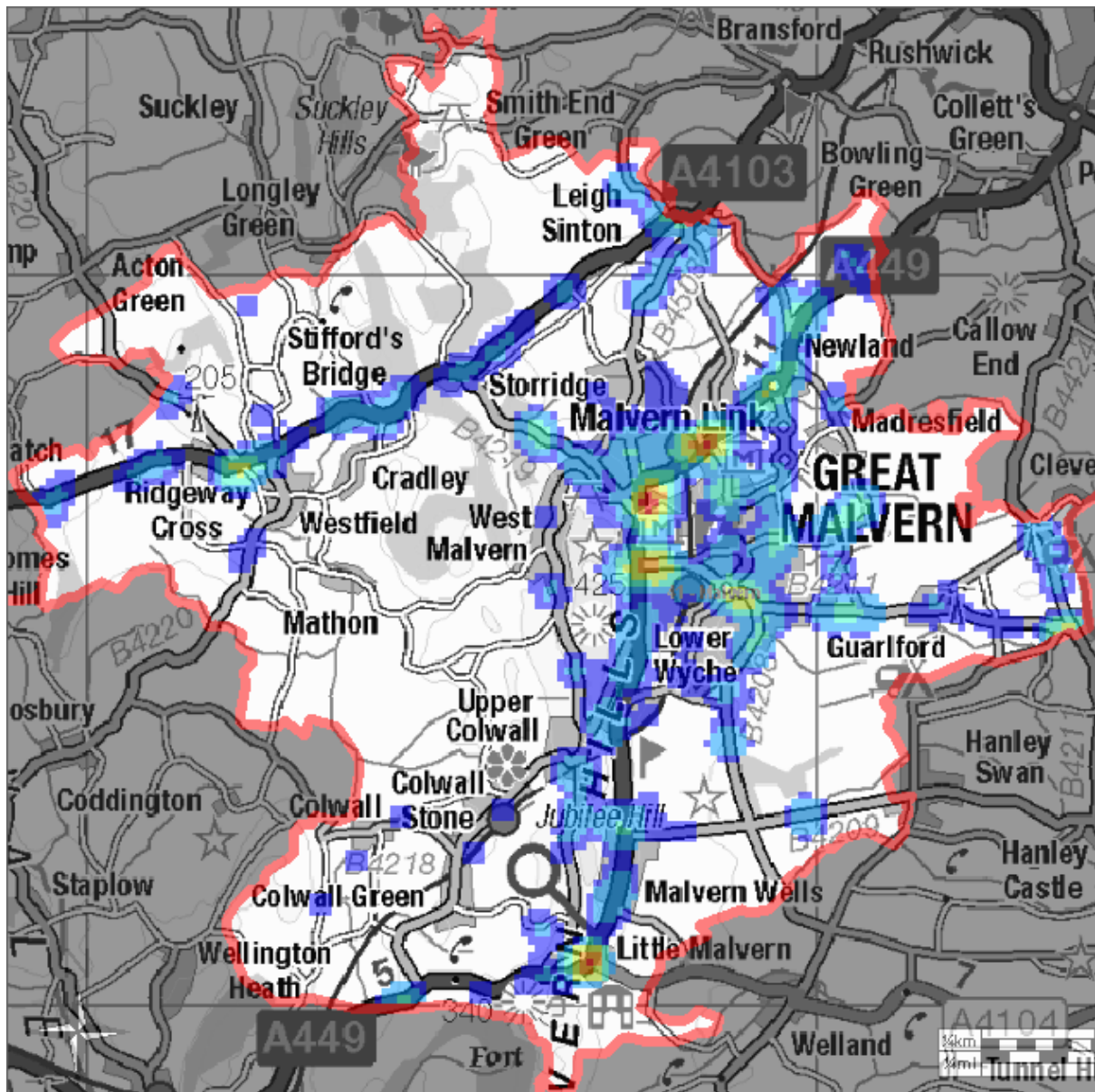
Key
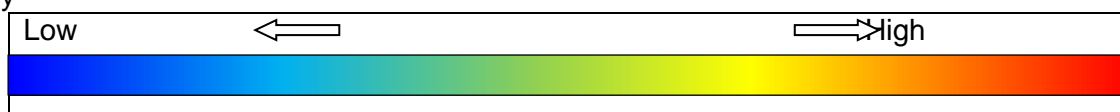
6.2 The map shows hotspots ranging from **high** (i.e. where RTCs occurred most frequently) graduating to **low** (i.e. where RTCs occurred least frequently). Where no colour is shown, this indicates that HWFRS have not attended any RTC incidents in the last 12 years.

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.

7.2   Due to the geographical makeup of Malvern Station Area there is an inherent wildfire risk in Malvern Hills. Work is done locally to assist with mitigating contributing factors and tactical plans are in place should any wild fires occur. These plans are listed on the Mobile Data Terminals carried by every fire engine.

7.3   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

7.4   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 where appropriate.

Flooding Areas

7.5   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.

7.6   Map 7 below shows the locations within Malvern Station Area most likely to flood. These are primarily around the tributaries of the River Severn and the River Teme.

Map 7: Malvern Fire Station area – Flooding areas identified by the Environment Agency
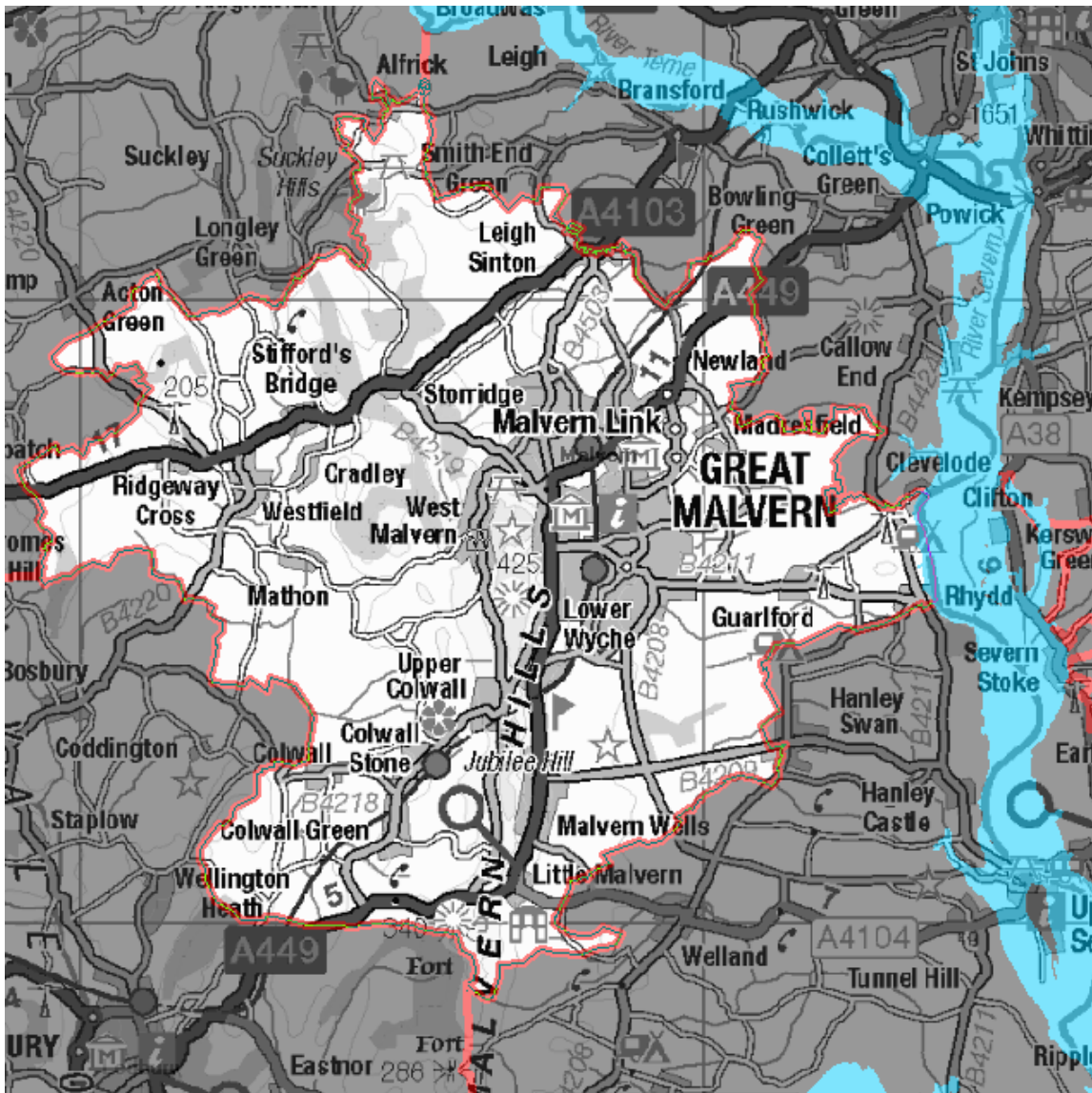
7.7 Information about areas likely to flood is used during flood planning with water safety partners and can be used as part of the Safe and Well Checks carried out with residents in these areas. This includes information on flood risk and advice on early evacuation in the event of flooding. Fire Station 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, Malvern 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 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 Malvern Fire Station are listed on the Mobile Data Terminals and on the Service intranet at the following link: Malvern 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.
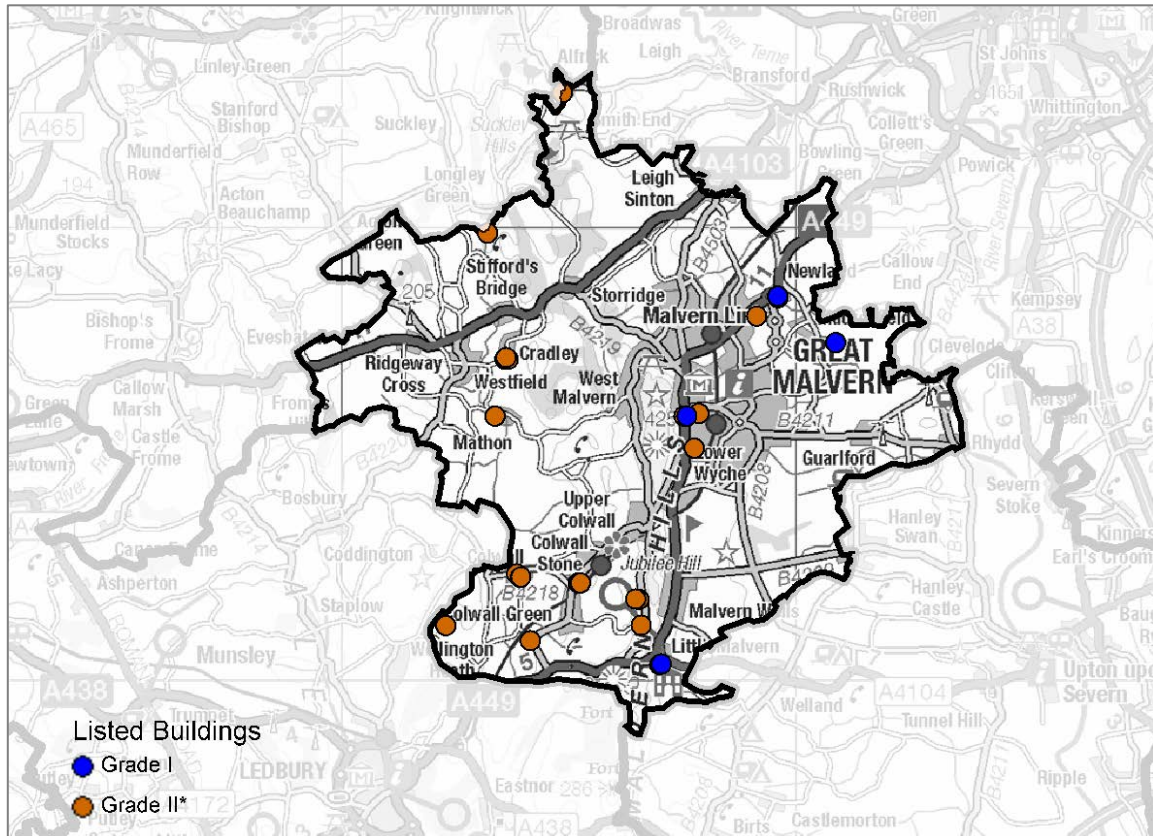
f) Heritage sites

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. Malvern Fire Station area contains 4 Grade I and 23 Grade II* buildings and sites. Section 9 provides a map and list of all such buildings and sites in Malvern 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 8 below.

Map 8: Malvern 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

Malvern – Grade I Listed Buildings

List Entry Number	Grade	Building Name	Eastings	Northings
1349255	1	Church of St Giles	377030	240382
1082794	1	Priory Church of St Mary and St Michael	377595	245851
1098779	1	Madresfield Court including bridge, retaining wall	380873	247463
1098739	1	Church of St Leonard	379593	248492

Malvern – Grade II* Listed Buildings

List Entry Number	Grade	Building Name	Eastings	Northings
1349407	II*	Abbey gateway	377531	245849
1302263	II*	Barn about 25 yards East of Brook House	375246	242172
1082296	II*	Barrow Hill	373203	249882
1349714	II*	Brand Lodge	376587	241232
1082126	II*	Brook House	375206	242172
1082736	II*	Chapel and Cloister at the Convent of the Holy Name	379134	248052
1082298	II*	Church of St James	373605	247135
1178404	II*	Church of St James	373902	242309
1302229	II*	Church of St John The Baptist	373367	245846
1082221	II*	Church of St Mary Magdalene	374845	252974
1349729	II*	Churchyard Cross	373922	242292
1178618	II*	Dovecote about 50 yards West of Barton Court	374139	240893
1178481	II*	Little Malvern Court	376991	240368
1177095	II*	Lych gate of St James's Church	373586	247103
1082796	II*	Main building of Malvern College	377757	245143
1082143	II*	Minaret, boundary walls and Gate Piers to North	372278	241227
1082300	II*	Parish Hall (Old Boys School)	373654	247105
1178575	II*	Park Farmhouse	373841	242372
1178660	II*	Perrycroft	376536	241803
1349715	II*	Summerhouse, gate, boundary walls about 60 yards South	376465	241815
1302409	II*	The Church Cottage	373938	242294

Appendix 1

2021 NFCC Community Risk Calendar

2021 NFCC Community Risk Calendar — Fire and Rescue Campaign Calendar