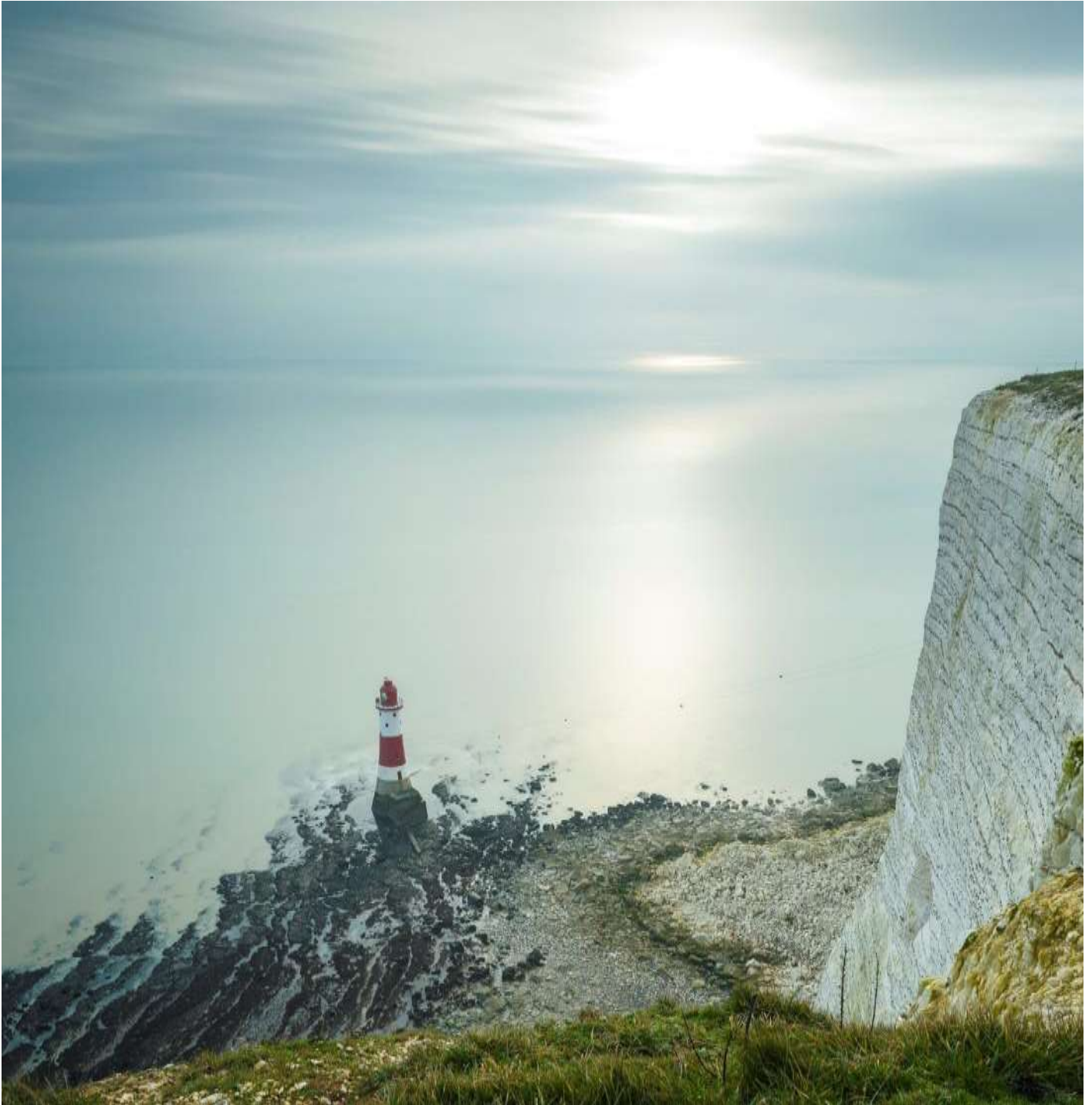




**East Sussex**  
Fire & Rescue Service

# Strategic Assessment of Risk 2019-2020



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# Introduction

## Executive Summary

This is the first version of East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service's (ESFRS) Strategic Assessment of Risk (SAoR). This document will inform our [Integrated Risk Management Plan \(IRMP\)](#), ensuring that all potential and foreseeable risks are considered, and that our planning, policy and decision making is driven by risk.

It will achieve this by analysing and describing a wide array of information, how it can impact the service, and highlighting any key areas of concern or focus.

The SAoR will also support other key policies within the Organisation, such as the Safer Communities' Strategy. The objective is to have risk at the centre of all decision making. The SAoR will influence how we allocate and target prevention resource across the organisation.

The aspiration is to refresh this document annually, assuring the service is aware of all potential risks, safeguarding our communities, staff and the environment.

The intended audience of this document is internal, it should provide an evidence base to support decisions and allocate resources. However, this document will be publicly available, we will actively share and engage with our partners and relevant organisations to better improve our, and everyone's understanding of risk.

This document describes the service area with regard to: demographics, housing, infrastructure and heritage risk. It then outlines information specific to the service; emergency/event planning, partnerships and incident data from the past five years.

It then breaks down information under the five key community safety prevention strands:

- Home & Fire Safety
- Road Safety
- Water Safety
- Business Safety
- Health & Wellbeing







## Fire Authority

The East Sussex Fire Authority (the Authority) was created on 1st April 1997, as a result of local government reorganisation and has significant statutory responsibilities laid down in the Fire & Rescue Service Act 2004 and The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

East Sussex Fire Authority is a statutory body, made up of locally elected councillors from:

- East Sussex County Council (ESCC) - 12 councillors
- Brighton and Hove City Council (B&HCC) – 6 councillors.

The Authority normally meets five times a year, with an annual general meeting in June.

The primary duties of the Fire Authority are to:

- Provide a Fire Service and to ensure its efficiency
- Provide the efficient training of members of the Service
- Ensure that efficient mobilising and communications arrangements exist
- Make arrangements to obtain information needed for firefighting purposes
- Ensure that the steps are taken to mitigate damage to property through firefighting
- Make arrangements to provide fire safety advice
- Make arrangements to give mutual assistance to other Fire Services
- Ensure that adequate water supplies are available for firefighting purposes.



## Service Area Introduction

East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service (ESFRS) covers the county of East Sussex and the city of Brighton & Hove. It is bordered by Kent to the North and East, West Sussex to the West, Surrey to the North West and to the South by the English Channel.

Brighton & Hove is a diverse and dynamic city that attracts a rich mix of people and communities. Its seaside location near London makes it an attractive destination to more than 11 million visitors each year.

Many areas of the city are prosperous but some parts are amongst the most deprived ten percent in the country. It has the highest percentage of overcrowded households outside London and there are high numbers of flats across the coast.

The county of East Sussex contains five districts; Eastbourne, Hastings, Lewes, Rother and Wealden. It is mainly rural, with the densest areas of population along the coast.

There is a general impression of affluence in the county, however there are some extremes, as whilst people in some parts of the county are wealthy, in other areas such as Hastings and parts of central Eastbourne, there are high numbers of benefit claimants and people on low incomes.

The county has a higher proportion of older people than anywhere else in the region and the highest percentage of people over 85 of any county in England. The number of older people is also forecast to grow over the next 20 years.

There are no motorways, very few dual carriageways and many rural roads. As a result, road conditions are poor for the volume of traffic and this increases the risk of road traffic collisions.

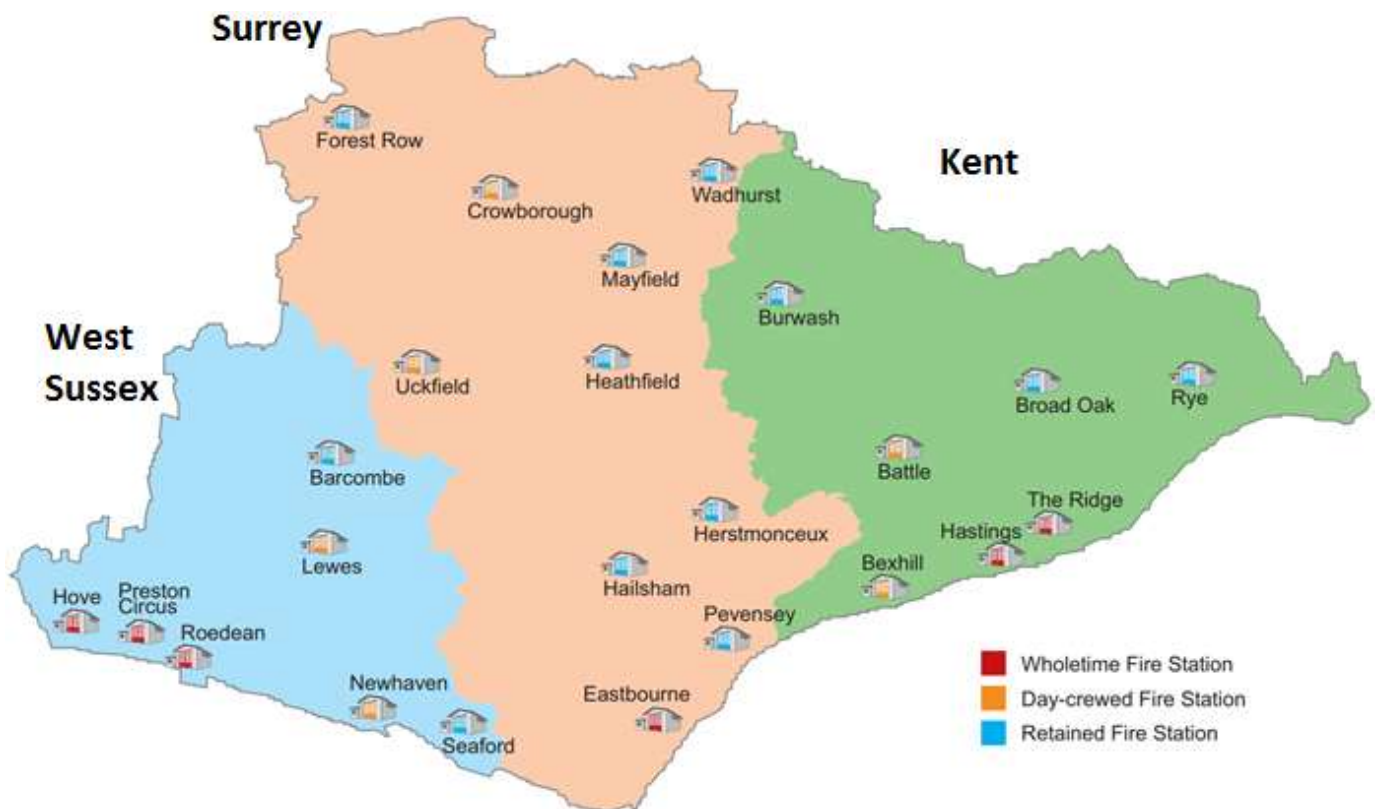
East Sussex is also a very popular tourist destination, along its 55 miles of coast are many traditional seaside resorts, nature reserves and the county also falls into the South Downs National Park.



ESFRS service area is split into three groups, which each contain two of the six districts that make up ESFRS's service area:

- **West Group** Brighton & Hove and Lewes
- **Central Group** Wealden and Eastbourne
- **East Group** Rother and Hastings

There are 24 fire stations strategically located across the service area:





## Demographics

The UK population in mid-2017 was estimated to be around 66 million, with 27.2 households and 19 million families. The population is projected to keep growing and reach almost 73 million by 2041. The UK population is ageing, in 2017 around 18.2% were over 65, up from 15.9% in 2007. By 2027 the proportion of over 65s will grow to 20.7%<sup>1</sup>. These trends are expected to be reflected, and some amplified in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove.

## Current Population

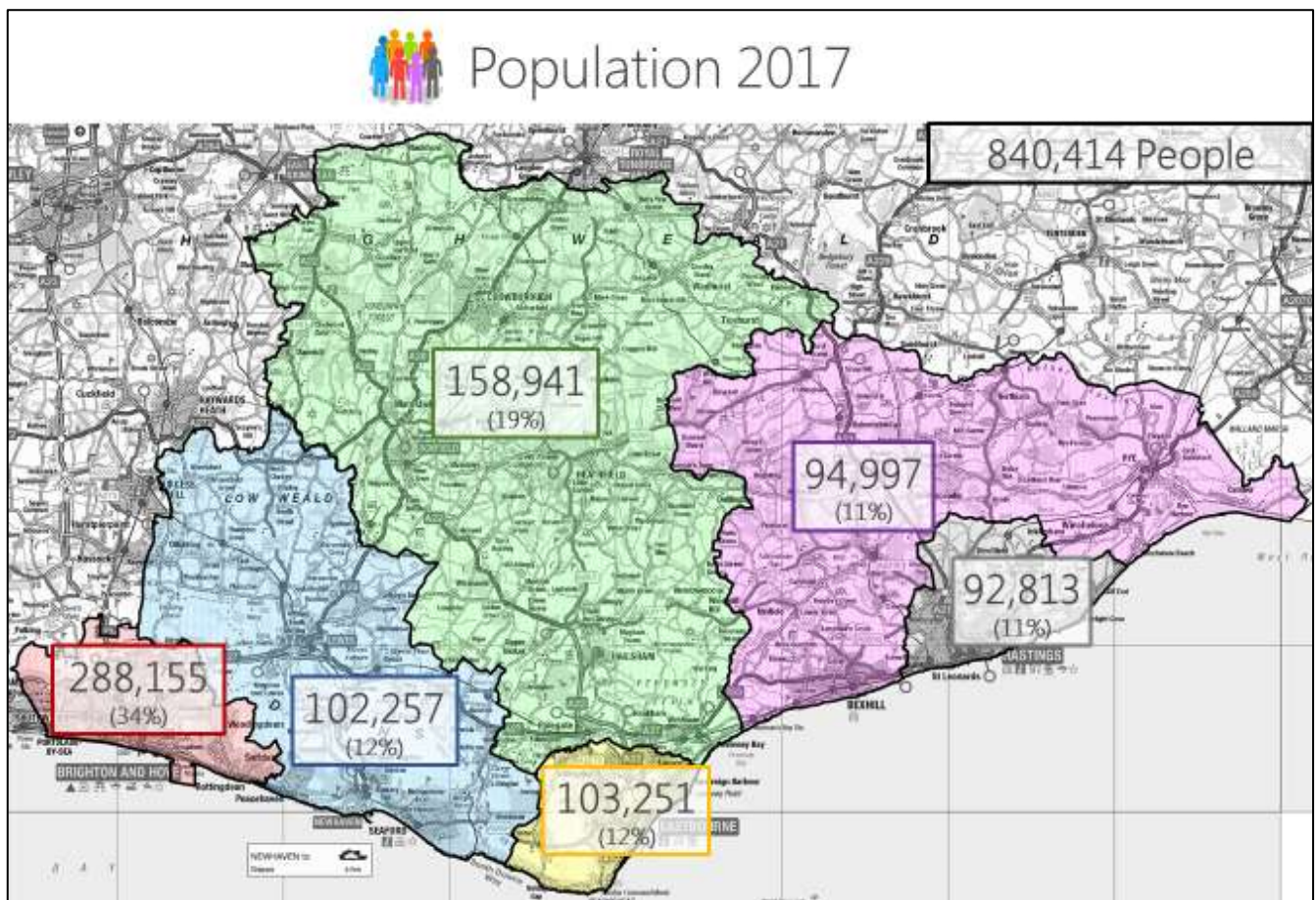
The estimated population of ESFRS's service area is 840,414 as at 2017.

288,155 live in **Brighton & Hove**, making it the largest district with 34% of the service area's population.

The remaining 66% is shared amongst the five districts of East Sussex:

- **Wealden** 158,941 (19%)
- **Eastbourne** 103,251 (12%)
- **Lewes** 102,257 (12%)
- **Rother** 94,997 (11%)
- **Hastings** 92,813 (11%)

More than half the population of East Sussex live on the coast in the main urban areas of Eastbourne, Hastings, Bexhill (Rother), Seaford (Lewes) and Newhaven (Lewes)<sup>2</sup>.



ONS Mid-Year Estimates

<sup>1</sup><https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/articles/overviewoftheukpopulation/november2018>

<sup>2</sup>ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2018



The distribution of age isn't even over the service area. In Brighton & Hove there is a significantly higher than average population of full time students aged 16+, with 32,920 in 2011 representing 14.1% of the resident population, compared to 7.5% in England and 8.2% in the South East. Brighton & Hove also has significantly higher number of adults aged 20-44, and a proportionally lower amount of children and older residents<sup>3</sup>.

Conversely in East Sussex, Rother has a higher proportion of older people with 32% over 65. Eastbourne 25%, Lewes 25% and Wealden 26% all have similar levels of over 65s. Brighton & Hove 13% and Hastings 19% have much lower proportions of over 65s<sup>4</sup>.

Population 2017, Age Group (% within District)					
District	0-17	18-64	65-79	80+	Total
Brighton & Hove	50,981 (17.7%)	198,844 (69%)	27,027 (9.4%)	11,303 (3.9%)	<b>288,155</b>
Eastbourne	19,935 (19.3%)	57,783 (56%)	17,278 (16.7%)	8,255 (8%)	<b>103,251</b>
Hastings	19,376 (20.9%)	55,429 (59.7%)	13,223 (14.2%)	4,785 (5.2%)	<b>92,813</b>
Lewes	19,944 (19.5%)	56,486 (55.2%)	18,110 (17.7%)	7,717 (7.5%)	<b>102,257</b>
Rother	16,082 (16.9%)	48,817 (51.4%)	21,284 (22.4%)	8,814 (9.3%)	<b>94,997</b>
Wealden	30,708 (19.3%)	87,229 (54.9%)	29,616 (18.6%)	11,388 (7.2%)	<b>158,941</b>
<b>Service Area</b>	<b>157,026 (18.7%)</b>	<b>504,588 (60%)</b>	<b>126,538 (15.1%)</b>	<b>52,262 (6.2%)</b>	<b>840,414</b>

ONS Mid-Year Estimates

## Population Growth

The population of all districts is predicted to increase, the largest increase is predicted to be in Wealden with 5.2%, and the smallest increase is in Brighton & Hove with 2.5%. The over 65 population is expected to increase more than the rest of the population, ranging from 11% in Wealden, to 6.2% in Brighton & Hove<sup>5</sup>. The risks around the elderly population growing are discussed later in the [Health & Wellbeing](#) chapter.

Population Projection 2018 - 2023							
District	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% Increase 2018-23
Brighton & Hove	292,100	293,700	295,500	296,900	298,100	299,400	<b>2.5%</b>
Eastbourne	104,600	105,200	106,000	107,100	107,900	108,200	<b>3.4%</b>
Hastings	93,900	94,600	95,100	95,600	96,100	96,500	<b>2.8%</b>
Lewes	103,200	104,200	105,000	105,600	106,300	107,300	<b>4.0%</b>
Rother	95,300	96,000	96,800	97,800	98,300	99,300	<b>4.2%</b>
Wealden	160,700	162,700	164,300	165,800	167,500	169,000	<b>5.2%</b>
<b>Service Area</b>	<b>849,800</b>	<b>856,400</b>	<b>862,700</b>	<b>868,800</b>	<b>874,200</b>	<b>879,700</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

ONS Projections

<sup>3</sup> Brighton & Hove City Snapshot: Report of statistics 2014

<sup>4</sup> ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2016

<sup>5</sup> ONS Population Projections 2016

## Population Density

Brighton & Hove is a densely populated city with large amounts of terraced housing, flats and houses of multiple occupancy (HMOs), this is also the case for Hastings. On the other end of the spectrum are the rural areas of Wealden and Rother, which both contain a few small towns and villages, these areas are mostly countryside and farmland. Lewes district is a smaller rural area, and contains Lewes town, Newhaven and Seaford. Eastbourne is a large town, and contains large areas of sub-urban housing.

2016 - Persons per hectare	
Brighton & Hove	34.7
Eastbourne	23.3
Hastings	31.3
Lewes	3.5
Rother	1.8
Wealden	1.9

*Nomis: Mid-Year Population Estimates*

*Population density is the number of inhabitants per hectare. For the calculation of population density, the land-area concept (which excludes inland water bodies like lakes or rivers) is used<sup>6</sup>.*

## Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD)

Brighton & Hove is ranked as the 66<sup>th</sup> most deprived authority in England, putting it in the 20% most deprived nationally. 12% of the city's areas within the 10% most deprived in England. This deprivation is concentrated in the east, centre and north-west of the city<sup>7</sup>

In East Sussex, 19 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are in the 10% most deprived nationally, 16 of which are in Hastings. There are 14 LSOAs in Wealden in the 10% least deprived nationally. There is a clear concentration of deprivation in the urban areas, especially in Hastings<sup>8</sup>.

IMD: Overall (2015) - score	
Brighton & Hove	23
Eastbourne	21
Hastings	33
Lewes	15
Rother	19
Wealden	11

*Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government<sup>9</sup>*

*The main IMD summary measure is a weighted average of the seven IMD domains: Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Education Skills and Training Deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment Deprivation, and Crime. The more deprived is an area, the higher the IMD score.*

<sup>6</sup> <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160106061725/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/population-estimates-for-england-and-wales/index.html>

<sup>7</sup> Brighton & Hove City Snapshot: Report of statistics 2014

<sup>8</sup> ESCC - ESiF, State of the County 2018

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

## Economy

The East Sussex Growth Strategy (ESGS), published in 2014, sets out an ambitious vision for the East Sussex economy to 2020<sup>10</sup> including:

- Increasing Gross Value Added per capita by 20% by 2020
- Enhancing digital connectivity (e.g. broadband) and physical connectivity (e.g. roads)
- Supporting business start-ups and promoting the county as a business location
- Developing skills that match business needs.

ESGS highlights emerging high growth and innovative sub-sectors including - engineering and advanced manufacturing; health and social care; and digital, media and creative-services.

Brighton & Hove is still largely a city region of potential, rather than of achievement. It now has one of the best qualified resident populations in England, but its productivity per worker, although much improved, is still modest compared to the South East average. It has one of the highest business density rates in England, but output per business is poor, reflecting its historic reliance on local markets and low value sectors of the economy<sup>11</sup>.

In 2012 Brighton had the 7<sup>th</sup> highest rateable value for commercial stock of all UK cities at £123 per sqm. The government's removal of local planning policies controlling the conversion of office space to residential, is likely to lead to some level of erosion of commercial office stock. The need to maximise the available employment land and commercial premises, increase productivity, grow knowledge intensive sectors and generate jobs is therefore a priority for the city.

Brighton & Hove has emerged strongly from being a low value coastal economy, but it has yet to make the transition into a high performing one. It needs to champion greater ambition; provide a better mix of quality accommodation and embed its universities into the fabric of its economy, so that it can develop and retain the right talent and commercialise its expertise. Its strengths lie largely in its creativity and how it can apply this effectively to support economic growth. According to the strategy, "the sectors that most stakeholders consider to be important to the city's economy are culture, leisure and tourism, and creative-services, digital and IT (CDIT)".

The Health on the High Street report published by the Royal Society for Public Health, ranks Eastbourne as the 8<sup>th</sup>, and Brighton & Hove as the 7<sup>th</sup> healthiest high street in the UK. The report ranks the UK's 70 largest towns and cities (outside of London) according to the healthiness of the shops on the high street. Those deemed bad for health include: payday lenders, bookmakers, fast food outlets, off-licences, tanning salons and empty shops. Those deemed good for health include: leisure centres, dentists, opticians, GP surgeries, pharmacies, health clubs, libraries, museums, galleries, vape shops, pubs, bars and cafes<sup>12</sup>.



<sup>10</sup><http://www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk/webview/streamServerFile.jsp?file=/nesstar/temp/EGMS20160727143653484/Demographic%20appendix%20State%20of%20the%20County%20draft%202016%2014.pdf&server=http://www.east-sussexinfigures.org.uk:80>

<sup>11</sup> <http://stg.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/Enterprise1.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.rsph.org.uk/uploads/assets/uploaded/dbdbb8e5-4375-4143-a3bb7c6455f398de.pdf>

## Dependent vs Working Age Population

Rother has the highest proportion of dependent persons, with 46.4% of the population not of working age (16-64). Wealden (42.6%), Lewes (42.3%) and Eastbourne (41.7%) also have higher levels of dependents. On the other hand, Brighton & Hove (29.3%) has the lowest proportion of dependents, along with Hastings (37.9%).

Dependents vs Working age Population 2016					
District	Dependent		Working age (16-64)	% Dependent	% Over 65
	(under 16)	(Over 65)			
Brighton & Hove	45,681	38,373	203,119	<b>29.3%</b>	13.4%
Eastbourne	17,657	25,244	60,102	<b>41.7%</b>	24.5%
Hastings	17,321	17,875	57,707	<b>37.9%</b>	19.2%
Lewes	17,618	25,389	58,624	<b>42.3%</b>	25.0%
Rother	14,109	29,453	50,404	<b>46.4%</b>	31.3%
Wealden	27,079	40,312	90,663	<b>42.6%</b>	25.5%

ONS Mid-Year Estimates<sup>13</sup>

## Employment Status

Brighton & Hove (36%) have the highest proportion of full time employees, Rother has the lowest with 29%. Brighton & Hove (6%) have the highest proportion of full time students and Rother has the lowest with 2%. Hastings has the highest proportion of long term sick/disabled with 7%, Hastings also has the highest proportion of persons looking after home or family (5%). Rother has the highest proportion of retired persons with 23% and Brighton & Hove have the lowest with 9%. Hastings has the highest proportion of unemployed persons with 5%.

Residents aged 16-74, by employment status 2011											
District	Employee Full time	Employee Part time	Full time student	Long-term sick or disabled	Looking after home or family	Retired	Self-employed	Student (including full-time students)	Un-employed	Other economically inactive	Total
Brighton & Hove	75,999 (36%)	27,492 (13%)	12,303 (6%)	8,813 (4%)	7,249 (3%)	19,625 (9%)	27,241 (13%)	20,567 (10%)	7,818 (4%)	3,685 (2%)	210,792
Eastbourne	24,700 (35%)	10,395 (15%)	2,710 (4%)	3,192 (5%)	2,645 (4%)	11,829 (17%)	7,247 (10%)	3,632 (5%)	2,874 (4%)	1,249 (2%)	70,473
Hastings	22,094 (33%)	9,770 (15%)	1,882 (3%)	4,370 (7%)	3,112 (5%)	9,469 (14%)	7,392 (11%)	2,699 (4%)	3,621 (5%)	1,627 (2%)	66,036
Lewes	23,792 (34%)	10,626 (15%)	1,846 (3%)	2,448 (4%)	2,676 (4%)	12,184 (18%)	9,611 (14%)	2,545 (4%)	2,319 (3%)	1,222 (2%)	69,269
Rother	18,498 (29%)	8,685 (14%)	1,336 (2%)	2,551 (4%)	2,728 (4%)	14,163 (23%)	9,321 (15%)	2,386 (4%)	2,019 (3%)	1,174 (2%)	62,861
Wealden	36,449 (34%)	15,676 (15%)	2,746 (3%)	2,827 (3%)	4,504 (4%)	19,091 (18%)	16,673 (16%)	3,617 (3%)	2,670 (3%)	1,626 (2%)	105,879

ONS 2011 Census <sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Office for National Statistics; Mid-year estimates

<sup>14</sup> Office for National Statistics; 2011 census

## Diversity

Brighton & Hove is by far the area's most ethnically diverse district, with 11% of the population belonging to an ethnic minority, i.e. not White British. This is twice as diverse as any of the districts within East Sussex. There is more diversity in the urban areas with Hastings 6.2% and Eastbourne 5.9%, than the rural areas - Rother 2.9% and Wealden 2.5%<sup>15</sup>.

Residents by ethnicity (count) 2011						% Ethnic Minority (non-white)
District	Asian / Asian British	Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	Mixed / multiple ethnic groups	White	Other ethnic group	
Brighton & Hove	11,278	4,188	10,408	243,512	3,983	<b>10.9%</b>
Eastbourne	2,795	783	1,791	93,508	535	<b>5.9%</b>
Hastings	2,126	1,065	1,948	84,631	484	<b>6.2%</b>
Lewes	1,400	416	1,275	94,159	252	<b>3.4%</b>
Rother	1,103	305	1,031	87,951	198	<b>2.9%</b>
Wealden	1,719	343	1,428	145,173	252	<b>2.5%</b>

ONS 2011 Census

## Religion

Brighton & Hove has the lowest proportion of persons who identify themselves as religious, with 49%. The districts of East Sussex are similar, with the highest proportion of religious residents in Rother with 67%, then Wealden 66%, Eastbourne 63%, Lewes 59% and Hastings 55%.

Residents by religion (count) 2011										
District	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	No religion	Any other religion	Religion not stated	% Religious
Brighton & Hove	2,742	117,276	1,792	2,670	6,095	342	115,954	2,409	24,089	<b>49%</b>
Eastbourne	482	59,232	429	211	1,458	53	28,995	586	7,966	<b>63%</b>
Hastings	475	46,832	423	142	1,159	38	33,066	668	7,451	<b>55%</b>
Lewes	489	55,572	257	320	558	42	31,641	603	8,020	<b>59%</b>
Rother	290	58,706	171	170	460	12	22,864	525	7,390	<b>67%</b>
Wealden	454	95,317	221	231	566	33	39,157	1,126	11,810	<b>66%</b>

ONS 2011 Census

## Tourist Population

Tourism is an integral element of the local area, located within the South Downs National Park, East Sussex is also home to many seaside resorts, and beautiful landscapes. Furthermore, Brighton & Hove is a diverse and dynamic city that attracts a rich mix of people and communities. Its seaside location near London makes it an attractive destination to more than 11 million visitors each year. The influx of visitors during the summer months has a considerable detrimental impact on the inadequate road network, traffic congestion in popular areas in the tourist season can be substantial.

<sup>15</sup> Office for National Statistics; 2011 census

## Brighton & Hove Tourism

Brighton & Hove saw 11.45 million visits in 2014, of which 1.45 million were overnight visits, and 10 million were day trips. It's estimated that total tourist expenditure was £858 million for 2015. Most overnight visits last 2-3 nights<sup>16 17</sup>.

Accommodation (2015)	
Serviced (Hotel)	57%
Family / Friends	35%
Group / Campus	3%
Non - Serviced	2%
Paying Guest in Private House	2%

Transport (2016)	
Train	45%
Car/Van/Motorcycle	34%
Bus/Coach	18%
Motorhome	2%
Taxi	1%

Visitor Age (2016)	
0-17	16%
18-24	15%
25-34	12%
35-44	15%
45-54	15%
55-64	15%
65-74	14%
75+	2%

## East Sussex Tourism

East Sussex attracted 23.7 million visits in 2015, a 28% increase since 2005. 2.4 million (10%) were overnight visits and 21.3 million (90%) were day trips. The tourism sector contributed a total of £1.4b to the local economy in 2015. Overnight visitors stayed on average for 5.1 nights<sup>18</sup>.

Accommodation	
Family / Friends	40%
Serviced (Hotel)	24%
Camping / Caravan	20%
Holiday Village	6%
Paying Guest in Private House	5%
Self-Catering	4%
Second Home / Time Share	1%

Transport	
Car	73%
Train	14%
Bus / Coach	5%
Hire Car	3%
Caravan	2%

Visitor Age	
16-24	13%
25-35	16%
35-44	20%
45-54	15%
55-64	13%
65+	24%

## Serviced Accommodation

In East Sussex it is estimated that there are 638 serviced accommodation establishments (hotels etc.), with around 6,019 rooms and 13,235 beds. The distribution of these establishments are:

- 50% Eastbourne
- 15% Wealden
- 15% Rother
- 14% Hastings
- 6% Lewes

## Non-Serviced Accommodation

In East Sussex it is estimated that there are 599 non-serviced accommodation establishments (campsite, holiday home etc.), with around 10,975 rooms and 30,809 beds. Of the beds, 83.7% are in campsites, 11.6% in holiday dwellings and 4.7% in 'other collective accommodation'. The distribution of these establishments are:

- 46% Rother
- 27% Wealden
- 12% Hastings
- 12% Lewes
- 3% Eastbourne<sup>19</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Report of Findings for VisitBrighton, Brighton Visitor Survey 2016, TSE Research

<sup>17</sup> The Economic Impact of Tourism, Brighton & Hove, 2015, Tourism South East Research

<sup>18</sup> Great Britain Tourism Survey results, TSE Research, East Sussex Data Warehouse Project 2016



## Fires in Tourism Related Properties

There were 155 fires in tourism related properties, i.e. Hotels, motorhomes, caravans, tents etc. from 2012 to 2017, this accounts for 1.5% of all 10,327 fires that occurred during that period.

A third of fires in tourism related properties occur in Hotels, making them the most common property type. Motorhomes (26%), Caravans (23%) and Camping Tents (12%) are the next most common.

Fires in Tourism Properties 2012-17 (% within District)							
District	Hotel	Motorhome	Caravan (non- permanent / residential)	Camping Tent	Holiday Residence (Cottage, flat, chalet)	Youth Hostel	Total
Brighton & Hove	22 (32%)	22 (32%)	10 (14%)	14 (20%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	<b>69</b>
Eastbourne	5 (83%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>6</b>
Hastings	5 (25%)	6 (30%)	5 (25%)	4 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>20</b>
Lewes	4 (24%)	4 (24%)	6 (35%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	2 (12%)	<b>17</b>
Rother	8 (42%)	4 (21%)	5 (26%)	0 (0%)	2 (11%)	0 (0%)	<b>19</b>
Wealden	7 (32%)	4 (18%)	8 (36%)	0 (0%)	3 (14%)	0 (0%)	<b>22</b>
Over Border	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b> <b>(33%)</b>	<b>41</b> <b>(26%)</b>	<b>36</b> <b>(23%)</b>	<b>18</b> <b>(12%)</b>	<b>6</b> <b>(4%)</b>	<b>3</b> <b>(2%)</b>	<b>155</b>



## AirBnb

AirBnb represents one of the largest emerging issues for fire services across the UK, and globally. The online holiday accommodation platform has experienced monumental growth, figures for 2016/17 state there are 168,000 listings in the UK, and 18,600 listings in the South East. These properties pose a potential fire risk, as they aren't regulated in the same way as other traditional accommodation, and therefore aren't subject to the same legislation. But they represent an extremely significant, and growing proportion of the tourism accommodation sector.

During 2016/17 the South East region experienced:

- 645,000 inbound guests, a 92% increase from 2016 to 2017
- 18% of guest arrivals were families
- 11% of users chose to stay within the South East
- 74% of guest arrivals were from other parts of the UK<sup>20</sup>.

During 2017 Brighton experienced:

- 140,000 guest arrivals
- 36 nights average occupancy for a listing
- £3,700 average earned by host<sup>21</sup>
- Approx. 2,700 listings
- Approx. 1665 entire property, 1028 private room, 15 shared room.

### **AirBnb listings (approx. location) in Brighton<sup>22</sup>**



*Tomslee.net 2017 data*

<sup>20</sup> Airbnb UK insights Report

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.airbnbcitizen.com/data/#/en/brighton>

<sup>22</sup> <http://tomslee.net/category/airbnb-data>



## Housing

### Household Tenure

Brighton & Hove has one of the largest private rented sectors in the country comprised of 34,000 homes (28%), with 2 in 7 of the city's households now renting privately. However, high rental costs, poorer than average housing quality and pockets of overcrowding (the highest outside London) result in additional housing challenges for the city<sup>23</sup>. There are also high levels of rental households in Hastings with 43% renting, of which 13% rent from 'other social landlords' which is the highest in the county<sup>24</sup>.

Households by tenure (count) 2011										
District	Rented				Owned			Other	%	
	council or equivalent	other private owners	other social landlords	private landlord or letting agency	outright	mortgage or loan	shared ownership	occupiers living rent free	% Rented	% Owned
Brighton & Hove	11,928	1,878	6,259	34,081	28,397	36,393	1,045	1,559	45%	54%
Eastbourne	3,348	747	2,605	9,747	15,071	12,717	295	482	37%	62%
Hastings	763	672	5,225	11,191	11,071	11,635	193	409	43%	56%
Lewes	3,196	551	1,413	5,557	16,797	13,851	285	531	25%	73%
Rother	712	552	3,530	5,190	18,554	11,506	219	614	24%	74%
Wealden	2,956	759	1,852	6,214	26,483	22,872	503	1,037	19%	80%

ONS 2011 Census

### Dwelling Type

There are higher numbers of detached dwellings in the rural areas such as Rother, Wealden and Lewes. The proportion of flats is higher in the urban areas, in Brighton & Hove and Hastings there are high levels of converted or shared housing<sup>25</sup>.

Dwellings by Accommodation 2011 Count (% within District)							
District	Detached dwelling	Semi-detached dwelling	Terraced	Purpose-built block: flats or tenement	Part of a converted or shared house	In a commercial building	Caravans or other mobile / temporary structures
Brighton & Hove	12,897 (10%)	24,174 (19%)	26,001 (21%)	31,739 (25%)	29,466 (23%)	2,495 (2%)	55 (0.04%)
Eastbourne	7,837 (16%)	9,787 (20%)	11,643 (24%)	13,234 (28%)	4,606 (10%)	699 (1%)	36 (0.1%)
Hastings	7,734 (18%)	8,652 (20%)	9,872 (23%)	8,675 (20%)	7,210 (17%)	780 (2%)	136 (0.3%)
Lewes	15,397 (35%)	11,629 (26%)	8,364 (19%)	6,255 (14%)	1,430 (3%)	574 (1%)	241 (0.5%)
Rother	18,430 (42%)	9,589 (22%)	5,902 (13%)	6,209 (14%)	2,922 (7%)	788 (2%)	229 (0.5%)
Wealden	29,030 (45%)	19,581 (30%)	8,289 (13%)	5,562 (9%)	1,263 (2%)	707 (1%)	768 (1.2%)

ONS 2011 Census

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/Housing2.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> Office for National Statistics; 2011 census

<sup>25</sup> Office for National Statistics; 2011 census

## Local Plans

There are approximately 380,169 households across the ESFRS service area – 130,788 households in Brighton & Hove (34.4%), and 249,381 (65.6%) households across East Sussex<sup>26</sup>.

By 2028, this will increase to 420,381 households across the service area – a 10.6% increase from 2018; the largest number of new households being built in Wealden (8,831) outside of Brighton & Hove (12,319).

Table 1 below highlights the proposed development of dwellings across the five Local Authority areas in East Sussex according to local plans<sup>27</sup>.

Adopted Local Plans	Number of dwellings over plan period
<b>Eastbourne: Core Strategy Local Plan, adopted Feb 2013</b>	5,022 (2006-2027) 239 p.a.
<b>Hastings: Hastings Planning Strategy, adopted Feb 2014</b>	3,400 (2011-2028) 200 p.a.
<b>Lewes: Joint Core Strategy, adopted Jun 2016</b>	6,900 (2010-2030) 345 p.a.
<b>Rother: Core Strategy, adopted Sep 2014</b>	5,700 (2011-2028) 335 p.a.
<b>Wealden Local Plan, published for representations with subsequent submission Aug 2018</b>	14,228 (2013-2028) 950 p.a.
<b>Long term proposed additional growth</b>	

Table 1: No. of dwellings over adopted local plan period.

Brighton & Hove City council will make provision for at least 13,200 new homes to be built over the plan period (2010-2030)<sup>28</sup> – equating to an annual average rate of provision of 660 dwellings.



<sup>26</sup>[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/536731/Household\\_Projections\\_Published\\_Tables.xlsx](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/536731/Household_Projections_Published_Tables.xlsx)

<sup>27</sup><http://www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk/webview/streamServerFile.jsp?file=/nesstar/temp/EGMS20160727143653484/Demographic%20appendix%20State%20of%20the%20County%20draft%202016%2014.pdf&server=http://www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk:80>

<sup>28</sup> [http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/FINAL%20version%20cityplan%20March%202016compreswith%20forward\\_0.pdf](http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/FINAL%20version%20cityplan%20March%202016compreswith%20forward_0.pdf)

## Infrastructure

### Road Network

There are no motorways and fewer than 50 miles of dual carriageway in the service area. Consequently, the road infrastructure is poor. The three geographically separate coastal urban areas of East Sussex have poor road connectivity, yet contain 70% of the total population of the authority's area. This increases road traffic collision risks, our service response times, and limits the local economy. Due to tourism related traffic, this issue is further exacerbated in the summer months, particularly during school and bank holidays.



ESCC – Local Transport Plan 2011-2026

The main urban centres and population hubs of the area are linked from east to west by the A259/A27, Brighton & Hove, Lewes, Eastbourne, Bexhill and Hastings all rely upon this important trunk road. There are two main routes to London from the area, the A23/M23 corridor from Brighton and the A21 corridor from Hastings. There are inconsistencies in the standard of our strategic road network and additional housing growth will increase stress on key points on the A27, A22 and A271<sup>29</sup>.

The roads in the service area are maintained by East Sussex County Council's Highways Department, whilst the A23 and A27 are managed nationally by the Highways Agency.

29

<http://www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk/webview/streamServerFile.jsp?file=/nesstar/temp/EGMS20160727143653484/Demographic%20appendix%20State%20of%20the%20County%20draft%202016%2014.pdf&server=http://www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk:80>



**Main roads:**

- A21** Hastings Sevenoaks (Kent)
- A22** Eastbourne Croydon (Surrey)
- A23** Brighton London (M23, Gatwick Airport)
- A259** Pevensey Folkestone (Kent)
- A26** Newhaven Tonbridge (Kent)
- A27** Pevensey Portsmouth (Hampshire) *One of the busiest trunk roads in UK*<sup>30</sup>

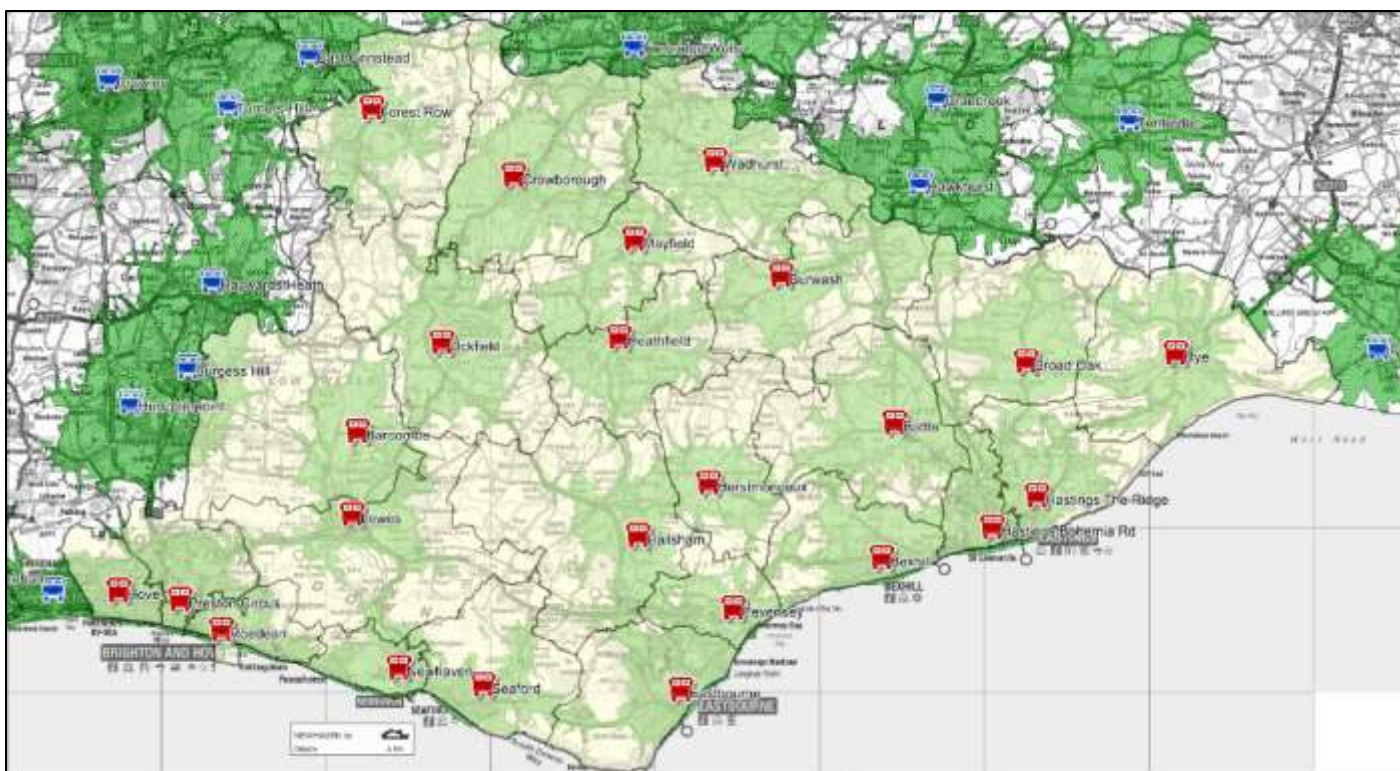
**New Attendance Standards**

In 2017, ESFRS undertook a comprehensive review of its attendance to incidents taking into account the success of the Service’s reduction of false alarms. Feedback received during pre-consultation engagement with staff and stakeholders showed support for developing new variable standards based on risk, area or by local fire station duty type.

In June 2018, the Fire Authority agreed new attendance standards to any incident following an eight week consultation period. The new attendance standards are variable and reported separately for an on-station response and an on-call response and applies to all incidents (excluding late calls) and are calculated from the time the call is picked up by our control-room operator(s).

- On-station response: 70% of calls attended within 10 minutes
- On-call response: 70% of calls attended within 15 minutes

The following map shows the coverage area of the new ESFRS attendance standards which covers 97.6% of households.



Green areas are within new attendance standards (Red icons = ESFRS Fire Station, Blue icons: Over Border Fire Station)

<sup>30</sup> (ESCC – Local Transport Plan 2011-2026)

## Rail Network

The area is served by four railway lines:

- Brighton Main Line (Brighton – London)
- East Coastway Line (Brighton – Hastings – Ashford international)
- Hastings Line (Hastings – Tunbridge Wells – London)
- Oxted Line (Uckfield – London)

The main urban hubs (Brighton, Lewes, Eastbourne, and Hastings) are well connected by train, but the rural areas are isolated. There are also limited direct travel options into London, and the network is also plagued with shortcomings in infrastructure and reliability<sup>31</sup>. There are plans to introduce high speed rail travel, connecting Hastings, Bexhill and Eastbourne to the national high-speed rail network (HS1 and HS2).



OS Master Map Data <sup>32</sup>

<sup>31</sup> ESCC – Local Transport Plan 2011-2026

<sup>32</sup> OS Master Map

## Ports, Harbours & Marinas

### Brighton Marina

Brighton Marina is the largest marina in the UK with over 1,200 berths, it is an artificial structure situated in the east of the city. Aside to the working harbour the marina also has a large number of residential dwellings, businesses and leisure facilities<sup>33 34</sup>.

### Rye Harbour

Rye Harbour is located in the East of the county, close to the Kent border. The harbour is located on the river Rother and is designated as a nature reserve<sup>35</sup>.

### Newhaven Ferry/Harbour

Newhaven Harbour is located at the mouth of the River Ouse and provides important connections across the channel for commercial and private vehicles. There is a ferry service that travels to Dieppe in France, the harbour also provides docks for other vessels. There is also a swing bridge situated in the harbour which provides logistical challenges when it is open, as it cuts off the only river crossing in the town, cutting off Newhaven Fire Station from half the town. There are also plans to regenerate the area around Newhaven Harbour, with a new access road planned in addition to new industrial developments<sup>36</sup>. There are around 30 registered fishing vessels that operate at the harbour<sup>37</sup>.

### Sovereign Harbour

Sovereign Harbour is located in the east of Eastbourne, the whole complex is the largest in northern Europe. The working harbour consists of a large number of berths spread over four connected harbours. The development also hosts a large number of residential dwellings, business and leisure facilities<sup>38 39</sup>.

### Shoreham Port

Shoreham Port is a large facility which handles large shipping vessels and processes cargo. It also has a number of berths and is home to a large number of hard industry, including concrete works and a power station. Despite being located in West Sussex, due to its size and nature and proximity to the border, it is still a consideration<sup>40</sup>.

## Air Travel

### Brighton City Airport

Also known as Shoreham Airport, this small one terminal airport is located in West Sussex, close to the border with Brighton & Hove. In August 2015 during the annual Shoreham air show a jet fighter crashed onto the A27 killing 11 people<sup>41</sup>.

### Lydd Airport

Lydd Airport is a small airport located in Kent, close to the East border with East Sussex<sup>42</sup>.

### Gatwick Airport

The second busiest airport in the UK, is located North West of the county in West Sussex, the A23 and A27 see a large amount of traffic travelling to the airport.

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<sup>33</sup> <http://www.brightonmarina.co.uk/>

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.premiermarinas.com>

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.rye-harbour.co.uk>

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.newhavenportauthority.co.uk>

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.newhavenportauthority.co.uk/newhaven-port-authority/fishing-industry.html>

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.eastbourneharbour.com/>

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.premiermarinas.com>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.shoreham-port.co.uk>

<sup>41</sup> <http://flybrighton.com/>

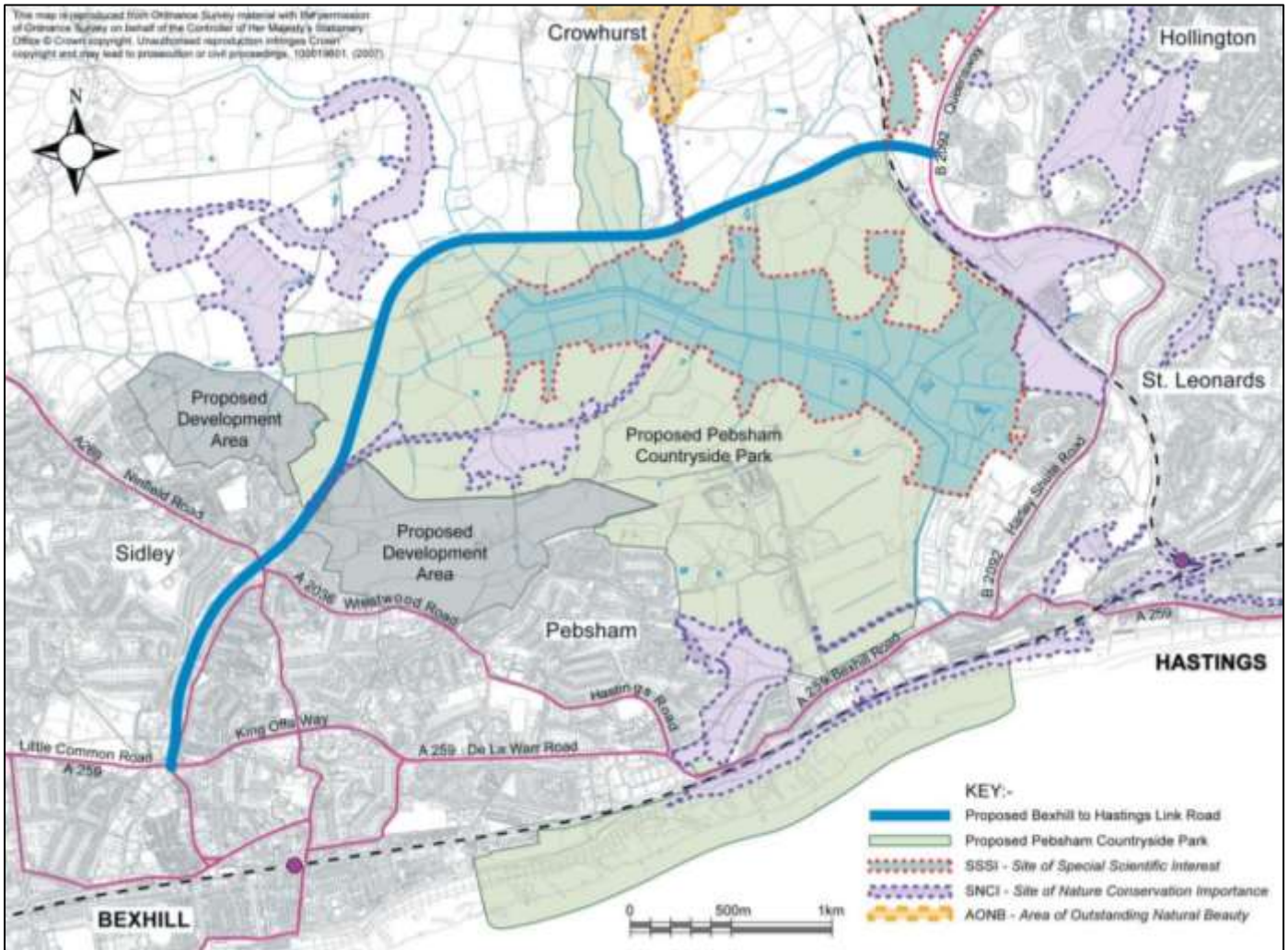
<sup>42</sup> <http://www.lydd-airport.co.uk/>



## Infrastructure and Business Developments

### Bexhill to Hastings Link Road

The 5.6km single carriageway links North East Bexhill with western Hastings. It is expected to reduce congestion and travel times in the area, particularly on the A259, Hastings seafront and routes to Battle/Crowhurst. The development also identified areas of economic regeneration, including up to 2000 new homes and a new business park<sup>43 44</sup>.



ESCC – One Year After Report <sup>45</sup>

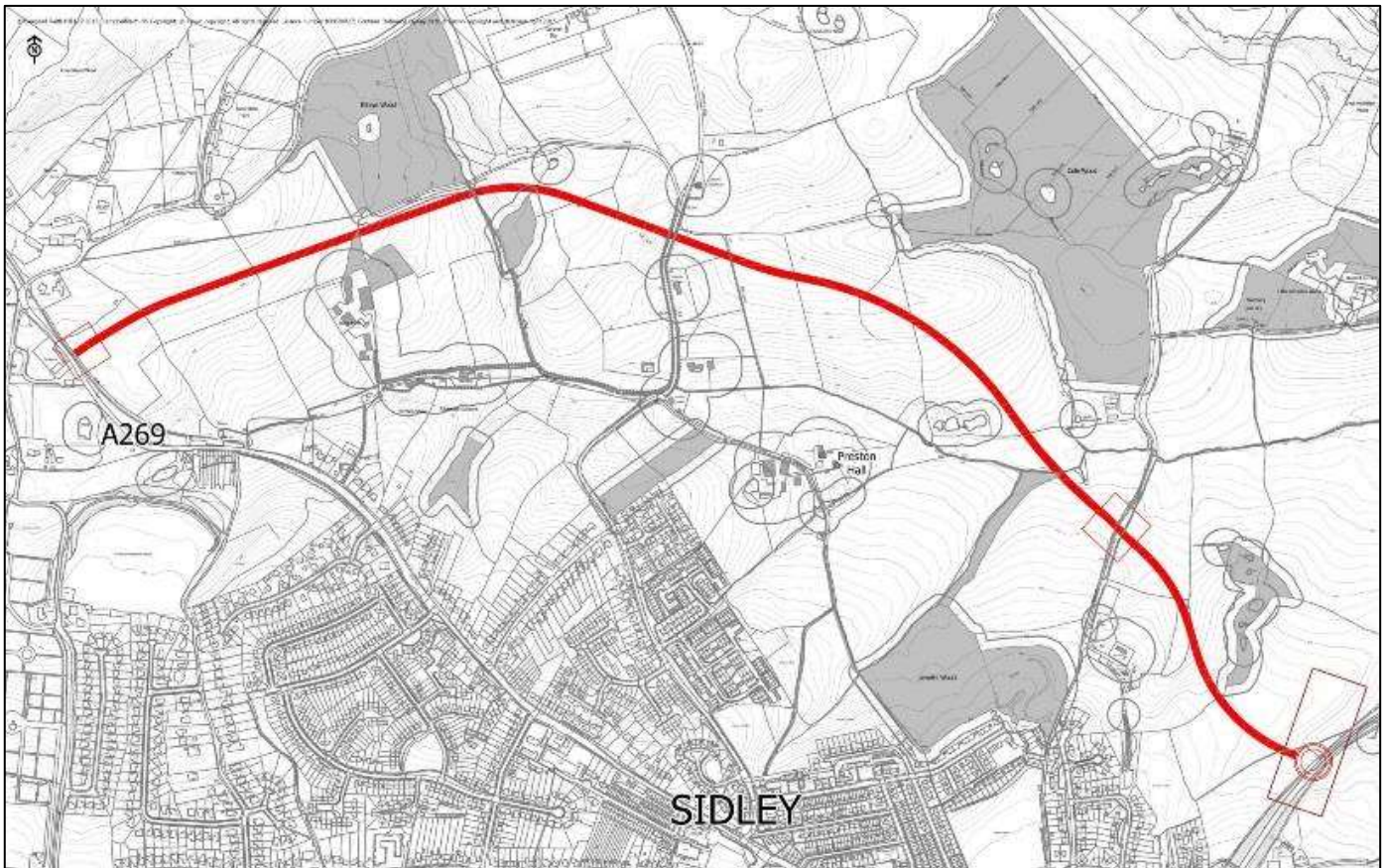
<sup>43</sup> <https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/roadsandtransport/bexhillhastingslinkroad/about/>

<sup>44</sup> <https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/media/10851/180319-bhlr-master-document-v2.pdf>

<sup>45</sup> ESCC – One Year After Report April 2018

### North Bexhill Access Road

This development is an extension of the Bexhill to Hastings Link Road, construction is under way of a 2.4km single carriageway which will connect the new link road to the A269<sup>46</sup>.



Sea Change Sussex<sup>47</sup>

### Hailsham, Polegate and Eastbourne Transport Corridor

Potential for increased traffic due to new homes and businesses in the area. This plan has small scale developments to alleviate pressures on the road network around these areas<sup>48</sup>.

### Newhaven Port Access Road, and Wider Development

The Newhaven Port Access Road was originally granted planning permission in 1996, which was renewed in 2002 and 2007. Construction then started in 2007 but has not yet been completed. The road is supported by the Lewes District's Joint Core Strategy, and East Sussex County Council's Implementation Plan 2016-21 for transport.

The road is essential to deliver future development in the Newhaven area, including the Newhaven Enterprise Zone which came into effect in April 2017<sup>49</sup>. Another potential significant development in the area is the construction of a concrete processing plant, which was granted planning permission in August 2018<sup>50 51</sup>.

<sup>46</sup> <https://www.seachangesussex.co.uk/new-bexhill-road-proposals-shown-to-public-comments-invited/>

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.seachangesussex.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/North-Bexhill-Access-Road-proposed-route.jpg>

<sup>48</sup> <https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/roadsandtransport/roads/roadschemes/transportcorridor>

<sup>49</sup> [https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/roadsandtransport/roads/roadschemes/newhaven-port-access-road/history-of-the-scheme/?fbclid=IwAR3y5fE5kibO5rs6Ac-a7Ush4nHOc-rSA-zgf4Kw0GYtboqe\\_kx-QGKzIZM](https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/roadsandtransport/roads/roadschemes/newhaven-port-access-road/history-of-the-scheme/?fbclid=IwAR3y5fE5kibO5rs6Ac-a7Ush4nHOc-rSA-zgf4Kw0GYtboqe_kx-QGKzIZM)

<sup>50</sup> <https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/roadsandtransport/roads/roadschemes/newhaven-port-access-road/the-need-for-the-newhaven-port-access-road>

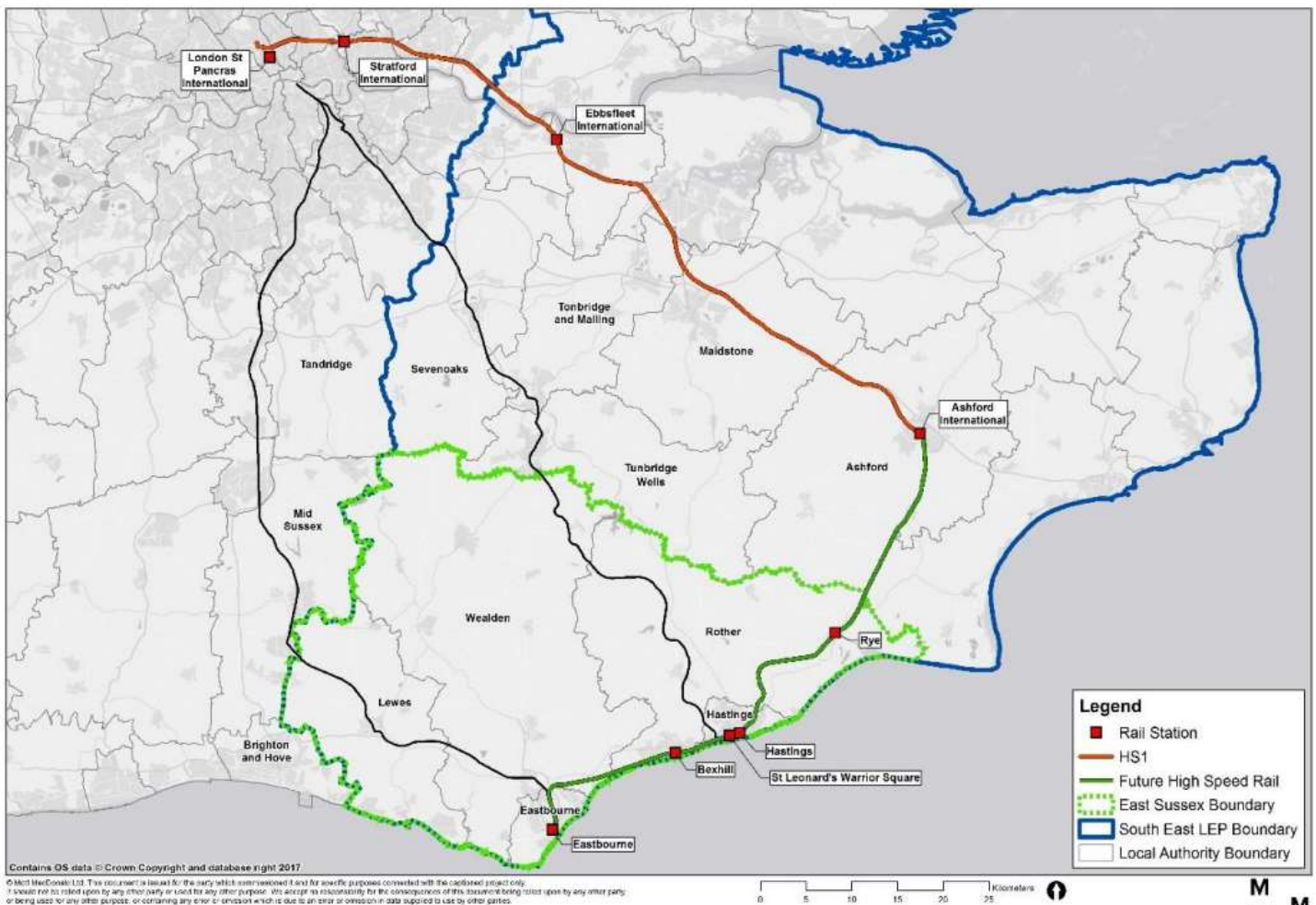
<sup>51</sup>

[https://apps.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/applications/register/Detail.aspx?typ=dmw\\_planning&appno=L](https://apps.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/applications/register/Detail.aspx?typ=dmw_planning&appno=L)



## Bexhill, Hastings, Eastbourne High Speed Rail

There are proposed plans to introduce a high speed rail service between Eastbourne, Bexhill, Hastings and London. It will connect East Sussex to the national and European high-speed rail network, HS1, HS2 and Eurostar. The reduced travel times will strengthen economic links with London, with more commuters living in East Sussex, and more visitors into East Sussex.<sup>52</sup>



Source: Mott MacDonald<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> Executive Summary, Strategic Economic Case, High Speed Rail Services to Hastings, Bexhill and Eastbourne, Oct 2017, <https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/media/9250/171004-executive-summary.pdf>

<sup>53</sup> Strategic Economic Case – Key Findings, 2017 study, High Speed Rail Services to Hastings, Bexhill and Eastbourne, <https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/media/9250/171004-executive-summary.pdf>

## Emergency Planning

ESFRS has a range of legal responsibilities relating to emergency planning:

- To meet our responsibilities to prepare emergency plans, to train our staff in preparing those plans, and to exercise the plans to make sure they work
- Working with businesses, and the other emergency services, to prepare emergency plans as required under the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations (COMAH)
- Preparing and exercising plans, in partnership with others.

ESFRS sponsor, organise and facilitate events which bring together key organisations from across the public, private and voluntary sectors to increase awareness about emergency planning issues, to make sure all of those agencies understand their responsibilities in the event of a major emergency.

### Civil Contingencies

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 introduces the concept of two categories of Organisation/Agency that respond to an emergency:

Category One Organisations comprise of the main agencies that are likely to be involved at a local level at an emergency. These are the statutory Emergency Services (Ambulance, Coastguard, Fire, and Police), Local Authorities, Health Authorities and the Environment Agency.

Category Two Organisations include the Utilities, Transport Operators and the Health & Safety Executive.

Category One organisations have a legal duty to plan for "Emergencies"; Category Two organisations have an obligation to co-operate. Both levels of responders have the obligation to take due regard to the voluntary sector in the preparation of plans to improve the resilience of the county to deal with major emergencies.

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 became active on 1st April 2005 and, with the exception of Business Continuity Management, must be fully complied with by 1st October 2005. The Act includes the following main elements necessary to ensure the correct approach is taken in planning for major emergencies:

**Co-operation** - The Act imposes a duty on the local responders to co-operate with each other; the mechanism for this is the Local Resilience Forum (LRF).

**Sharing** - Responders have a duty to share information with each other. This information will be used to produce a Community Risk Register (CRR). This is a statutory requirement and forms the basis for emergency planning.

**Risk Assessments** - All Category One organisations (see key organisations above) have a duty to carry out and publish joint risk assessments. These will be held within the Community Risk Register. A sub-group of the LRF, a Risk Assessment Working Group, will consider the overall risk to the community and determine an appropriate level.

**Emergency Planning** - Category One organisations have a duty to maintain plans to prevent, reduce control or mitigate the effects of an emergency. Plans must be in place for the highest risks identified in the Community Risk Register. Training and exercising form part of the emergency planning process.

**Business Continuity Management** - Category One organisations, because of their nature, are required by the Act to maintain plans so that they can continue to function, even though they are possibly affected by a major emergency themselves. The extent of this planning should cover both internal functions and those companies on whom we are reliant.

**Communicating with the Public** - A pan-agency process of information provision in a major emergency is in place so that the public will be provided with consistent, accurate and non-contradictory information and advice.

### Sussex Resilience Forum (SRF)



The UK is broken into a number of Local Resilience Areas and ESFRS falls into the Sussex Local Resilience Area. Each police force area has a Local Resilience Forum which is responsible for creating and maintaining a Community Risk Register (CRR). The CRR is informed by the National Risk Register (NRR), it identifies possible emergency situations specific to the Local Resilience Area, and the possible actions needed to deal with each risk.

The 'Information on Risks in Sussex' document<sup>54</sup> produced by the (SRF) provides information about the identified risks in our area, including the likelihood, severity and preparedness to mitigate the identified risks.

The Sussex Resilience Forum (SRF) is a partnership, made up of all the category 1 and 2 responders and voluntary organisations needed to prepare for and respond to any major emergency within East and West Sussex and Brighton & Hove. The Forum covers the Sussex Police Force area, and includes emergency services, local authorities, Environment Agency and health agencies along with voluntary and private agencies. Under the Civil Contingencies Act (2004) every part of the United Kingdom is required to establish a resilience forum<sup>55</sup>.

### National Risk Register / Community Risk Register

The Sussex Resilience Forum (SRF) has a legal obligation to produce a Community Risk Register (CRR), this provides information on the biggest emergencies that could happen to Sussex. Together with an assessment of how likely they are to happen, and the impacts if they do. The National Risk Register (NRR) is the national version of this document.

The Sussex Resilience Forum legally has to produce a Community Risk Register (CRR) to look at the likelihood and impact of a range of hazards. Nationally, every resilience forum uses its own professional judgement, along with guidance from the national version of this document (National Risk Register), to put together its CRR. The national register is produced by the Government using historical and scientific data, and the professional judgements of experts to analyse the risks to the UK as a whole.

The Sussex CRR helps identify emerging issues and also situations where a risk may be increasing or decreasing in our county. It helps highlight any gaps in an organisation's ability to respond to an emergency and indicates what response is required. If a risk is included in the CRR, it doesn't mean it will happen. It means we know it is a possibility, and organisations have made arrangements to reduce its impact<sup>56</sup>.

<sup>54</sup> <https://www.esfrs.org/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?allId=24229>

<sup>55</sup> Community Information on Risks in Sussex, Sussex Resilience Forum

<sup>56</sup> Community Information on Risks in Sussex, Sussex Resilience Forum

**The following headings are taken from the SRF CRR:**

### **Pandemic Flu**

A pandemic influenza event is where many people will be infected in a short time. The World Health Organisation defines an outbreak to be pandemic when the infection hasn't been seen before and there is no natural immunity, it infects humans, spreads and survives easily.

**Impacts:** Additional deaths, increased demand on health/social care, staff shortages and disruption to essential services, including production and transportation of goods.

**Consequences:** Reduced care to vulnerable people, disruption to essential utilities, reduced cover of emergency services, disruptions to organisations due to staff shortages and supply chain interruptions.

**Actions:** Managing demand on NHS/social care, distribution of anti-viral medication, vaccinations, public awareness/management and managing excessive levels of death.

**ESFRS Actions:** Business continuity plans to deal with staff shortages, and there is also a specific pandemic flu plan manual note.

### **South Coast Flooding**

Coastal flooding is one of the most significant risks on the National Risk Register, the south coast is particularly vulnerable due to low atmospheric pressure over the English Channel, high tide levels (spring tides) and storm surges caused by gales driving storms through the channel.

**Impacts:** Risk to life, damage to property/infrastructure, pollution/contamination and long term damage to tourism/agriculture.

**Consequences:** Disruption to utilities, flooding of property, evacuation of residents and temporary accommodation, damage to businesses, health impacts and long term recovery issues.

**Actions:** Identify areas of risk, multi agency plans, strategic planning, developing early warning systems, improving sea/tidal flood defences and developing flood rescue capabilities.

**ESFRS Actions:** ESFRS participate in a tactical advisory group, this informs and collaborates with District and Borough Councils on plans, and ensures that there is a capability to respond and assist in the event of an incident occurring.

### **Inland Flooding**

Temperatures and sea levels are expected to increase over time, extreme weather events are also predicted to become more severe and frequent. This will increase the risk of inland flooding which includes; river flooding, surface water flooding, groundwater flooding, these events are all linked to excess rainfall and high water tables. In autumn of 2000 heavy rainfall caused extensive flooding in Sussex, over 800 properties were affected in Lewes.

**Impacts:** Risk to life, damage to property/infrastructure, pollution/contamination and long term damage to tourism/agriculture.

**Consequences:** Disruption to utilities, flooding of property, evacuation of residents and temporary accommodation, damage to businesses, health impacts and long term recovery issues.

**Actions:** Identify areas of risk, multi agency plans, strategic planning, and guidance to the public about protecting property, developing early warning systems, improving river defences and developing flood rescue capabilities.

**ESFRS Actions:** ESFRS participate in a tactical advisory group, this informs and collaborates with District and Borough Councils on plans, and ensures that there is a capability to respond and assist in the event of an incident occurring.

## Severe Weather

Sea levels and temperatures are predicted to increase, extreme weather events are also predicted to become more severe and frequent. The main types of severe weather that need to be considered are: storms, gales, low temperatures, heavy snow, heatwaves and drought. Snow has caused major disruption in recent years, and 2018 was the hottest summer for England on record. Due to East Sussex's poor road network this means it is especially sensitive to weather events.

### Impacts:

Storms and Gales: Danger to life due to windswept objects/structural failures, damage to property, damage to infrastructure/communication networks and travel disruption.

Low Temperatures/Heavy Snow: Travel disruption, vulnerable people exposed to life threatening temperatures, power/water failures and school/public building closures.

Heatwaves: Increased admissions to GPs/Hospitals, increased breakdowns due to overheating engines and road surface deteriorating due to melting tarmac.

**Consequences:** Road/travel disruption, damage/disruption to utilities, damage to property and disruption to essential functions/services.

**Actions:** Multi agency plans, consideration of weather forecasts and distributing early notifications of severe weather.

**ESFRS Actions:** ESFRS participate in a tactical advisory group, this informs and collaborates with District and Borough Councils on plans, and ensures that there is a capability to respond and assist in the event of an incident occurring.





## Fuel Shortages

Disruption can be as a result of a number of factors; short supply, technical problem, industrial action or public protest. In such events supply could be further depleted due to increased (panic) buying. There has been shortages nationally in 2000, 2005 and 2008, resulting in some stations running out of fuel.

**Impacts:** Public/commercial filling stations exhausted within 48 hours, and up to 10 days to return to normal supply.

**Consequences:** Impacts on essential services and economic impact.

**Actions:** Identification of filling stations for essential fuel users - such as emergency services, and multi-agency plans to manage fair distribution to maintain key services.

**ESFRS Actions:** Under business continuity planning ESFRS maintain bulk fuel storage, have a fuel shortage plan and an approved list of fuelling stations.

## Loss of Critical Infrastructure

UK critical infrastructure consists of; electricity, water, gas, oil, fuel, transport, telecommunications, food, health and financial services. Many of the above rely upon each other and events can have direct or indirect impacts.

**Impacts:** Exposure to poor sanitation, lack of drinking water, homes without heating, cooking and hot water, shortages of fuel, unable to get cash or make card transactions and limited communications.

**Consequences:** Disruption to essential services, endangerment of vulnerable people, financial impact, civil unrest, increased demand on emergency services, travel disruption and disruption to business and home life.

**Actions:** Working with utilities to manage supply interruptions, multi agency plans to manage outages and identify vulnerable people who would require support during outage.

**ESFRS Actions:** Work with partners to identify where problems exist and plan accordingly to alleviate any potential issues.

## Animal Disease

The highest risk diseases are highly contagious, cause high fatalities and have the possibility of infecting humans, these include: Foot & Mouth, Bluetongue, Bird Flu, Rabies, Swine Fever, West Nile Virus and Newcastle Disease.

**Impacts:** Damage to local agricultural economy, mass cull/disposal of animal carcasses and health risks to farm workers.

**Consequences:** Psychological impacts on farmers, increased food costs, indirect impacts on tourism and other services and damage to businesses.

**Actions:** Led by authorities and trading standards - multi agency plans and raising awareness.

**ESFRS Actions:** ESFRS will abide to control measures put in place by inspectors.

## Coastal Pollution

The English Channel is a major shipping route, including oil tankers. There is a significant risk to Sussex of oil or hazardous cargo to be washed up on the shore, causing pollution and damage to wildlife, environment and economy.

**Impacts:** Sea water pollution, beach/shore pollution, damage to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), damage to wildlife/environment and health risks.

**Consequences:** Economic impacts to tourism/agriculture, closure of ports impacting passengers/freight and unrecoverable damage to business.

**Actions:** Multi agency plans to contain and clean oil spills – minimising impacts and safe disposal of hazardous materials. The Maritime and Coastguard Agency will minimise risk and impact of pollution from ships/offshore installations and promote high safety standards at sea. Upper tier local authorities have contracts with private specialist companies to clean beaches, and this work is co-ordinated nationally.

**ESFRS Actions:** Have little involvement with these risks but will respond in an emergency if required.

## Industrial Accidents

ESFRS is the lead agency for industrial accidents locally. Certain industrial activities involving dangerous substances have the potential to cause serious injuries to people, or far reaching damage to the environment. Sussex contains industrial sites, fuel/gas pipelines and storage depots that all have the potential to cause a major fire or explosion.

**Impacts:** Endangerment of life, damage to property and local area, and pollution of environment/water courses.

**Consequences:** Impact to UK oil/gas supplies, economic impacts due to damage to local businesses, long term restoration of impacted area and contamination of crops/agricultural land.

**Actions:** Work directly with site operators who manage hazardous sites, identifying ways of communication with public and supporting local communities to develop emergency plans.

**ESFRS Actions:** Work with the Environment Agency and HSE whom are the competent authorities on COMAH sites.

## Transport Accidents

Transport emergencies can be the result of accidents, but also includes disruption caused by severe weather or flooding, which can further complicate incidents. Most road accidents are within the routine capabilities of the three lead emergency services, however there is a risk an accident may go beyond these capabilities and require extended agency involvement, such as accidents involving chemicals or hazardous materials. The CRR also considers accidents involving the railways, sea and aircraft.

**Impacts:** Disruption to travel, death/injury, stranded persons in potentially extreme weather, environmental impacts if goods are spilled, damage to property/infrastructure.

**Consequences:** Impact on local businesses, delays in emergency responses.

**Actions:** Working with transport companies to plan for dealing with accidents, highways departments working with Highways Agency to keep major roads accessible during severe weather.

**ESFRS Actions:** Not involved until incident occurs, ESFRS maintain the capability to deal with all traffic accidents and have units at Lewes and Battle to deal with large vehicle incidents.

## Cyber Security

This is an emerging and developing risk, and is new to the risk register. A cyber-attack is defined as an offensive manoeuvre used by nations, individuals, groups or organisations that targets information systems, networks, or personal devices. Cyber-attacks range from installing spyware/malware/viruses to hinder the function of the system, to stealing, altering or destroying information. In 2017 the NHS was the victim of a malware attack, this resulted in disruption to some operations and appointments.

**Impacts:** Disruption to business activity and misuse of information.

**Consequences:** Delayed or failed deliveries, services or payments to businesses, delays in emergency service response, unrepairable damage to IT systems and personal data stolen (including stolen funds).

**Actions:** Working with central government and Centre for Protection of the National Infrastructure (CPNI) and constant monitoring of IT infrastructure for all types of hacking.

**ESFRS Actions:** ESFRS ensure all staff undertake annual information security awareness training, and ESFRS also liaise with the National Cyber Security Centre.





## Terrorism

The National Risk Register (NRR) of Civil Emergencies states the UK faces a serious and sustained threat from terrorism both international and relating to Northern Ireland<sup>57</sup>. The UK Government's updated counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST (2011), is an integrated approach based on four main work streams, each with a clear objective to reduce the risk to the UK from international terrorism. CONTEST aims to reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from terrorism so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence. CONTEST deals with all forms of terrorism and continues to be based around four strands:

- Pursue: the investigation and disruption of terrorist attacks;
- Prevent: work to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism;
- Protect: improving our protective security to stop a terrorist attack; and
- Prepare: working to minimise the impact of an attack and to recover as quickly as possible.

Long-standing and regularly activated major incident plans and structures are in place across government. The adaptability and expertise of the emergency responders provide a solid basis for handling a mass casualty incident. The Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Programme (JESIP) aims to further improve the joint emergency response to any major or complex incident through the development of guidance, joint training and exercising. Our ability to deal with mass casualties has improved steadily, with more health responders having plans to provide additional capability and capacity.

## COMAH (Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015)

COMAH applies mainly to the chemical industry, but also to some storage activities, explosives and nuclear sites, and other industries where threshold quantities of dangerous substances identified in the regulations are kept or used<sup>58</sup>. The Environment Agency and the Health & Safety Executive (HSE) are responsible for applying the regulations across East Sussex, with the following objectives:

- Containing and controlling incidents to minimise the effects and to limit damage to people, the environment and property
- Implementing the necessary measures to protect people and the environment from the effects of major accidents
- Communicating the necessary information to the public and to emergency services and authorities concerned in the area
- Restoring and cleaning-up of the environment following a major accident.

Currently there is one upper tier site in the county that this applies to. East Sussex County Council create external plans and ESFRS assist in reviewing these plans. Information is given to the public and those plans are tested. This makes sure all reasonable measures are taken to prevent major accidents and to limit the consequences to people and the environment. Part of the COMAH Regulations puts a duty on the "Competent Authority" to determine an area around a COMAH establishment in which information must be made available. This area is known as the Public Information Zone (PIZ).<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/419549/20150331\\_2015-NRR-WA\\_Final.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419549/20150331_2015-NRR-WA_Final.pdf)

<sup>58</sup> <http://www.hse.gov.uk/comah/>

<sup>59</sup> Sussex Resilience Forum, Community Information on Risks in Sussex

## Event Planning

Part of planning for emergencies is preparing for events, particularly large scale or high risks events. ESFRS aims to support partners and organisers, promoting safety, and mitigating any risks that may occur. All large scale or high risk events are subject to a Safety Advisory Group (SAG), led by the local upper tier local authority. Permissions are agreed and subsequently all category 1 responders will create their own response plans in the event of an emergency.

### Brighton Pride

Brighton & Hove Pride is an annual event promoting equality, diversity, and aims to eliminate discrimination against the LGBT community. In 2018 the city saw 450,000 visitors across the weekend. The event encompasses the whole city, with a parade through the city and various events in Brighton & Hove, the main event “Brighton Pride Festival” is held in Preston Park and saw a crowd of 55,000 in 2018.<sup>60</sup> ESFRS are a key partner of Brighton Pride, and also marches in the parade with a rainbow fire appliance. Due to the large volume of visitors, the event puts high demand on the local transport infrastructure and emergency services.

### American Express Community Stadium

The American Express Community Stadium (Amex) is the home of Brighton & Hove Albion Football Club which plays in the English Premier League. Since its opening in 2011 the stadium has increased in capacity, and now has a maximum capacity of 30,750, it regularly attracts crowds of 20,000 - 30,000. The stadium is a multi-purpose venue, and hosts other events, such as music concerts, it was also a venue in the 2015 Rugby World Cup.

### Lewes Bonfire

Lewes Bonfire is regarded as the largest bonfire night celebration in the UK, held annually on the 5<sup>th</sup> November (or 4<sup>th</sup> if 5<sup>th</sup> is Sunday). The celebration consists of a large procession through the town centre, then a number of different bonfires/firework displays are held across the town. The event attracts a large volume of visitors, as such there are extensive parking, road and transport restrictions in place.

### Eastbourne Airbourne

Airbourne is a free air show that takes place annually in August in Eastbourne. There are events, stalls and markets set up on Eastbourne Seafront and Western Lawns, the air displays are performed along a two mile display line on the seafront. The event is organised by Eastbourne Borough Council, along with the Royal Air Force and British Army. Inherently, air shows carry a high risk.<sup>61</sup>

### The Nature Valley Eastbourne International

The Eastbourne International is an international tennis tournament held every year in Devonshire Park, Eastbourne. The tournament is classified as a premier tournament within the Women’s Tennis Association, and draws large crowds and international TV coverage.

### Love Supreme Jazz Festival

The Love Supreme Jazz Festival is a three day music festival held in Glynde on the first weekend of July every year, and experiences an attendance of 40,000.

### Boundary (Shakedown) Festival

Boundary Festival (formally Shakedown) is a one day music festival hosted in Stammer Park, Brighton in late September every year. The event attracts crowds of around 9000.

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<sup>60</sup> <https://www.brighton-pride.org/brighton-hove-pride-2018-its-a-wrap/>

<sup>61</sup> <http://www.eastbourneairshow.com/>

## Partners / Partnerships

ESFRS embraces the opportunity and challenge to deliver a diverse range of community services through partnership arrangements with public, private and voluntary sectors. The [Partnership Strategy](#) details the Fire Authority's commitment to its vision and strategic aims, including the promotion of local community safety and sustainability that embraces the objectives of the Localism Act, as well as delivering quality and value for money services through appropriate partnerships.

Due to the reduction in public sector funding, services within adult social care and the health sector are at risk of being reduced. This poses a potential risk to ESFRS as this could increase vulnerability in the community, or increase demand to respond to health related emergencies. This may be further enhanced due to the ageing population.

Between 2012 and 2017 ESFRS attended 585 incidents that were classed as assisting other agencies. 46% were classified as 'Assistance to other agencies', and 42% 'Other assistance to police/ambulance/other'. 11% were for incidents involving overweight (bariatric) persons and 1% were for civil disturbances. The number of assisting other agency incidents increased from 83 in 2012/13 to 189 in 2016/17, during this same period there was also an increase in the proportion of bariatric incidents, from 6% in 2012/13 to 12% in 2016/17. Compared to the family group, ESFRS attended 143 more incidents during 2012-17. However the trend in the increasing number of assisting other agency incidents is reflected in the family group too.

Assist other agency incidents 2012-17 (% Within Year)						
Incident Type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Assistance to other agencies	45 (54.2%)	37 (46.8%)	40 (40.8%)	57 (41.9%)	88 (46.6%)	<b>267</b> <b>(45.6%)</b>
Other assistance to police/ambulance/other	33 (39.8%)	38 (48.1%)	45 (45.9%)	53 (39%)	78 (41.3%)	<b>247</b> <b>(42.2%)</b>
Other assistance to police/ambulance/bariatric person	5 (6%)	4 (5.1%)	11 (11.2%)	24 (17.6%)	22 (11.6%)	<b>66</b> <b>(11.3%)</b>
Civil Disturbance	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	2 (1.5%)	1 (0.5%)	<b>5</b> <b>(0.9%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>585</b>
<b>Family Group 2 Average</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>442</b>

Brighton & Hove attend the most incidents assisting other agencies, 224 (38%) from 2012 to 2017. Eastbourne is second with 96 (16%), then Hastings (15%), Wealden 63 (11%), Lewes 55 (9%) and Rother 55 (9%) attend the fewest. The distribution of incident type is even across the service.

Assist other agency incidents 2012-17 (% Within District)								
Incident Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Other agencies	93 (41.5%)	47 (49%)	41 (45.6%)	27 (49.1%)	25 (45.5%)	32 (50.8%)	2 (100%)	<b>267</b> <b>(45.6%)</b>
Police / ambulance / other	97 (43.3%)	37 (38.5%)	39 (43.3%)	23 (41.8%)	24 (43.6%)	27 (42.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>247</b> <b>(42.2%)</b>
Police / ambulance / bariatric person	30 (13.4%)	11 (11.5%)	10 (11.1%)	5 (9.1%)	6 (10.9%)	4 (6.3%)	0 (0%)	<b>66</b> <b>(11.3%)</b>
Civil Disturbance	4 (1.8%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>5</b> <b>(0.9%)</b>
<b>Total (% in ESFRS)</b>	<b>224</b> <b>(38.3%)</b>	<b>96</b> <b>(16.4%)</b>	<b>90</b> <b>(15.4%)</b>	<b>55</b> <b>(9.4%)</b>	<b>55</b> <b>(9.4%)</b>	<b>63</b> <b>(10.8%)</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(0.3%)</b>	<b>585</b>

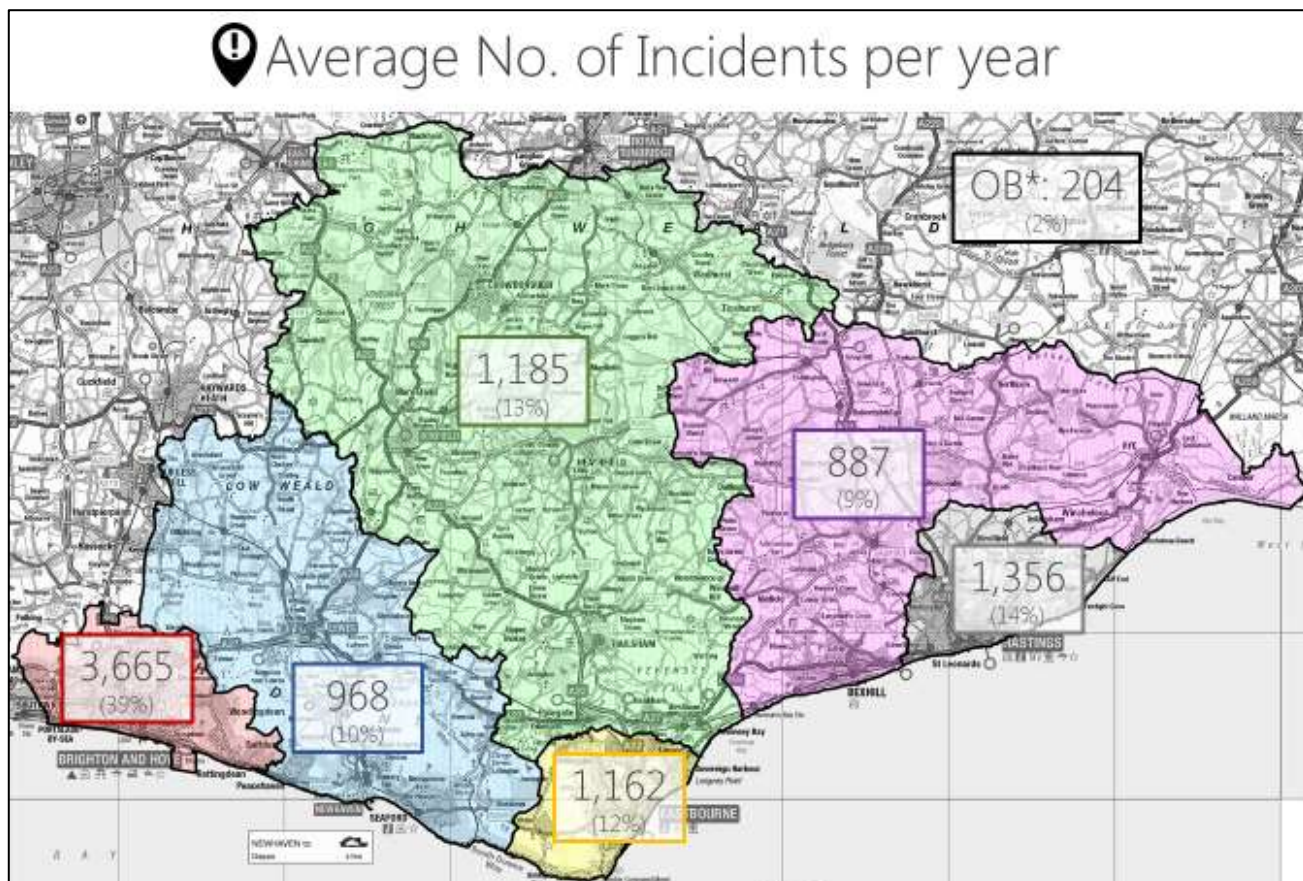
## Incident Data Overview

### Incident Breakdown by Year

Brighton & Hove have the most incidents with an average of 3,665pa (39%), the next highest is Hastings with 1,356pa (14%), then Wealden 1,185pa (13%), Eastbourne 1,162pa (12%), Lewes 968pa (10%) and Rother has the least with 887pa (9%). There are also 204pa (2%) incidents that occur over the border. As a whole service there are an average of 9,427 incidents per year, the number of incidents hasn't varied significantly during 2012-17.

ESFRS attended more incidents than the family group 2 average, 2,341pa more as an average, and a total of 11,704 more during the five year period 2012-17.

Incidents by District 2012-17 (% within year)							
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2012-2017 Total	Annual Average
Brighton & Hove	3,777 (40%)	3,813 (39%)	3,574 (39%)	3,529 (38%)	3,631 (38%)	<b>18,324</b> <b>(39%)</b>	<b>3,665</b>
Eastbourne	1,217 (13%)	1,110 (11%)	1,094 (12%)	1,134 (12%)	1,253 (13%)	<b>5,808</b> <b>(12%)</b>	<b>1,162</b>
Hastings	1,406 (15%)	1,442 (15%)	1,261 (14%)	1,338 (14%)	1,333 (14%)	<b>6,780</b> <b>(14%)</b>	<b>1,356</b>
Lewes	927 (10%)	1,104 (11%)	885 (10%)	976 (11%)	950 (10%)	<b>4,842</b> <b>(10%)</b>	<b>968</b>
Rother	854 (9%)	948 (10%)	866 (9%)	877 (9%)	890 (9%)	<b>4,435</b> <b>(9%)</b>	<b>887</b>
Wealden	1,193 (13%)	1,169 (12%)	1,177 (13%)	1,147 (12%)	1,240 (13%)	<b>5,926</b> <b>(13%)</b>	<b>1,185</b>
Over Border	154 (2%)	199 (2%)	268 (3%)	261 (3%)	137 (1%)	<b>1,019</b> <b>(2%)</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>Service Area</b>	<b>9,528</b>	<b>9,785</b>	<b>9,125</b>	<b>9,262</b>	<b>9,434</b>	<b>47,134</b>	<b>9,427</b>
<b>FG2 Average</b>	<b>7,228</b>	<b>6,858</b>	<b>6,515</b>	<b>6,922</b>	<b>7,907</b>	<b>35,430</b>	<b>7,086</b>





## Incident Breakdown by Incident Category

At the broadest level, incidents are broken down into three categories:

- Fires
- Other Rescue (Road traffic collisions, flooding, lift release etc.)
- False Alarms

Around half (49%) of all incidents attended during 2012-17 were false alarms, this is by far the most common type of incident. Next is Other Rescue (Special Service) calls, with 28% of incidents. Fires accounted for 22% of all incidents from 2012-17.

This distribution is fairly consistent across the service area, however Eastbourne has the lowest proportion of fires with 17%, whereas Wealden has the highest with 27%, both varying 5% from the service area average. Wealden also have the lowest proportion of false alarms with 44%, Rother is also lower than the service area average with 46%.

In comparison to the family group 2 average, ESFRS experience a higher proportion of false alarms (4.1% more), and attend a lower proportion of fires (7.2% less). The proportion of Other Rescue (Special Service) incidents attended are similar to that of the family group.

Incidents by Incident Category 2012-17 (% within District)					
District	Fire	Other Rescue	False Alarm	Other	Total
Brighton & Hove	3,824 (20.9%)	5,082 (27.7%)	9,412 (51.4%)	6 (0%)	<b>18,324</b>
Eastbourne	1,007 (17.3%)	1,698 (29.2%)	3,102 (53.4%)	1 (0%)	<b>5,808</b>
Hastings	1,671 (24.6%)	1,915 (28.2%)	3,194 (47.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>6,780</b>
Lewes	1,126 (23.3%)	1,274 (26.3%)	2,438 (50.4%)	4 (0.1%)	<b>4,842</b>
Rother	1,061 (23.9%)	1,317 (29.7%)	2,051 (46.2%)	6 (0.1%)	<b>4,435</b>
Wealden	1,589 (26.8%)	1,743 (29.4%)	2,581 (43.6%)	13 (0.2%)	<b>5,926</b>
Over Border	49 (4.8%)	91 (8.9%)	69 (6.8%)	810 (79.5%)	<b>1,019</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,327</b> <b>(21.9%)</b>	<b>13,120</b> <b>(27.8%)</b>	<b>22,847</b> <b>(48.5%)</b>	<b>840</b> <b>(1.8%)</b>	<b>47,134</b>
<b>FG2 Average</b>	<b>10,126</b> <b>(29.1%)</b>	<b>9,254</b> <b>(26.6%)</b>	<b>15,447</b> <b>(44.4%)</b>	<b>0</b> <b>(0%)</b>	<b>34,827</b>

## Incident Propensity

Incident propensity index represents how many more or fewer incidents occurred than would have been expected. Since 34% of the ESFRS population resides in Brighton & Hove, one would typically expect a similar 34% of incidents to occur in Brighton & Hove (all else being equal). 39% of incidents actually occurred in Brighton & Hove, proportionally they are experiencing 15% more incidents than expected (*This is calculated using service wide totals/proportions*). Hastings (27%) and Brighton & Hove (15%) have more incidents than would be expected. On the other hand, Wealden (- 32%), Rother (- 18%) and Lewes (- 17%) experienced fewer incidents than expected.

Proportion of Incidents vs Proportion of Population (%)			
District	Incidents 2012-17	Population 2017	Index
Brighton & Hove	39%	34%	<b>15%</b>
Eastbourne	12%	12%	<b>0</b>
Hastings	14%	11%	<b>27%</b>
Lewes	10%	12%	<b>-17%</b>
Rother	9%	11%	<b>-18%</b>
Wealden	13%	19%	<b>-32%</b>



## Incident Breakdown by Time of Day

The majority (70%) of incidents occur during the day and into the evening, between 08:00 – 22:00. There are very few (9%) incidents during the early hours, between 02:00 – 06:00.

The busiest period is from 16:00 – 19:00, which sees on average 35% incidents for that day.

Incidents 2012-17, Hour of Day (% Within Borough)									
Hour of Day	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total	Trend
00	599 (3.3%)	163 (2.8%)	196 (2.9%)	126 (2.6%)	100 (2.3%)	177 (3%)	18 (1.8%)	1379 (2.9%)	
01	510 (2.8%)	140 (2.4%)	162 (2.4%)	118 (2.4%)	92 (2.1%)	109 (1.8%)	20 (2%)	1151 (2.4%)	
02	429 (2.3%)	115 (2%)	137 (2%)	89 (1.8%)	71 (1.6%)	98 (1.7%)	15 (1.5%)	954 (2%)	
03	432 (2.4%)	82 (1.4%)	123 (1.8%)	85 (1.8%)	59 (1.3%)	96 (1.6%)	15 (1.5%)	892 (1.9%)	
04	396 (2.2%)	83 (1.4%)	127 (1.9%)	65 (1.3%)	63 (1.4%)	78 (1.3%)	20 (2%)	832 (1.8%)	
05	374 (2%)	92 (1.6%)	90 (1.3%)	89 (1.8%)	68 (1.5%)	111 (1.9%)	11 (1.1%)	835 (1.8%)	
06	367 (2%)	97 (1.7%)	136 (2%)	97 (2%)	79 (1.8%)	98 (1.7%)	25 (2.5%)	899 (1.9%)	
07	526 (2.9%)	157 (2.7%)	164 (2.4%)	133 (2.7%)	124 (2.8%)	163 (2.8%)	37 (3.6%)	1304 (2.8%)	
08	693 (3.8%)	235 (4%)	226 (3.3%)	211 (4.4%)	183 (4.1%)	269 (4.5%)	44 (4.3%)	1861 (3.9%)	
09	779 (4.3%)	273 (4.7%)	245 (3.6%)	223 (4.6%)	180 (4.1%)	325 (5.5%)	60 (5.9%)	2085 (4.4%)	
10	822 (4.5%)	292 (5%)	297 (4.4%)	234 (4.8%)	223 (5%)	310 (5.2%)	47 (4.6%)	2225 (4.7%)	
11	893 (4.9%)	317 (5.5%)	291 (4.3%)	284 (5.9%)	232 (5.2%)	329 (5.6%)	41 (4%)	2387 (5.1%)	
12	928 (5.1%)	311 (5.4%)	372 (5.5%)	275 (5.7%)	256 (5.8%)	339 (5.7%)	71 (7%)	2552 (5.4%)	
13	937 (5.1%)	325 (5.6%)	370 (5.5%)	275 (5.7%)	226 (5.1%)	311 (5.2%)	67 (6.6%)	2511 (5.3%)	
14	970 (5.3%)	345 (5.9%)	386 (5.7%)	270 (5.6%)	242 (5.5%)	322 (5.4%)	62 (6.1%)	2597 (5.5%)	
15	969 (5.3%)	319 (5.5%)	387 (5.7%)	243 (5%)	282 (6.4%)	373 (6.3%)	64 (6.3%)	2637 (5.6%)	
16	1061 (5.8%)	344 (5.9%)	427 (6.3%)	307 (6.3%)	284 (6.4%)	358 (6%)	65 (6.4%)	2846 (6%)	
17	1056 (5.8%)	396 (6.8%)	458 (6.8%)	282 (5.8%)	311 (7%)	393 (6.6%)	83 (8.1%)	2979 (6.3%)	
18	1153 (6.3%)	364 (6.3%)	478 (7.1%)	293 (6.1%)	308 (6.9%)	378 (6.4%)	53 (5.2%)	3027 (6.4%)	
19	1120 (6.1%)	330 (5.7%)	437 (6.4%)	279 (5.8%)	268 (6%)	370 (6.2%)	67 (6.6%)	2871 (6.1%)	
20	1048 (5.7%)	324 (5.6%)	382 (5.6%)	260 (5.4%)	266 (6%)	297 (5%)	38 (3.7%)	2615 (5.5%)	
21	872 (4.8%)	273 (4.7%)	334 (4.9%)	231 (4.8%)	221 (5%)	229 (3.9%)	37 (3.6%)	2197 (4.7%)	
22	741 (4%)	257 (4.4%)	298 (4.4%)	189 (3.9%)	172 (3.9%)	202 (3.4%)	29 (2.8%)	1888 (4%)	
23	649 (3.5%)	174 (3%)	257 (3.8%)	184 (3.8%)	125 (2.8%)	191 (3.2%)	30 (2.9%)	1610 (3.4%)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,324</b>	<b>5,808</b>	<b>6,780</b>	<b>4,842</b>	<b>4,435</b>	<b>5,926</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>47,134</b>	

## Incident Breakdown by Property Type

With 45% of all incidents, dwellings are the most common property type for incidents. The next is non-residential properties with 19.9%, then road vehicles 11.2%, outdoor 10.5%, other residential 6.9% and outdoor structures 4.3%. There are 2% of incidents where the property type is unknown, this could be as a result of a false alarm and nothing being found. Other vehicles is the smallest category with 0.1%, this category includes: aircraft, boats and trains etc.

All Incidents 2012-17, Property Type (% within District)							
Property Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Total
Dwelling	8,330 (45.5%)	2,901 (49.9%)	3,326 (49.1%)	1,936 (40%)	1,951 (44%)	2,332 (39.4%)	<b>20,776 (45.1%)</b>
Non-Residential	4,376 (23.9%)	1,141 (19.6%)	1,155 (17%)	978 (20.2%)	590 (13.3%)	935 (15.8%)	<b>9,175 (19.9%)</b>
Road Vehicle	1,550 (8.5%)	553 (9.5%)	680 (10%)	626 (12.9%)	617 (13.9%)	1,130 (19.1%)	<b>5,156 (11.2%)</b>
Outdoor	1,311 (7.2%)	448 (7.7%)	903 (13.3%)	671 (13.9%)	624 (14.1%)	881 (14.9%)	<b>4,838 (10.5%)</b>
Other Residential	1,408 (7.7%)	485 (8.4%)	277 (4.1%)	272 (5.6%)	429 (9.7%)	301 (5.1%)	<b>3,172 (6.9%)</b>
Outdoor Structure	1,037 (5.7%)	183 (3.2%)	338 (5%)	142 (2.9%)	129 (2.9%)	173 (2.9%)	<b>2,002 (4.3%)</b>
Not known	284 (1.5%)	88 (1.5%)	99 (1.5%)	198 (4.1%)	90 (2%)	171 (2.9%)	<b>930 (2%)</b>
Other Vehicle	28 (0.2%)	9 (0.2%)	2 (0%)	19 (0.4%)	5 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	<b>66 (0.1%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,324</b>	<b>5,808</b>	<b>6,780</b>	<b>4,842</b>	<b>4,435</b>	<b>5,926</b>	<b>46,115</b>

## Fire Data Breakdown

Fires accounted for 22% of all incidents attended in ESFRS's service area, during 2012-17. The next chapter explores the fire incident data, examining the trends over time, geographical distribution, type of fire and what kind of properties were involved in the fire.

### Fire Breakdown by Year

Brighton & Hove has had the highest number of fires with 37%, Hastings (16.2%) and Wealden (15.4%) have the next highest levels of fire incidents. Rother (10.3%) and Eastbourne (9.8%) have the lowest number of fires within the service area. The number of fires had been declining annually, although 2016/17 saw a slight increase again. In comparison to the family group 2 average ESFRS experience, similar but slightly more fire incidents, 10,327 compared to 10,126.

Fires 2012-17 (% Within Year)						
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Brighton & Hove	772 (36.1%)	799 (38%)	763 (37.2%)	775 (39.4%)	715 (34.7%)	<b>3,824 (37%)</b>
Eastbourne	236 (11%)	178 (8.5%)	194 (9.4%)	165 (8.4%)	234 (11.3%)	<b>1,007 (9.8%)</b>
Hastings	363 (17%)	339 (16.1%)	331 (16.1%)	308 (15.6%)	330 (16%)	<b>1,671 (16.2%)</b>
Lewes	217 (10.1%)	268 (12.7%)	207 (10.1%)	207 (10.5%)	227 (11%)	<b>1,126 (10.9%)</b>
Rother	210 (9.8%)	209 (9.9%)	217 (10.6%)	210 (10.7%)	215 (10.4%)	<b>1,061 (10.3%)</b>
Wealden	327 (15.3%)	300 (14.3%)	332 (16.2%)	291 (14.8%)	339 (16.4%)	<b>1,589 (15.4%)</b>
Over Border	14 (0.7%)	11 (0.5%)	9 (0.4%)	13 (0.7%)	2 (0.1%)	<b>49 (0.5%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>10,327</b>
<b>FG2 Average</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>10,126</b>

### Fire Breakdown by Fire Type

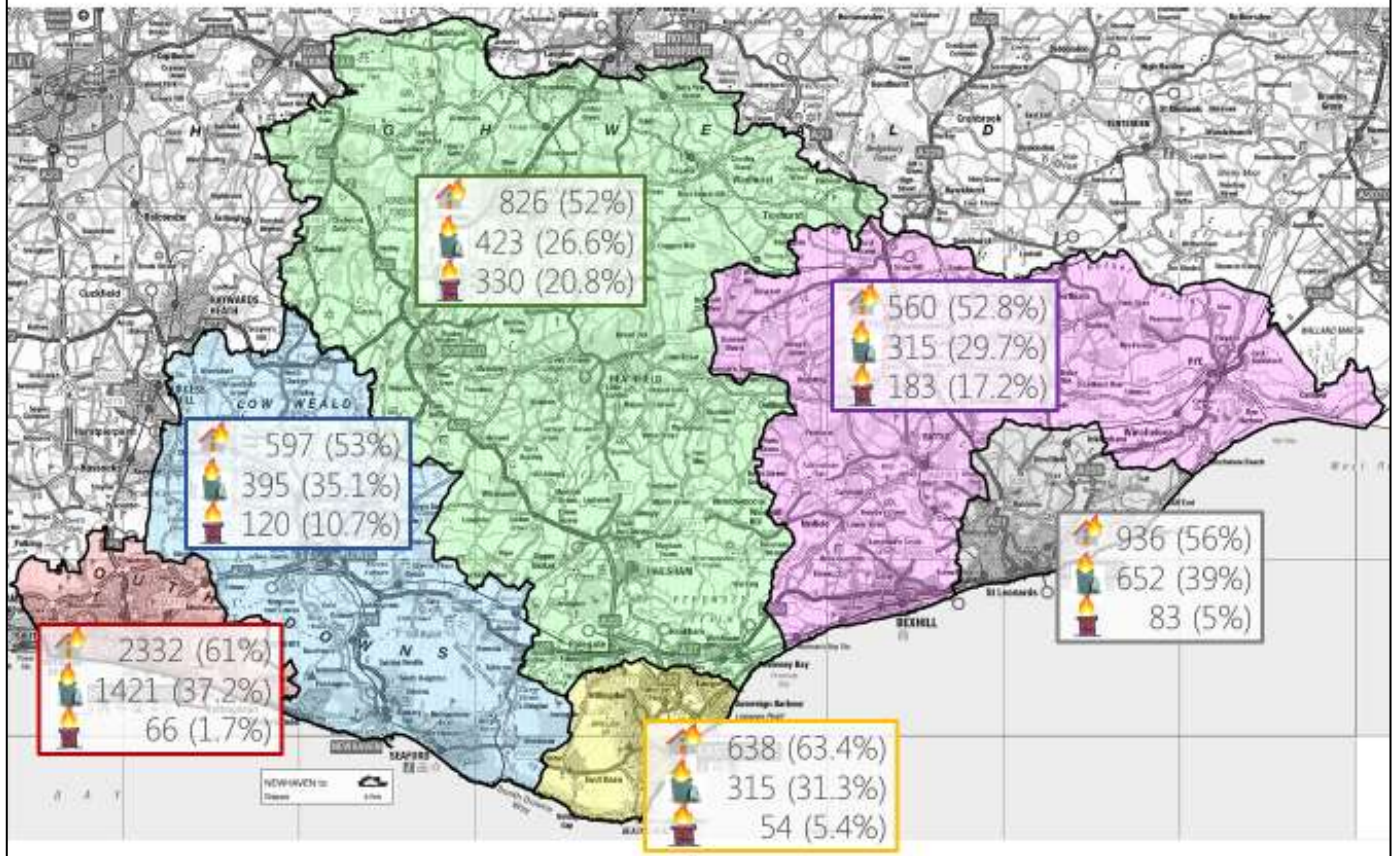
Fires are classified into three distinct types:

- **Primary fires** are serious fires, any fire where there is a risk to life or property, or where more than 5 fire appliances are in attendance are classified as primary
- **Secondary fires** are less serious, where there are no casualties or risk to property, and there are less than 5 fire appliances in attendance, typically these fires occur outside or in derelict properties
- **Chimney fires** are where the fire did not spread out of the hearth, and no casualties were involved.

Brighton & Hove (61%) and Eastbourne (63%) experience more primary fires than the service area average of 57%. The rural areas, Wealden (21%) and Rother (17%), and to a lesser extent Lewes (11%) have more chimney fires than the urban areas, Brighton & Hove (2%), Eastbourne (5%) and Hastings (5%). As a service we experience a higher proportion of primary and chimney fires than the family group 2 average, and a lower proportion of secondary fires.

Fire Incidents Attended 2012-17, Fire Category (% Within District)					
District	Primary	Secondary	Chimney	Unknown	Total
Brighton & Hove	2,332 (61%)	1,421 (37.2%)	66 (1.7%)	5 (0.1%)	3,824
Eastbourne	638 (63.4%)	315 (31.3%)	54 (5.4%)	(0%)	1,007
Hastings	936 (56%)	652 (39%)	83 (5%)	(0%)	1,671
Lewes	597 (53%)	395 (35.1%)	120 (10.7%)	14 (1.2%)	1,126
Rother	560 (52.8%)	315 (29.7%)	183 (17.2%)	3 (0.3%)	1,061
Wealden	826 (52%)	423 (26.6%)	330 (20.8%)	10 (0.6%)	1,589
Over Border	32 (65.3%)	11 (22.4%)	2 (4.1%)	4 (8.2%)	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,921 (57.3%)</b>	<b>3,532 (34.2%)</b>	<b>838 (8.1%)</b>	<b>36 (0.3%)</b>	<b>10,327</b>
<b>FG2 Average</b>	<b>5,173 (51.1%)</b>	<b>4,315 (42.6%)</b>	<b>637 (6.3%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>	<b>10,125</b>

## Types of Fires 2012-17



Icons represent: Primary, Secondary, Chimney

### Primary Fire Propensity

When making a comparison between the proportion of primary fires and proportion of population in the service area, Hastings had 44% more incidents than expected. This is also the case for Brighton & Hove, whom had 15% more primary fires than expected. On the other hand, Wealden (26%), Lewes (17%), Rother (16%) and Eastbourne (12%) had fewer primary fire incidents than expected.

District	Primary Fires 2012-17	Population 2017	Index
Brighton & Hove	40%	34%	15%
Eastbourne	11%	12%	-12%
Hastings	16%	11%	44%
Lewes	10%	12%	-17%
Rother	10%	11%	-16%
Wealden	14%	19%	-26%

*Incident propensity index represents how many more or fewer incidents occurred than would have been expected i.e. since 34% of the ESFRS population resides in Brighton & Hove, one would typically expect a similar 34% of primary fires to occur in Brighton & Hove (all else being equal). The fact that 40% of primary fires occur in Brighton & Hove means that they are experiencing 15% more primary fires than expected. (The index is calculated using service wide totals/proportions)*



## Secondary Fire Propensity

When making a comparison between the proportion of secondary fires and the proportion of population in the service area, Hastings experienced 68% more secondary fires than expected. This is also the case for Brighton & Hove, whom had 18% more secondary fires than expected. On the other hand, Wealden (36%), Eastbourne (27%), Rother (21%) and Lewes (8%) had fewer secondary fire incidents than expected.

District	Secondary Fires 2012-17	Population 2017	Index
Brighton & Hove	40%	34%	18%
Eastbourne	9%	12%	-27%
Hastings	19%	11%	68%
Lewes	11%	12%	-8%
Rother	9%	11%	-21%
Wealden	12%	19%	-36%

*Incident propensity index represents how many more or fewer incidents occurred than would have been expected i.e. since 34% of the ESFRS population resides in Brighton & Hove, one would typically expect a similar 34% of secondary fires to occur in Brighton & Hove (all else being equal). The fact that 40% of secondary fires occur in Brighton & Hove means that they are experiencing 15% more secondary fires than expected.*

*(The index is calculated using service wide totals/proportions)*

## Chimney Fire Propensity

When making a comparison between the proportion of chimney fires and the proportion of population in the service area, Wealden experienced 109% more chimney fires than expected, this is also the case for Rother (94%) and Lewes (18%). On the other hand, Brighton & Hove (77%), Eastbourne (47%) and Hastings (10%) experienced fewer chimney fires than expected. This pattern is what can be expected, when considering the dwelling types in each district.

District	Chimney Fires 2012-17	Population 2017	Index
Brighton & Hove	8%	34%	-77%
Eastbourne	6%	12%	-47%
Hastings	10%	11%	-10%
Lewes	14%	12%	18%
Rother	22%	11%	94%
Wealden	39%	19%	109%

*Incident propensity index represents how many more or fewer incidents occurred than would have been expected i.e. since 34% of the ESFRS population resides in Brighton & Hove, one would typically expect a similar 34% of chimney fires to occur in Brighton & Hove (all else being equal). The fact that only 8% of chimney fires occur in Brighton & Hove means that they are experiencing 77% less chimney fires than expected, which clearly demonstrates the fact that there are other variables that are affecting the numbers of chimney fires – and allows us to quantify the difference across each District.*

*(The index is calculated using service wide totals/proportions)*



## Fire Breakdown by Time of Day

The majority of fires occur during 16:00 – 20:00, accounting for 36% of fires. The quietest period is the early hours of the morning, with 14% of fires occurring between 01:00 – 07:00.

Fire Incidents Attended 2012-17 (% Within Borough)									
Hour	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total	Trend
00	145 (3.8%)	29 (2.9%)	48 (2.9%)	42 (3.7%)	22 (2.1%)	45 (2.8%)	2 (4.1%)	333 (3.2%)	
01	131 (3.4%)	34 (3.4%)	49 (2.9%)	37 (3.3%)	19 (1.8%)	26 (1.6%)	0 (0%)	296 (2.9%)	
02	105 (2.7%)	18 (1.8%)	48 (2.9%)	22 (2%)	16 (1.5%)	27 (1.7%)	1 (2%)	237 (2.3%)	
03	106 (2.8%)	17 (1.7%)	30 (1.8%)	13 (1.2%)	18 (1.7%)	25 (1.6%)	1 (2%)	210 (2%)	
04	98 (2.6%)	17 (1.7%)	31 (1.9%)	16 (1.4%)	12 (1.1%)	11 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	185 (1.8%)	
05	77 (2%)	14 (1.4%)	24 (1.4%)	11 (1%)	13 (1.2%)	22 (1.4%)	1 (2%)	162 (1.6%)	
06	60 (1.6%)	13 (1.3%)	21 (1.3%)	24 (2.1%)	10 (0.9%)	21 (1.3%)	2 (4.1%)	151 (1.5%)	
07	74 (1.9%)	18 (1.8%)	19 (1.1%)	18 (1.6%)	24 (2.3%)	35 (2.2%)	1 (2%)	189 (1.8%)	
08	100 (2.6%)	23 (2.3%)	35 (2.1%)	23 (2%)	27 (2.5%)	52 (3.3%)	2 (4.1%)	262 (2.5%)	
09	106 (2.8%)	23 (2.3%)	37 (2.2%)	32 (2.8%)	26 (2.5%)	66 (4.2%)	1 (2%)	291 (2.8%)	
10	134 (3.5%)	36 (3.6%)	53 (3.2%)	40 (3.6%)	48 (4.5%)	55 (3.5%)	2 (4.1%)	368 (3.6%)	
11	132 (3.5%)	44 (4.4%)	60 (3.6%)	54 (4.8%)	42 (4%)	70 (4.4%)	1 (2%)	403 (3.9%)	
12	158 (4.1%)	44 (4.4%)	85 (5.1%)	42 (3.7%)	44 (4.1%)	77 (4.8%)	0 (0%)	450 (4.4%)	
13	179 (4.7%)	54 (5.4%)	81 (4.8%)	51 (4.5%)	48 (4.5%)	79 (5%)	3 (6.1%)	495 (4.8%)	
14	184 (4.8%)	51 (5.1%)	95 (5.7%)	71 (6.3%)	66 (6.2%)	87 (5.5%)	2 (4.1%)	556 (5.4%)	
15	195 (5.1%)	52 (5.2%)	108 (6.5%)	56 (5%)	79 (7.4%)	98 (6.2%)	2 (4.1%)	590 (5.7%)	
16	241 (6.3%)	71 (7.1%)	123 (7.4%)	100 (8.9%)	82 (7.7%)	107 (6.7%)	2 (4.1%)	726 (7%)	
17	249 (6.5%)	82 (8.1%)	122 (7.3%)	71 (6.3%)	76 (7.2%)	129 (8.1%)	2 (4.1%)	731 (7.1%)	
18	236 (6.2%)	66 (6.6%)	135 (8.1%)	77 (6.8%)	90 (8.5%)	135 (8.5%)	3 (6.1%)	742 (7.2%)	
19	268 (7%)	87 (8.6%)	128 (7.7%)	79 (7%)	95 (9%)	119 (7.5%)	6 (12.2%)	782 (7.6%)	
20	274 (7.2%)	69 (6.9%)	102 (6.1%)	80 (7.1%)	79 (7.4%)	101 (6.4%)	4 (8.2%)	709 (6.9%)	
21	226 (5.9%)	54 (5.4%)	94 (5.6%)	62 (5.5%)	51 (4.8%)	91 (5.7%)	3 (6.1%)	581 (5.6%)	
22	191 (5%)	48 (4.8%)	74 (4.4%)	53 (4.7%)	40 (3.8%)	49 (3.1%)	3 (6.1%)	458 (4.4%)	
23	155 (4.1%)	43 (4.3%)	69 (4.1%)	52 (4.6%)	34 (3.2%)	62 (3.9%)	5 (10.2%)	420 (4.1%)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,824</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10,327</b>	

## Fire Breakdown by Property Type

Fire incidents involving dwellings are the most common property, they account for 36% of all fire incidents. The next highest are incidents occurring outdoors, at 21%. Fire incidents involving outdoor structures represent 16%, then road vehicles (14%) and non-residential premises (11%).

Rother (43%) and Wealden (40%) have a higher proportion of fire incidents involving dwellings compared to the ESFRS average. Hastings (25%) and Lewes (27%) have higher proportions of fire incidents occurring outside. Brighton & Hove have a higher proportion for outdoor structures, 23% compared to ESFRS average of 16%.

Fire Incidents Attended 2012-17, Property Type (% Within District)								
Property Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Dwelling	1,263 (33%)	380 (37.7%)	581 (34.8%)	380 (33.7%)	458 (43.2%)	642 (40.4%)	11 (22.4%)	<b>3,715</b> <b>(36%)</b>
Outdoor	652 (17.1%)	189 (18.8%)	424 (25.4%)	308 (27.4%)	233 (22%)	344 (21.6%)	5 (10.2%)	<b>2,155</b> <b>(20.9%)</b>
Outdoor Structure	866 (22.6%)	147 (14.6%)	262 (15.7%)	116 (10.3%)	91 (8.6%)	121 (7.6%)	4 (8.2%)	<b>1,607</b> <b>(15.6%)</b>
Road Vehicle	481 (12.6%)	153 (15.2%)	231 (13.8%)	132 (11.7%)	125 (11.8%)	258 (16.2%)	19 (38.8%)	<b>1,399</b> <b>(13.5%)</b>
Non Residential	404 (10.6%)	97 (9.6%)	143 (8.6%)	155 (13.8%)	114 (10.7%)	171 (10.8%)	5 (10.2%)	<b>1,089</b> <b>(10.5%)</b>
Other Residential	144 (3.8%)	37 (3.7%)	30 (1.8%)	20 (1.8%)	34 (3.2%)	42 (2.6%)	1 (2%)	<b>308</b> <b>(3%)</b>
Not known	5 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	14 (1.2%)	3 (0.3%)	10 (0.6%)	4 (8.2%)	<b>36</b> <b>(0.3%)</b>
Other Vehicle	9 (0.2%)	4 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>18</b> <b>(0.2%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,824</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10,327</b>

## Other Rescue (Special Service) Data Breakdown

Other Rescue incidents accounted for 28% of all incidents from 2012-17.

This category includes all incident types which aren't fire related or false alarms, and includes; Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs), flooding incidents, lift releases, effecting entry (lock in/out), animal assistance, water rescues, assistance to other agencies, spills/leaks, hazardous materials, scene/building safety etc.

### Other Rescue Breakdown by Year

The number of Other Rescue incidents attended has remained static from 2012-17. It was well above the family group 2 average in 2012/13, but due to an increase in the family group 2 average the number of incidents attended are now at similar levels.

The majority of incidents (39%) occur in Brighton & Hove. Hastings accounts for 15%, Wealden 13%, Eastbourne 13%, Rother 10% and Lewes 10%.

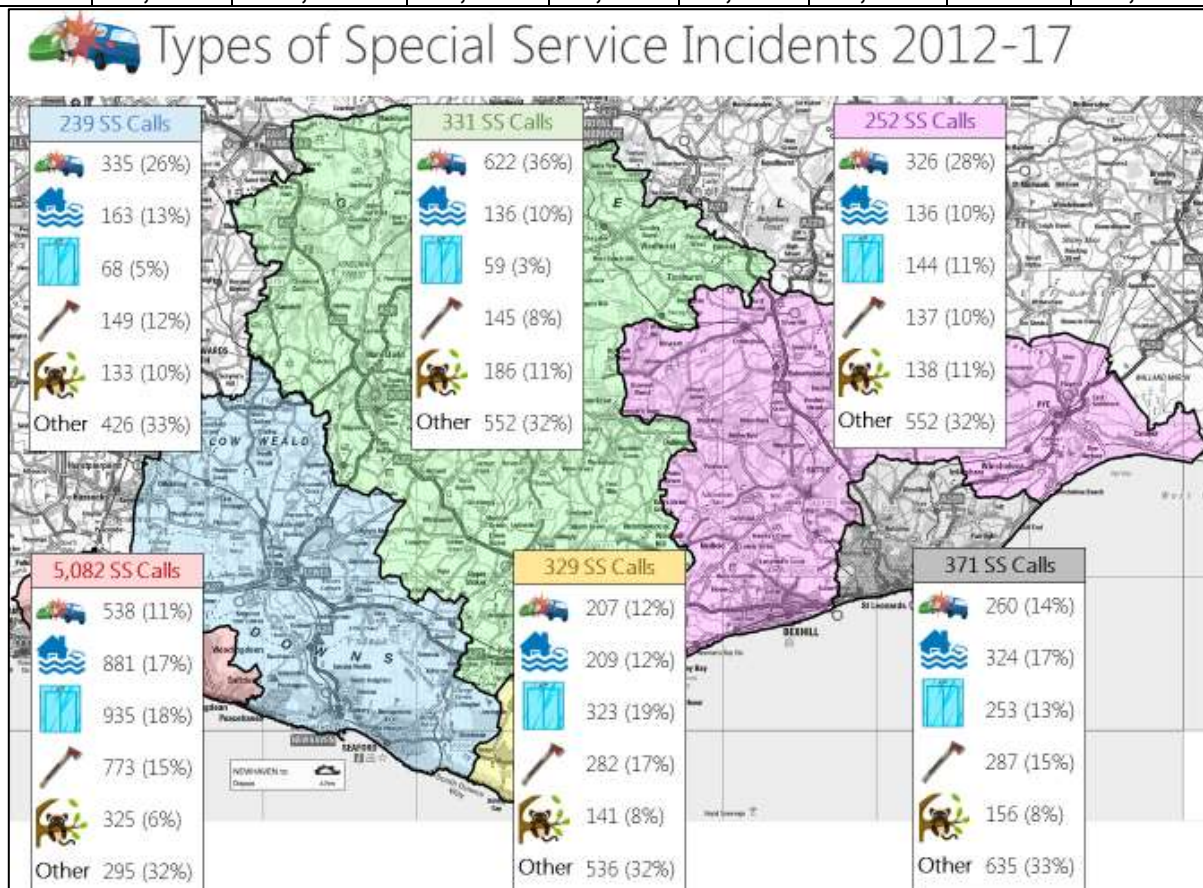
Other Rescue Incidents 2012-17 (% Within Year)						
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Brighton & Hove	1,038 (39.5%)	1,062 (37.8%)	963 (40.6%)	1,021 (38%)	998 (38%)	<b>5,082 (38.7%)</b>
Eastbourne	338 (12.9%)	350 (12.5%)	279 (11.8%)	364 (13.5%)	367 (14%)	<b>1,698 (12.9%)</b>
Hastings	391 (14.9%)	427 (15.2%)	317 (13.4%)	400 (14.9%)	380 (14.5%)	<b>1,915 (14.6%)</b>
Lewes	250 (9.5%)	278 (9.9%)	219 (9.2%)	287 (10.7%)	240 (9.1%)	<b>1,274 (9.7%)</b>
Rother	258 (9.8%)	311 (11.1%)	233 (9.8%)	235 (8.7%)	280 (10.7%)	<b>1,317 (10%)</b>
Wealden	337 (12.8%)	374 (13.3%)	334 (14.1%)	358 (13.3%)	340 (13%)	<b>1,743 (13.3%)</b>
Over Border	14 (0.5%)	8 (0.3%)	26 (1.1%)	23 (0.9%)	20 (0.8%)	<b>91 (0.7%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>13,120</b>
<b>FG 2 Average</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>9,254</b>

## Other Rescue Breakdown by Other Rescue Type

The number of Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) is higher in the rural areas, 36% of Other Rescue incidents are RTCs in Wealden, 28% in Rother and 26% in Lewes. In the urban areas RTC numbers are much lower, Brighton & Hove (11%), Eastbourne (12%) and Hastings (14%). There are more lift releases in urban areas, Brighton & Hove (18%) and Eastbourne (19%) compared to rural areas, Wealden (3%) and Lewes (5%). The 'Other' category accounts for 32% of Other Rescue incidents, this contains incidents such as: making safe, spills/leaks, assist other agency, removal of objects/people from people/objects, hazmat, other rescues etc.

In comparison to family group 2, ESFRS attend fewer RTC incidents, 2344 (18%) compared to 2469 (27%). For flooding, lift release, effecting entry and animal assistance incidents ESFRS attend more incidents compared to the family group 2 average. As a proportion of all Other Rescue incidents, those classified as 'other' are less common in ESFRS (32%) compared to the family group 2 average (43%).

Other Rescue Incidents, by Incident Type 2012-17 (% Within District)									
Incident Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total	FG2 Average
RTC	538 (10.6%)	207 (12.2%)	260 (13.6%)	335 (26.3%)	362 (27.5%)	622 (35.7%)	20 (22%)	2,344 (17.9%)	2,469 (26.7%)
Flooding	881 (17.3%)	209 (12.3%)	324 (16.9%)	163 (12.8%)	136 (10.3%)	179 (10.3%)	2 (2.2%)	1,894 (14.4%)	921 (10%)
Lift Release	935 (18.4%)	323 (19%)	253 (13.2%)	68 (5.3%)	144 (10.9%)	59 (3.4%)	0 (0%)	1,782 (13.6%)	556 (6%)
Effecting Entry	773 (15.2%)	282 (16.6%)	287 (15%)	149 (11.7%)	137 (10.4%)	145 (8.3%)	2 (2.2%)	1,775 (13.5%)	896 (9.7%)
Animal Assistance	325 (6.4%)	141 (8.3%)	156 (8.1%)	133 (10.4%)	138 (10.5%)	186 (10.7%)	1 (1.1%)	1,080 (8.2%)	443 (4.8%)
Other	1630 (32.1%)	536 (31.6%)	635 (33.2%)	426 (33.4%)	400 (30.4%)	552 (31.7%)	66 (72.5%)	4,245 (32.4%)	3,968 (42.9%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,082</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>13,120</b>	<b>9,254</b>



Icons represent: RTCs, Flooding, Lift Release, Effecting Entry/Exit, Animal Rescue and Other



## Other Rescue Breakdown by Time of Day

The majority of Other Rescue incidents occur during normal working hours (08:00 – 18:00). There are very few incidents in the early hours of the morning (01:00 – 06:00).

Other Rescue Incidents, breakdown by Hour of day 2012-17 (% within District)								
Hour	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over-border	Total
00	145 (2.9%)	32 (1.9%)	51 (2.7%)	23 (1.8%)	20 (1.5%)	38 (2.2%)	4 (4.4%)	<b>313 (2.4%)</b>
01	103 (2%)	21 (1.2%)	35 (1.8%)	27 (2.1%)	24 (1.8%)	25 (1.4%)	1 (1.1%)	<b>236 (1.8%)</b>
02	102 (2%)	20 (1.2%)	27 (1.4%)	15 (1.2%)	18 (1.4%)	10 (0.6%)	2 (2.2%)	<b>194 (1.5%)</b>
03	97 (1.9%)	10 (0.6%)	23 (1.2%)	9 (0.7%)	11 (0.8%)	18 (1%)	0 (0%)	<b>168 (1.3%)</b>
04	75 (1.5%)	14 (0.8%)	24 (1.3%)	7 (0.5%)	11 (0.8%)	13 (0.7%)	2 (2.2%)	<b>146 (1.1%)</b>
05	72 (1.4%)	20 (1.2%)	19 (1%)	19 (1.5%)	18 (1.4%)	13 (0.7%)	1 (1.1%)	<b>162 (1.2%)</b>
06	81 (1.6%)	29 (1.7%)	34 (1.8%)	20 (1.6%)	27 (2.1%)	27 (1.5%)	7 (7.7%)	<b>225 (1.7%)</b>
07	145 (2.9%)	46 (2.7%)	57 (3%)	32 (2.5%)	37 (2.8%)	61 (3.5%)	3 (3.3%)	<b>381 (2.9%)</b>
08	203 (4%)	70 (4.1%)	70 (3.7%)	66 (5.2%)	60 (4.6%)	108 (6.2%)	5 (5.5%)	<b>582 (4.4%)</b>
09	240 (4.7%)	84 (4.9%)	96 (5%)	76 (6%)	59 (4.5%)	133 (7.6%)	3 (3.3%)	<b>691 (5.3%)</b>
10	242 (4.8%)	127 (7.5%)	106 (5.5%)	84 (6.6%)	84 (6.4%)	121 (6.9%)	4 (4.4%)	<b>768 (5.9%)</b>
11	319 (6.3%)	116 (6.8%)	93 (4.9%)	104 (8.2%)	96 (7.3%)	125 (7.2%)	5 (5.5%)	<b>858 (6.5%)</b>
12	295 (5.8%)	109 (6.4%)	144 (7.5%)	85 (6.7%)	98 (7.4%)	119 (6.8%)	9 (9.9%)	<b>859 (6.5%)</b>
13	309 (6.1%)	104 (6.1%)	125 (6.5%)	96 (7.5%)	71 (5.4%)	93 (5.3%)	4 (4.4%)	<b>802 (6.1%)</b>
14	319 (6.3%)	131 (7.7%)	129 (6.7%)	83 (6.5%)	82 (6.2%)	111 (6.4%)	4 (4.4%)	<b>859 (6.5%)</b>
15	318 (6.3%)	117 (6.9%)	130 (6.8%)	79 (6.2%)	90 (6.8%)	134 (7.7%)	10 (11%)	<b>878 (6.7%)</b>
16	330 (6.5%)	125 (7.4%)	150 (7.8%)	89 (7%)	95 (7.2%)	114 (6.5%)	6 (6.6%)	<b>909 (6.9%)</b>
17	292 (5.7%)	116 (6.8%)	128 (6.7%)	71 (5.6%)	91 (6.9%)	101 (5.8%)	4 (4.4%)	<b>803 (6.1%)</b>
18	336 (6.6%)	102 (6%)	115 (6%)	70 (5.5%)	74 (5.6%)	89 (5.1%)	6 (6.6%)	<b>792 (6%)</b>
19	280 (5.5%)	80 (4.7%)	92 (4.8%)	48 (3.8%)	61 (4.6%)	90 (5.2%)	7 (7.7%)	<b>658 (5%)</b>
20	234 (4.6%)	73 (4.3%)	83 (4.3%)	49 (3.8%)	55 (4.2%)	61 (3.5%)	0 (0%)	<b>555 (4.2%)</b>
21	209 (4.1%)	58 (3.4%)	60 (3.1%)	43 (3.4%)	63 (4.8%)	44 (2.5%)	2 (2.2%)	<b>479 (3.7%)</b>
22	180 (3.5%)	64 (3.8%)	70 (3.7%)	41 (3.2%)	45 (3.4%)	52 (3%)	1 (1.1%)	<b>453 (3.5%)</b>
23	156 (3.1%)	30 (1.8%)	54 (2.8%)	38 (3%)	27 (2.1%)	43 (2.5%)	1 (1.1%)	<b>349 (2.7%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,082</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>13,120</b>

## Other Rescue Breakdown by Property Type

Most (46%) of Other Rescue incidents involve a dwelling, 26% involve a road vehicle, 11% involve non-residential premises, 7% are outdoors and 4% involve other residential premises. The rural areas experience more incidents involving road vehicles, Lewes (34%), Rother (35%) and Wealden (46%). This is also the case for incidents occurring outdoors. Conversely, the urban areas see more incidents involving dwellings, Brighton & Hove (54%), Eastbourne (51%) and Hastings (54%).

Other Rescue Incidents, by Property Type 2012-17 (% Within District)								
Property Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Grand Total
Dwelling	2,756 (54.2%)	868 (51.1%)	1,042 (54.4%)	456 (35.8%)	476 (36.1%)	398 (22.8%)	15 (16.5%)	<b>6,011 (45.8%)</b>
Road Vehicle	897 (17.7%)	366 (21.6%)	400 (20.9%)	438 (34.4%)	461 (35%)	796 (45.7%)	23 (25.3%)	<b>3,381 (25.8%)</b>
Non Residential	744 (14.6%)	189 (11.1%)	184 (9.6%)	129 (10.1%)	86 (6.5%)	139 (8%)	2 (2.2%)	<b>1,473 (11.2%)</b>
Outdoor	200 (3.9%)	89 (5.2%)	132 (6.9%)	119 (9.3%)	147 (11.2%)	235 (13.5%)	1 (1.1%)	<b>923 (7%)</b>
Other Residential	228 (4.5%)	108 (6.4%)	55 (2.9%)	40 (3.1%)	61 (4.6%)	43 (2.5%)	1 (1.1%)	<b>536 (4.1%)</b>
Not known	151 (3%)	53 (3.1%)	60 (3.1%)	78 (6.1%)	56 (4.3%)	87 (5%)	48 (52.7%)	<b>533 (4.1%)</b>
Outdoor Structure	91 (1.8%)	23 (1.4%)	42 (2.2%)	13 (1%)	29 (2.2%)	44 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	<b>242 (1.8%)</b>
Other Vehicle	15 (0.3%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (1.1%)	<b>21 (0.2%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,082</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>13,120</b>

## Lift Releases

ESFRS are committed to reducing the high number of non-emergency lift calls as they cost the public money and more importantly mean our crews are unavailable to respond to real emergencies. The potential of a lift stopping between floors or lift doors failing to open is a foreseeable event that does not always require the attendance of our fire crews. ESFRS expect that the building's owner or occupants have a way to deal with these non-emergency events when they happen. Building owners should make arrangements to provide a 24/7 non-emergency lift release service within a reasonable period of time, as well as communications facilities inside the elevator so a person can raise the alarm.

ESFRS ask that building owners carry out the following actions:

- Keep lifts in good working order with regular services and inspections
- Have a clear policy on what to do if the lift breaks down – this should include having a contract or contact details for lift engineers
- Ensure there are clear instructions inside the lift which explain what to do if it stops unexpectedly
- Ensure that people in your building know what to do to summon help
- Ensure that if your lift does suffer a malfunction, you fully understand the problem and take appropriate action to prevent a similar fault.

Lift releases accounted for 13.6% of Other Rescue incidents, and 3.8% of all incidents between 2012 and 2017.

## Lift Releases by Year

There were 1782 lift releases in East Sussex during 2012-17, with an average of 356 per year. During this period 53% of all releases were in Brighton & Hove, 18% in Eastbourne and 14% in Hastings. Wealden (3%), Lewes (4%) and Rother (8%) saw a smaller proportion of releases.

ESFRS went to 320% more lift releases compared to our family group, an average of 111 releases per year compared to 343 for ESFRS.

*Please note: Brighton & Hove have one the highest densities of high rise properties in the UK, which may contribute to the high volume of life release incidents in the city.*

Lift Releases 2012-17 (% among Districts within year)						
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Brighton & Hove	218 (52.9%)	178 (47.8%)	182 (56%)	176 (53%)	181 (53.1%)	<b>935</b> <b>(52.5%)</b>
Eastbourne	68 (16.5%)	72 (19.4%)	50 (15.4%)	62 (18.7%)	71 (20.8%)	<b>323</b> <b>(18.1%)</b>
Hastings	66 (16%)	60 (16.1%)	41 (12.6%)	43 (13%)	43 (12.6%)	<b>253</b> <b>(14.2%)</b>
Lewes	14 (3.4%)	14 (3.8%)	13 (4%)	16 (4.8%)	11 (3.2%)	<b>68</b> <b>(3.8%)</b>
Rother	39 (9.5%)	44 (11.8%)	23 (7.1%)	17 (5.1%)	21 (6.2%)	<b>144</b> <b>(8.1%)</b>
Wealden	7 (1.7%)	4 (1.1%)	16 (4.9%)	18 (5.4%)	14 (4.1%)	<b>59</b> <b>(3.3%)</b>
<b>Service Area Total</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>1,782</b>
<b>FG2 Average</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>556</b>

## Lift Releases by Type of Release

The majority of releases (62%) were for able bodied persons not in distress. 22% of rescues involved a person in distress, this is lower in Eastbourne (10%) and higher in Rother (31%). 10% had no persons involved, 2.5% involved a child and 1.5% were for medical cases.

Lift Release by release type 2012-17 (% Within District)							
Release Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Total
Able bodied person not in distress	562 (60.1%)	260 (80.5%)	139 (54.9%)	39 (57.4%)	73 (50.7%)	25 (42.4%)	<b>1098 (61.6%)</b>
Child	31 (3.3%)	6 (1.9%)	6 (2.4%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>45 (2.5%)</b>
Medical case	12 (1.3%)	2 (0.6%)	3 (1.2%)	6 (8.8%)	4 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	<b>27 (1.5%)</b>
Person in distress	227 (24.3%)	33 (10.2%)	49 (19.4%)	15 (22.1%)	45 (31.3%)	21 (35.6%)	<b>390 (21.9%)</b>
No persons involved	86 (9.2%)	19 (5.9%)	45 (17.8%)	5 (7.4%)	16 (11.1%)	7 (11.9%)	<b>178 (10%)</b>
Other	17 (1.8%)	3 (0.9%)	11 (4.3%)	3 (4.4%)	4 (2.8%)	6 (10.2%)	<b>44 (2.5%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,782</b>

Fire Service Emergency Cover (FSEC) taxonomy mapping classifies 'medical case' as posing a potential risk to life.

## Lift Releases by Time of Day

The majority (76%) of releases occur during the day, between 07:00-18:00. There are very few (4%) releases during the early hours, between 02:00-06:00. 20% of releases occurring in the evening and night, from 19:00-01:00.

Lift Releases by hour of day, 2012-17 (% within District)							
Hour	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Total
00	23 (2.5%)	4 (1.2%)	2 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.4%)	1 (1.7%)	<b>32 (1.8%)</b>
01	18 (1.9%)	3 (0.9%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.5%)	2 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>24 (1.3%)</b>
02	8 (0.9%)	1 (0.3%)	2 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>12 (0.7%)</b>
03	14 (1.5%)	1 (0.3%)	2 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>17 (1%)</b>
04	6 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>9 (0.5%)</b>
05	12 (1.3%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	3 (2.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>17 (1%)</b>
06	4 (0.4%)	3 (0.9%)	6 (2.4%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>15 (0.8%)</b>
07	37 (4%)	10 (3.1%)	9 (3.6%)	1 (1.5%)	6 (4.2%)	1 (1.7%)	<b>64 (3.6%)</b>
08	39 (4.2%)	15 (4.6%)	8 (3.2%)	5 (7.4%)	7 (4.9%)	1 (1.7%)	<b>75 (4.2%)</b>
09	50 (5.3%)	16 (5%)	14 (5.5%)	6 (8.8%)	7 (4.9%)	7 (11.9%)	<b>100 (5.6%)</b>
10	34 (3.6%)	33 (10.2%)	10 (4%)	6 (8.8%)	9 (6.3%)	4 (6.8%)	<b>96 (5.4%)</b>
11	54 (5.8%)	15 (4.6%)	20 (7.9%)	9 (13.2%)	10 (6.9%)	4 (6.8%)	<b>112 (6.3%)</b>
12	60 (6.4%)	24 (7.4%)	28 (11.1%)	5 (7.4%)	13 (9%)	6 (10.2%)	<b>136 (7.6%)</b>
13	61 (6.5%)	20 (6.2%)	16 (6.3%)	4 (5.9%)	8 (5.6%)	2 (3.4%)	<b>111 (6.2%)</b>
14	68 (7.3%)	34 (10.5%)	22 (8.7%)	5 (7.4%)	7 (4.9%)	6 (10.2%)	<b>142 (8%)</b>
15	70 (7.5%)	23 (7.1%)	20 (7.9%)	2 (2.9%)	12 (8.3%)	6 (10.2%)	<b>133 (7.5%)</b>
16	70 (7.5%)	28 (8.7%)	30 (11.9%)	7 (10.3%)	13 (9%)	5 (8.5%)	<b>153 (8.6%)</b>
17	50 (5.3%)	23 (7.1%)	19 (7.5%)	4 (5.9%)	7 (4.9%)	6 (10.2%)	<b>109 (6.1%)</b>
18	78 (8.3%)	21 (6.5%)	14 (5.5%)	2 (2.9%)	7 (4.9%)	4 (6.8%)	<b>126 (7.1%)</b>
19	48 (5.1%)	14 (4.3%)	8 (3.2%)	1 (1.5%)	7 (4.9%)	4 (6.8%)	<b>82 (4.6%)</b>
20	38 (4.1%)	12 (3.7%)	5 (2%)	2 (2.9%)	7 (4.9%)	1 (1.7%)	<b>65 (3.6%)</b>
21	36 (3.9%)	9 (2.8%)	7 (2.8%)	5 (7.4%)	9 (6.3%)	1 (1.7%)	<b>67 (3.8%)</b>
22	34 (3.6%)	7 (2.2%)	4 (1.6%)	2 (2.9%)	2 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>49 (2.7%)</b>
23	23 (2.5%)	6 (1.9%)	5 (2%)	1 (1.5%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>36 (2%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1782</b>

## Lift Releases by Property Type

Around half (48%) of all lift releases occur in purpose built flats, this figure is slightly higher for Eastbourne (57%) and Hastings (59%). In the rural areas this figure is lower, Lewes (29%), Rother (35%) and Wealden (12%).

Residential homes also contribute to the number of lift releases, although they only account for 9% of all lift releases in the service area, they account for about a quarter of lift releases in Lewes (27%), Rother (24%) and Wealden (19%).

Sheltered housing also accounts for similar numbers of lift releases in the rural areas, Wealden (32%), Rother (26%) and Lewes (22%).

Converted flats are also a significant contributor in the Brighton & Hove (8%).

Retail premises account for 5% across the service area, but are more prevalent in Wealden (20%).

Lift Releases by Property Type, 2012-17 (% within District)							
Property Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Total
Flat - Purpose Built	446 (47.7%)	186 (57.6%)	150 (59.3%)	20 (29.4%)	50 (34.7%)	7 (11.9%)	<b>859</b> <b>(48.2%)</b>
Residential Home	36 (3.9%)	28 (8.7%)	25 (9.9%)	18 (26.5%)	35 (24.3%)	11 (18.6%)	<b>153</b> <b>(8.6%)</b>
Sheltered Housing	43 (4.6%)	19 (5.9%)	13 (5.1%)	15 (22.1%)	38 (26.4%)	19 (32.2%)	<b>147</b> <b>(8.2%)</b>
Flat - Converted	79 (8.4%)	10 (3.1%)	14 (5.5%)	2 (2.9%)	4 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	<b>109</b> <b>(6.1%)</b>
Retail	52 (5.6%)	15 (4.6%)	11 (4.3%)	3 (4.4%)	3 (2.1%)	12 (20.3%)	<b>96</b> <b>(5.4%)</b>
Hotel	68 (7.3%)	26 (8%)	1 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>95</b> <b>(5.3%)</b>
Office	66 (7.1%)	10 (3.1%)	8 (3.2%)	1 (1.5%)	1 (0.7%)	2 (3.4%)	<b>88</b> <b>(4.9%)</b>
Education	35 (3.7%)	0 (0%)	3 (1.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>38</b> <b>(2.1%)</b>
Car Park	29 (3.1%)	3 (0.9%)	3 (1.2%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (1.7%)	<b>37</b> <b>(2.1%)</b>
Other Residential	22 (2.4%)	5 (1.5%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.9%)	3 (2.1%)	1 (1.7%)	<b>33</b> <b>(1.9%)</b>
HMO	9 (1%)	3 (0.9%)	15 (5.9%)	1 (1.5%)	3 (2.1%)	1 (1.7%)	<b>32</b> <b>(1.8%)</b>
Hospitals & Medical Care	15 (1.6%)	12 (3.7%)	2 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (3.4%)	<b>31</b> <b>(1.7%)</b>
Entertainment & Culture	12 (1.3%)	0 (0%)	4 (1.6%)	1 (1.5%)	2 (1.4%)	1 (1.7%)	<b>20</b> <b>(1.1%)</b>
Other	10 (1.1%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	4 (2.8%)	2 (3.4%)	<b>18</b> <b>(1%)</b>
Food & Drink	8 (0.9%)	2 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>10</b> <b>(0.6%)</b>
Public Building	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.9%)	1 (0.4%)	2 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>9</b> <b>(0.5%)</b>
Transport Building	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.8%)	3 (4.4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>7</b> <b>(0.4%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,782</b>



## Effecting Entry Breakdown

Effecting entry incidents account for 3.7% of all incidents, and 13.5% of Other Rescue incidents, from 2012-17.

## Effecting Entry by Year

The number of effecting entry incidents has remained steady from 2012 to 2017, ESFRS has remained above the family group 2 average, despite that average increasing.

The majority (44%) of entries occurred in Brighton & Hove. There are more incidents in urban areas (Eastbourne 16%, Hastings 16%) than in the rural areas (Rother 8%, Wealden 8%).

Affecting Entry Incidents, 2012-17 (% Within Year)						
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Grand Total
Brighton & Hove	159 (44%)	157 (43.6%)	165 (50.5%)	144 (38.5%)	148 (41.9%)	<b>773 (43.5%)</b>
Eastbourne	63 (17.5%)	59 (16.4%)	44 (13.5%)	63 (16.8%)	53 (15%)	<b>282 (15.9%)</b>
Hastings	51 (14.1%)	66 (18.3%)	41 (12.5%)	70 (18.7%)	59 (16.7%)	<b>287 (16.2%)</b>
Lewes	27 (7.5%)	27 (7.5%)	29 (8.9%)	36 (9.6%)	30 (8.5%)	<b>149 (8.4%)</b>
Rother	35 (9.7%)	22 (6.1%)	25 (7.6%)	29 (7.8%)	26 (7.4%)	<b>137 (7.7%)</b>
Wealden	25 (6.9%)	28 (7.8%)	23 (7%)	32 (8.6%)	37 (10.5%)	<b>145 (8.2%)</b>
Over Border	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>2 (0.1%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>1,775</b>
<b>FG2 Average</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>896</b>

## Effecting Entry by Type of Entry

The majority (43%) of effecting entry incidents involve able bodied persons not in distress. This pattern is reflected across the service area, with the exception of Lewes and Wealden, where entries involving children are more common. 9% of entries involve a medical case, and 9% involve a person in distress.

*FSEC taxonomy mapping classifies 'medical case' and 'child' as posing a potential risk to life.*

Effecting entry by type of entry 2012-17 (% Within District)								
Type of Entry	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Able bodied person not in distress	381 (49.3%)	121 (42.9%)	134 (46.7%)	48 (32.2%)	46 (33.6%)	32 (22.1%)	1 (50%)	<b>763 (43%)</b>
Child	181 (23.4%)	88 (31.2%)	73 (25.4%)	63 (42.3%)	39 (28.5%)	52 (35.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>496 (27.9%)</b>
Medical case	78 (10.1%)	20 (7.1%)	21 (7.3%)	10 (6.7%)	12 (8.8%)	21 (14.5%)	1 (50%)	<b>163 (9.2%)</b>
Person in distress	66 (8.5%)	20 (7.1%)	24 (8.4%)	15 (10.1%)	22 (16.1%)	19 (13.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>166 (9.4%)</b>
No persons involved	19 (2.5%)	7 (2.5%)	5 (1.7%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.5%)	2 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>37 (2.1%)</b>
Other	48 (6.2%)	26 (9.2%)	30 (10.5%)	11 (7.4%)	16 (11.7%)	19 (13.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>150 (8.5%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,775</b>

## Effecting Entry by Time of Day

Most incidents occur during the day (09:00 – 19:00) with a slight peak around 15:00 – 17:00. The early hours of the morning (02:00 – 06:00) contain the least number of incidents. This pattern is typical of other types of incidents.

Effecting Entry by hour of day 2012-17 (% within District)								
Hour	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
00	21 (2.7%)	4 (1.4%)	13 (4.5%)	4 (2.7%)	2 (1.5%)	4 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	48 (2.7%)
01	17 (2.2%)	6 (2.1%)	7 (2.4%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	2 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	33 (1.9%)
02	18 (2.3%)	3 (1.1%)	3 (1%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	26 (1.5%)
03	14 (1.8%)	3 (1.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	4 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	22 (1.2%)
04	10 (1.3%)	3 (1.1%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (0.9%)
05	10 (1.3%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	16 (0.9%)
06	15 (1.9%)	4 (1.4%)	6 (2.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	26 (1.5%)
07	18 (2.3%)	9 (3.2%)	10 (3.5%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.5%)	2 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	43 (2.4%)
08	22 (2.8%)	9 (3.2%)	12 (4.2%)	7 (4.7%)	4 (2.9%)	4 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	58 (3.3%)
09	30 (3.9%)	24 (8.5%)	18 (6.3%)	8 (5.4%)	6 (4.4%)	12 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	98 (5.5%)
10	29 (3.8%)	20 (7.1%)	14 (4.9%)	13 (8.7%)	10 (7.3%)	12 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	98 (5.5%)
11	42 (5.4%)	18 (6.4%)	8 (2.8%)	16 (10.7%)	14 (10.2%)	10 (6.9%)	0 (0%)	108 (6.1%)
12	43 (5.6%)	13 (4.6%)	18 (6.3%)	10 (6.7%)	19 (13.9%)	10 (6.9%)	0 (0%)	113 (6.4%)
13	39 (5%)	19 (6.7%)	24 (8.4%)	12 (8.1%)	3 (2.2%)	14 (9.7%)	0 (0%)	111 (6.3%)
14	48 (6.2%)	19 (6.7%)	12 (4.2%)	7 (4.7%)	6 (4.4%)	10 (6.9%)	0 (0%)	102 (5.7%)
15	45 (5.8%)	26 (9.2%)	19 (6.6%)	17 (11.4%)	6 (4.4%)	13 (9%)	0 (0%)	126 (7.1%)
16	61 (7.9%)	20 (7.1%)	14 (4.9%)	6 (4%)	9 (6.6%)	9 (6.2%)	0 (0%)	119 (6.7%)
17	49 (6.3%)	21 (7.4%)	31 (10.8%)	10 (6.7%)	11 (8%)	13 (9%)	0 (0%)	135 (7.6%)
18	45 (5.8%)	19 (6.7%)	17 (5.9%)	8 (5.4%)	14 (10.2%)	6 (4.1%)	0 (0%)	109 (6.1%)
19	50 (6.5%)	8 (2.8%)	12 (4.2%)	9 (6%)	8 (5.8%)	5 (3.4%)	1 (50%)	93 (5.2%)
20	42 (5.4%)	9 (3.2%)	10 (3.5%)	3 (2%)	4 (2.9%)	5 (3.4%)	0 (0%)	73 (4.1%)
21	38 (4.9%)	8 (2.8%)	11 (3.8%)	3 (2%)	4 (2.9%)	3 (2.1%)	1 (50%)	68 (3.8%)
22	37 (4.8%)	13 (4.6%)	11 (3.8%)	6 (4%)	5 (3.6%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	73 (4.1%)
23	30 (3.9%)	4 (1.4%)	13 (4.5%)	4 (2.7%)	5 (3.6%)	5 (3.4%)	0 (0%)	61 (3.4%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,775</b>

## Effecting Entry by Property Type

The vast majority of incidents occur at dwellings: 28% in purpose built flats, 18% in converted flats, 24% in houses, 4% in HMOs, 3% in bungalows, 2% in sheltered housing and 1% in residential homes. Road vehicles are also a significant contributor, with 13% of effecting entries involving road vehicles.

Effecting Entry by property type 2012-17 (% Within District)								
Property Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
<b>Flat - Purpose Built</b>	240 (31%)	87 (30.9%)	64 (22.3%)	42 (28.2%)	34 (24.8%)	25 (17.2%)	2 (100%)	494 (27.8%)
<b>House</b>	143 (18.5%)	62 (22%)	69 (24%)	44 (29.5%)	41 (29.9%)	60 (41.4%)	0 (0%)	419 (23.6%)
<b>Flat - Converted</b>	186 (24.1%)	37 (13.1%)	64 (22.3%)	13 (8.7%)	19 (13.9%)	2 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	321 (18.1%)
<b>Road Vehicle</b>	71 (9.2%)	49 (17.4%)	27 (9.4%)	24 (16.1%)	16 (11.7%)	34 (23.4%)	0 (0%)	221 (12.5%)
<b>Other</b>	50 (6.5%)	15 (5.3%)	11 (3.8%)	8 (5.4%)	10 (7.3%)	9 (6.2%)	0 (0%)	103 (5.8%)
<b>HMO</b>	34 (4.4%)	5 (1.8%)	30 (10.5%)	0 (0%)	3 (2.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	72 (4.1%)
<b>Bungalow</b>	17 (2.2%)	12 (4.3%)	5 (1.7%)	9 (6%)	10 (7.3%)	6 (4.1%)	0 (0%)	59 (3.3%)
<b>Sheltered Housing</b>	8 (1%)	5 (1.8%)	5 (1.7%)	3 (2%)	1 (0.7%)	6 (4.1%)	0 (0%)	28 (1.6%)
<b>Public Toilets</b>	7 (0.9%)	4 (1.4%)	5 (1.7%)	3 (2%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	21 (1.2%)
<b>Residential Home</b>	6 (0.8%)	4 (1.4%)	4 (1.4%)	2 (1.3%)	1 (0.7%)	2 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	19 (1.1%)
<b>Outdoor</b>	11 (1.4%)	2 (0.7%)	3 (1%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	18 (1%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,775</b>

## False Alarm Data Breakdown

ESFRS are committed to reducing false alarms, for the following reasons:

### Impact on the Community

- Disruption of business
- Unnecessary risk to public from responding fire engines
- Complacency "oh it's just another false alarm" - reduces effectiveness of management plans and safety of staff
- Cost to business of retained fire fighters being released for duty
- Impact on the environment of unnecessary appliance movements
- Cost of attendance to tax payers - Council Tax.

### Impact on the Fire & Rescue Service

- Diverting essential services from real fires and rescues (putting lives at risk)
- Unnecessary risk to crews whilst responding (vehicle accidents)
- Disruption to crew's training, arson reduction and community safety/ fire safety activities
- Cost of attendance to the Fire Service
- Wear and tear on vehicles.

### How we will do this?

- Encourage Automatic Fire Alarm (AFA protected site managers to be more proactive about false alarms
- Set up call filtering procedures with Fire Alarm Monitoring Centres and in our own Sussex Control Centre to ensure appliances are not mobilised to confirmed false alarms.

False alarms accounted for 48% of all incidents from 2012-17.

## False Alarm Breakdown by Year

The number of false alarms has remained static from 2012 to 2017, yet has remained above the family group 2 average. Most false alarms occur in Brighton & Hove (41%), the next highest is Hastings (14%), then Eastbourne (13.6%), Wealden (11.3%), Lewes (10.7%) and Rother (9%) has the fewest.

False Alarms 2012-17 (% within Year)						
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Brighton & Hove	1,967 (42.3%)	1,951 (41.5%)	1,847 (41.2%)	1,731 (39.5%)	1,916 (41.3%)	<b>9,412</b> <b>(41.2%)</b>
Eastbourne	643 (13.8%)	582 (12.4%)	620 (13.8%)	605 (13.8%)	652 (14.1%)	<b>3,102</b> <b>(13.6%)</b>
Hastings	652 (14%)	676 (14.4%)	613 (13.7%)	630 (14.4%)	623 (13.4%)	<b>3,194</b> <b>(14%)</b>
Lewes	459 (9.9%)	558 (11.9%)	457 (10.2%)	481 (11%)	483 (10.4%)	<b>2,438</b> <b>(10.7%)</b>
Rother	385 (8.3%)	426 (9.1%)	415 (9.3%)	430 (9.8%)	395 (8.5%)	<b>2,051</b> <b>(9%)</b>
Wealden	526 (11.3%)	494 (10.5%)	509 (11.4%)	493 (11.2%)	559 (12.1%)	<b>2,581</b> <b>(11.3%)</b>
Over Border	18 (0.4%)	12 (0.3%)	17 (0.4%)	16 (0.4%)	6 (0.1%)	<b>69</b> <b>(0.3%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,699</b>	<b>4,478</b>	<b>4,386</b>	<b>4,634</b>	<b>22,847</b>
<b>FG2 Average</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>15,447</b>

## False Alarm Breakdown by False Alarm Type

70% of false alarms are due to apparatus, making it the most common type of false alarm. This is slightly higher to the family group 2 average of 65%. Malicious calls account for 3% of false alarms, the same figure as the family group 2 average. ESFRS experience slightly fewer numbers of Good Intent calls (27%) compared to family group 2 (32%).

Within the service area, Hastings (4%) and Brighton & Hove (3.9%) both have the highest proportion of malicious false alarms. Lewes and Hastings both experience comparatively lower proportions of apparatus false alarms, and slightly higher levels of good intent false alarms.

False Alarms by Alarm Type 2012-17 (% within District)					
District	Apparatus	Good Intent	Malicious	Other	Total
Brighton & Hove	6,827 (72.5%)	2,207 (23.4%)	364 (3.9%)	14 (0.1%)	<b>9,412</b>
Eastbourne	2,263 (73%)	757 (24.4%)	79 (2.5%)	3 (0.1%)	<b>3,102</b>
Hastings	2,037 (63.8%)	1,026 (32.1%)	128 (4%)	3 (0.1%)	<b>3,194</b>
Lewes	1,548 (63.5%)	777 (31.9%)	36 (1.5%)	77 (3.2%)	<b>2,438</b>
Rother	1,447 (70.6%)	569 (27.7%)	26 (1.3%)	9 (0.4%)	<b>2,051</b>
Wealden	1,762 (68.3%)	771 (29.9%)	26 (1%)	22 (0.9%)	<b>2,581</b>
Over Border	31 (44.9%)	23 (33.3%)	2 (2.9%)	13 (18.8%)	<b>69</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,915 (69.7%)</b>	<b>6,130 (26.8%)</b>	<b>661 (2.9%)</b>	<b>141 (0.6%)</b>	<b>22,847</b>
<b>FG2 Average</b>	<b>9,992 (64.7%)</b>	<b>4,984 (32.3%)</b>	<b>471 (3%)</b>	<b>N / A</b>	<b>15,447</b>

## False Alarm Breakdown by Time of Day

Looking at the time of day that false alarms occur it has a similar pattern to other incidents, where there are more occurrences during the day 08:00 - 20:00, especially 17:00 – 20:00. During the early hours (01:00 – 06:00) there are a fewer number of false alarms.

False Alarms by hour of day, 2012-17 (% within District)								
Hour	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Grand Total
00	309 (3.3%)	102 (3.3%)	97 (3%)	61 (2.5%)	57 (2.8%)	94 (3.6%)	3 (4.3%)	<b>723 (3.2%)</b>
01	276 (2.9%)	85 (2.7%)	78 (2.4%)	54 (2.2%)	49 (2.4%)	57 (2.2%)	5 (7.2%)	<b>604 (2.6%)</b>
02	222 (2.4%)	77 (2.5%)	62 (1.9%)	52 (2.1%)	37 (1.8%)	61 (2.4%)	2 (2.9%)	<b>513 (2.2%)</b>
03	229 (2.4%)	55 (1.8%)	70 (2.2%)	63 (2.6%)	30 (1.5%)	52 (2%)	1 (1.4%)	<b>500 (2.2%)</b>
04	223 (2.4%)	51 (1.6%)	72 (2.3%)	42 (1.7%)	40 (2%)	54 (2.1%)	3 (4.3%)	<b>485 (2.1%)</b>
05	225 (2.4%)	58 (1.9%)	47 (1.5%)	59 (2.4%)	37 (1.8%)	76 (2.9%)	1 (1.4%)	<b>503 (2.2%)</b>
06	226 (2.4%)	55 (1.8%)	81 (2.5%)	52 (2.1%)	42 (2%)	50 (1.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>506 (2.2%)</b>
07	307 (3.3%)	93 (3%)	88 (2.8%)	83 (3.4%)	63 (3.1%)	67 (2.6%)	2 (2.9%)	<b>703 (3.1%)</b>
08	389 (4.1%)	142 (4.6%)	121 (3.8%)	122 (5%)	94 (4.6%)	108 (4.2%)	4 (5.8%)	<b>980 (4.3%)</b>
09	433 (4.6%)	166 (5.4%)	112 (3.5%)	115 (4.7%)	95 (4.6%)	124 (4.8%)	5 (7.2%)	<b>1050 (4.6%)</b>
10	446 (4.7%)	129 (4.2%)	138 (4.3%)	110 (4.5%)	91 (4.4%)	132 (5.1%)	2 (2.9%)	<b>1048 (4.6%)</b>
11	441 (4.7%)	157 (5.1%)	138 (4.3%)	126 (5.2%)	94 (4.6%)	133 (5.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>1089 (4.8%)</b>
12	474 (5%)	158 (5.1%)	143 (4.5%)	148 (6.1%)	114 (5.6%)	143 (5.5%)	5 (7.2%)	<b>1185 (5.2%)</b>
13	449 (4.8%)	167 (5.4%)	164 (5.1%)	128 (5.3%)	107 (5.2%)	139 (5.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>1154 (5.1%)</b>
14	467 (5%)	163 (5.3%)	162 (5.1%)	116 (4.8%)	94 (4.6%)	124 (4.8%)	2 (2.9%)	<b>1128 (4.9%)</b>
15	456 (4.8%)	150 (4.8%)	149 (4.7%)	108 (4.4%)	112 (5.5%)	140 (5.4%)	1 (1.4%)	<b>1116 (4.9%)</b>
16	490 (5.2%)	148 (4.8%)	154 (4.8%)	118 (4.8%)	107 (5.2%)	135 (5.2%)	6 (8.7%)	<b>1158 (5.1%)</b>
17	514 (5.5%)	198 (6.4%)	208 (6.5%)	140 (5.7%)	143 (7%)	163 (6.3%)	5 (7.2%)	<b>1371 (6%)</b>
18	581 (6.2%)	196 (6.3%)	228 (7.1%)	146 (6%)	143 (7%)	153 (5.9%)	4 (5.8%)	<b>1451 (6.4%)</b>
19	572 (6.1%)	163 (5.3%)	217 (6.8%)	150 (6.2%)	112 (5.5%)	160 (6.2%)	6 (8.7%)	<b>1380 (6%)</b>
20	540 (5.7%)	182 (5.9%)	197 (6.2%)	131 (5.4%)	132 (6.4%)	135 (5.2%)	3 (4.3%)	<b>1320 (5.8%)</b>
21	436 (4.6%)	161 (5.2%)	180 (5.6%)	125 (5.1%)	107 (5.2%)	94 (3.6%)	3 (4.3%)	<b>1106 (4.8%)</b>
22	370 (3.9%)	145 (4.7%)	154 (4.8%)	95 (3.9%)	87 (4.2%)	101 (3.9%)	2 (2.9%)	<b>954 (4.2%)</b>
23	337 (3.6%)	101 (3.3%)	134 (4.2%)	94 (3.9%)	64 (3.1%)	86 (3.3%)	4 (5.8%)	<b>820 (3.6%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,412</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>3,194</b>	<b>2,438</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>22,847</b>



System faults account for the largest proportion of apparatus false alarms and 26% of all false alarms. False alarms due to cooking is 16% across the service. Human – Other (*i.e. non-cooking*) accounts for 11% of all false alarms.

False alarms due to cooking is highest in Brighton & Hove (1,434 incidents), however Eastbourne has the biggest proportion with 22.2%. Rother (18%) and Hastings (17.3%) are also higher than the ESFRS total (16.4%).

False Alarm Reason 2012-17 (% Within District)								
False Alarm Reason	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Good Intent	2,207 (23.4%)	757 (24.4%)	1,026 (32.1%)	777 (31.9%)	569 (27.7%)	771 (29.9%)	23 (33.3%)	<b>6,130</b> <b>(26.8%)</b>
Apparatus - System	2,628 (27.9%)	760 (24.5%)	673 (21.1%)	641 (26.3%)	496 (24.2%)	727 (28.2%)	14 (20.3%)	<b>5,939</b> <b>(26%)</b>
Apparatus - Human - Cooking	1,434 (15.2%)	690 (22.2%)	552 (17.3%)	339 (13.9%)	370 (18%)	343 (13.3%)	9 (13%)	<b>3,737</b> <b>(16.4%)</b>
Apparatus - Human - Other	1,251 (13.3%)	374 (12.1%)	296 (9.3%)	230 (9.4%)	165 (8%)	228 (8.8%)	3 (4.3%)	<b>2,547</b> <b>(11.1%)</b>
Apparatus - Contaminants	791 (8.4%)	268 (8.6%)	184 (5.8%)	164 (6.7%)	150 (7.3%)	273 (10.6%)	2 (2.9%)	<b>1,832</b> <b>(8%)</b>
Apparatus - Unknown	661 (7%)	148 (4.8%)	295 (9.2%)	136 (5.6%)	225 (11%)	139 (5.4%)	3 (4.3%)	<b>1,607</b> <b>(7%)</b>
Malicious	364 (3.9%)	79 (2.5%)	128 (4%)	36 (1.5%)	26 (1.3%)	26 (1%)	2 (2.9%)	<b>661</b> <b>(2.9%)</b>
Apparatus - External Factors	60 (0.6%)	23 (0.7%)	35 (1.1%)	37 (1.5%)	40 (2%)	50 (1.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>245</b> <b>(1.1%)</b>
Other	14 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	77 (3.2%)	9 (0.4%)	22 (0.9%)	13 (18.8%)	<b>141</b> <b>(0.6%)</b>
Apparatus - Animal	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)	1 (0%)	1 (0%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>8</b> <b>(0%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,412</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>3,194</b>	<b>2,438</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>22,847</b>

## False Alarm Breakdown by Property Type

The majority of false alarms occur in the home, 14.6% in purpose built flats, 14.1% in houses/bungalows and 8% in converted flats. Along with sheltered housing (9.6%) these represent a significant proportion of the false alarms in the service area. Outdoors (7.6%), retail (5.5%) and residential homes (5.1%) also represent a large amount of false alarms.

Brighton & Hove contains a larger proportion of false alarms in converted flats (12.3%) and other residential (6.9%) and fewer in houses/bungalows (9.4%).

False Alarms by Property Type 2012-17 (% Within District)								
Property Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Purpose Built Flat	1,486 (15.8%)	625 (20.1%)	550 (17.2%)	329 (13.5%)	181 (8.8%)	158 (6.1%)	9 (13%)	<b>3,338</b> <b>(14.6%)</b>
House / Bungalow	888 (9.4%)	410 (13.2%)	422 (13.2%)	513 (21%)	355 (17.3%)	621 (24.1%)	12 (17.4%)	<b>3,221</b> <b>(14.1%)</b>
Sheltered Housing	596 (6.3%)	380 (12.3%)	190 (5.9%)	208 (8.5%)	373 (18.2%)	452 (17.5%)	3 (4.3%)	<b>2,202</b> <b>(9.6%)</b>
Converted Flat	1,158 (12.3%)	193 (6.2%)	311 (9.7%)	47 (1.9%)	93 (4.5%)	29 (1.1%)	1 (1.4%)	<b>1,832</b> <b>(8%)</b>
Outdoor	437 (4.6%)	169 (5.4%)	339 (10.6%)	243 (10%)	241 (11.8%)	294 (11.4%)	4 (5.8%)	<b>1,727</b> <b>(7.6%)</b>
Retail	627 (6.7%)	217 (7%)	124 (3.9%)	126 (5.2%)	81 (3.9%)	78 (3%)	2 (2.9%)	<b>1,255</b> <b>(5.5%)</b>
Residential Home	301 (3.2%)	195 (6.3%)	121 (3.8%)	136 (5.6%)	236 (11.5%)	166 (6.4%)	3 (4.3%)	<b>1,158</b> <b>(5.1%)</b>
Other Residential	646 (6.9%)	110 (3.5%)	45 (1.4%)	56 (2.3%)	74 (3.6%)	29 (1.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>960</b> <b>(4.2%)</b>
Hospitals / Medical	480 (5.1%)	148 (4.8%)	123 (3.9%)	39 (1.6%)	34 (1.7%)	74 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>898</b> <b>(3.9%)</b>
Education	450 (4.8%)	47 (1.5%)	120 (3.8%)	86 (3.5%)	65 (3.2%)	55 (2.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>823</b> <b>(3.6%)</b>
Office	509 (5.4%)	70 (2.3%)	80 (2.5%)	70 (2.9%)	24 (1.2%)	63 (2.4%)	1 (1.4%)	<b>817</b> <b>(3.6%)</b>
Entertainment/Culture	337 (3.6%)	119 (3.8%)	87 (2.7%)	51 (2.1%)	29 (1.4%)	33 (1.3%)	1 (1.4%)	<b>657</b> <b>(2.9%)</b>
HMOs	253 (2.7%)	76 (2.5%)	246 (7.7%)	6 (0.2%)	25 (1.2%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>607</b> <b>(2.7%)</b>
Industrial	69 (0.7%)	80 (2.6%)	82 (2.6%)	104 (4.3%)	49 (2.4%)	97 (3.8%)	3 (4.3%)	<b>484</b> <b>(2.1%)</b>
Vehicle	175 (1.9%)	37 (1.2%)	51 (1.6%)	73 (3%)	32 (1.6%)	77 (3%)	5 (7.2%)	<b>450</b> <b>(2%)</b>
Other Non-Residential	135 (1.4%)	42 (1.4%)	51 (1.6%)	41 (1.7%)	74 (3.6%)	97 (3.8%)	8 (11.6%)	<b>448</b> <b>(2%)</b>
Other / Unknown	123 (1.3%)	35 (1.1%)	39 (1.2%)	103 (4.2%)	27 (1.3%)	61 (2.4%)	14 (20.3%)	<b>402</b> <b>(1.8%)</b>
Sports	173 (1.8%)	45 (1.5%)	24 (0.8%)	39 (1.6%)	8 (0.4%)	36 (1.4%)	1 (1.4%)	<b>326</b> <b>(1.4%)</b>
Food and Drink	193 (2.1%)	23 (0.7%)	32 (1%)	39 (1.6%)	5 (0.2%)	23 (0.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>315</b> <b>(1.4%)</b>
Warehouse / Storage	61 (0.6%)	41 (1.3%)	66 (2.1%)	49 (2%)	15 (0.7%)	52 (2%)	1 (1.4%)	<b>285</b> <b>(1.2%)</b>
Public admin	110 (1.2%)	22 (0.7%)	36 (1.1%)	49 (2%)	5 (0.2%)	17 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>239</b> <b>(1%)</b>
Outdoor Structure	102 (1.1%)	14 (0.5%)	42 (1.3%)	14 (0.6%)	12 (0.6%)	16 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>200</b> <b>(0.9%)</b>
Other Dwelling	19 (0.2%)	3 (0.1%)	10 (0.3%)	17 (0.7%)	13 (0.6%)	52 (2%)	1 (1.4%)	<b>115</b> <b>(0.5%)</b>
Car Park	84 (0.9%)	1 (0%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>88</b> <b>(0.4%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,412</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>3,194</b>	<b>2,438</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>22,847</b>

## Heritage Risk

There are a wide variety of heritage and cultural risks across the county of East Sussex and the city of Brighton & Hove, including a significant number of graded/listed buildings, thatched properties, sporting venues such as the Amex stadium, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and the South Downs National Park. These site specific risks are considered carefully and policies, procedures and processes relating to these risks are defined, refined and aligned through Operational Risk Information process.

Our area is one of the most wooded in England and 63% is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), with over 50 miles of coastline, some of which is designated 'heritage coast'.

### Listed Buildings

Within the UK there are three categories of listed buildings;

- Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, nationally only 2.5% of listed buildings are listed as Grade I
- Grade II\* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; nationally 5.5% of listed buildings are Grade II\*
- Grade II buildings are of special interest; 92% of all listed buildings in the UK are in this class and is the most likely grade of listing for a home owner.

The breakdown of listed buildings from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) across East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is as follows<sup>62</sup>

Local Authority	Grade of Listed Building			All Grades
	I	II*	II	
Brighton	24	71	1,131	1,226
Eastbourne	3	11	118	132
Hastings	1	23	543	567
Lewes	30	61	1,179	1,270
Rother	42	83	2,127	2,252
Wealden	51	102	1,964	2,117

*NHLE Listed Buildings across ESFRS area (Feb 2018)*

Grade I listed buildings represent 2% of all listed buildings within the Service area, Grade II\* represent 4.6% with the remaining 93.4% of listed buildings of Grade II; this is broadly in line with the national proportions.

In total there are 7,564 listed buildings across the Service area - 151 Grade I, 351 Grade II\* and 7,062 Grade II.

The number of listed buildings within the more rural local authority areas of Lewes, Rother & Wealden account for 75% of all the listed buildings across our Service area.

Heritage sites can often pose unusual features that may subsequently influence the operational plans so crews and officers gather Site Specific Risk Information, to mitigate the impact should an incident occur at a heritage site.

<sup>62</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/data-downloads/>

## Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are areas that Natural England designate for conservation. These sites have features of special interest, such as wildlife, geology and/or landform<sup>63</sup>. As a public body, ESFRS must consider the potential impact on SSSI land and any special habitats and species, when carrying out duties and take reasonable steps to conserve and enhance the special features of these SSSI's<sup>64</sup>. Across the county of East Sussex, there are 65 Sites of Special Scientific Interest<sup>65</sup>. These can be further broken down by their type (Biological, Geological etc.) as shown below.

SSSI Type	No. of SSSIs	Total Area (hectares)
Biological	45	10,378
Geological	15	21
Mixed	5	11,765

It can be seen from the table above that the 65 SSSIs across East Sussex cover an area of approximately 22,164 hectares in total (222 sq. km). Given that our Service area covers an area of approximately 1,811 sq. km, this equates to 12% of the Service area designated as SSSI.

## South Downs National Park

Two thirds of East Sussex is either designated as a national park, or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)<sup>66</sup>. National parks are areas of protected countryside that everyone can visit. They are also places where people live, work and shape the landscape. There are 15 national parks in Britain: 10 in England, three in Wales and two in Scotland. The South Downs was established as a national park in 2010. It contains over 1,600sq km of England's most iconic lowland landscapes stretching from Winchester in the west to Eastbourne in the east. The South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) became the local planning authority for the national park in April 2011 and is responsible for the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage and to help the public understand and enjoy the special qualities of the area. As well as looking after the landscape of the park the authority has a duty to help improve the quality of life and well-being of local communities and businesses in the park.<sup>67</sup> The South Downs National Park (SDNP) has the highest population of all the British national parks, as 112,000 people, and 2 million people live within 5 miles. There were an estimated 46 million visitor days to the SDNP in 2013, generating an income of £464 million and supporting nearly 12,000 jobs. It has the longest rights of way network of all the UK's national parks, with more than 3,300km of footpaths, bridleways and byways.<sup>68</sup> The South Downs National Park covers an area of 1,625 sq km in total with 274 sq km being within the ESFRS area. Within the 274 sq km there is a population of 25,896<sup>69</sup>. In line with other rural areas, the number of people aged over 65 is greater than the rest of the South East.

## Ashdown Forest

The forest is located in the north of East Sussex in the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and is designated as a SSSI, Special Protection Area, and a Special Area of Conservation<sup>70 71</sup>.

<sup>63</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-areas-sites-of-special-scientific-interest>

<sup>64</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sites-of-special-scientific-interest-public-body-responsibilities>

<sup>65</sup> <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/>

<sup>66</sup> ESCC – Local Transport Plan, 2011-2026

<sup>67</sup> <http://learning.southdowns.gov.uk/about-the-national-park/>

<sup>68</sup> [https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Local\\_Plan\\_Master\\_240815\\_Whole\\_Document.pdf](https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Local_Plan_Master_240815_Whole_Document.pdf)

<sup>69</sup> <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130822084033/http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/south-downs-membership/consultation-document.pdf>

<sup>70</sup> <https://www.ashdownforest.org/home/index.php>

<sup>71</sup>

[http://www.wealden.gov.uk/Wealden/Residents/Planning\\_and\\_Building\\_Control/Planning\\_Development\\_Management/Agents\\_and\\_Parish\\_Council\\_Information/Planning\\_Agents\\_Ashdown\\_Forest.aspx](http://www.wealden.gov.uk/Wealden/Residents/Planning_and_Building_Control/Planning_Development_Management/Agents_and_Parish_Council_Information/Planning_Agents_Ashdown_Forest.aspx)



## Climate Change

The Earth's climate is changing, and these differences in global temperatures are already altering weather patterns, causing sea level rise and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather. Even if emissions stop today, our past emissions mean changes to climate will continue for the next 30-40 years.

Whilst ESFRS cannot control climate change, we can adapt - altering our behaviour to respond to these impacts of climate change. This means not only protecting against negative impacts, but also making us better able to take advantage of any benefits. The earlier we start adapting, the less it will cost and the better equipped we will be to cope with these and other potential changes.

The Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs published a Future Worlds Images document in 2012. This contained seven images showing potential ways to adapt to climate change<sup>72</sup>.

The Climate Change Act (2008) gave a new directive power to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. This allows them to ask public authorities, statutory bodies and other organisations performing functions of a public nature, to report on their progress in adapting to climate change. This is known as the Adaptation Reporting Power (ARP). The ARP places a requirement on these bodies to produce a report that sets out how they are responding to the risks and impacts presented by climate change to their core business.

In July 2013, the government published the first National Adaptation Programme. This summary report was based upon data from the first 'Adaptation Plan' reporting round. Based upon current modelled projections, it sets out the current challenges in building resilience to climate change across sectors, taking into account the full range of social, economic and environmental impacts.

The UK government is preparing to update the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment and the supporting evidence reports in 2017. Reporting organisations include:

- Water companies
- Regulators (Civil Aviation Authority, Ofgem, Ofwat)
- Electricity generators/transmitters & distributors
- Gas transporters
- Road & rail
- Strategic airport operators
- Harbour authorities
- Lighthouse authorities
- Environment Agency
- Maritime and Coastguard Agency
- Natural England
- National Parks Authority (incl. South Downs National Park as of December 2016)
- Historic England
- Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) for NHS England & Public Health England
- Bank of England Prudential Regulation Authority
- Marine Management Organisation and Seafish

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<sup>72</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/192061/future-worlds.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/192061/future-worlds.pdf)

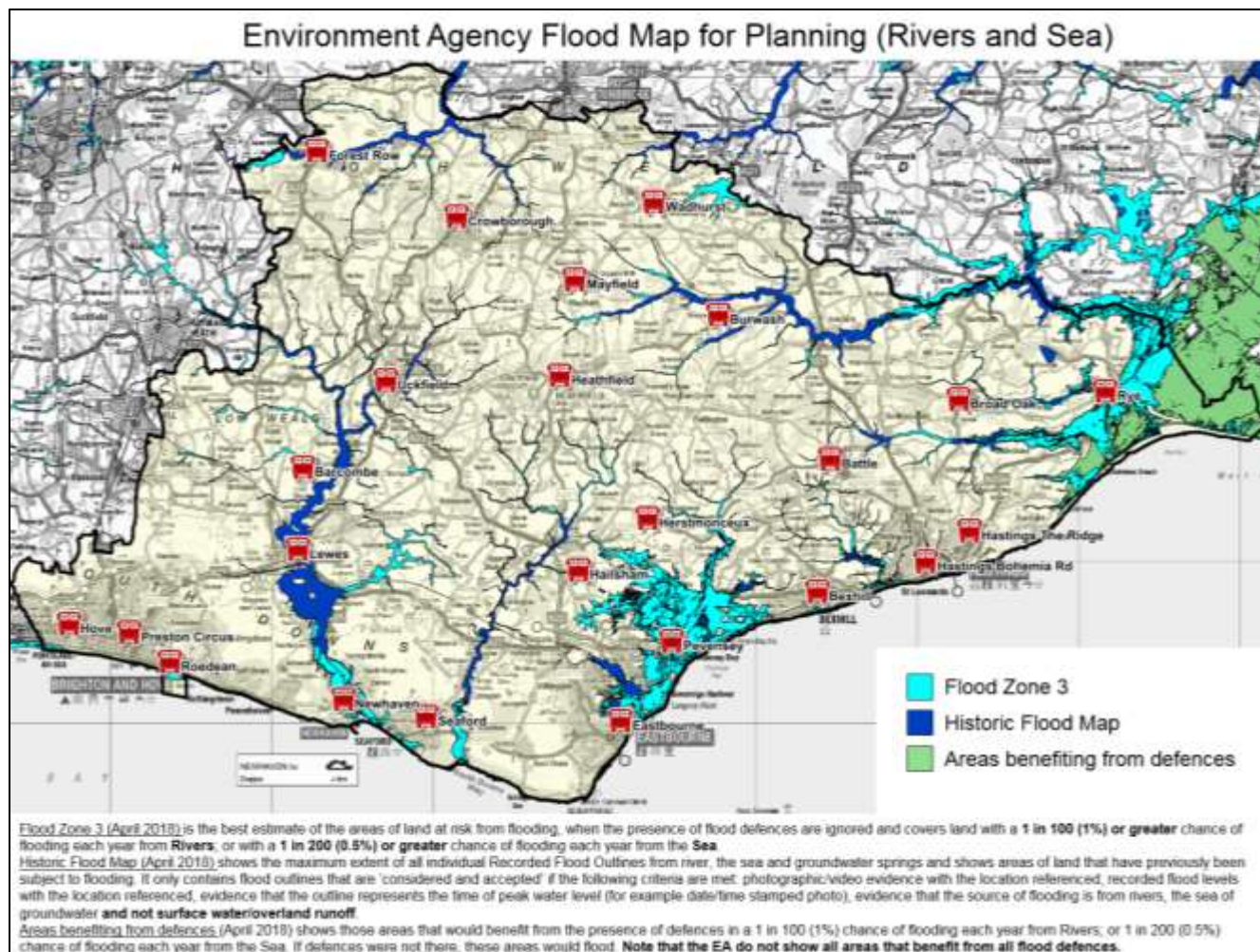
## Wild Fires

Climate change is causing hotter and drier summers, 2018 was the hottest ever summer for England. This has the potential to increase the risk of wild fires occurring. Summer 2018 saw a record breaking number of wildfires in the UK, such as those experienced in Saddleworth Moor, Yorkshire and Winter Hill, Lancashire. These incidents demanded vast resources from their local fire and rescue services.

East Sussex and the South Downs contains vast areas of land that would be at risk of wild fire, including: Woodland (The Weald, Ashdown Forrest), farmland, grassland, dry valleys and chalk downlands. Many of these areas are of special conservation and scientific importance.

## Coastal Inundation/Flooding

Coastal flooding is one of the most significant risks on the National Risk Register (NRR), the south coast is particularly vulnerable due to low atmospheric pressure over the English Channel, high tide levels (spring tides) and storm surges, caused by gales driving storms through the channel. The potential impacts include; risk to life, damage to property/infrastructure, pollution/contamination, and long term damage to tourism/agriculture. The consequences could include disruption to utilities, flooding of property, evacuation of residents and temporary accommodation, damage to businesses, health impacts, and long term recovery issues. The Sussex Resilience Forum (SRF) is taking the following actions to mitigate these risks, and consequences; identify areas of risk, multi agency plans, strategic planning, developing early warning systems, improving sea/tidal flood defences and developing flood rescue plans.



Environment Agency<sup>73</sup>

<sup>73</sup> <http://environment.data.gov.uk/index.html>

## Home & Fire Safety

ESFRS main purpose is to make communities safer, a key element of this is keeping people safe in their homes. The service has key objectives to achieve this, these are; reducing the number of people injured or killed in fires, reducing fires in homes, reduce the number of anti-social deliberate fires and arson.

### Domestic Fire Incident Data

Fires in domestic properties accounted for 36% of all fire incidents attended, and 8% of all incidents attended.

### Domestic Fire Incidents Breakdown by Year

Brighton & Hove attended the most domestic fire incidents during 2012-17, 1263 incidents which equates to 34% of all domestic fire incidents attended. Wealden attended the second highest number, 642 (17%) incidents, then Hastings 581 (16%) incidents, and Rother 458 (12%) incidents. Eastbourne and Lewes both jointly attended the fewest domestic fire incidents, 380 (10%) incidents each.

Domestic Fire Incidents Attended 2012-17 (% Within Year)						
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Brighton & Hove	261 (31.3%)	255 (34.7%)	242 (33.7%)	277 (38.5%)	228 (32.2%)	<b>1,263 (34%)</b>
Eastbourne	84 (10.1%)	73 (9.9%)	72 (10%)	63 (8.8%)	88 (12.4%)	<b>380 (10.2%)</b>
Hastings	129 (15.5%)	120 (16.3%)	110 (15.3%)	107 (14.9%)	115 (16.2%)	<b>581 (15.6%)</b>
Lewes	90 (10.8%)	80 (10.9%)	69 (9.6%)	68 (9.5%)	73 (10.3%)	<b>380 (10.2%)</b>
Rother	101 (12.1%)	90 (12.2%)	92 (12.8%)	90 (12.5%)	85 (12%)	<b>458 (12.3%)</b>
Wealden	163 (19.5%)	116 (15.8%)	134 (18.6%)	110 (15.3%)	119 (16.8%)	<b>642 (17.3%)</b>
Over Border	6 (0.7%)	1 (0.1%)	(0%)	4 (0.6%)	(0%)	<b>11 (0.3%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>3,715</b>

### Domestic Fire Incidents Breakdown by Fire Classification & Cause

93% of fire incidents in dwellings are accidental, and 6.3% are deliberate, of which 6% are primary and 0.3% are deliberate. 72% are classified as primary and accidental, this is the most common type. 21% are classified as chimney and accidental, the second most common. There are more deliberate secondary fires (12) than there are accidental secondary fires (9). The urban districts; Hastings (9.6%), Brighton & Hove (8.3%) and Eastbourne (7.9%) experience more deliberate fires than the ESFRS average (6.3%).

Please note this doesn't match the ADF data due to it including 'not knowns' and late calls etc.

Fire Incidents in Dwellings 2012-17, Fire Classification and Cause (% Within District of total)								
Classification / Cause	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
<b>Accidental</b>	<b>1,143 (90.5%)</b>	<b>348 (91.6%)</b>	<b>523 (90%)</b>	<b>363 (95.5%)</b>	<b>438 (95.6%)</b>	<b>624 (97.2%)</b>	<b>10 (90.9%)</b>	<b>3,449 (92.8%)</b>
Primary	1,080 (85.5%)	297 (78.2%)	447 (76.9%)	254 (66.8%)	262 (57.2%)	320 (49.8%)	8 (72.7%)	2,668 (71.8%)
Secondary	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.5%)	2 (0.5%)	2 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (0.2%)
Chimney	61 (4.8%)	51 (13.4%)	73 (12.6%)	107 (28.2%)	174 (38%)	304 (47.4%)	2 (18.2%)	772 (20.8%)
<b>Deliberate</b>	<b>105 (8.3%)</b>	<b>30 (7.9%)</b>	<b>56 (9.6%)</b>	<b>14 (3.7%)</b>	<b>13 (2.8%)</b>	<b>15 (2.3%)</b>	<b>1 (9.1%)</b>	<b>234 (6.3%)</b>
Primary	103 (8.2%)	30 (7.9%)	51 (8.8%)	14 (3.7%)	11 (2.4%)	13 (2%)	0 (0%)	222 (6%)
Secondary	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	5 (0.9%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.4%)	2 (0.3%)	1 (9.1%)	12 (0.3%)
<b>Not known</b>	<b>15 (1.2%)</b>	<b>2 (0.5%)</b>	<b>2 (0.3%)</b>	<b>3 (0.8%)</b>	<b>7 (1.5%)</b>	<b>3 (0.5%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>	<b>32 (0.9%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,715</b>



## Domestic Fire Incidents Breakdown by Dwelling Type

50% of domestic fire incidents occur in houses, 20% in purpose built flats, 14% in converted flats, 7% in bungalows, 5% in sheltered housing and 4% in HMOs. Brighton & Hove experience more fire incidents in flats, this is also the case to a lesser extent in Eastbourne and Hastings. The rural areas Wealden, Rother and Lewes, see a higher proportion of incidents in houses and bungalows.

Fire Incidents Attended 2012-17, Dwelling Type (% Within District)								
Dwelling Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
House	397 (31.4%)	203 (53.4%)	253 (43.5%)	235 (61.8%)	258 (56.3%)	495 (77.1%)	5 (45.5%)	<b>1846 (49.7%)</b>
Flat - Purpose Built	383 (30.3%)	85 (22.4%)	127 (21.9%)	56 (14.7%)	43 (9.4%)	44 (6.9%)	3 (27.3%)	<b>741 (19.9%)</b>
Flat - Converted	307 (24.3%)	47 (12.4%)	91 (15.7%)	22 (5.8%)	34 (7.4%)	7 (1.1%)	1 (9.1%)	<b>509 (13.7%)</b>
Bungalow	43 (3.4%)	19 (5%)	26 (4.5%)	42 (11.1%)	60 (13.1%)	59 (9.2%)	2 (18.2%)	<b>251 (6.8%)</b>
Sheltered Housing	61 (4.8%)	15 (3.9%)	18 (3.1%)	17 (4.5%)	44 (9.6%)	23 (3.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>178 (4.8%)</b>
HMO	67 (5.3%)	10 (2.6%)	61 (10.5%)	1 (0.3%)	6 (1.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>145 (3.9%)</b>
Other	5 (0.4%)	1 (0.3%)	5 (0.9%)	7 (1.8%)	13 (2.8%)	14 (2.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>45 (1.2%)</b>
<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,715</b>

## Domestic Fire Incidents Breakdown by Time of Day

The majority of domestic fire incidents occur during the day, particularly from 16:00 – 20:00 which accounts for 39% of incidents. 01:00 – 08:00 is the least busy time of day with 13% of incidents.

Domestic Fire Incidents 2012-17, Hour of Day (% Within District)								
Hour	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
00	41 (3.2%)	4 (1.1%)	14 (2.4%)	11 (2.9%)	10 (2.2%)	13 (2%)	1 (9.1%)	<b>94 (2.5%)</b>
01	39 (3.1%)	12 (3.2%)	7 (1.2%)	6 (1.6%)	8 (1.7%)	3 (0.5%)	(0%)	<b>75 (2%)</b>
02	21 (1.7%)	7 (1.8%)	13 (2.2%)	6 (1.6%)	7 (1.5%)	5 (0.8%)	1 (9.1%)	<b>60 (1.6%)</b>
03	20 (1.6%)	6 (1.6%)	9 (1.5%)	6 (1.6%)	6 (1.3%)	6 (0.9%)	(0%)	<b>53 (1.4%)</b>
04	19 (1.5%)	2 (0.5%)	10 (1.7%)	5 (1.3%)	2 (0.4%)	2 (0.3%)	(0%)	<b>40 (1.1%)</b>
05	20 (1.6%)	3 (0.8%)	5 (0.9%)	6 (1.6%)	1 (0.2%)	5 (0.8%)	(0%)	<b>40 (1.1%)</b>
06	20 (1.6%)	5 (1.3%)	11 (1.9%)	5 (1.3%)	1 (0.2%)	7 (1.1%)	(0%)	<b>49 (1.3%)</b>
07	28 (2.2%)	7 (1.8%)	5 (0.9%)	4 (1.1%)	7 (1.5%)	10 (1.6%)	1 (9.1%)	<b>62 (1.7%)</b>
08	36 (2.9%)	4 (1.1%)	10 (1.7%)	10 (2.6%)	10 (2.2%)	14 (2.2%)	(0%)	<b>84 (2.3%)</b>
09	41 (3.2%)	14 (3.7%)	15 (2.6%)	10 (2.6%)	9 (2%)	29 (4.5%)	(0%)	<b>118 (3.2%)</b>
10	51 (4%)	16 (4.2%)	23 (4%)	14 (3.7%)	23 (5%)	18 (2.8%)	2 (18.2%)	<b>147 (4%)</b>
11	46 (3.6%)	18 (4.7%)	27 (4.6%)	21 (5.5%)	19 (4.1%)	29 (4.5%)	(0%)	<b>160 (4.3%)</b>
12	71 (5.6%)	16 (4.2%)	31 (5.3%)	13 (3.4%)	21 (4.6%)	32 (5%)	(0%)	<b>184 (5%)</b>
13	67 (5.3%)	25 (6.6%)	29 (5%)	16 (4.2%)	25 (5.5%)	28 (4.4%)	1 (9.1%)	<b>191 (5.1%)</b>
14	68 (5.4%)	16 (4.2%)	30 (5.2%)	21 (5.5%)	26 (5.7%)	27 (4.2%)	(0%)	<b>188 (5.1%)</b>
15	57 (4.5%)	19 (5%)	35 (6%)	22 (5.8%)	35 (7.6%)	40 (6.2%)	(0%)	<b>208 (5.6%)</b>
16	87 (6.9%)	28 (7.4%)	40 (6.9%)	30 (7.9%)	33 (7.2%)	44 (6.9%)	1 (9.1%)	<b>263 (7.1%)</b>
17	98 (7.8%)	33 (8.7%)	40 (6.9%)	30 (7.9%)	34 (7.4%)	63 (9.8%)	(0%)	<b>298 (8%)</b>
18	80 (6.3%)	23 (6.1%)	54 (9.3%)	21 (5.5%)	44 (9.6%)	80 (12.5%)	1 (9.1%)	<b>303 (8.2%)</b>
19	96 (7.6%)	38 (10%)	60 (10.3%)	34 (8.9%)	43 (9.4%)	63 (9.8%)	1 (9.1%)	<b>335 (9%)</b>
20	89 (7%)	31 (8.2%)	26 (4.5%)	29 (7.6%)	41 (9%)	48 (7.5%)	(0%)	<b>264 (7.1%)</b>
21	63 (5%)	18 (4.7%)	41 (7.1%)	22 (5.8%)	25 (5.5%)	35 (5.5%)	(0%)	<b>204 (5.5%)</b>
22	51 (4%)	20 (5.3%)	25 (4.3%)	19 (5%)	16 (3.5%)	20 (3.1%)	1 (9.1%)	<b>152 (4.1%)</b>
23	54 (4.3%)	15 (3.9%)	21 (3.6%)	19 (5%)	12 (2.6%)	21 (3.3%)	1 (9.1%)	<b>143 (3.8%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,715</b>



## Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADFs)

Accidental dwelling fires are a priority ESFRS. 51% of ADFs are caused by cooking, 13% from an electrical supply, and 9% from other domestic appliances.

63% of fires start in the kitchen, 7% in the bedroom, and 6% in the living room.

### ADF Breakdown by Year

The majority of incidents occurred in Brighton & Hove (41%), then Hastings (17%), these figures are significantly higher for their share of the population. There is an expected number of accidental dwelling fires in the rest of the county with respect to the population. Wealden have fewer accidental dwelling fires (12%) than their population (19%).

Accidental Dwelling Fire Incidents 2012-17 (% Within Year)						
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Brighton & Hove	214 (39%)	226 (44.1%)	211 (39.8%)	239 (43.4%)	195 (36.7%)	<b>1,085 (40.6%)</b>
Eastbourne	67 (12.2%)	53 (10.3%)	55 (10.4%)	54 (9.8%)	69 (13%)	<b>298 (11.1%)</b>
Hastings	93 (16.9%)	87 (17%)	90 (17%)	88 (16%)	86 (16.2%)	<b>444 (16.6%)</b>
Lewes	49 (8.9%)	52 (10.1%)	51 (9.6%)	48 (8.7%)	56 (10.5%)	<b>256 (9.6%)</b>
Rother	47 (8.6%)	41 (8%)	56 (10.6%)	63 (11.4%)	58 (10.9%)	<b>265 (9.9%)</b>
Wealden	76 (13.8%)	53 (10.3%)	67 (12.6%)	55 (10%)	67 (12.6%)	<b>318 (11.9%)</b>
Over Border	3 (0.5%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	4 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>8 (0.3%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>2,674</b>

Please note ADF figures may be different from those previously published due to 40 incidents not having an attendance, or being a late call – which have been removed for the dataset used here

### ADF Fire Breakdown by Time of Day

The most common time of day for ADFs to occur is during the afternoon/evening 12:00 – 20:00, 59% of ADFs occur during this time period. There is a peak at 17:00 – 19:00, 23% of ADFs occur within these 3 hours. There are fewer incidents in the morning, with very few ADFs in the early hours, 9% occur between 02:00 – 07:00.

Accidental Dwelling Fire Incidents 2012-17, Hour of Day (% Within District)								
Hour	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
00	33 (3%)	4 (1.3%)	11 (2.5%)	9 (3.5%)	6 (2.3%)	10 (3.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>73 (2.7%)</b>
01	30 (2.8%)	8 (2.7%)	6 (1.4%)	4 (1.6%)	5 (1.9%)	2 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>55 (2.1%)</b>
02	20 (1.8%)	6 (2%)	9 (2%)	4 (1.6%)	4 (1.5%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (12.5%)	<b>45 (1.7%)</b>
03	18 (1.7%)	5 (1.7%)	6 (1.4%)	5 (2%)	4 (1.5%)	5 (1.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>43 (1.6%)</b>
04	15 (1.4%)	2 (0.7%)	9 (2%)	5 (2%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>33 (1.2%)</b>
05	18 (1.7%)	3 (1%)	5 (1.1%)	6 (2.3%)	1 (0.4%)	5 (1.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>38 (1.4%)</b>
06	15 (1.4%)	3 (1%)	11 (2.5%)	5 (2%)	0 (0%)	4 (1.3%)	0 (0%)	<b>38 (1.4%)</b>
07	26 (2.4%)	4 (1.3%)	3 (0.7%)	1 (0.4%)	5 (1.9%)	6 (1.9%)	1 (12.5%)	<b>46 (1.7%)</b>
08	34 (3.1%)	4 (1.3%)	10 (2.3%)	7 (2.7%)	7 (2.6%)	7 (2.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>69 (2.6%)</b>
09	37 (3.4%)	12 (4%)	10 (2.3%)	9 (3.5%)	5 (1.9%)	21 (6.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>94 (3.5%)</b>
10	43 (4%)	15 (5%)	18 (4.1%)	11 (4.3%)	13 (4.9%)	12 (3.8%)	2 (25%)	<b>114 (4.3%)</b>
11	37 (3.4%)	14 (4.7%)	21 (4.7%)	16 (6.3%)	16 (6%)	14 (4.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>118 (4.4%)</b>
12	64 (5.9%)	14 (4.7%)	25 (5.6%)	12 (4.7%)	18 (6.8%)	26 (8.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>159 (5.9%)</b>
13	59 (5.4%)	24 (8.1%)	24 (5.4%)	12 (4.7%)	16 (6%)	18 (5.7%)	1 (12.5%)	<b>154 (5.8%)</b>
14	60 (5.5%)	16 (5.4%)	23 (5.2%)	17 (6.6%)	16 (6%)	15 (4.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>147 (5.5%)</b>
15	51 (4.7%)	17 (5.7%)	26 (5.9%)	15 (5.9%)	23 (8.7%)	19 (6%)	0 (0%)	<b>151 (5.6%)</b>
16	74 (6.8%)	22 (7.4%)	32 (7.2%)	16 (6.3%)	22 (8.3%)	17 (5.3%)	0 (0%)	<b>183 (6.8%)</b>
17	82 (7.6%)	24 (8.1%)	28 (6.3%)	23 (9%)	20 (7.5%)	22 (6.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>199 (7.4%)</b>
18	72 (6.6%)	19 (6.4%)	43 (9.7%)	11 (4.3%)	16 (6%)	35 (11%)	0 (0%)	<b>196 (7.3%)</b>
19	86 (7.9%)	22 (7.4%)	46 (10.4%)	15 (5.9%)	21 (7.9%)	26 (8.2%)	1 (12.5%)	<b>217 (8.1%)</b>
20	74 (6.8%)	22 (7.4%)	18 (4.1%)	16 (6.3%)	23 (8.7%)	17 (5.3%)	0 (0%)	<b>170 (6.4%)</b>
21	54 (5%)	11 (3.7%)	28 (6.3%)	13 (5.1%)	9 (3.4%)	11 (3.5%)	0 (0%)	<b>126 (4.7%)</b>
22	42 (3.9%)	15 (5%)	16 (3.6%)	12 (4.7%)	6 (2.3%)	10 (3.1%)	1 (12.5%)	<b>102 (3.8%)</b>
23	41 (3.8%)	12 (4%)	16 (3.6%)	12 (4.7%)	9 (3.4%)	13 (4.1%)	1 (12.5%)	<b>104 (3.9%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,674</b>

## ADF Fire Breakdown by Dwelling Type

40% of ADFs occur in houses, this is the most common property type. 25% occur in purpose built flats, 17% in converted flats, 7% in bungalows, 6% in sheltered housing and 5% in HMOs. Brighton & Hove experience more ADFs in flats, than houses. Wealden (65%), Eastbourne (48%) and Lewes (51%) have higher numbers of ADFs in houses. Hastings has the highest proportion of ADFs in HMOs (11%). Lewes (13%), Rother (13%) and Wealden (10%) have more incidents involving bungalows. Lastly, Rother has the highest proportion of ADFs in sheltered housing (16%). These patterns are reflective of the housing composition in the area.

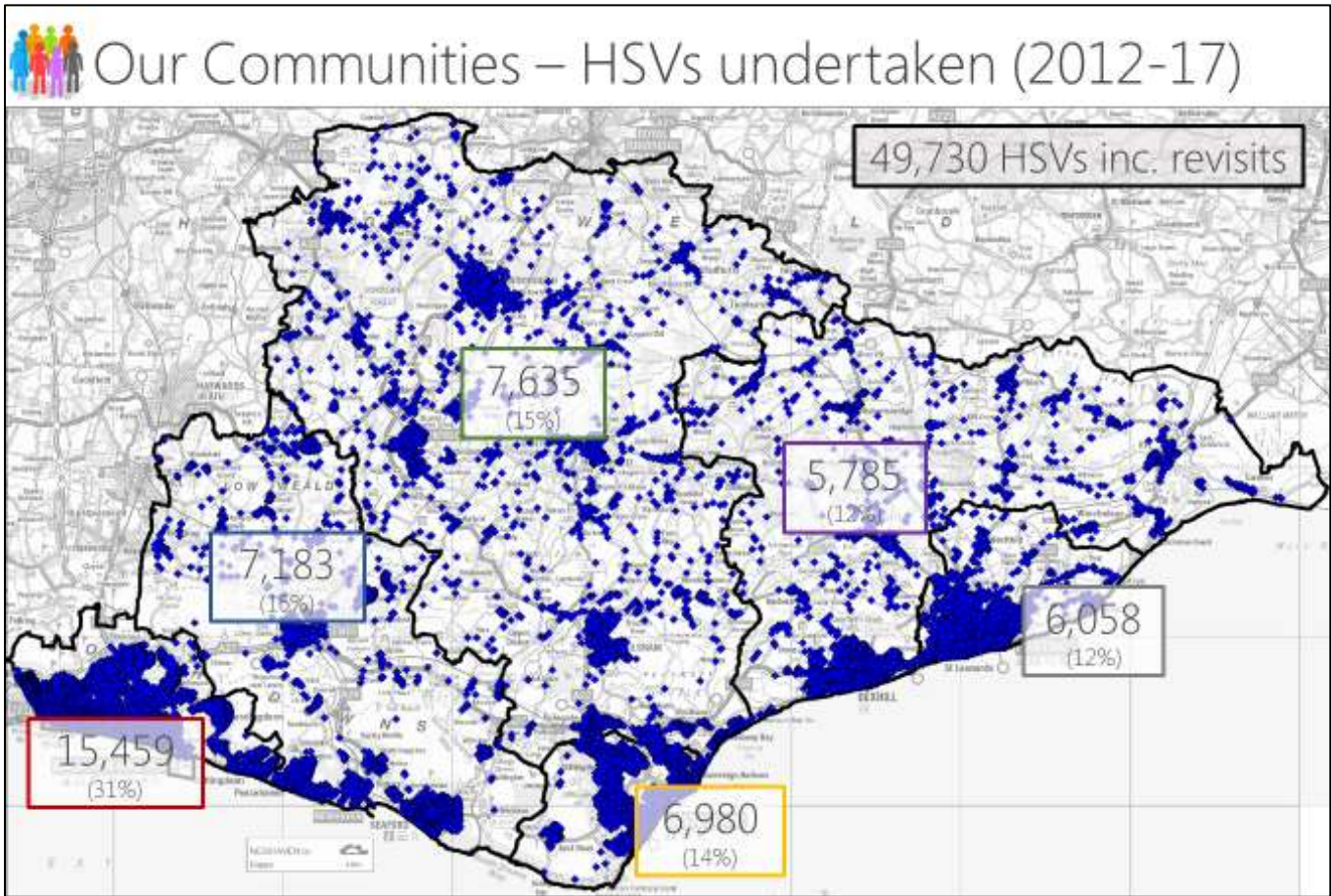
Accidental Dwelling Fire Incidents 2012-17, Property Type (% Within District)								
Property Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
House	308 (28.4%)	144 (48.3%)	165 (37.2%)	131 (51.2%)	107 (40.4%)	205 (64.5%)	3 (37.5%)	<b>1,063</b> <b>(39.8%)</b>
Flat - Purpose Built	337 (31.1%)	76 (25.5%)	117 (26.4%)	52 (20.3%)	39 (14.7%)	40 (12.6%)	2 (25%)	<b>663</b> <b>(24.8%)</b>
Flat - Converted	282 (26%)	41 (13.8%)	73 (16.4%)	18 (7%)	32 (12.1%)	6 (1.9%)	1 (12.5%)	<b>453</b> <b>(16.9%)</b>
Bungalow	37 (3.4%)	16 (5.4%)	19 (4.3%)	34 (13.3%)	34 (12.8%)	33 (10.4%)	2 (25%)	<b>175</b> <b>(6.5%)</b>
Sheltered Housing	59 (5.4%)	13 (4.4%)	18 (4.1%)	17 (6.6%)	42 (15.8%)	23 (7.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>172</b> <b>(6.4%)</b>
HMO	57 (5.3%)	7 (2.3%)	49 (11%)	1 (0.4%)	6 (2.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>120</b> <b>(4.5%)</b>
Other	5 (0.5%)	1 (0.3%)	3 (0.7%)	3 (1.2%)	5 (1.9%)	11 (3.5%)	0 (0%)	<b>28</b> <b>(1%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,674</b>



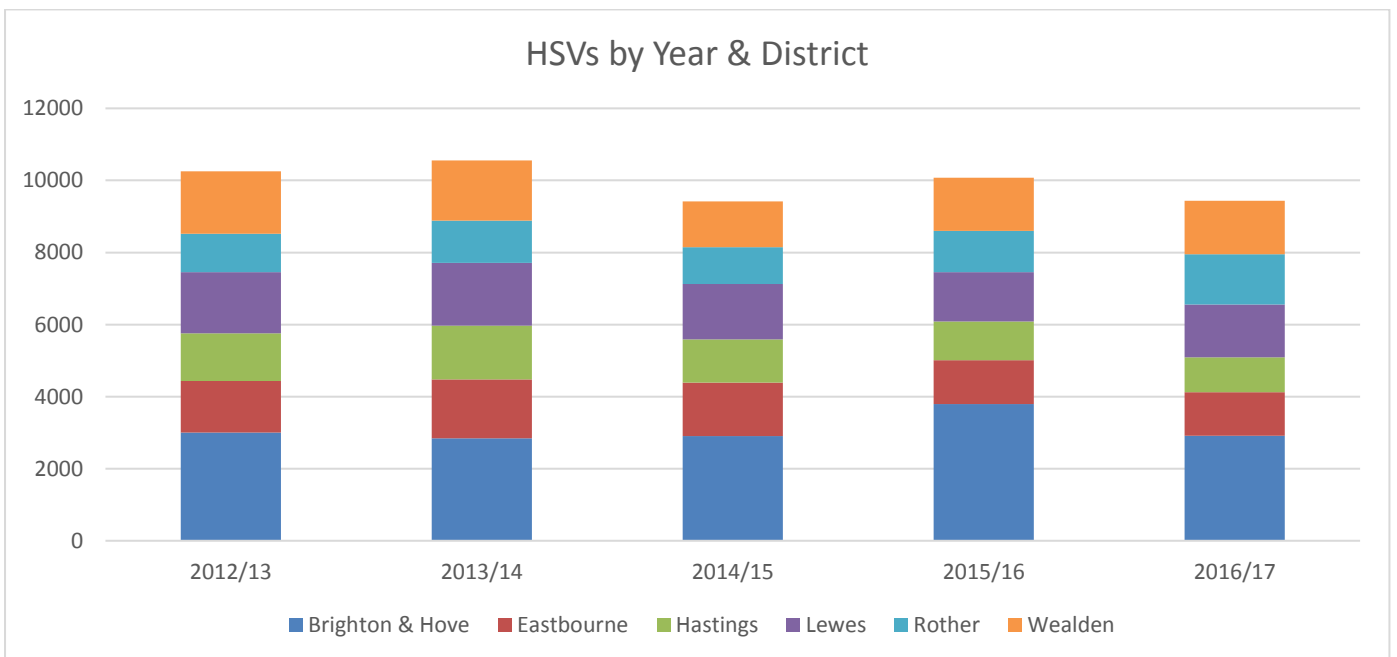


## Home Safety Visit Data

ESFRS are committed to helping people stay safe in their homes. One of the ways we do this is by carrying out Home Safety Visits (HSVs). These are offered to people who are most at risk from fires in their homes. Specially trained staff will visit the home and give advice on how to reduce the risk of having a fire. HSVs form an integral part of the prevention work the service undertakes.



## HSVs Breakdown by Year



### HSV Breakdown of Risk Factors by District (2012-17)

Of the 49,730 home safety visits undertaken from 2012-17, 61% were delivered to households containing a person over the age of 65. 31% were delivered to those containing a person over 80 years.

Aside from age, there are other risk factors observed; 39% have reduced mobility, 28% have hearing impairment, 25% are on long term medication, 20% are lone pensioners, 14% are disabled and 10% experience mental health issues.

7% of the households have a history of fires, 5% contain oxygen cylinder(s) and 3% are smokers. Very few households contain a person with sight impairment (0.3%), and alcohol misuse (0.6%).

HSV Risk Factors	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	ESFRS-wide
65+ Years Old	7,294 (47.2%)	4,745 (68%)	3,274 (54%)	5,168 (66.1%)	4,483 (77.5%)	5,529 (72.4%)	30,493 (61.3%)
80+ Years Old	3,182 (20.6%)	2,643 (37.9%)	1,447 (23.9%)	2,696 (34.5%)	2,539 (43.9%)	2,892 (37.9%)	15,399 (31%)
Alcohol Misuse	111 (0.7%)	62 (0.9%)	31 (0.5%)	46 (0.6%)	22 (0.4%)	33 (0.4%)	305 (0.6%)
Disabled	1,376 (8.9%)	599 (8.6%)	257 (4.2%)	405 (5.2%)	541 (9.4%)	437 (5.7%)	3,615 (7.3%)
Hearing Impaired	2,201 (14.2%)	1,577 (22.6%)	1,038 (17.1%)	1,549 (19.8%)	1,513 (26.2%)	1,888 (24.7%)	6,766 (19.6%)
History of Fires	59 (0.4%)	20 (0.3%)	24 (0.4%)	24 (0.3%)	19 (0.3%)	31 (0.4%)	177 (0.4%)
Liquid Oxygen Cylinder	44 (0.3%)	18 (0.3%)	13 (0.2%)	19 (0.2%)	19 (0.3%)	18 (0.2%)	131 (0.3%)
Lone Pensioner	4,436 (28.7%)	2,774 (39.7%)	1,354 (22.4%)	2,028 (26%)	1,523 (26.3%)	1,979 (25.9%)	14,094 (28.3%)
Mental Health Issues	480 (3.1%)	495 (7.1%)	311 (5.1%)	395 (5.1%)	336 (5.8%)	363 (4.8%)	2,380 (4.8%)
On Long Term Medication	4,169 (27%)	1,937 (27.8%)	1,591 (26.3%)	1,532 (19.6%)	1,715 (29.6%)	1,228 (16.1%)	12,172 (24.5%)
Oxygen Cylinders in the property	354 (2.3%)	223 (3.2%)	212 (3.5%)	183 (2.3%)	215 (3.7%)	232 (3%)	1,419 (2.9%)
Reduced Mobility	4,511 (29.2%)	3,175 (45.5%)	2,308 (38.1%)	2,933 (37.5%)	2,609 (45.1%)	3,677 (48.2%)	19,213 (38.6%)
Sight Impaired	1,176 (7.6%)	816 (11.7%)	551 (9.1%)	663 (8.5%)	769 (13.3%)	899 (11.8%)	4,847 (9.8%)
Smoker	2,690 (17.4%)	755 (10.8%)	1,293 (21.3%)	855 (10.9%)	592 (10.2%)	608 (8%)	6,793 (13.7%)
<b>Total HSVs by District</b>	<b>15,459</b>	<b>6,980</b>	<b>6,058</b>	<b>7,813</b>	<b>5,785</b>	<b>7,635</b>	<b>49,730</b>



## Deliberate Fires Data

Arson and deliberate fires are a problem for the Fire Service, the Police and the Ambulance Service. They endanger lives and divert valuable resources. Arson often starts with a fascination for fire and progresses to lighting small fires but this can quickly escalate onto skips, cars, derelict properties and most disturbingly people's homes. Working in close partnership with the Police, Crimestoppers, local authorities, neighbourhood watch schemes and other agencies we educate and aim to deter potential arsonists.

Deliberate fires accounted for 32% of all fires, and 7% of all incidents from 2012-17.

### Deliberate Fires Breakdown by Year

Brighton & Hove had the most (1,328) deliberately set fires, accounting for 40% for the service area from 2012-17. Hastings is the next highest, 668 deliberate fires (20%). Lewes (11%), Wealden (11%) Eastbourne (10%) and Rother (8%) all have lower numbers. There is a correlation between deliberate fires and deprivation, with Brighton & Hove, and Hastings having higher numbers.

Deliberate Fires 2012-17 (% Within Year)						
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Brighton & Hove	280 (39.7%)	298 (40.4%)	279 (44%)	229 (39.7%)	242 (35.9%)	<b>1,328 (39.9%)</b>
Eastbourne	86 (12.2%)	54 (7.3%)	60 (9.5%)	50 (8.7%)	82 (12.1%)	<b>332 (10%)</b>
Hastings	143 (20.3%)	151 (20.5%)	142 (22.4%)	110 (19.1%)	122 (18.1%)	<b>668 (20.1%)</b>
Lewes	69 (9.8%)	105 (14.2%)	51 (8%)	64 (11.1%)	79 (11.7%)	<b>368 (11.1%)</b>
Rother	47 (6.7%)	57 (7.7%)	34 (5.4%)	57 (9.9%)	59 (8.7%)	<b>254 (7.6%)</b>
Wealden	76 (10.8%)	69 (9.3%)	65 (10.3%)	65 (11.3%)	90 (13.4%)	<b>365 (11%)</b>
Over Border	4 (0.6%)	4 (0.5%)	3 (0.5%)	2 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	<b>13 (0.4%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>3,329</b>

### Deliberate Fires Breakdown by Fire Type

Over half (62%) of the deliberate fires in ESFRS service area were secondary fires, 38% were primary fires. This pattern is reflected across the service area, however the urban areas Brighton & Hove and Eastbourne tend to have more primary fires and fewer secondary fires. Conversely, the rural areas Wealden, Rother and Lewes have a greater number of secondary fires, and less primary fires. This is a pattern that is broadly reflected in all fire incidents.

Deliberate Fires 2012-17, Fire Classification (% Within District)								
Classification	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Primary	559 (42.1%)	133 (40.1%)	256 (38.3%)	112 (30.4%)	88 (34.6%)	124 (34%)	6 (46.2%)	<b>1,278 (38.4%)</b>
Secondary	769 (57.9%)	199 (59.9%)	412 (61.7%)	256 (69.6%)	166 (65.4%)	241 (66%)	7 (53.8%)	<b>2,050 (61.6%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3,328</b>

**Primary fires** are serious fires, any fire where there is a risk to life or property, or where more than 5 fire appliances are in attendance are classified as primary.

**Secondary fires** are less serious, where there are no casualties or risk to property, and there are less than 5 fire appliances in attendance, typically these fires occur outside or in derelict properties.

## Deliberate Fires Breakdown by Time of Day

Over half (52%) of deliberate fires occur during 16:00 – 23:00.

Very few (15%) occur between 05:00 – 12:00.

Deliberate Fires 2012-17, Hour of Day (% Within District)								
Hour	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
00	77 (5.8%)	18 (5.4%)	27 (4%)	21 (5.7%)	11 (4.3%)	15 (4.1%)	1 (7.7%)	<b>170 (5.1%)</b>
01	74 (5.6%)	15 (4.5%)	35 (5.2%)	24 (6.5%)	6 (2.4%)	10 (2.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>164 (4.9%)</b>
02	65 (4.9%)	9 (2.7%)	31 (4.6%)	7 (1.9%)	8 (3.1%)	17 (4.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>137 (4.1%)</b>
03	71 (5.3%)	8 (2.4%)	18 (2.7%)	7 (1.9%)	7 (2.8%)	12 (3.3%)	1 (7.7%)	<b>124 (3.7%)</b>
04	63 (4.7%)	10 (3%)	14 (2.1%)	3 (0.8%)	9 (3.5%)	4 (1.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>103 (3.1%)</b>
05	45 (3.4%)	6 (1.8%)	14 (2.1%)	1 (0.3%)	6 (2.4%)	6 (1.6%)	1 (7.7%)	<b>79 (2.4%)</b>
06	27 (2%)	8 (2.4%)	3 (0.4%)	5 (1.4%)	1 (0.4%)	5 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>49 (1.5%)</b>
07	16 (1.2%)	5 (1.5%)	8 (1.2%)	6 (1.6%)	4 (1.6%)	7 (1.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>46 (1.4%)</b>
08	23 (1.7%)	5 (1.5%)	10 (1.5%)	8 (2.2%)	6 (2.4%)	13 (3.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>65 (2%)</b>
09	25 (1.9%)	1 (0.3%)	11 (1.6%)	8 (2.2%)	4 (1.6%)	11 (3%)	0 (0%)	<b>60 (1.8%)</b>
10	21 (1.6%)	7 (2.1%)	15 (2.2%)	4 (1.1%)	4 (1.6%)	6 (1.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>57 (1.7%)</b>
11	30 (2.3%)	9 (2.7%)	13 (1.9%)	8 (2.2%)	6 (2.4%)	9 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	<b>75 (2.3%)</b>
12	28 (2.1%)	8 (2.4%)	20 (3%)	6 (1.6%)	8 (3.1%)	4 (1.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>74 (2.2%)</b>
13	50 (3.8%)	9 (2.7%)	25 (3.7%)	15 (4.1%)	8 (3.1%)	14 (3.8%)	1 (7.7%)	<b>122 (3.7%)</b>
14	43 (3.2%)	9 (2.7%)	22 (3.3%)	14 (3.8%)	12 (4.7%)	20 (5.5%)	0 (0%)	<b>120 (3.6%)</b>
15	51 (3.8%)	14 (4.2%)	28 (4.2%)	14 (3.8%)	23 (9.1%)	14 (3.8%)	0 (0%)	<b>144 (4.3%)</b>
16	63 (4.7%)	20 (6%)	46 (6.9%)	37 (10.1%)	16 (6.3%)	21 (5.7%)	1 (7.7%)	<b>204 (6.1%)</b>
17	72 (5.4%)	27 (8.1%)	47 (7%)	20 (5.4%)	16 (6.3%)	22 (6%)	1 (7.7%)	<b>205 (6.2%)</b>
18	78 (5.9%)	25 (7.5%)	53 (7.9%)	30 (8.2%)	18 (7.1%)	20 (5.5%)	1 (7.7%)	<b>225 (6.8%)</b>
19	81 (6.1%)	33 (9.9%)	47 (7%)	29 (7.9%)	23 (9.1%)	28 (7.7%)	2 (15.4%)	<b>244 (7.3%)</b>
20	85 (6.4%)	27 (8.1%)	53 (7.9%)	33 (9%)	17 (6.7%)	31 (8.5%)	0 (0%)	<b>246 (7.4%)</b>
21	84 (6.3%)	19 (5.7%)	46 (6.9%)	24 (6.5%)	14 (5.5%)	35 (9.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>222 (6.7%)</b>
22	88 (6.6%)	19 (5.7%)	38 (5.7%)	22 (6%)	16 (6.3%)	17 (4.6%)	2 (15.4%)	<b>202 (6.1%)</b>
23	68 (5.1%)	21 (6.3%)	44 (6.6%)	22 (6%)	11 (4.3%)	24 (6.6%)	2 (15.4%)	<b>192 (5.8%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1328</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3,328</b>

## Deliberate Fires Breakdown by Property Type

Most deliberate fire incidents occur outside, 42% are classified as 'Outdoor' and 22% are classified as 'Outdoor Structure'. 18% of deliberate fire incidents involved a road vehicle, 10% Non-Residential Properties and 7% involve dwellings.

Deliberate Fires 2012-17, Property Type (% Within District)								
Property Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Outdoor	463 (34.9%)	134 (40.4%)	313 (46.9%)	209 (56.8%)	110 (43.3%)	178 (48.8%)	3 (23.1%)	<b>1,410 (42.4%)</b>
Outdoor Structure	371 (27.9%)	75 (22.6%)	110 (16.5%)	66 (17.9%)	46 (18.1%)	67 (18.4%)	2 (15.4%)	<b>737 (22.1%)</b>
Road Vehicle	251 (18.9%)	50 (15.1%)	136 (20.4%)	29 (7.9%)	39 (15.4%)	73 (20%)	6 (46.2%)	<b>584 (17.5%)</b>
Non Residential	114 (8.6%)	39 (11.7%)	49 (7.3%)	46 (12.5%)	43 (16.9%)	26 (7.1%)	1 (7.7%)	<b>318 (9.6%)</b>
Dwelling	105 (7.9%)	30 (9%)	56 (8.4%)	14 (3.8%)	13 (5.1%)	15 (4.1%)	1 (7.7%)	<b>234 (7%)</b>
Other Residential	21 (1.6%)	4 (1.2%)	4 (0.6%)	3 (0.8%)	1 (0.4%)	5 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>38 (1.1%)</b>
Other Vehicle	3 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.3%)	2 (0.8%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	<b>7 (0.2%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3,328</b>

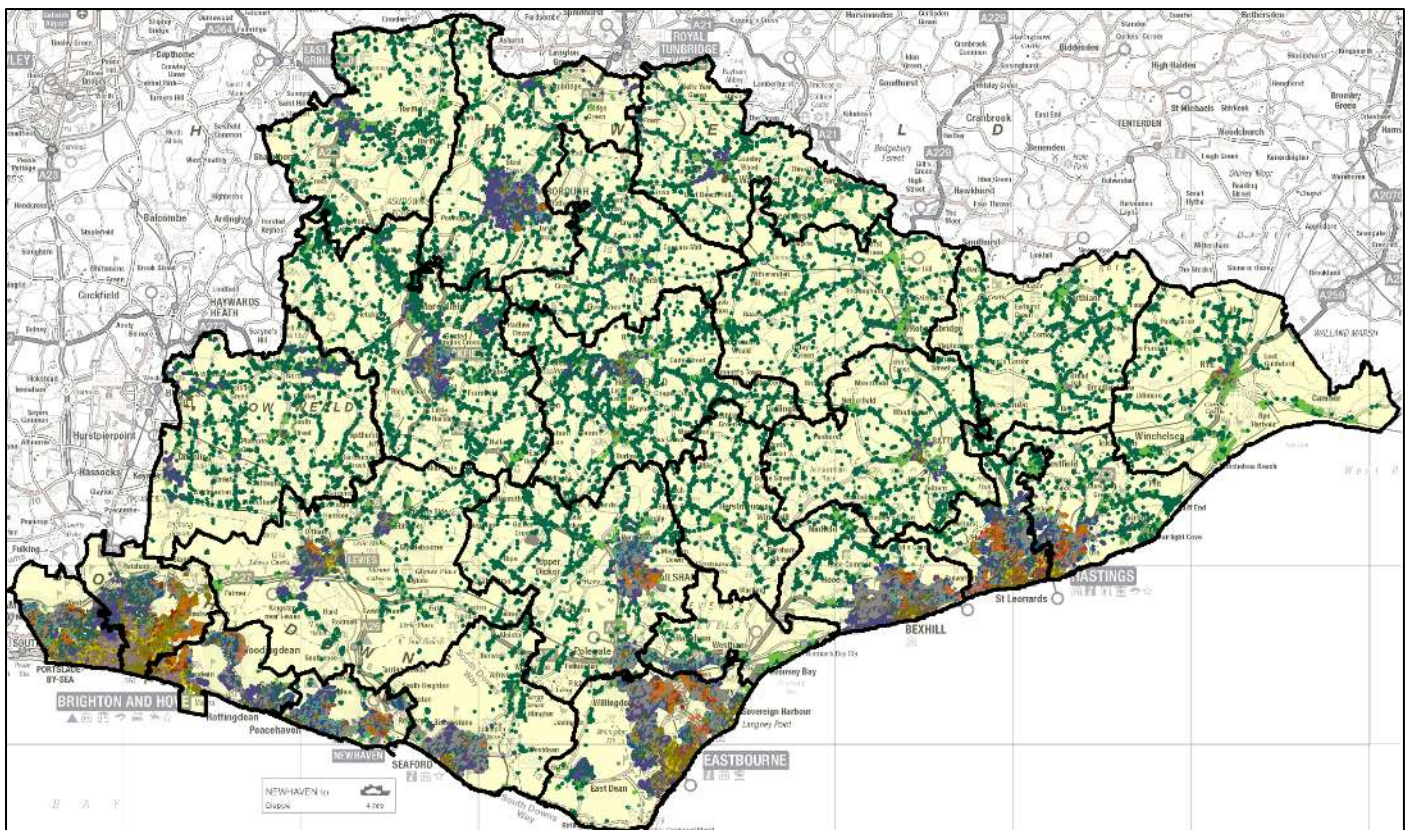
## Mosaic / Cube Data

ESFRS utilises a variety of tools and data to provide insights into the risks of fires and other emergencies. One such dataset ESFRS uses is Mosaic Public Sector data which provides a comprehensive and detailed understanding of local communities, both in terms of their socio-demographic make-up, and their lifestyles and behaviours. Importantly, Mosaic Public Sector enables insight into the preferred channel through which individuals communicate – whether digitally, or by phone or mail etc.

Mosaic Public Sector segments the population into 15 distinct groups, and 66 individual types, descriptions of which can be found in [Appendix A](#).

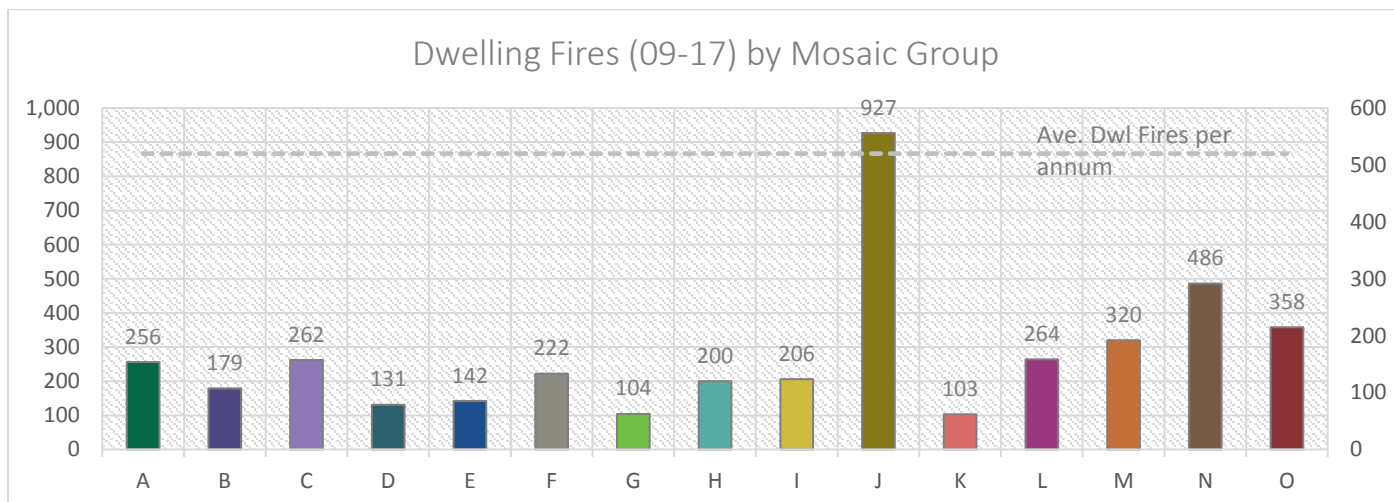
Mosaic 2018 - ESFRS Household Breakdown by Mosaic Group

Mosaic Group	Brighton & Hove	%	Eastbourne	%	Hastings	%	Lewes	%	Rother	%	Wealden	%	Grand Total	%
A Country Living	10	0.0	433	0.8	1,688	4.0	4,216	9.6	8,569	21.0	15,991	24.9	30,907	8.5
B Prestige Positions	5,934	4.9	3,749	7.3	1,718	4.0	5,019	11.4	2,672	6.6	8,682	13.5	27,774	7.6
C City Prosperity	20,736	17.2	411	0.8	123	0.3	587	1.3	3	0.0	2	0.0	21,862	6.0
D Domestic Success	11,253	9.3	3,805	7.4	2,349	5.5	4,157	9.4	1,208	3.0	4,443	6.9	27,215	7.5
E Suburban Stability	4,979	4.1	3,581	7.0	3,764	8.8	4,777	10.8	2,157	5.3	5,426	8.5	24,684	6.8
F Senior Security	6,888	5.7	7,361	14.3	4,302	10.1	7,366	16.7	5,759	14.1	8,086	12.6	39,762	10.9
G Rural Reality	50	0.0	193	0.4	947	2.2	2,546	5.8	6,680	16.4	7,137	11.1	17,553	4.8
H Aspiring Homemakers	5,718	4.7	3,466	6.7	3,841	9.0	4,003	9.1	1,964	4.8	5,906	9.2	24,898	6.8
I Urban Cohesion	9,195	7.6	2,433	4.7	1,599	3.7	692	1.6	410	1.0	98	0.2	14,427	4.0
J Rental Hubs	32,459	26.9	7,396	14.4	4,387	10.3	2,691	6.1	2,677	6.6	1,303	2.0	50,913	14.0
K Modest Traditions	1,557	1.3	2,783	5.4	3,041	7.1	1,242	2.8	975	2.4	1,179	1.8	10,777	3.0
L Transient Renters	1,192	1.0	3,136	6.1	5,893	13.8	1,266	2.9	1,265	3.1	1,101	1.7	13,853	3.8
M Family Basics	7,641	6.3	4,181	8.1	3,885	9.1	2,032	4.6	1,347	3.3	1,755	2.7	20,841	5.7
N Vintage Value	6,079	5.0	6,862	13.3	3,374	7.9	2,975	6.7	4,671	11.5	2,740	4.3	26,701	7.3
O Municipal Challenge	6,769	5.6	1,726	3.4	1,817	4.3	530	1.2	365	0.9	278	0.4	11,485	3.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>120,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,516</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,728</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44,099</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40,722</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64,127</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>363,652</b>	<b>100.0</b>





This detailed intelligence has been cross-matched with historical dwelling fires to answer questions such as, which types of people have the most fires, which types have a greater likelihood of having a fire, where do these types of people live and how can we communicate fire safety messages to them effectively.



The graph above shows the mosaic groups that have the most dwelling fires, which are:

#### Group J – Rental Hubs

Approximately 1 in 5 dwelling fires are found in this category. These are educated young people, privately renting in urban neighbourhoods. Within this group, there are two prominent lifestyle types that contribute to numbers of dwelling fires. These are J45 – Bus Route Renters, which are singles renting affordable private flats away from central amenities and often on main roads, and J41 - Central Pulse which are youngsters renting city centre flats in vibrant locations close to jobs and night life. These dwelling fires typically do not result in people sustaining injuries and often out on arrival or dealt with using small means.

#### Group N – Vintage Value

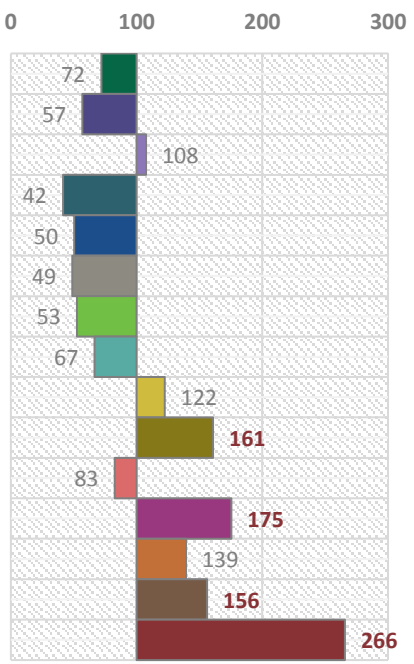
The second highest contributor to dwelling fires are Vintage Value households, which are elderly people reliant on support to meet financial or practical needs and, in particular, N58 – Aided Elderly, which are supported elders in specialised accommodation including retirement homes and complexes of small homes, and N60 – Dependent Greys, which are ageing social renters with high levels of need in centrally located developments on small units. This segment represents where our life-risk dwelling fires occur and where our Home Safety Visit methodology is typically targeted.

#### Group O – Municipal Challenge

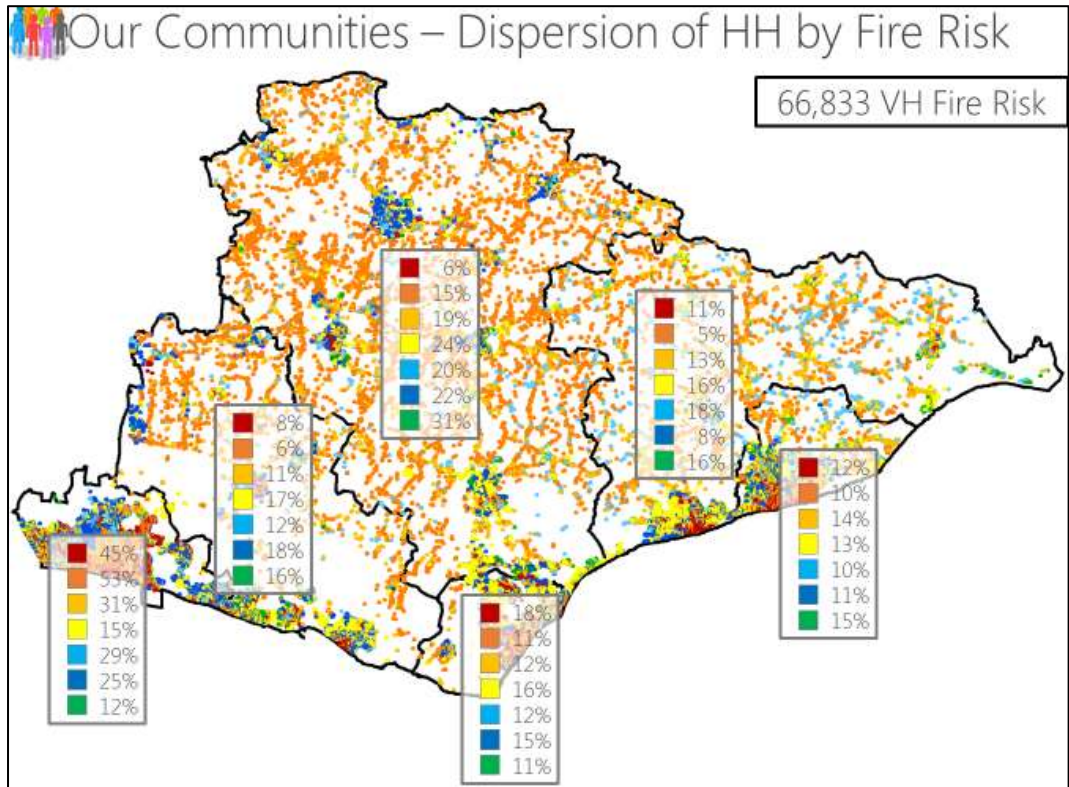
These are urban renters of social housing facing an array of challenges – low income, few employment options, living in low cost housing in challenged neighbourhoods. Within this group there are both younger and older generations; there are: O63 - Streetwise Singles, which are hard pressed in low cost social flats, searching for opportunities; O64 – High Rise Renters, which rent social flats in high-rise blocks, where levels of need are significant and O66 – Inner City Stalwarts, who are long-term renters of inner city social flats who have witnessed many changes, living in diverse neighbourhoods.



Mosaic Group	No. of DwellFires (09-17)	%	No. of Households	%	Pen. %	Index
A	256	6.2	31,002	8.5	0.8	72
B	179	4.3	27,452	7.6	0.7	57
C	262	6.3	21,248	5.9	1.2	108
D	131	3.1	27,503	7.6	0.5	42
E	142	3.4	24,586	6.8	0.6	50
F	222	5.3	39,626	10.9	0.6	49
G	104	2.5	17,253	4.8	0.6	53
H	200	4.8	26,203	7.2	0.8	67
I	206	5.0	14,676	4.0	1.4	122
J	927	22.3	50,260	13.9	1.8	161
K	103	2.5	10,872	3.0	0.9	83
L	264	6.3	13,124	3.6	2.0	175
M	320	7.7	20,024	5.5	1.6	139
N	486	11.7	27,151	7.5	1.8	156
O	358	8.6	11,748	3.2	3.0	266
Grand Total	4,160	100	362,728	100	1.1	--



The graph above represents which segments of the population have a higher propensity to having a dwelling fire compared to the population as a whole. Group O – Municipal challenge have over 2.6x the number of dwelling fires compared to the size of the population that makes up that segment. Group L – Transient Renters are the next segment that have typically more dwelling fires than expected. These are single people privately renting low cost homes for the short term, especially L49 – Disconnected Youth, which are young people endeavouring to gain employment footholds while renting cheap flats and terraces. Groups J – Rental Hubs and N – Vintage Value also have proportionally more dwelling fires. Combining the segments of the population that both have a high number of dwelling fires and also a higher propensity to having a dwelling fire compared to the average, ESFRS create a relative risk ranking for each household based on the predicted Mosaic lifestyle for each household, as depicted on the map below.

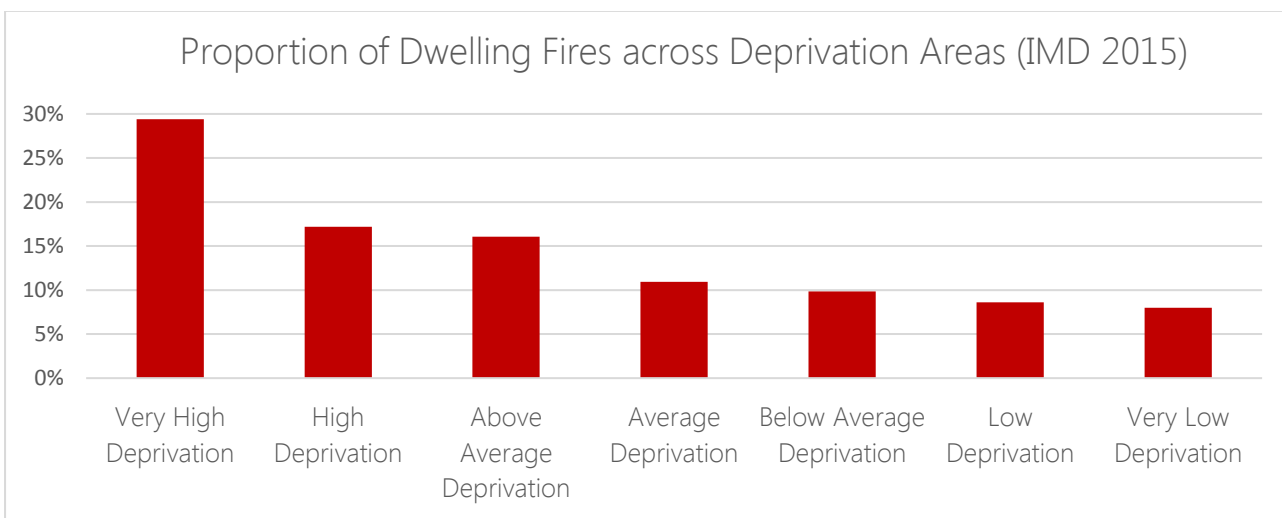


- Very High
- High
- Above Average
- Average
- Below Average
- Low
- Very Low

It can be seen from the map above that the dispersion of our high-risk households are heavily concentrated along the urban, coastal conurbations, with a particularly high density of high-risk households in the city of Brighton & Hove (45% of all households deemed to be in the 'very high' category reside in Brighton & Hove, and 53% of 'high' risk households). In comparison, the more rural areas of Lewes, Rother & Wealden districts combined have half of the number of high-risk households than the city – although the distribution of these on the map looks as if the risk is all towards the north of the County.

ESFRS have developed a community profiling tool - 'The Cube' – which utilises the above method of identifying the fire risk per household using segmentation data, and combines this with other risk information from a number of different sources to identify the most vulnerable members across our communities. It essentially prioritises and ranks households in a risk-based and evidenced way. The Cube contains information on the following:

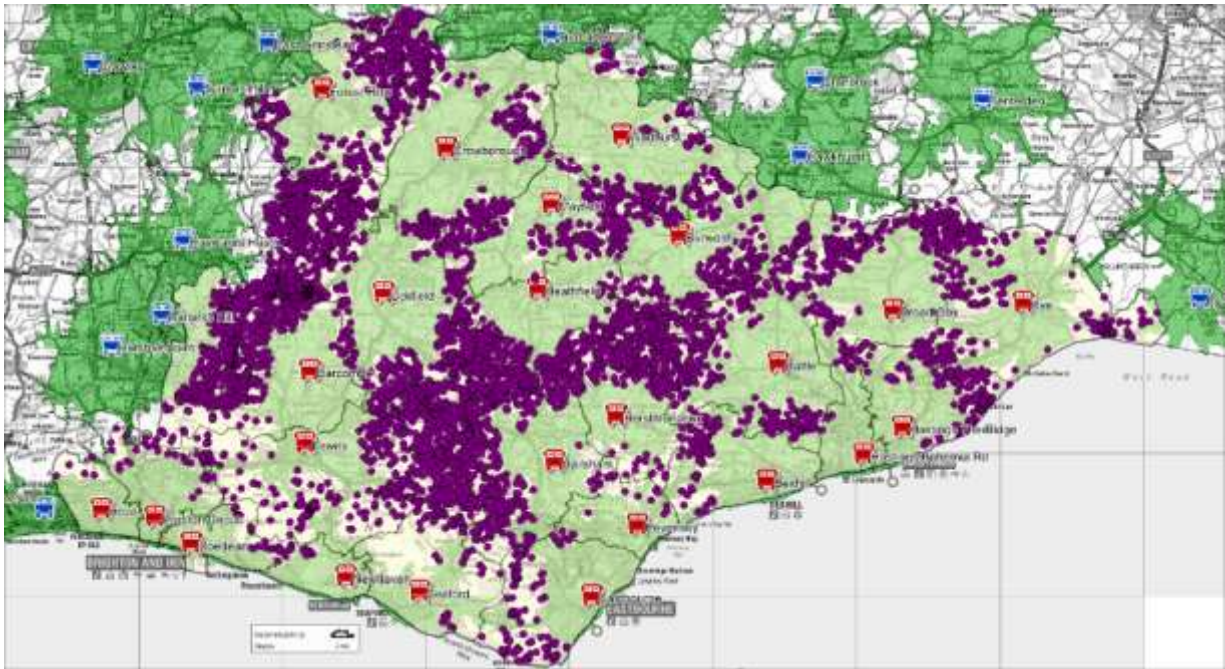
1. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD): There is a close correlation between how deprived an area is and the number of fires in that area (both dwelling fires and deliberate fires).



2. Fire Service Emergency Cover Toolkit (FSEC) predictions: The historical high and low risk dwelling **risk** areas defined by a specialised risk assessment toolkit



3. Rurality: There is a relationship between the likelihood of someone dying in a house fire and the length of time it takes for the fire service to arrive. The Cube holds information on whether each household can be reached within the Fire Authority's attendance standards to incidents.



4. Previous Home Safety Visits: Research undertaken by the University of Brighton shows that if a household has previously had a Home Safety Visit, they would benefit from a revisit after three years in order to reinforce fire safety messages - either because the message has been forgotten or new tenants have moved into the property etc.



## Road Safety

In 2017 there were 1,793 reported road deaths in the UK, 39% fewer than in 2007. There were also 24,831 serious injuries and 170,993 total casualties in road traffic accidents during 2017 in the UK. Motor traffic levels also increased 1.1% from 2016 to 2017<sup>74</sup>.

2626 people were casualties on the roads of East Sussex in 2017. 32 were killed and 528 people were seriously injured. With an estimated population of 800,000 in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove, this means 1 in every 278 people were killed or injured in road traffic collisions. An average of 8 injuries per day and a person killed every 11 days in road traffic collisions.

### Road Traffic Collision (RTC) Incident Data

Road traffic collisions (RTCs) represent 18% of all Other Rescue incidents, and 5% of all incidents attended.

### RTCs Breakdown by Year

Wealden had the highest number of RTCs, 622 incidents representing 27% of all RTCs across the area during 2012-17. The next highest is Brighton & Hove with 538 incidents, accounting for 23% of all RTCs, which is low considering 34% of ESFRS' service area's population reside in the city. Rother has slightly higher proportions of RTCs compared to their population, this highlights a general trend that rural areas experience more RTCs than urban areas.

In comparison to the family group 2 average, ESFRS attended 125 fewer RTC incidents during 2012-17. The trend experienced is similar, with a small increase until a peak in 15/16, then a lower figure for 16/17.

RTC Incidents 2012-17 (% Within Year)						
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Brighton & Hove	112 (23.1%)	105 (24.6%)	110 (23.7%)	106 (21.6%)	105 (22%)	<b>538 (23%)</b>
Eastbourne	37 (7.6%)	36 (8.5%)	42 (9%)	38 (7.8%)	54 (11.3%)	<b>207 (8.8%)</b>
Hastings	52 (10.7%)	38 (8.9%)	57 (12.3%)	58 (11.8%)	55 (11.5%)	<b>260 (11.1%)</b>
Lewes	86 (17.7%)	63 (14.8%)	58 (12.5%)	67 (13.7%)	61 (12.8%)	<b>335 (14.3%)</b>
Rother	64 (13.2%)	67 (15.7%)	75 (16.1%)	75 (15.3%)	81 (16.9%)	<b>362 (15.4%)</b>
Wealden	130 (26.8%)	115 (27%)	118 (25.4%)	140 (28.6%)	119 (24.9%)	<b>622 (26.5%)</b>
Over Border	4 (0.8%)	2 (0.5%)	5 (1.1%)	6 (1.2%)	3 (0.6%)	<b>20 (0.9%)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>2,344</b>
<b>FG2 Average</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>2,469</b>

<sup>74</sup> [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/744077/reported-road-casualties-annual-report-2017.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/744077/reported-road-casualties-annual-report-2017.pdf)



## RTCs by Breakdown by RTC Type

Road traffic collision incidents are classified by the nature of the incident and action taken. There are three classifications which account for 76% of RTC incidents attended, these are: 'Make vehicle safe' 28%, 'Make scene safe' 26%, and 'Extrication of person/s' 21%. Extrication of person/s incidents are more prevalent in the rural areas: Wealden (28%), Rother (25%) and Lewes (25%). There is also a higher proportion of stand by incidents in Eastbourne (18%).

RTC Incidents 2012-17, Incident Type (% Within District)								
RTC Incident Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Make vehicle safe	158 (29.4%)	50 (24.2%)	90 (34.6%)	89 (26.6%)	107 (29.6%)	162 (26%)	4 (20%)	<b>660 (28.2%)</b>
Make scene safe	168 (31.2%)	50 (24.2%)	75 (28.8%)	93 (27.8%)	77 (21.3%)	150 (24.1%)	6 (30%)	<b>619 (26.4%)</b>
Extrication of person/s	83 (15.4%)	30 (14.5%)	34 (13.1%)	83 (24.8%)	91 (25.1%)	174 (28%)	4 (20%)	<b>499 (21.3%)</b>
Stand by - no action	42 (7.8%)	38 (18.4%)	20 (7.7%)	19 (5.7%)	25 (6.9%)	38 (6.1%)	6 (30%)	<b>188 (8%)</b>
Release of person/s	38 (7.1%)	24 (11.6%)	11 (4.2%)	21 (6.3%)	29 (8%)	55 (8.8%)	0 (0%)	<b>178 (7.6%)</b>
Medical assistance only	23 (4.3%)	9 (4.3%)	15 (5.8%)	14 (4.2%)	17 (4.7%)	27 (4.3%)	0 (0%)	<b>105 (4.5%)</b>
Advice only	15 (2.8%)	3 (1.4%)	3 (1.2%)	5 (1.5%)	3 (0.8%)	9 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>38 (1.6%)</b>
Other	6 (1.1%)	2 (1%)	6 (2.3%)	3 (0.9%)	8 (2.2%)	5 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	<b>30 (1.3%)</b>
Wash down road	5 (0.9%)	1 (0.5%)	6 (2.3%)	8 (2.4%)	5 (1.4%)	2 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	<b>27 (1.2%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,344</b>

## RTCs Breakdown by Time of Day

The majority (73%) of RTCs occur during the working day between 08:00 – 19:00, with spikes at 08:00 and 15:00 – 18:00.

There are very few (23%) incidents during the night and early hours 20:00 – 06:00.

RTC Incidents 2012-17, Hour of Day (% Within District)								
Hour	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
00	18 (3.3%)	1 (0.5%)	8 (3.1%)	3 (0.9%)	3 (0.8%)	16 (2.6%)	3 (15%)	<b>52 (2.2%)</b>
01	6 (1.1%)	2 (1%)	5 (1.9%)	6 (1.8%)	11 (3%)	9 (1.4%)	1 (5%)	<b>40 (1.7%)</b>
02	10 (1.9%)	2 (1%)	8 (3.1%)	2 (0.6%)	6 (1.7%)	2 (0.3%)	1 (5%)	<b>31 (1.3%)</b>
03	11 (2%)	2 (1%)	1 (0.4%)	4 (1.2%)	4 (1.1%)	6 (1%)	0 (0%)	<b>28 (1.2%)</b>
04	11 (2%)	2 (1%)	5 (1.9%)	3 (0.9%)	3 (0.8%)	5 (0.8%)	2 (10%)	<b>31 (1.3%)</b>
05	13 (2.4%)	2 (1%)	4 (1.5%)	7 (2.1%)	3 (0.8%)	5 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	<b>34 (1.5%)</b>
06	7 (1.3%)	6 (2.9%)	1 (0.4%)	11 (3.3%)	8 (2.2%)	10 (1.6%)	1 (5%)	<b>44 (1.9%)</b>
07	20 (3.7%)	8 (3.9%)	6 (2.3%)	14 (4.2%)	15 (4.1%)	29 (4.7%)	1 (5%)	<b>93 (4%)</b>
08	40 (7.4%)	13 (6.3%)	11 (4.2%)	20 (6%)	28 (7.7%)	47 (7.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>159 (6.8%)</b>
09	20 (3.7%)	12 (5.8%)	13 (5%)	23 (6.9%)	7 (1.9%)	41 (6.6%)	1 (5%)	<b>117 (5%)</b>
10	20 (3.7%)	10 (4.8%)	15 (5.8%)	20 (6%)	16 (4.4%)	37 (5.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>118 (5%)</b>
11	33 (6.1%)	15 (7.2%)	13 (5%)	18 (5.4%)	28 (7.7%)	32 (5.1%)	1 (5%)	<b>140 (6%)</b>
12	29 (5.4%)	13 (6.3%)	17 (6.5%)	22 (6.6%)	25 (6.9%)	39 (6.3%)	1 (5%)	<b>146 (6.2%)</b>
13	31 (5.8%)	8 (3.9%)	13 (5%)	24 (7.2%)	24 (6.6%)	30 (4.8%)	1 (5%)	<b>131 (5.6%)</b>
14	30 (5.6%)	13 (6.3%)	14 (5.4%)	23 (6.9%)	23 (6.4%)	40 (6.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>143 (6.1%)</b>
15	31 (5.8%)	16 (7.7%)	22 (8.5%)	12 (3.6%)	21 (5.8%)	49 (7.9%)	2 (10%)	<b>153 (6.5%)</b>
16	35 (6.5%)	12 (5.8%)	19 (7.3%)	21 (6.3%)	36 (9.9%)	44 (7.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>167 (7.1%)</b>
17	32 (5.9%)	22 (10.6%)	18 (6.9%)	21 (6.3%)	28 (7.7%)	33 (5.3%)	1 (5%)	<b>155 (6.6%)</b>
18	37 (6.9%)	16 (7.7%)	18 (6.9%)	28 (8.4%)	16 (4.4%)	37 (5.9%)	2 (10%)	<b>154 (6.6%)</b>
19	35 (6.5%)	12 (5.8%)	14 (5.4%)	16 (4.8%)	10 (2.8%)	41 (6.6%)	2 (10%)	<b>130 (5.5%)</b>
20	21 (3.9%)	5 (2.4%)	11 (4.2%)	8 (2.4%)	11 (3%)	18 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>74 (3.2%)</b>
21	17 (3.2%)	9 (4.3%)	7 (2.7%)	7 (2.1%)	14 (3.9%)	17 (2.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>71 (3%)</b>
22	16 (3%)	5 (2.4%)	9 (3.5%)	11 (3.3%)	13 (3.6%)	22 (3.5%)	0 (0%)	<b>76 (3.2%)</b>
23	15 (2.8%)	1 (0.5%)	8 (3.1%)	11 (3.3%)	9 (2.5%)	13 (2.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>57 (2.4%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,344</b>

## RTCs Breakdown by Property (Car) Type

Two thirds of RTCs involve cars, with 1,561 incidents accounting for 67% of incidents from 2012-17. The next highest type is 'multiple vehicles' which accounts for 21%. Motorcycle (5%), van (3%) and lorry (2%) are the next highest types.

This distribution is reflected across the Service area, Eastbourne (70%) and Lewes (72%) see a slightly higher proportion of incidents involving cars. Rother (28%) and Wealden (25%) have higher proportions of 'multiple vehicles'. Brighton & Hove (7%) and Hastings (7%) have higher proportions incidents involving motorcycles.

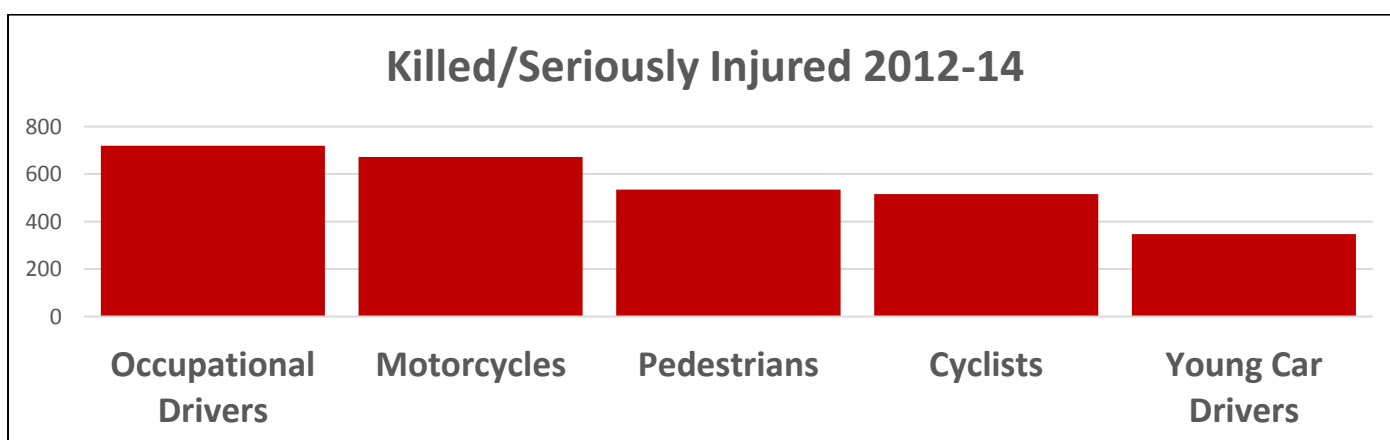
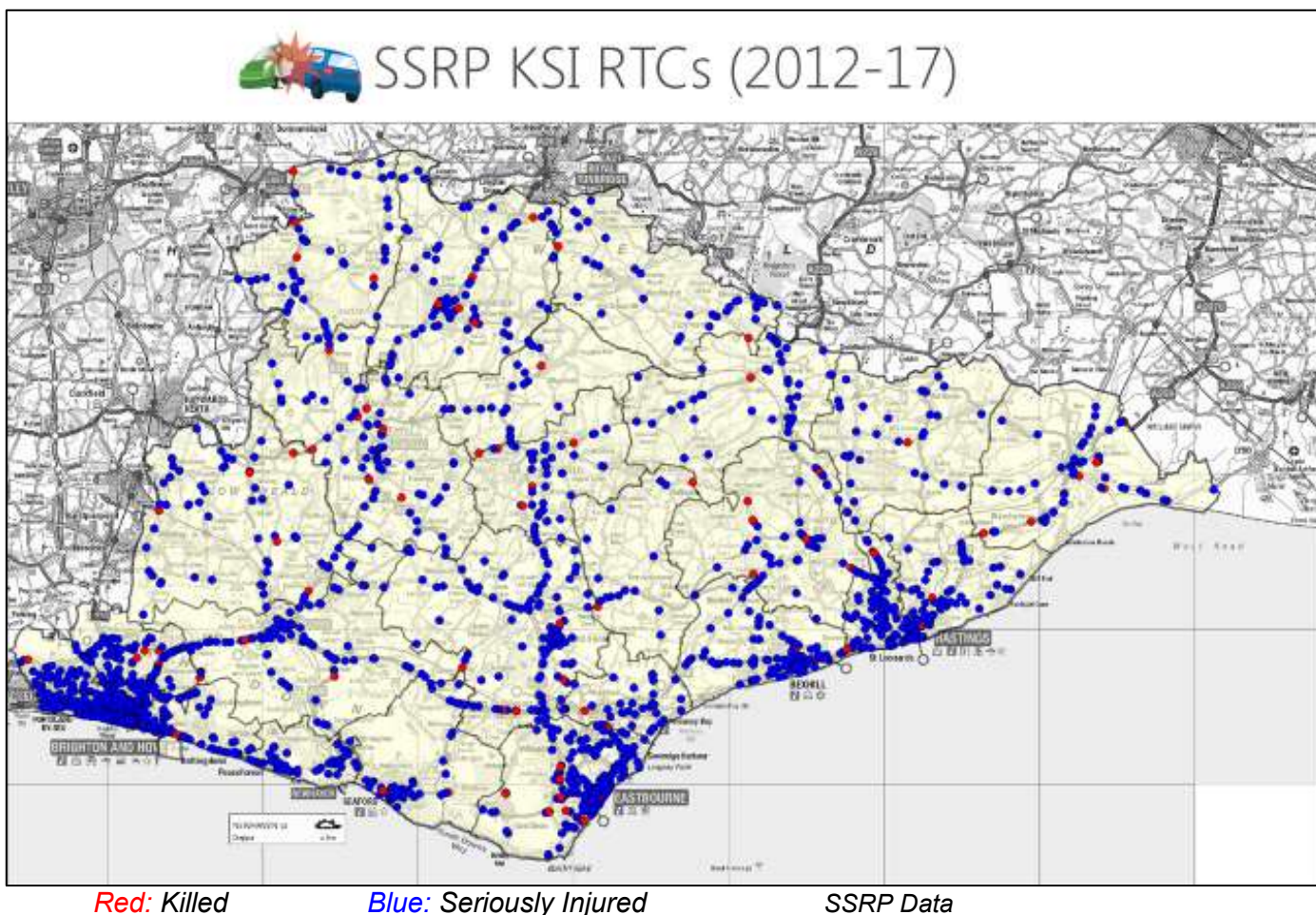
RTC Incidents 2012-17, Property Type (% Within District)								
Property Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Car	359 (66.7%)	145 (70%)	176 (67.7%)	242 (72.2%)	230 (63.5%)	396 (63.7%)	13 (65%)	<b>1,561</b> <b>(66.6%)</b>
Multiple Vehicles	95 (17.7%)	38 (18.4%)	49 (18.8%)	44 (13.1%)	101 (27.9%)	156 (25.1%)	4 (20%)	<b>487</b> <b>(20.8%)</b>
Motorcycle	39 (7.2%)	7 (3.4%)	18 (6.9%)	15 (4.5%)	15 (4.1%)	20 (3.2%)	2 (10%)	<b>116</b> <b>(4.9%)</b>
Van	18 (3.3%)	7 (3.4%)	6 (2.3%)	10 (3%)	9 (2.5%)	26 (4.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>76</b> <b>(3.2%)</b>
Lorry / HGV	9 (1.7%)	3 (1.4%)	1 (0.4%)	15 (4.5%)	5 (1.4%)	10 (1.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>43</b> <b>(1.8%)</b>
Other Vehicle	6 (1.1%)	1 (0.5%)	3 (1.2%)	2 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	6 (1%)	1 (5%)	<b>19</b> <b>(0.8%)</b>
Bus/coach	3 (0.6%)	2 (1%)	3 (1.2%)	4 (1.2%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	<b>14</b> <b>(0.6%)</b>
Bicycle	5 (0.9%)	4 (1.9%)	1 (0.4%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>12</b> <b>(0.5%)</b>
Agricultural Vehicle	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>4</b> <b>(0.2%)</b>
Building	3 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	<b>7</b> <b>(0.3%)</b>
Outdoor	1 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.4%)	2 (0.6%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>5</b> <b>(0.2%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,344</b>



## Killed and Seriously Injured – Sussex Safer Roads Partnership

The Sussex Safer Roads Partnership (SSRP) consists of Sussex Police, East and West Sussex County Councils, East and West Sussex Fire and Rescue Services, Brighton & Hove City Council, and Highways England. Its aim is to reduce road casualties across Sussex.

Young people (16-24) as car drivers and motorcyclists make up 28% of all killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties involving car drivers and motorcyclists in East Sussex. Motorcyclists make up 27% of the total KSI casualties across the county. It is estimated that speed was a contributory factor in 13% of all crashes and 26% of fatalities<sup>75</sup>.



SSRP Data<sup>76</sup>

<sup>75</sup> ESCC- Local transport Plan 2016-2026

<sup>76</sup> SSRP Campaigns 2018/19 - Data



## Collisions

Wealden had the most fatal collisions during 2013-17, 42 collisions accounting for 38% of all fatal collisions in the service area. Rother is the next highest, 21 fatal collisions, 18% within the service area.

Brighton & Hove had the most serious injuries, 723 collisions, accounting for 32% of all serious collisions in the service area. In addition to fatal collisions, Wealden also have a high number of serious collisions, 477 collisions, 21% within the service area.

Brighton & Hove experienced the highest volume of slight injuries, 3046 collisions accounting for 37% of all slight injury collisions in the service area. Wealden have the second highest number of slight injuries, 1466 collisions, 18% within the service area.

District	Fatal	%	Serious	%	Slight	%	Total
Brighton & Hove	14	12.5	723	32.3	3,046	36.7	<b>3,783</b>
Eastbourne	11	9.8	213	9.5	982	11.8	<b>1,206</b>
Hastings	11	9.8	239	10.7	954	11.5	<b>1,204</b>
Lewes	13	11.6	286	12.8	947	11.4	<b>1,246</b>
Rother	21	18.8	297	13.3	912	11.0	<b>1,230</b>
Wealden	42	37.5	477	21.3	1,466	17.6	<b>1,985</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,307</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,654</b>

SSRP data, 01/01/2013 – 31/12/2017

## KSI Casualties

There were 2906 seriously injured or fatal casualties during 2013-17. 392 (14%) of casualties belong to Group J – Rental hubs, this is the most common group. 85 casualties belong to Group O – Municipal Challenge, this is the least common group.

Casualties in Group J are highest in Brighton & Hove (23%), and lower in the rural areas, Lewes (6%), Rother (10%) and Wealden (8%).

The most rural areas have higher numbers of casualties belonging to Group A, Rother (20%) and Wealden (24%).

KSI Casualties by Mosaic Group

Mosaic Group	Brighton & Hove	%	Eastbourne	%	Hastings	%	Lewes	%	Rother	%	Wealden	%	Grand Total	%
Group A - Country Living	8	0.9	4	1.5	25	8.4	29	6.9	83	20.4	154	23.7	303	10.4
Group B - Prestige Positions	35	4.1	19	7.0	11	3.7	42	10.0	22	5.4	79	12.1	208	7.2
Group C - City Prosperity	88	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	3.3	0	0.0	3	0.5	105	3.6
Group D - Domestic Success	101	11.8	24	8.9	8	2.7	48	11.4	23	5.7	47	7.2	251	8.6
Group E - Suburban Stability	32	3.7	16	5.9	14	4.7	24	5.7	23	5.7	35	5.4	144	5.0
Group F - Senior Security	61	7.1	37	13.7	24	8.1	56	13.3	41	10.1	50	7.7	269	9.3
Group G - Rural Reality	8	0.9	5	1.8	25	8.4	31	7.3	57	14.0	64	9.8	190	6.5
Group H - Aspiring Homemakers	78	9.1	21	7.7	25	8.4	37	8.8	31	7.6	52	8.0	244	8.4
Group I - Urban Cohesion	72	8.4	12	4.4	6	2.0	12	2.8	7	1.7	9	1.4	118	4.1
Group J - Rental Hubs	194	22.6	39	14.4	41	13.8	27	6.4	39	9.6	52	8.0	392	13.5
Group K - Modest Traditions	11	1.3	17	6.3	23	7.7	8	1.9	11	2.7	20	3.1	90	3.1
Group L - Transient Renters	8	0.9	13	4.8	35	11.8	22	5.2	18	4.4	18	2.8	114	3.9
Group M - Family Basics	96	11.2	35	12.9	26	8.8	48	11.4	28	6.9	45	6.9	278	9.6
Group N - Vintage Value	24	2.8	26	9.6	17	5.7	10	2.4	18	4.4	20	3.1	115	4.0
Group O - Municipal Challenge	42	4.9	3	1.1	17	5.7	14	3.3	6	1.5	3	0.5	85	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2906</b>	<b>100.0</b>

SSRP data, 01/01/2013 – 31/12/2017



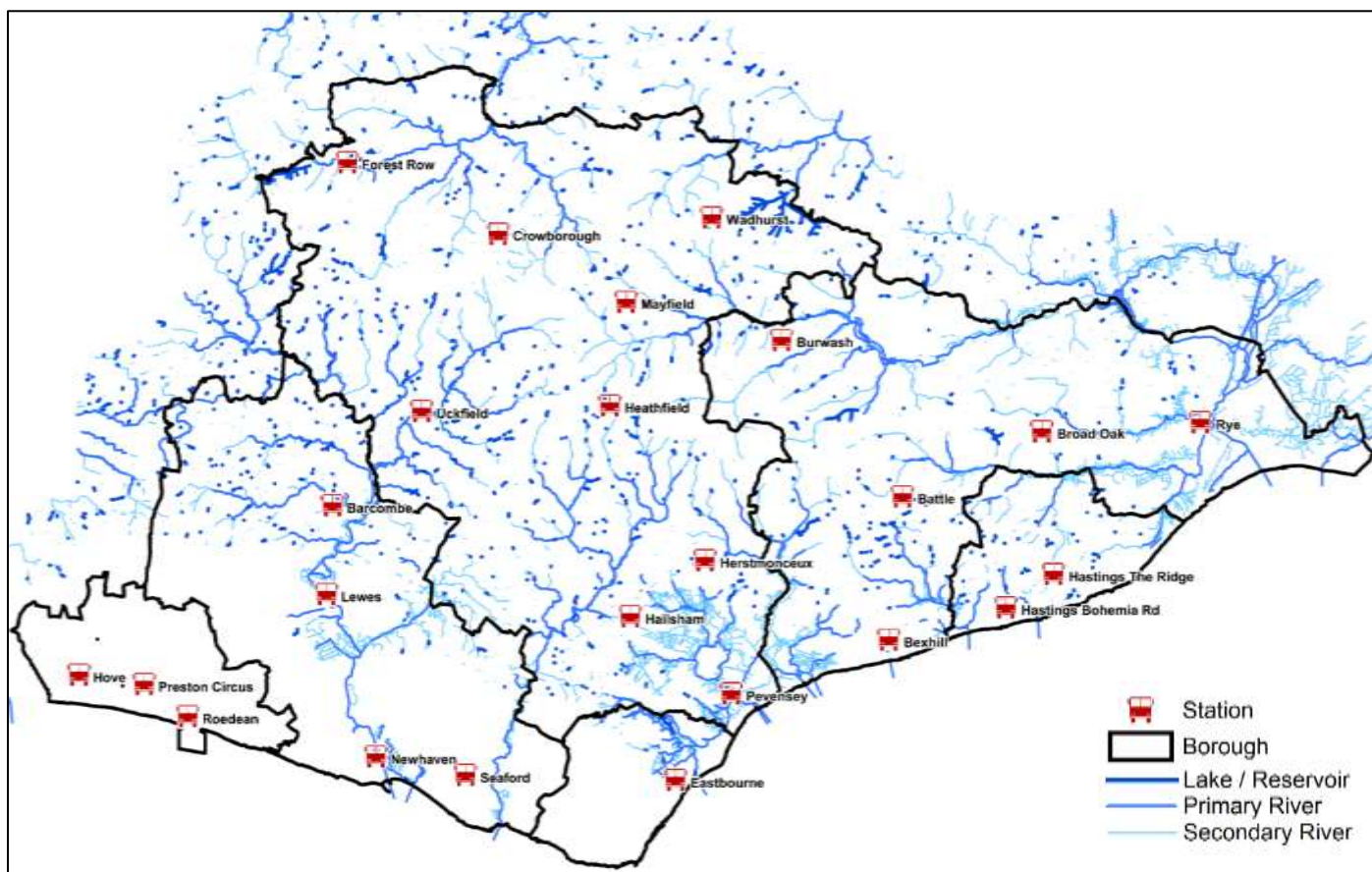
## Water Safety

Drowning is a leading cause of accidental death in the UK and ESFRS are committed to working with our partner agencies to ensure everyone is equipped with the necessary information they need to protect themselves and their loved ones. A drowning incident happens quickly and without warning. It has a devastating impact on families and many people will survive a drowning incident but are left with life changing injuries. ESFRS want people to really enjoy being near the water and be aware of the relevant risks.

## River Network & Coastline

With above average levels of sunshine in the region, East Sussex's 55 mile coastline is very popular for both tourists and residents. Due to its seaside proximity to London, Brighton & Hove alone attracts more than 11 million visitors each year. Other notable coastal attractions include; Seaford, Cuckmere Haven, Birling Gap, Beachy Head, Eastbourne, Pevensey Bay, Bexhill, Hastings, Pett Level, Winchelsea and Camber Sands. A key feature of traditional seaside resorts are piers, there are 3 in ESFRS service area; Brighton Palace Pier, Eastbourne Pier and Hastings Pier.

Along with the coastal risk, East Sussex also comprises many rivers, lakes, marshes and reservoirs.



DTR, Environment Agency Data

## Marsh/Moorland

### Pevensey Levels

Pevensey Levels (marshes) is a low lying area of wet grassland, 3,500 hectares are designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The area is managed by The Sussex Wildlife Trust.

## Reservoirs

<b>Arlington</b>	246 acre site, located in Wealden, SSSI site, South East Water <sup>77</sup>
<b>Darwell</b>	156 acre site, located in Rother, Southern Water
<b>Powdermill</b>	Located in Rother, Southern Water
<b>Weir Wood</b>	280 acre site, located in Wealden (bordering with West Sussex), Southern Water <sup>78</sup>
<b>Bewl Water</b>	800 acre site, located on border of Rother, Wealden and Kent, Southern Water <sup>79</sup>

## Rivers

<b>Ouse</b>	140 miles (including main river + tributaries), located in Lewes, mouth is in Newhaven <sup>80</sup>
<b>Cuckmere</b>	Located on border of Lewes/Wealden
<b>Rother</b>	Located in Rother, mouth is in Rye
<b>Uck</b>	Located in Wealden, feeds into Ouse

## Camber Sands

Camber Sands is a large sand beach located in very east of the county, on the border with Kent. The beach comprises large flat sands, and a sand dune system. Its composition is unique in the area, and is extremely popular during the summer season. In summer 2016 seven men drowned whilst visiting camber sands, in two separate incidents. Fast moving tides and sand bars make this beach particularly dangerous. Since the incidents life guards have been reinstated at the beach.

## Water Rescue Incident Data

There were 46 rescue or evacuation from water incidents from 2012-17, accounting for 0.4% of all Other Rescue incidents, and 0.1% of all incidents.

*Please note: Due to the small number of incidents correlations / patterns inferred may not be accurate, or statistically significant.*

## Water Rescues by Year

There is a clear divide with the number of incidents between the rural and urban districts. Wealden has experienced the most rescue or evacuation from water incidents during 2012-17, with 14 incidents accounting for 30% across the service area. Lewes have had 12 (26%) and Rother had 11 (24%). The urban areas experienced far less; Hastings 5 (11%), Eastbourne 3 (6.5%), and Brighton & Hove 1 (2.2%).

In comparison to the family group 2 average, ESFRS attended around half the number of water rescue/evacuation incidents.

Rescue / Evacuation From Water Incidents 2012-17 (% Within Year)						
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Brighton & Hove	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	<b>1 (2.2%)</b>
Eastbourne	0 (0%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (25%)	<b>3 (6.5%)</b>
Hastings	1 (10%)	(0%)	2 (20%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (25%)	<b>5 (10.9%)</b>
Lewes	4 (40%)	4 (30.8%)	2 (20%)	2 (22.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>12 (26.1%)</b>
Rother	2 (20%)	3 (23.1%)	4 (40%)	2 (22.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>11 (23.9%)</b>
Wealden	3 (30%)	5 (38.5%)	2 (20%)	3 (33.3%)	1 (25%)	<b>14 (30.4%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>FG2 Average</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>89</b>

<sup>77</sup> <https://corporate.southeastwater.co.uk/about-us/our-environment/our-reservoirs>

<sup>78</sup> <https://www.southernwater.co.uk/water-resource-reservoirs>

<sup>79</sup> <https://www.bewlwater.co.uk/>

<sup>80</sup> <https://oart.org.uk/rivers/sussex-ouse>

## Water Rescues by Rescue Type

14 incidents were classed as 'person in or on top of vehicle surrounded by water', this is the most common incident type accounting for 30% of water rescue incidents. The second highest is 'person in moving water' with 7 incidents, 'widespread flooding', 'person in still water' and 'person not in water – other' all had 6 incidents.

Rescue / Evacuation From Water Incidents 2012-17, Incident Type (% Within District)							
Incident Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Total
<b>Person in water or at immediate risk of entering water</b>							
Person in or on top of vehicle that is surrounded by moving or rising water greater than (2) foot deep	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	2 (16.7%)	5 (45.5%)	6 (42.9%)	<b>14 (30.4%)</b>
Person in river, canal, loch (open to the sea), sea or estuary or other waterway (moving water).	1 (100%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (20%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	2 (14.3%)	<b>7 (15.2%)</b>
From widespread flooding, e.g. flooded street or field.	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (25%)	1 (9.1%)	2 (14.3%)	<b>6 (13%)</b>
Person in pond, lake, loch (fully enclosed by land), or reservoir (still water).	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (20%)	1 (8.3%)	2 (18.2%)	1 (7.1%)	<b>6 (13%)</b>
Other	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (7.1%)	<b>2 (4.3%)</b>
Person stranded on beach or cliff with rising or full tide, river side ravine or other waterway embankment where could fall into waterway	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>2 (4.3%)</b>
Bankside, partly in or out of water.	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>1 (2.2%)</b>
River structure; bridge or island, stranded on an island, tree in water.	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>1 (2.2%)</b>
<b>Person not in water or at imminent risk of entering water (NB water not flowing)</b>							
Other	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (16.7%)	2 (18.2%)	2 (14.3%)	<b>6 (13%)</b>
Person assisted through or across public highway covered by water	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>1 (2.2%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>46</b>



## Water Rescues by Time of Day

Due to the small number of incidents, there is no clear pattern to highlight. However, 11:00 is the most common hour with 7 incidents, and 19:00 is second with 6 incidents.

Rescue / Evacuation From Water Incidents 2012-17, hour of day (% Within District)							
Hour	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Total
00	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>3 (6.5%)</b>
05	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>1 (2.2%)</b>
08	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>1 (2.2%)</b>
09	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>2 (4.3%)</b>
10	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (7.1%)	<b>4 (8.7%)</b>
11	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	4 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	2 (14.3%)	<b>7 (15.2%)</b>
12	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>3 (6.5%)</b>
13	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (7.1%)	<b>1 (2.2%)</b>
14	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (7.1%)	<b>2 (4.3%)</b>
15	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (14.3%)	<b>2 (4.3%)</b>
16	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>2 (4.3%)</b>
17	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (18.2%)	2 (14.3%)	<b>4 (8.7%)</b>
18	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	1 (7.1%)	<b>2 (4.3%)</b>
19	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (20%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (9.1%)	2 (14.3%)	<b>6 (13%)</b>
21	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>2 (4.3%)</b>
22	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (7.1%)	<b>2 (4.3%)</b>
23	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (7.1%)	<b>2 (4.3%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>46</b>

## Water Rescues by Property Type

Over half (54%) of incidents involved cars, this equates to 25 incidents from 2012-17. The second highest location was River/Canal (20%), then Sea (9%) and Lake/Pond/Reservoir (9%).

Rescue / Evacuation From Water Incidents 2012-17, Property Type (% Within District)							
Property Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Total
Car	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (40%)	6 (50%)	6 (54.5%)	10 (71.4%)	<b>25 (54.3%)</b>
River / canal	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	3 (25%)	2 (18.2%)	3 (21.4%)	<b>9 (19.6%)</b>
Sea	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>4 (8.7%)</b>
Lake / pond / reservoir	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (20%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	1 (7.1%)	<b>4 (8.7%)</b>
Other outdoor location	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>2 (4.3%)</b>
Highway / road surface / pavement	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>1 (2.2%)</b>
Grassland, woodland and crops / Canal / riverbank vegetation	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>1 (2.2%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>46</b>

Property type in this instance relates to where/what was involved with the incident.



## National Water Safety Forum (WAID Data)

The following figures and tables come from the National Water Safety Forum's Water Incident Database – 2017 Annual Fatal Incident Report. The report includes outcomes that have been confirmed, and those that are suspected.

The latest figures from the National Water Safety Forum show that 592 people died in the UK, in water during 2017. 242 (41%) were accidental and 209 (35%) were suicide.

Water Deaths 2017, Outcome	
Accident	242 (40.9%)
Natural Causes	13 (2.2%)
Suicide	209 (35.3%)
Crime	5 (0.8%)
Not Recorded	123 (20.8%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>592</b>

Of those incidents that were classified as accidental or natural causes, 9 occurred in East Sussex, the only area with a higher number is Cornwall with 10 incidents.

The majority of suspected or confirmed suicides took place on the coast/shore/beach, with 93 incidents representing 45% of the 209 suicides during 2017. 89 (43%) were in rivers. There were much fewer incidents involving; harbours 9 (4%) and lakes 8 (4%).

Suicide Water Deaths 2017, Location	
River	89 (42.6%)
Coast/Shore/Beach	93 (44.5%)
Harbour/Dock/Marina/Port	9 (4.3%)
Lake/Loch/Lough	8 (3.8%)
Open water locations (obscured)	10 (4.8%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b>

Of those water deaths which were classified as accidental or due to natural causes, 87% were male and 14% were female. The distribution of deaths across ages is fairly even, the groups with the highest number are; 25 to 29yrs - 28 deaths (11%), and 50 to 54yrs – 26 deaths (10%). The vulnerable groups, the young and old, have small numbers; 0 to 14yrs – 10 deaths (4%), and 85+yrs – 4 deaths (1.6%).

<b>Accidental &amp; Natural Cause Water Deaths 2017, Gender/Age</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
0 to 4	2	4	<b>6 (2.4%)</b>
5 to 9		1	<b>1 (0.4%)</b>
10 to 14		3	<b>3 (1.2%)</b>
15 to 19	1	14	<b>15 (6%)</b>
20 to 24	3	20	<b>23 (9.2%)</b>
25 to 29	2	26	<b>28 (11.2%)</b>
30 to 34		14	<b>14 (5.6%)</b>
35 to 39	2	19	<b>21 (8.4%)</b>
40 to 44	2	17	<b>19 (7.6%)</b>
45 to 49	4	14	<b>18 (7.2%)</b>
50 to 54	5	21	<b>26 (10.4%)</b>
55 to 59	3	19	<b>22 (8.8%)</b>
60 to 64	2	13	<b>15 (6%)</b>
65 to 69	3	9	<b>12 (4.8%)</b>
70 to 74	2	7	<b>9 (3.6%)</b>
75 to 79	1	7	<b>8 (3.2%)</b>
80 to 84	1	6	<b>7 (2.8%)</b>
85 to 89		1	<b>1 (0.4%)</b>
90+	1	2	<b>3 (1.2%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>34 (13.5%)</b>	<b>217 (86.5%)</b>	<b>251*</b>

*\*4 records without sufficient age/gender info to categorise*

Of those water deaths which were classified as accidental or due to natural causes, 113 (44%) deaths occurred on a weekend. Slightly more occur on Saturday - 60 deaths (24%), than on a Sunday – 53 deaths (21%).

There are more incidents in the warmer ‘summer’ months, May to August – 111 deaths (44%). The fewest number of incidents occurred during November to December – 23 deaths (9%).

<b>Accidental &amp; Natural Cause Water Deaths 2017, Month and Weekday</b>								
<b>Month</b>	<b>Mon</b>	<b>Tue</b>	<b>Wed</b>	<b>Thu</b>	<b>Fri</b>	<b>Sat</b>	<b>Sun</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Jan</b>	4	1	1			5	8	<b>19 (7.5%)</b>
<b>Feb</b>		2	1	2	3	5	5	<b>18 (7.1%)</b>
<b>Mar</b>	3	3	2	5	3	5	2	<b>23 (9%)</b>
<b>Apr</b>	1		4	1	3	7	5	<b>21 (8.2%)</b>
<b>May</b>	2	3	5	3	2	10	3	<b>28 (11%)</b>
<b>Jun</b>	8	3	2	1	5	6	2	<b>27 (10.6%)</b>
<b>Jul</b>	4	4	2	2	3	9	6	<b>30 (11.8%)</b>
<b>Aug</b>	2	5	3	4		4	8	<b>26 (10.2%)</b>
<b>Sep</b>	6	4	2		2	4	4	<b>22 (8.6%)</b>
<b>Oct</b>	2	5		2	3	1	5	<b>18 (7.1%)</b>
<b>Nov</b>	2	1	1		1	3	2	<b>10 (3.9%)</b>
<b>Dec</b>	1	1	1		6	1	3	<b>13 (5.1%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 (13.7%)</b>	<b>32 (12.5%)</b>	<b>24 (9.4%)</b>	<b>20 (7.8%)</b>	<b>31 (12.2%)</b>	<b>60 (23.5%)</b>	<b>53 (20.8%)</b>	<b>255</b>

## Business Safety

80% of businesses that suffer a serious fire close within 18 months. Each year people die or are seriously injured as a result of fires at work. Besides loss of life, fire costs UK businesses millions of pounds, from damage to property, loss of business, fines, compensation claims and insurance premiums. The vast majority of businesses in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove are small to medium enterprises (SMEs), this makes them particularly vulnerable to the impacts of fire, or other incidents that will impact their operations, logistics or supply.

## Commercial Properties Breakdown

As can be seen from the table below, there are approximately 36,520 enterprises across the ESFRS area, 37% of which reside in the city of Brighton & Hove<sup>81</sup>. *Please note that these figures are constantly changing as business move, close and open, and these are an estimated snapshot.*

Industry	ESFRS Area	Brighton & Hove	East Sussex
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,425	45	1,380
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities	110	30	80
3 : Manufacturing	1,635	405	1,230
4 : Construction	4,725	1,330	3,395
5 : Motor trades	890	175	715
6 : Wholesale	1,230	405	825
7 : Retail	3,090	1,390	1,700
8 : Transport & storage	595	150	445
9 : Accommodation & food services	2,385	1,025	1,360
10 : Information & communication	3,605	1,930	1,675
11 : Financial & insurance	525	205	320
12 : Property	1,250	495	755
13 : Professional, scientific & technical	6,645	2,760	3,885
14 : Business administration & support services	2,990	1,140	1,850
15 : Public administration & defence	75	0	75
16 : Education	755	310	445
17 : Health	1,715	630	1,085
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	2,875	1,235	1,640
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>36,520</b>	<b>13,665</b>	<b>22,855</b>

Table 2: No. of Enterprises by Industry Group (IDBR 2016)

The city has a well-defined network of shopping centres, including Brighton Regional Centre and contains a significantly greater number of shops than other cities of similar size, with a strong reputation for specialist and independent traders. The two growing universities within the city host around 34,000 students and with high graduate/post-graduate retention they make a substantial contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the city.

<sup>81</sup> NOMIS – UK Business Counts – Enterprises (2017 data) - An extract compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Enterprises that were live at a reference date in March, broken down by employment size band, detailed industry and legal status. An Enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units which has a certain degree of autonomy within an Enterprise Group

A study in 2010 concluded that the Universities inject more than £1bn into the UK economy and most (£976m) is spent in the city Brighton & Hove and South East. The Universities support 12,000 jobs (the majority of them in city) and provide 4,231 full time equivalent (FTE) jobs. However, set against this success, the city is a net exporter of commuters; around 25,000 workers travel in to Brighton & Hove and around 28,000 people who live in the city travel outside Brighton & Hove for work. This has implications for sustainable travel and also for the ability of local people to find local employment. There is also evidence that the city is developing a 'dual economy', with a high proportion of highly skilled jobs in knowledge-based occupations, supported by a growing number of lower paid workers in lower skilled support services including care work and many of the hospitality and retail trades.

There is a limited legacy of manufacturing industry in the city and, as a consequence, very few brownfield sites available for redevelopment<sup>82</sup>.

East Sussex generally enjoys an outstanding local environment and cultural assets which are the basis of the visitor economy in the county. Although suffering from poor transport infrastructure, the county could do more to maximise opportunities and potential from its strategic location. It is close to the national economic hub of London and the regional hub of the city of Brighton & Hove. The county also has good access to mainland Europe through the county port of Newhaven as well as via neighbouring Ashford International Station and Gatwick Airport. With improved broadband connectivity and speed, issues with transport infrastructure can become less of a barrier to some businesses, although visitors, businesses and workers will still need to get in to the county, travel with ease around it - and get out again.

The county faces a number of challenges including a low wage economy, high levels of worklessness and benefit dependency in the more deprived wards, under representation of high growth sectors, and the majority of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) only serving local markets. Some rural communities are still suffering from the decline of traditional land based industries and a number have poor access to basic services and amenities and affordable housing.

In addition, job density is low and many areas rely heavily on public sector jobs which are vulnerable in the current economic climate. Consequently, East Sussex is home to some of the most deprived communities in England. The most geographically concentrated areas of deprivation occur in Hastings and Eastbourne – key coastal towns that have not yet realised their full economic potential. However, even apparently affluent rural areas have communities that can experience issues of isolation for example due to lack of, and cost of, transport thereby reducing accessibility to important services and facilities, jobs and training.

Plans for regeneration and economic growth are made more challenging by the generally low or inappropriate quality and undersupply of commercial accommodation, environmental constraints on build in some areas and by incidences of 'industrial or commercial blight' where a number of commercial properties are left empty in a particular area<sup>83</sup>.

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<sup>82</sup> [https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/FINAL%20version%20cityplan%20March%202016compreswith%20forward\\_0.pdf](https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/FINAL%20version%20cityplan%20March%202016compreswith%20forward_0.pdf)

<sup>83</sup> <https://eastsussexgovuk.blob.core.windows.net/media/1799/economicdevelopmentstrategy2012final.pdf>



## Commercial False Alarm Data

False alarms in commercial premises accounted for 39% of all false alarms, and 19% of all incidents during 2012-17.

### Commercial False Alarms Breakdown by Year

Almost half (48%) of the commercial false alarms in the ESFRS area occurred in Brighton & Hove. The rest of the commercial false alarm incidents are fairly even split across the 5 districts of East Sussex; Eastbourne 13%, Hastings 11% and Lewes 10%. The rural areas have the least incidents, Wealden 9% and Rother 8%. The number of false alarms has remained fairly static over the 5 years.

False Alarms in Commercial Premises 2012-17 (% Within Year)						
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Brighton & Hove	897 (48.7%)	887 (49%)	840 (50.2%)	737 (44%)	854 (47.5%)	<b>4,215</b> <b>(47.9%)</b>
Eastbourne	253 (13.7%)	219 (12.1%)	209 (12.5%)	248 (14.8%)	245 (13.6%)	<b>1,174</b> <b>(13.3%)</b>
Hastings	217 (11.8%)	208 (11.5%)	181 (10.8%)	204 (12.2%)	194 (10.8%)	<b>1,004</b> <b>(11.4%)</b>
Lewes	176 (9.6%)	194 (10.7%)	157 (9.4%)	170 (10.1%)	196 (10.9%)	<b>893</b> <b>(10.2%)</b>
Rother	125 (6.8%)	147 (8.1%)	140 (8.4%)	155 (9.3%)	124 (6.9%)	<b>691</b> <b>(7.9%)</b>
Wealden	169 (9.2%)	148 (8.2%)	142 (8.5%)	156 (9.3%)	186 (10.3%)	<b>801</b> <b>(9.1%)</b>
Over Border	5 (0.3%)	6 (0.3%)	4 (0.2%)	5 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	<b>20</b> <b>(0.2%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>8,798</b>

### Commercial False Alarms Breakdown by Incident Type

The vast majority (87%) of false alarms in commercial premises are due to apparatus, 10% are good intent false alarms, and 4% are malicious false alarms. This distribution is reflected across the Service area.

False Alarms in Commercial Premises 2012-17, False Alarm Reason (% Within District)								
Reason	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Good Intent	339 (8%)	117 (10%)	120 (12%)	110 (12.3%)	49 (7.1%)	91 (11.4%)	6 (30%)	<b>832</b> <b>(9.5%)</b>
Malicious	198 (4.7%)	29 (2.5%)	45 (4.5%)	23 (2.6%)	13 (1.9%)	5 (0.6%)	1 (5%)	<b>314</b> <b>(3.6%)</b>
Apparatus	3,678 (87.3%)	1,028 (87.6%)	839 (83.6%)	760 (85.1%)	629 (91%)	705 (88%)	13 (65%)	<b>7,652</b> <b>(87%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,215</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8,798</b>

## Commercial False Alarms Breakdown by Time of Day

38% of false alarms in commercial premises occur between 08:00 – 14:00, this is the most common time of day, with a peak around 08:00 – 09:00, accounting for 12% of incidents. 11% of incidents occur between 02:00 – 05:00 making the early hours of the morning the least common time of day.

False Alarms in Commercial Premises 2012-17, hour of day (% Within District)								
Hour	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
00	155 (3.7%)	51 (4.3%)	28 (2.8%)	24 (2.7%)	14 (2%)	21 (2.6%)	2 (10%)	<b>295 (3.4%)</b>
01	144 (3.4%)	50 (4.3%)	20 (2%)	20 (2.2%)	20 (2.9%)	23 (2.9%)	2 (10%)	<b>279 (3.2%)</b>
02	111 (2.6%)	34 (2.9%)	24 (2.4%)	20 (2.2%)	21 (3%)	26 (3.2%)	1 (5%)	<b>237 (2.7%)</b>
03	128 (3%)	25 (2.1%)	35 (3.5%)	31 (3.5%)	18 (2.6%)	29 (3.6%)	1 (5%)	<b>267 (3%)</b>
04	124 (2.9%)	24 (2%)	36 (3.6%)	23 (2.6%)	25 (3.6%)	19 (2.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>251 (2.9%)</b>
05	120 (2.8%)	29 (2.5%)	22 (2.2%)	32 (3.6%)	17 (2.5%)	26 (3.2%)	1 (5%)	<b>247 (2.8%)</b>
06	143 (3.4%)	34 (2.9%)	33 (3.3%)	22 (2.5%)	19 (2.7%)	16 (2%)	0 (0%)	<b>267 (3%)</b>
07	176 (4.2%)	39 (3.3%)	33 (3.3%)	38 (4.3%)	28 (4.1%)	28 (3.5%)	0 (0%)	<b>342 (3.9%)</b>
08	247 (5.9%)	76 (6.5%)	58 (5.8%)	49 (5.5%)	46 (6.7%)	35 (4.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>511 (5.8%)</b>
09	250 (5.9%)	88 (7.5%)	46 (4.6%)	43 (4.8%)	36 (5.2%)	49 (6.1%)	2 (10%)	<b>514 (5.8%)</b>
10	250 (5.9%)	58 (4.9%)	52 (5.2%)	48 (5.4%)	38 (5.5%)	49 (6.1%)	1 (5%)	<b>496 (5.6%)</b>
11	237 (5.6%)	60 (5.1%)	47 (4.7%)	46 (5.2%)	23 (3.3%)	51 (6.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>464 (5.3%)</b>
12	231 (5.5%)	64 (5.5%)	52 (5.2%)	56 (6.3%)	33 (4.8%)	46 (5.7%)	1 (5%)	<b>483 (5.5%)</b>
13	181 (4.3%)	58 (4.9%)	57 (5.7%)	46 (5.2%)	36 (5.2%)	51 (6.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>429 (4.9%)</b>
14	219 (5.2%)	71 (6%)	52 (5.2%)	49 (5.5%)	32 (4.6%)	40 (5%)	0 (0%)	<b>463 (5.3%)</b>
15	178 (4.2%)	43 (3.7%)	39 (3.9%)	39 (4.4%)	45 (6.5%)	43 (5.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>387 (4.4%)</b>
16	187 (4.4%)	43 (3.7%)	41 (4.1%)	34 (3.8%)	28 (4.1%)	35 (4.4%)	1 (5%)	<b>369 (4.2%)</b>
17	169 (4%)	51 (4.3%)	57 (5.7%)	38 (4.3%)	35 (5.1%)	38 (4.7%)	1 (5%)	<b>389 (4.4%)</b>
18	187 (4.4%)	54 (4.6%)	57 (5.7%)	40 (4.5%)	30 (4.3%)	29 (3.6%)	1 (5%)	<b>398 (4.5%)</b>
19	172 (4.1%)	48 (4.1%)	42 (4.2%)	48 (5.4%)	26 (3.8%)	49 (6.1%)	3 (15%)	<b>388 (4.4%)</b>
20	170 (4%)	45 (3.8%)	43 (4.3%)	44 (4.9%)	46 (6.7%)	34 (4.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>382 (4.3%)</b>
21	162 (3.8%)	43 (3.7%)	42 (4.2%)	42 (4.7%)	30 (4.3%)	26 (3.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>345 (3.9%)</b>
22	130 (3.1%)	58 (4.9%)	39 (3.9%)	33 (3.7%)	23 (3.3%)	17 (2.1%)	1 (5%)	<b>301 (3.4%)</b>
23	144 (3.4%)	28 (2.4%)	49 (4.9%)	28 (3.1%)	22 (3.2%)	21 (2.6%)	2 (10%)	<b>294 (3.3%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,215</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8,798</b>



## Commercial False Alarms Breakdown by Property Type

Retail properties are responsible for 14% of false alarms in commercial premises, the next highest is residential homes (13%), then hospitals/medical care (10%), offices (10%), education (9%) and other residential (9%).

The rural areas have fewer false alarms in retail premises, Wealden (10%) and Rother (12%). These areas also have more false alarms in residential homes, Wealden (21%) and Rother (34%).

Lewes (4%) and Rother (5%) have a fewer false alarms in hospitals/medical care premises.

Brighton & Hove (1.6%) have fewer false alarms in industrial premises, conversely Lewes (12%) and Wealden (12%) have more.

False Alarms in Commercial Premises 2012-17, Property Type (% Within District)								
Property Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Retail	627 (14.9%)	217 (18.5%)	124 (12.4%)	126 (14.1%)	81 (11.7%)	78 (9.7%)	2 (10%)	<b>1,255</b> <b>(14.3%)</b>
Residential Home	301 (7.1%)	195 (16.6%)	121 (12.1%)	136 (15.2%)	236 (34.2%)	166 (20.7%)	3 (15%)	<b>1,158</b> <b>(13.2%)</b>
Hospitals & Medical Care	480 (11.4%)	148 (12.6%)	123 (12.3%)	39 (4.4%)	34 (4.9%)	74 (9.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>898</b> <b>(10.2%)</b>
Office	522 (12.4%)	75 (6.4%)	81 (8.1%)	80 (9%)	25 (3.6%)	65 (8.1%)	1 (5%)	<b>849</b> <b>(9.6%)</b>
Education	450 (10.7%)	47 (4%)	120 (12%)	86 (9.6%)	65 (9.4%)	55 (6.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>823</b> <b>(9.4%)</b>
Other Residential	510 (12.1%)	80 (6.8%)	52 (5.2%)	49 (5.5%)	87 (12.6%)	29 (3.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>807</b> <b>(9.2%)</b>
Entertainment & Culture	337 (8%)	119 (10.1%)	87 (8.7%)	51 (5.7%)	29 (4.2%)	33 (4.1%)	1 (5%)	<b>657</b> <b>(7.5%)</b>
Industrial	69 (1.6%)	80 (6.8%)	82 (8.2%)	104 (11.6%)	49 (7.1%)	97 (12.1%)	3 (15%)	<b>484</b> <b>(5.5%)</b>
Hotel	218 (5.2%)	64 (5.5%)	18 (1.8%)	20 (2.2%)	7 (1%)	21 (2.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>348</b> <b>(4%)</b>
Sporting	173 (4.1%)	45 (3.8%)	24 (2.4%)	39 (4.4%)	8 (1.2%)	36 (4.5%)	1 (5%)	<b>326</b> <b>(3.7%)</b>
Food & Drink	193 (4.6%)	23 (2%)	32 (3.2%)	39 (4.4%)	5 (0.7%)	23 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>315</b> <b>(3.6%)</b>
Warehouses & Storage	61 (1.4%)	41 (3.5%)	66 (6.6%)	49 (5.5%)	15 (2.2%)	52 (6.5%)	1 (5%)	<b>285</b> <b>(3.2%)</b>
Public Building	97 (2.3%)	17 (1.4%)	35 (3.5%)	39 (4.4%)	4 (0.6%)	15 (1.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>207</b> <b>(2.4%)</b>
Car Park	84 (2%)	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>88</b> <b>(1%)</b>
Public Utilities	21 (0.5%)	8 (0.7%)	20 (2%)	7 (0.8%)	20 (2.9%)	6 (0.7%)	4 (20%)	<b>86</b> <b>(1%)</b>
Vehicle Repair	23 (0.5%)	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.2%)	5 (0.6%)	4 (0.6%)	16 (2%)	1 (5%)	<b>53</b> <b>(0.6%)</b>
Laboratory	15 (0.4%)	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	7 (1%)	19 (2.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>46</b> <b>(0.5%)</b>
Religious	15 (0.4%)	8 (0.7%)	8 (0.8%)	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.4%)	7 (0.9%)	1 (5%)	<b>45</b> <b>(0.5%)</b>
Transport Building	7 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	4 (0.4%)	2 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>14</b> <b>(0.2%)</b>
Animal Shelter	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	6 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>13</b> <b>(0.1%)</b>
Youth Hostel	5 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>11</b> <b>(0.1%)</b>
Agricultural	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.1%)	5 (0.7%)	3 (0.4%)	1 (5%)	<b>10</b> <b>(0.1%)</b>
Holiday Residence	2 (0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>9</b> <b>(0.1%)</b>
Public Toilets	5 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>8</b> <b>(0.1%)</b>
Mine / Quarry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	<b>3</b> <b>(0%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,215</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8,798</b>

## Commercial Fires Data

Fires in commercial premises accounted for 11.4% of all fires, and 2.5% of all incidents during 2012-17.

### Commercial Fires Breakdown by Year

The majority (41%) of fires incidents in commercial premises occurred in Brighton & Hove. The remaining number of commercial fires are evenly spread across the districts of East Sussex; Wealden (15%), Lewes (13%), Hastings (12%), Rother (10%) and Eastbourne (9%). The number of incidents attended has remained static over the time period, with a peak of 246 in 2014/15.

Fires in Commercial Premises 2012-17, Property Type (% Within Year)						
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Brighton & Hove	95 (41.5%)	103 (44.2%)	95 (38.6%)	104 (45.6%)	90 (37.7%)	<b>487 (41.4%)</b>
Eastbourne	31 (13.5%)	21 (9%)	18 (7.3%)	15 (6.6%)	25 (10.5%)	<b>110 (9.4%)</b>
Hastings	27 (11.8%)	28 (12%)	31 (12.6%)	23 (10.1%)	30 (12.6%)	<b>139 (11.8%)</b>
Lewes	25 (10.9%)	32 (13.7%)	28 (11.4%)	24 (10.5%)	41 (17.2%)	<b>150 (12.8%)</b>
Rother	17 (7.4%)	16 (6.9%)	29 (11.8%)	29 (12.7%)	21 (8.8%)	<b>112 (9.5%)</b>
Wealden	33 (14.4%)	32 (13.7%)	44 (17.9%)	31 (13.6%)	32 (13.4%)	<b>172 (14.6%)</b>
Over Border	1 (0.4%)	1 (0.4%)	1 (0.4%)	2 (0.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>5 (0.4%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>1,175</b>

### Commercial Fires Breakdown by Fire Type

The vast majority (91%) of commercial fires are classified as primary. 5% are chimney fires, and 3% are secondary fires.

Fires in Commercial Premises 2012-17, Fire Classification (% Within District)								
Fire Classification	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Primary	475 (97.5%)	104 (94.5%)	125 (89.9%)	133 (88.7%)	91 (81.3%)	139 (80.8%)	5 (100%)	<b>1,072 (91.2%)</b>
Secondary	7 (1.4%)	3 (2.7%)	4 (2.9%)	4 (2.7%)	13 (11.6%)	9 (5.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>40 (3.4%)</b>
Chimney	5 (1%)	3 (2.7%)	10 (7.2%)	13 (8.7%)	8 (7.1%)	24 (14%)	0 (0%)	<b>63 (5.4%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1175</b>





## Commercial Fires Breakdown by Time of Day

The most common time of day is 10:00 – 18:00, with 55% of incidents occurring during this period. The evening/night period (19:00 – 00:00) accounts of 23% of incidents, the least common time of day is the early hours of the morning (01:00-08:00) when 18% of commercial fires occurred.

Fires in Commercial Premises 2012-17, Hour of Day (% Within District)								
Hour	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
00	10 (2.1%)	6 (5.5%)	7 (5%)	4 (2.7%)	2 (1.8%)	10 (5.8%)	0 (0%)	<b>39 (3.3%)</b>
01	6 (1.2%)	5 (4.5%)	3 (2.2%)	5 (3.3%)	3 (2.7%)	4 (2.3%)	0 (0%)	<b>26 (2.2%)</b>
02	11 (2.3%)	1 (0.9%)	2 (1.4%)	5 (3.3%)	1 (0.9%)	3 (1.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>23 (2%)</b>
03	7 (1.4%)	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.9%)	8 (4.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>18 (1.5%)</b>
04	15 (3.1%)	1 (0.9%)	4 (2.9%)	2 (1.3%)	0 (0%)	3 (1.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>25 (2.1%)</b>
05	10 (2.1%)	3 (2.7%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.8%)	3 (1.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>19 (1.6%)</b>
06	10 (2.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	4 (2.7%)	5 (4.5%)	3 (1.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>23 (2%)</b>
07	15 (3.1%)	4 (3.6%)	2 (1.4%)	4 (2.7%)	4 (3.6%)	5 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>34 (2.9%)</b>
08	12 (2.5%)	8 (7.3%)	4 (2.9%)	2 (1.3%)	8 (7.1%)	7 (4.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>41 (3.5%)</b>
09	18 (3.7%)	1 (0.9%)	9 (6.5%)	7 (4.7%)	6 (5.4%)	7 (4.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>48 (4.1%)</b>
10	34 (7%)	5 (4.5%)	9 (6.5%)	10 (6.7%)	3 (2.7%)	11 (6.4%)	0 (0%)	<b>72 (6.1%)</b>
11	28 (5.7%)	4 (3.6%)	5 (3.6%)	9 (6%)	11 (9.8%)	12 (7%)	0 (0%)	<b>69 (5.9%)</b>
12	24 (4.9%)	5 (4.5%)	13 (9.4%)	8 (5.3%)	4 (3.6%)	21 (12.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>75 (6.4%)</b>
13	21 (4.3%)	8 (7.3%)	9 (6.5%)	8 (5.3%)	7 (6.3%)	7 (4.1%)	2 (40%)	<b>62 (5.3%)</b>
14	31 (6.4%)	10 (9.1%)	11 (7.9%)	12 (8%)	8 (7.1%)	14 (8.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>86 (7.3%)</b>
15	35 (7.2%)	8 (7.3%)	9 (6.5%)	8 (5.3%)	7 (6.3%)	6 (3.5%)	0 (0%)	<b>73 (6.2%)</b>
16	29 (6%)	8 (7.3%)	12 (8.6%)	10 (6.7%)	6 (5.4%)	1 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>66 (5.6%)</b>
17	31 (6.4%)	9 (8.2%)	7 (5%)	7 (4.7%)	6 (5.4%)	9 (5.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>69 (5.9%)</b>
18	26 (5.3%)	8 (7.3%)	5 (3.6%)	13 (8.7%)	10 (8.9%)	15 (8.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>77 (6.6%)</b>
19	29 (6%)	6 (5.5%)	9 (6.5%)	7 (4.7%)	4 (3.6%)	5 (2.9%)	1 (20%)	<b>61 (5.2%)</b>
20	23 (4.7%)	2 (1.8%)	4 (2.9%)	8 (5.3%)	3 (2.7%)	6 (3.5%)	2 (40%)	<b>48 (4.1%)</b>
21	22 (4.5%)	3 (2.7%)	2 (1.4%)	7 (4.7%)	5 (4.5%)	2 (1.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>41 (3.5%)</b>
22	20 (4.1%)	3 (2.7%)	6 (4.3%)	4 (2.7%)	4 (3.6%)	4 (2.3%)	0 (0%)	<b>41 (3.5%)</b>
23	20 (4.1%)	1 (0.9%)	4 (2.9%)	6 (4%)	2 (1.8%)	6 (3.5%)	0 (0%)	<b>39 (3.3%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,175</b>

## Commercial Fires Breakdown by Property Type

The most common property type is food & drink, 205 (17%) incidents occurred from 2012-17. The most common property type within this category is 'bar', with 117 incidents, food & drink also includes, cafes, takeaways and restaurants. The second highest property type is retail, with 152 incidents accounting for 13% of commercial fire incidents from 2012-17. Residential homes accounted for 143 (12%) of incidents. Other residential premises had 105 (9%) incidents, this category includes homeless hostels, student halls, sheltered housing and boarding schools. These trends are represented across the service area, with the exception of Lewes experiencing more fires in public buildings (admin, security, safety), and Wealden experiencing more incidents involving agricultural properties.

Fires in Commercial Premises 2012-17, Property Type (% Within District)								
Property Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Food & Drink	96 (19.7%)	17 (15.5%)	20 (14.4%)	23 (15.3%)	15 (13.4%)	34 (19.8%)	0 (0%)	<b>205</b> <b>(17.4%)</b>
Retail	70 (14.4%)	22 (20%)	25 (18%)	17 (11.3%)	10 (8.9%)	8 (4.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>152</b> <b>(12.9%)</b>
Residential Home	43 (8.8%)	23 (20.9%)	19 (13.7%)	9 (6%)	21 (18.8%)	27 (15.7%)	1 (20%)	<b>143</b> <b>(12.2%)</b>
Other Residential	78 (16%)	9 (8.2%)	6 (4.3%)	4 (2.7%)	3 (2.7%)	5 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>105</b> <b>(8.9%)</b>
Public Toilets	28 (5.7%)	10 (9.1%)	8 (5.8%)	4 (2.7%)	10 (8.9%)	2 (1.2%)	1 (20%)	<b>63</b> <b>(5.4%)</b>
Agricultural	4 (0.8%)	2 (1.8%)	4 (2.9%)	7 (4.7%)	9 (8%)	35 (20.3%)	0 (0%)	<b>61</b> <b>(5.2%)</b>
Education	23 (4.7%)	4 (3.6%)	11 (7.9%)	11 (7.3%)	5 (4.5%)	5 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>59</b> <b>(5%)</b>
Hotel	22 (4.5%)	5 (4.5%)	5 (3.6%)	4 (2.7%)	8 (7.1%)	7 (4.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>51</b> <b>(4.3%)</b>
Industrial	10 (2.1%)	1 (0.9%)	8 (5.8%)	11 (7.3%)	0 (0%)	20 (11.6%)	1 (20%)	<b>51</b> <b>(4.3%)</b>
Office	23 (4.7%)	3 (2.7%)	6 (4.3%)	4 (2.7%)	7 (6.3%)	5 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>48</b> <b>(4.1%)</b>
Hospitals & Medical Care	25 (5.1%)	4 (3.6%)	7 (5%)	4 (2.7%)	4 (3.6%)	3 (1.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>47</b> <b>(4%)</b>
Entertainment & Culture	20 (4.1%)	6 (5.5%)	4 (2.9%)	5 (3.3%)	6 (5.4%)	3 (1.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>44</b> <b>(3.7%)</b>
Sporting	16 (3.3%)	0 (0%)	4 (2.9%)	3 (2%)	10 (8.9%)	2 (1.2%)	0 (0%)	<b>35</b> <b>(3%)</b>
Public Building	4 (0.8%)	1 (0.9%)	3 (2.2%)	27 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>35</b> <b>(3%)</b>
Public Utilities	9 (1.8%)	3 (2.7%)	2 (1.4%)	2 (1.3%)	0 (0%)	3 (1.7%)	1 (20%)	<b>20</b> <b>(1.7%)</b>
Warehouses & Storage	4 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	7 (4.7%)	0 (0%)	5 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	<b>17</b> <b>(1.4%)</b>
Vehicle Repair	3 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.4%)	2 (1.3%)	0 (0%)	3 (1.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>10</b> <b>(0.9%)</b>
Car Park	4 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.4%)	2 (1.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>8</b> <b>(0.7%)</b>
Religious	3 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>7</b> <b>(0.6%)</b>
Holiday Residence	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	2 (1.8%)	3 (1.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>6</b> <b>(0.5%)</b>
Youth Hostel	1 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>3</b> <b>(0.3%)</b>
Transport Building	1 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>3</b> <b>(0.3%)</b>
Laboratory	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	<b>1</b> <b>(0.1%)</b>
Animal Shelter	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	<b>1</b> <b>(0.1%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,175</b>

## Commercial Risk

There are 26,988 commercial premises across ESFRS's service area, 40% are in Brighton & Hove, 14% in Eastbourne, 13% in Hastings, 10% in Lewes, 9% in Rother and 13% in Wealden. Premises are ranked on their societal life risk, this is where there is a risk of five or more people dying at once. A = highest risk, T = lowest risk.

Hospitals & prisons are classified as the highest risk properties, there are 61 in ESFRS area, 33 in Brighton & Hove, 10 in Wealden, 5 in Eastbourne, 5 in Lewes, 4 in Hastings and 4 in Rother. Care homes are the second highest in terms of risk, there are 556 care homes, representing 2% of all the commercial premises in the service area.

There are 5,633 house converted to flat properties in the area, these account for 21% of the commercial premises. Hastings has the biggest proportion, 1,254 properties accounting for 36% of all commercial premises within the town. Brighton & Hove have the highest number of house converted to flats, with 2962 properties accounting for 27% of the commercial premises within the city. Eastbourne also has a high number, 950 properties (25%).

Commercial Premises (% Within District)							
Primary Premises Use Group	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Total
<b>A - Hospitals &amp; Prisons</b>	33 (0.3%)	5 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	5 (0.2%)	4 (0.2%)	10 (0.3%)	<b>61 (0.2%)</b>
<b>B - Care Home</b>	135 (1.2%)	101 (2.7%)	78 (2.2%)	69 (2.5%)	79 (3.1%)	94 (2.7%)	<b>556 (2.1%)</b>
<b>C - HMO Tenements</b>	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>4 (0%)</b>
<b>D - Purpose Built Flats &gt; 3 Stories</b>	711 (6.6%)	241 (6.4%)	104 (2.9%)	91 (3.3%)	93 (3.6%)	38 (1.1%)	<b>1278 (4.7%)</b>
<b>E - Hostel</b>	27 (0.2%)	6 (0.2%)	9 (0.3%)	2 (0.1%)	8 (0.3%)	6 (0.2%)	<b>58 (0.2%)</b>
<b>F - Hotel</b>	152 (1.4%)	119 (3.2%)	50 (1.4%)	52 (1.9%)	66 (2.6%)	88 (2.5%)	<b>527 (2%)</b>
<b>G - House Converted to Flats</b>	2962 (27.3%)	950 (25.2%)	1254 (35.5%)	129 (4.6%)	257 (10.1%)	81 (2.3%)	<b>5,633 (20.9%)</b>
<b>H - Other Sleeping Accom.</b>	601 (5.5%)	250 (6.6%)	183 (5.2%)	258 (9.2%)	264 (10.4%)	248 (7.1%)	<b>1,804 (6.7%)</b>
<b>J - Further Education</b>	56 (0.5%)	24 (0.6%)	5 (0.1%)	6 (0.2%)	2 (0.1%)	5 (0.1%)	<b>98 (0.4%)</b>
<b>K - Public Building</b>	26 (0.2%)	20 (0.5%)	10 (0.3%)	24 (0.9%)	13 (0.5%)	11 (0.3%)	<b>104 (0.4%)</b>
<b>L - Licensed Premises</b>	622 (5.7%)	154 (4.1%)	359 (10.2%)	197 (7%)	308 (12.1%)	245 (7%)	<b>1,885 (7%)</b>
<b>M - School</b>	164 (1.5%)	79 (2.1%)	67 (1.9%)	79 (2.8%)	68 (2.7%)	107 (3.1%)	<b>564 (2.1%)</b>
<b>N - Shop</b>	2612 (24.1%)	1,015 (27%)	512 (14.5%)	534 (19.1%)	460 (18%)	728 (20.8%)	<b>5,861 (21.7%)</b>
<b>P - Other Public Premises</b>	859 (7.9%)	195 (5.2%)	220 (6.2%)	373 (13.3%)	247 (9.7%)	436 (12.4%)	<b>2,330 (8.6%)</b>
<b>R - Factory/Warehouse</b>	454 (4.2%)	155 (4.1%)	346 (9.8%)	424 (15.1%)	253 (9.9%)	546 (15.6%)	<b>2,178 (8.1%)</b>
<b>S - Office</b>	1,227 (11.3%)	395 (10.5%)	249 (7%)	338 (12.1%)	246 (9.7%)	466 (13.3%)	<b>2,921 (10.8%)</b>
<b>T - Other Workplace</b>	187 (1.7%)	57 (1.5%)	85 (2.4%)	217 (7.8%)	181 (7.1%)	399 (11.4%)	<b>1,126 (4.2%)</b>
<b>Total (% Within ESFRS)</b>	<b>10,830 (40.1%)</b>	<b>3,766 (14%)</b>	<b>3,536 (13.1%)</b>	<b>2,799 (10.4%)</b>	<b>2,549 (9.4%)</b>	<b>3,508 (13%)</b>	<b>26,988 (100%)</b>

Extracted Oct 2018

## Health & Wellbeing

ESFRS is committed to broadening their involvement with the health sector through the 'Fire as a Health Asset' programme. ESFRS aims to; reduce health related harm, help reduce crime and anti-social behaviour, safeguard the welfare of children, young people and vulnerable adults, help reduce hospital/A&E admissions and help reduce number of falls in the home.

### Ageing Population

Due to rising life expectancy and stagnating birth rates, the UK's population is ageing. This means more potentially vulnerable people in the community that may put more demand on the health/social care sector.

According to Office of National Statistics (ONS) projections, ESFRS can expect a 9% increase in the over 65 population from 2018 to 2023. This growth is highest in Wealden (11%), Hastings (10%), Eastbourne (10%) and Rother (10%). Brighton & Hove (6%) is predicted to have the lowest increase, Lewes is predicted to have an 8% increase.

Over 65 Population Projection							
District	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% Increase 2018-23
Brighton & Hove	39,000	39,200	39,800	40,200	40,700	41,400	6.2%
Eastbourne	26,000	26,500	26,900	27,500	28,000	28,500	9.6%
Hastings	18,400	18,900	19,100	19,400	19,900	20,300	10.3%
Lewes	26,200	26,700	27,200	27,500	27,900	28,400	8.4%
Rother	30,400	30,900	31,400	32,100	32,500	33,300	9.5%
Wealden	41,900	42,900	43,700	44,600	45,700	46,500	11.0%
<b>Service Area</b>	<b>181,900</b>	<b>185,100</b>	<b>188,100</b>	<b>191,300</b>	<b>194,700</b>	<b>198,400</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

ONS population  
Projections

East Sussex County Council's forecasts also predict the largest growth to occur in the over 65s, 7.3% from 2018 to 2022. They also predict a 0.2% decrease in the working age population from 2018 to 2022. As at 2016 East Sussex has 4% aged 85+ compared to the national average of 2.4%, with Rother having the highest proportion of people aged 85+ with 5%<sup>84</sup>.

The number of people aged 65+ with a limiting long term illness whose day to day activities are limited is expected to increase from 2018 to 2022. With a 9.3% increase in those whose activities are 'limited a little', and 9.9% 'limited a lot'. It is also predicted that there will be a 12% increase in the number of over 65s with dementia. There has also been reduction of permanent admissions of older people to residential care, and a reduction in the number receiving long term support. This could mean an increased number of highly vulnerable people living on their own in the community<sup>85</sup>.

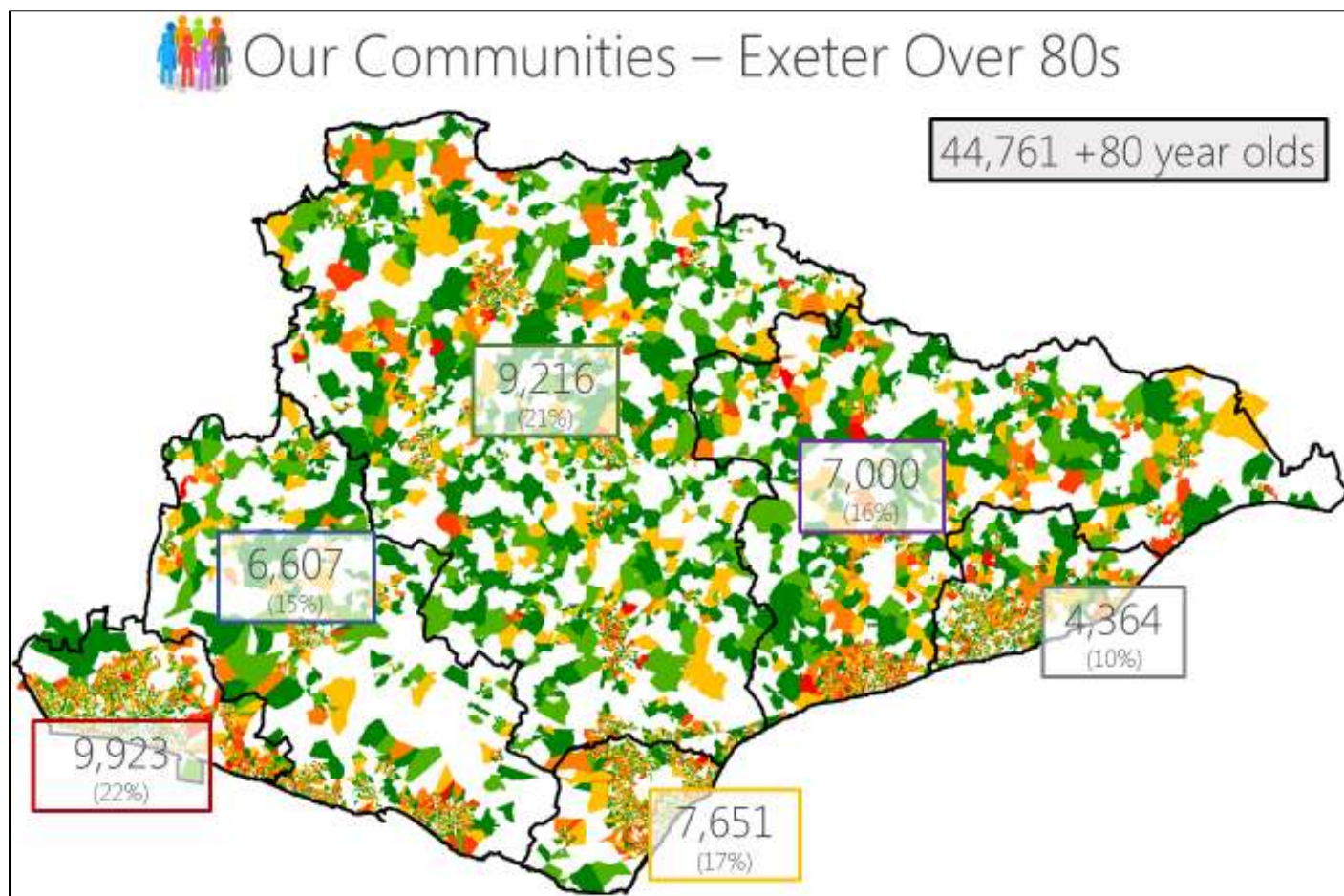
<sup>84</sup> ESCC - ESiF, State of the County 2018

<sup>85</sup> ESCC - ESiF, State of the County 2018



## Exeter Data

Exeter data is provided by the NHS and lists over 80s registered at GPs in the Service area. This data shows that 22% of our over 80 population live in Brighton & Hove, 21% in Wealden, 17% in Eastbourne, 16% in Rother and 10% in Hastings.



## Pensioners Living Alone

Brighton & Hove had the highest number of pensioners who lived alone during 2011, 14,468 which is 41% of the pension population. Eastbourne and Hastings both had 35% of their pension population living alone, Lewes and Rother was 31% and Wealden had 28%.

Pensioners living alone (2011)			
District	Number	% in District	% in Service Area
Brighton & Hove	14,468	41	28
Eastbourne	7,731	35	15
Hastings	5,404	35	10
Lewes	6,854	31	13
Rother	8,084	31	16
Wealden	9,562	28	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,103</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>100</b>

2011 Census

## Pension Credit Households

Pension credit is a benefit offered to people on low incomes who have reached retirement age. Brighton & Hove (33%) have the highest number of pensioners receiving the benefit, second is Hastings (15%), then Wealden (14%), Eastbourne (14%), Rother (13%) and Lewes (11%) has the lowest.

People aged 60+ living in pension credit households (2010)		
District	Number	% in Service Area
Brighton & Hove	10,597	33
Eastbourne	4,440	14
Hastings	4,821	15
Lewes	3,606	11
Rother	4,202	13
Wealden	4,680	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,346</b>	<b>100</b>

*Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) produced as part of the indices of deprivation (IMD). This indicator is a measure of older people living in poverty.*

## Fuel Poverty

Hastings has the highest proportion of Fuel Poor Households with 11.8%, Brighton & Hove similarly have a high proportion with 11.4%. All the districts are above the average for the South East (9%), with the exception of Wealden (8.5%)<sup>86</sup>. Fuel poverty can result in usage of unsafe forms of heating, increasing fire risk in the winter months.

Fuel Poverty, 2016			
District	% Households that are Fuel Poor	Fuel poor households (Number)	Total Households
Brighton & Hove	11.4	14,593	128,229
Eastbourne	9.4	4,476	47,552
Hastings	11.8	5,135	43,394
Lewes	8.8	3,927	44,506
Rother	9.9	4,284	43,152
Wealden	8.5	5,589	66,105
South East	9.0	336,585	3,755,000

*A household is considered to be fuel poor if: They have required fuel costs that are higher than the national median level, OR were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.<sup>87</sup>*

<sup>86</sup> Sub-Regional Fuel Poverty, England, 2018, (2016 Data), Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

<sup>87</sup> Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics Report, 2017, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

## Excess Winter Deaths

Lewes has the highest proportion of excess winter deaths with 23.8% extra deaths during the winter. Brighton & Hove (19.8%), Rother (19%) and Eastbourne (17.8%) have proportionally more excess winter deaths than the south east average of 14.8%. Wealden (9.3%) and Hastings (3.7%) have fewer than the regional average.

Excess Winter Mortality 2016/17		
District	Excess Winter Deaths	% Excess Winter Mortality Index
Brighton & Hove	130	19.8
Eastbourne	70	17.8
Hastings	10	3.7
Lewes	80	23.8
Rother	80	19.0
Wealden	50	9.3
South East	3,730	14.8

The ONS defines winter as December to March. The measure compares the number of deaths occurring in winter, to the average number of deaths occurring in the preceding August to November, and the following April to July, rounded to the nearest 10.

The excess winter mortality index is calculated so that comparisons can be made, it is calculated as the number of excess winter deaths divided by the average non-winter deaths, expressed as a percentage<sup>88</sup>.

## Excess Winter Deaths

### **Excess winter deaths index, age 85+ (Aug 2013 – Jul 2016)<sup>89</sup>**

Brighton & Hove	22.9%
East Sussex	21.7%
Eastbourne	28.9%
Hastings	14.5%
Lewes	28.8%
Rother	20.7%
Wealden	16.3%
South East	23.4%
England	24.6%

<sup>88</sup> Excess Winter Mortality in England & Wales 2016/17, ONS

<sup>89</sup> Public Health England, Older People's Health and Wellbeing (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/older-people-health/data#page/1/gid/1938133101/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/101/are/E07000065/iid/92310/age/27/sex/4>)

## Obesity

Obesity is a growing issue in the UK, not only does this cause a range of health problems and challenges to the NHS, it also poses challenges to ambulances and fire and rescue services as the number of bariatric patients increases.

From 2006 to 2008, on average between 20% and 27% of ESFRS's adult population was classified as obese. Brighton & Hove had the smallest percent (20.4%), and Hastings had the highest percent (27%).

Adult obesity (3 year average, %) 2006-08	
Brighton & Hove	20.4
Eastbourne	24.9
Hastings	27
Lewes	24.7
Rother	22.9
Wealden	24.3

*This is the estimated percentage of the population aged 16 and over with obesity. Individuals are regarded as obese if they have a body mass index of 30 or more. The data is based on modelled estimates using individual-level data from the Health Survey for England.*

The latest figures from Public Health England show that the percentage of adults whom are overweight or obese ranges from 48% to 62% within ESFRS's service area. The lowest percent is in Brighton & Hove (48.3%), and the highest is in Rother/Wealden both with 61.8%.

Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese (%)		
District	2015/16	2016/17
Brighton & Hove	50.3	48.3
Eastbourne	51.9	61.3
Hastings	59.1	58.4
Lewes	57.2	49.7
Rother	61.8	61.8
Wealden	56.8	61.8
South East	59.7	59.7
England	61.3	61.3

*Public Health England<sup>90</sup>*

## Bariatric Incidents Breakdown

From 2012 to 2017 there were 66 incidents classified as 'Assist other agencies – bariatric'. 46% of these incidents occurred in Brighton & Hove, 17% in Eastbourne, 15% in Hastings, 9% in Rother, 8% in Lewes and 6% in Wealden. The number of incidents has increased by 440% from 2012/13 (5 incidents) to 2016/17 (22 incidents).

Assist Other Agencies - Bariatric Person Incidents 2012-17 (% Within Year)						
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Brighton & Hove	2 (40%)	3 (75%)	6 (54.5%)	9 (37.5%)	10 (45.5%)	<b>30 (45.5%)</b>
Eastbourne	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	1 (9.1%)	7 (29.2%)	2 (9.1%)	<b>11 (16.7%)</b>
Hastings	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	3 (27.3%)	2 (8.3%)	4 (18.2%)	<b>10 (15.2%)</b>
Lewes	2 (40%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (13.6%)	<b>5 (7.6%)</b>
Rother	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (9.1%)	2 (8.3%)	3 (13.6%)	<b>6 (9.1%)</b>
Wealden	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	<b>4 (6.1%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>66</b>

<sup>90</sup> Public Health England, Public Health Profiles  
(<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/overweight#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/101/are/E07000064>)



## Public Health England Data

### Dementia

#### **Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65+) (Sep 2017)<sup>91</sup>**

Brighton & Hove	4.35%
East Sussex	4.47%
South East	4.25%
England	4.33%

### Smoking Prevalence

#### **Smoking Prevalence in adults – Current Smokers (2017)<sup>92</sup>**

Brighton & Hove	18.0%
East Sussex	14.1%
Eastbourne	12.3%
Hastings	22.2%
Lewes	13.3%
Rother	16.9%
Wealden	8.8%
South East	13.7%
England	14.9%

### Suicides

4,820 people died from suicide in England during 2015, the 2014 rate was the highest seen since 2004. Suicide affects more men than women, however the figures for female suicide is increasing. Suicide is the biggest killer of men aged under 49, and is the leading cause of death for people aged 15 to 24<sup>93</sup>.

Beachy Head is located in the South East of the South Downs National Park, just west of Eastbourne. The chalk cliffs are reported to have the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest suicide rate of any landmark in the world, with 20 deaths per year.

#### **Suicide Rate (2014 – 16), per 100,000 population<sup>94</sup>**

Brighton & Hove	14.4
East Sussex	12.8
Eastbourne	15.7
Hastings	12.7
Lewes	10.2
Rother	13.3
Wealden	13
South East	9.8
England	9.9

<sup>91</sup> Public Health England, Dementia Profile (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/dementia/data#page/1/gid/1938133052/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E10000011/iid/91891/age/27/sx/4>)

<sup>92</sup> Public Health England, Local Tobacco Control Profiles (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control/data#page/1/gid/1938132885/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E10000011/iid/92443/age/168/sex/4>)

<sup>93</sup> <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmhealth/1087/1087.pdf>

<sup>94</sup> Public Health England, Local Authority Health Profiles (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/101/are/E07000065/iid/41001/age/285/sex/4>)

## Suicide Incident Data

Incidents classified as suicide/attempted suicide account for 0.6% of all Other Rescue incidents, and 0.2% of all incidents from 2012-17. *Please note that incidents involving suicides can be categorised differently, e.g. assist other agency.*

## Suicide Incidents Breakdown by Year

Over half (53%) of the suicide incidents ESFRS attended during 2012-17 were in Brighton & Hove. Second highest is Eastbourne (16%), then Hastings (11%) and Wealden (9%). Lewes and Rother both experienced 4% of suicide incidents each.

ESFRS attend a similar number of suicide incidents to the family group 2 average, 75 compared to 78 from 2012-17.

Suicide Incidents 2012-17 (% Within Year)						
District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Brighton & Hove	10 (47.6%)	6 (54.5%)	8 (53.3%)	5 (45.5%)	11 (64.7%)	<b>40 (53.3%)</b>
Eastbourne	4 (19%)	2 (18.2%)	3 (20%)	2 (18.2%)	1 (5.9%)	<b>12 (16%)</b>
Hastings	4 (19%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (9.1%)	2 (11.8%)	<b>8 (10.7%)</b>
Lewes	1 (4.8%)	0 (0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>3 (4%)</b>
Rother	1 (4.8%)	0 (0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0%)	<b>3 (4%)</b>
Wealden	1 (4.8%)	0 (0%)	2 (13.3%)	1 (9.1%)	3 (17.6%)	<b>7 (9.3%)</b>
Over Border	0 (0%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>2 (2.7%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>FG2 Average</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>78</b>

## Suicide Incidents Breakdown by Incident Type

The vast majority (72%) of suicide incidents were classified as attempted suicide. 28% are classified as suicide. With small figures any patterns across the service area will not be statistically significant.

Suicide Incidents 2012-17, Incident Type (% Within District)								
Incident Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Attempted	27 (67.5%)	8 (66.7%)	8 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	4 (57.1%)	1 (50%)	<b>54 (72%)</b>
Suicide	13 (32.5%)	4 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (50%)	<b>21 (28%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>75</b>

## Suicide Incidents breakdown by Time of Day

As previously mentioned, due to the small volume of incidents, patterns observed may not be statistically significant or relevant of reality. However, there is a slight peak at 16:00 – 17:00, 19% of incidents occur within these two hours.

Suicide Incidents 2012-17, Hour of Day (% Within District)								
Hour	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Grand Total
00	0 (0%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.7%)
01	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.3%)
02	1 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.3%)
03	1 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.3%)
04	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (4%)
05	1 (2.5%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (4%)
06	1 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.3%)
07	1 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.7%)
08	3 (7.5%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (50%)	6 (8%)
09	1 (2.5%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.7%)
10	3 (7.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0%)	5 (6.7%)
11	1 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.3%)
12	3 (7.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (4%)
13	1 (2.5%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (4%)
14	2 (5%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0%)	6 (8%)
15	1 (2.5%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.7%)
16	4 (10%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (9.3%)
17	4 (10%)	0 (0%)	1 (12.5%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (9.3%)
18	4 (10%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (6.7%)
19	1 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.7%)
20	1 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (4%)
21	0 (0%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.7%)
22	1 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (28.6%)	1 (50%)	4 (5.3%)
23	3 (7.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (4%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>75</b>

## Suicide Incidents Breakdown by Property Type

Dwellings (houses/flats etc.) are the most common property type for suicide incidents, with 32 incidents accounting for 42% of suicide incidents during 2012-17. 11 (15%) of incidents occurred outdoors, 10 (13%) incidents involved non-residential (e.g. hospital) premises, 7 (9%) involved road vehicles and 7 (9%) occurred in other residential (e.g. sheltered housing) premises.

Suicide Incidents 2012-17, Property Type (% Within District)								
Property Type	Brighton & Hove	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden	Over Border	Total
Dwelling	18 (45%)	3 (25%)	6 (75%)	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (50%)	32 (42.7%)
Outdoor	6 (15%)	2 (16.7%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0%)	11 (14.7%)
Non Residential	4 (10%)	4 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0%)	10 (13.3%)
Road Vehicle	1 (2.5%)	3 (25%)	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0%)	7 (9.3%)
Other Residential	7 (17.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (9.3%)
Outdoor Structure	3 (7.5%)	0 (0%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (6.7%)
Other Vehicle	1 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	2 (2.7%)
Not known	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.3%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>75</b>

## Summary/Main Findings

### ESFRS Highlights

- Population is 840k as at mid-2017, 3.5% increase expected between 2018-23 (2.7% increase UK)
- East Sussex experienced a 28% increase in tourist visits from 2005 to 2015, 90% of these were day trips
- From 2016 to 2017 there was a 92% increase in the number of inbound AirBnb guests into the South East Region
- Extremely poor road infrastructure, with no motor ways and fewer than 50 miles of dual carriage way
- New attendance standards introduced in 2018 cover 97.6% of households
- Roughly one third of incidents occur in Brighton & Hove, another third occur in Eastbourne, Bexhill and Hastings, and the final third occur in Lewes, Rother and Wealden
- 49% of incidents are false alarms, the average for family group 2 is 44%
- 22% of incidents are fires, the average for family group 2 is 29%
- ESFRS (57%) attend proportionally more primary fires than family group 2 (51%)
- ESFRS (34%) attend proportionally fewer secondary fires than family group 2 (43%)
- 36% of all fires occur in the hours 16:00 – 20:00
- 18% of 'Other Rescue' incidents attended were RTCs, this is a lower proportion than the family group 2 average of 27%
- 14% of 'Other Rescue' incidents attended were lift releases, this is much higher proportion than the family group 2 average of 6%
- ESFRS attended 320% more lift release incidents than the family group 2 average for 2012-17, of the lift releases attended 62% were for 'Able bodied persons not in distress', and only 1.5% were classified as posing a potential risk to life
- ESFRS attend more Flooding, Effecting Entry and Animal Assistance incidents than the family group 2 average
- 70% of False Alarms are due to apparatus, 27% are good intent and 3% are malicious
- ESFRS attended 23,000 false alarm incidents during 2012-17, the family group 2 average for the same period was 15,000 incidents
- 70% of false alarms are due to apparatus, 26% were system faults, 16% were cooking related, 8% contaminants
- 93% of fires incidents in dwellings are accidental and 6.3% are deliberate
- 42% of all deliberate fires occur outdoors, 22% in outdoor structures, 18% in road vehicles, 10% in non-residential properties, and 7% in dwellings
- 28% of RTC incidents are classified as 'Make Vehicle Safe', 26% as 'Make Scene Safe' and 21% as 'Extrication of person/s'
- There are more 'Extrication of person/s' in the rural areas Wealden, Rother and Lewes
- 54% of water rescues involved a rescue/evacuation from a car
- 39% of false alarms occur in commercial premises, these incidents account for 19% of all incidents
- ESFRS can expect a 9% increase in the over 65 population from 2018-2023
- It is predicted there will be a 12% increase in the number of over 65s with dementia by 2023
- The number of over 65s who's day to day activities are limited is expected to increase by 9 – 10% from 2018-22
- There has been a reduction in the permanent admissions of older people to care, and receiving long term support – this has resulted in more vulnerable people living alone in the community
- All districts in ESFRS have a suicide rate above the regional and national average.



## Brighton & Hove

- Within the 20% most deprived authorities in England. Second most deprived district in ESFRS
- The city has the lowest proportion of elderly persons, 9% 65-79, 4% over 80
- Lowest % dependent population in ESFRS, 30% are under 16 or over 65 in the city, the ESFRS average is 38%.
- The city has the most full time students in ESFRS, 6% of population
- The city is the most ethnically diverse district in ESFRS, 11% of the population belong to ethnic minority (i.e. Not white British)
- The city sees 11.45 million visits per year, of which, 1.45 million were overnight visits, and 10 million were day trips
- There were approximately 2,700 AirBnb listings and 140,000 AirBnb guest arrivals during 2017
- 45% of the households are rented, the city has one of the largest private rented sectors in the country (34,000 households, 28% within city)
- 23% of dwellings are 'part of a converted or shared house', ESFRS average is 13%
- 660 dwellings per year are planned to be developed between 2010 – 2030, with a total of 13,200 dwellings
- The city experienced 15% more incidents than expected, the city accounts for 34% of ESFRS population, but experienced 39% of the incidents in ESFRS
- The city experienced 15% more primary fires than expected, the city accounts for 34% of ESFRS population, but experienced 40% of all primary fire incidents in ESFRS
- The city experienced 18% more secondary fires than expected, the city accounts for 34% of ESFRS population, but experienced 40% of all secondary fire incidents in ESFRS
- Over half (53%) of all the lift releases attended by ESFRS from 2012-17 were in the city, 60% of these releases were for able bodied persons not in distress, and only 1.3% were classified as posing a potential risk to life
- 4% of false alarms in the city are malicious, above the ESFRS average of 3%
- 8% of fires in dwellings in the city are deliberate, above the ESFRS average of 6%
- The city experienced the highest number of serious and slight injury collisions during 2013-17, 723 serious (32% within ESFRS) and 3046 slight (37% within ESFRS)
- 48% of commercial false alarms within ESFRS occurred in the city
- 22% of ESFRS's over 80 population live in the city
- In 2011, 41% of pensioners lived alone, this is the highest proportion of lone pensioners in ESFRS
- In 2016, 11% of households were considered to be 'Fuel Poor', the second highest in ESFRS
- In winter 2016/17 Brighton & Hove experienced 20% extra deaths, the second highest in ESFRS and higher than the South East average of 15%
- 48% of the city's population is classified as overweight or obese, lower than the South East (60%) and England (61%) averages.

## Eastbourne

- 50% of East Sussex's hotels are located in the town
- Has the highest proportion of false alarms, 53% of incidents from 2012-17 were false alarms
- Has the lowest proportion of fire incidents, 17% of incidents from 2012-17 were fires
- The town experienced the expected number of incidents, the town accounts for 12% of ESFRS population, and experienced 12% of the incidents
- There are proportionally more primary fire incidents (63%) than the ESFRS average (57%)
- The town experienced 12% fewer primary fires than expected, the town accounts for 12% of ESFRS population, but experienced 11% of all primary fire incidents in ESFRS
- 8% of fires in dwellings in the town are deliberate, above the ESFRS average of 6%
- Eastbourne can expect a 10% increase in the over 65 population from 2018-2023
- 17% of ESFRS's over 80 population live in the town
- In 2011, 35% of pensioners lived alone
- In winter 2016/17 Eastbourne experienced 18% extra deaths, higher than the South East average of 15%
- Beachy Head is the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest ranking landmark for suicide rate in the world, Eastbourne has a suicide rate of 16 per 100k population, the highest suicide rate in ESFRS and higher than the South East and England average of 10 per 100k population.
- Eastbourne experienced the lowest number of RTC incidents during 2012-17, however had the highest proportion of 'Release of person/s' RTC incident type in ESFRS
- The town experienced the lowest number of Rescue / Evacuation from Water Incidents in ESFRS, despite a popular beach and pier

## Hastings

- 16 of the 53 LSOAs are in 10% most deprived in England. Most deprived district in ESFRS
- 43% of the households are rented, of which 13% rent from 'other social landlords'
- 17% of dwellings are 'part of a converted or shared house', ESFRS average is 13%
- The town experienced 27% more incidents than expected, the town accounts for 11% of ESFRS population, but experienced 14% of the incidents, this is the highest propensity of incidents in ESFRS
- The town experienced 33% more primary fires than expected, the town accounts for 11% of ESFRS population, but experienced 16% of all primary fire incidents in ESFRS
- The town experienced 68% more secondary fires than expected, the town accounts for 11% of ESFRS population, but experienced 19% of all secondary fire incidents in ESFRS
- 4% of false alarms in the town are malicious, above the ESFRS average of 3%
- 10% of fires in dwellings are deliberate, the highest in ESFRS, and well above the ESFRS average of 6%
- There is 1 COMAH site located in Hastings
- Hastings can expect a 10% increase in the over 65 population from 2018-2023
- 10% of ESFRS's over 80 population live in the town
- In 2011, 35% of pensioners lived alone
- In 2016, 12% of households were considered to be 'Fuel Poor', this is the highest proportion in ESFRS
- In winter 2016/17 Hastings experienced 4% extra deaths, much lower than the South East average of 15%.

## Lewes

- 345 dwellings per year are planned to be developed between 2010 – 2030, with a total of 6,900 dwellings
- The district experienced 17% fewer incidents than expected, the district accounts for 12% of ESFRS population, but experienced 10% of the incidents
- The district experienced 17% fewer primary fires than expected, the district accounts for 12% of ESFRS population, but experienced 10% of all primary fire incidents in ESFRS
- 25% of RTC incidents are classified as 'Extrication of person/s', this is higher than the ESFRS average of 21%
- 15% of ESFRS's over 80 population live in the district
- In 2011 31% of pensioners lived alone
- In winter 2016/17 Lewes experienced 24% extra deaths, the highest in ESFRS and higher than the South East average of 15%
- 50% of the district's population is classified as overweight or obese, lower than the South East (60%) and England (61%) averages.

## Rother

- Has the highest proportion of elderly persons in ESFRS, 22% 65-79, 9% over 80
- Highest % dependent population in ESFRS, 46% are under 16 or over 65 in the district, ESFRS average is 38%
- 335 dwellings per year are planned to be developed between 2011 – 2028, with a total of 5,700 dwellings
- The North Bexhill Access Road is currently being constructed, 2.4km single carriageway will link A269 to the Bexhill to Hastings Link Road
- 1 COMAH site located in Rother
- The district experienced 18% fewer incidents than expected, the district accounts for 11% of ESFRS population, but experienced 9% of the incidents
- The district proportionally experiences more chimney fires (17%) compared to the ESFRS average (8%)
- The district experienced 16% fewer primary fires than expected, the district accounts for 11% of ESFRS population, but experienced 10% of all primary fire incidents in ESFRS
- The district experienced 94% more chimney fires than expected, the district accounts for 11% of ESFRS population, but experienced 22% of all chimney fire incidents in ESFRS
- 25% of RTC incidents are classified as 'Extrication of person/s', this is higher than the ESFRS average of 21%
- 28% of RTC incidents involve multiple vehicles, this is higher than the ESFRS average of 21%
- Rother had the second most (*after Wealden*) fatal collisions in the service area, 21 fatal collisions accounting for 18% of all the fatal collisions within the service area.
- Rother can expect a 10% increase in the over 65 population from 2018-2023
- Rother has the highest proportion of persons aged 85+ with 5%
- 16% of ESFRS's over 80 population live in the district
- In 2011 31% of pensioners lived alone
- In winter 2016/17 Rother experienced 19% extra deaths, higher than the South East average of 15%
- 62% of the district's population is classified as overweight or obese, slightly higher than the South East (60%) and England (61%) averages.

## Wealden

- 14 LSOAs in 10% least deprived in England. Least deprived district in ESFRS
- 80% of the households are owned, of which 42% are owned outright
- 950 dwellings per year are planned to be developed between 2013 – 2028, with a total of 14,228 dwellings
- The district experienced 32% fewer incidents than expected, the district accounts for 19% of ESFRS population, but experienced 13% of the incidents, this is the lowest propensity of incidents in ESFRS
- The district proportionally experiences more chimney fires (21%) compared to the ESFRS average (8%)
- The district experienced 26% fewer primary fires than expected, the district accounts for 19% of ESFRS population, but experienced 14% of all primary fire incidents in ESFRS
- The district experienced 36% fewer secondary fires than expected, the district accounts for 19% of ESFRS population, but experienced 12% of all secondary fire incidents in ESFRS
- The district experienced 109% more chimney fires than expected, the district accounts for 19% of ESFRS population, but experienced 39% of all chimney fire incidents in ESFRS
- The district experienced 622 RTC incidents from 2012-17, more than any other district
- RTC incidents account for 36% of all 'Other Rescue' incidents, higher than any other district, and higher the ESFRS average of 18%
- 28% of RTC incidents are classified as 'Extrication of person/s', this is higher than the ESFRS average of 21%
- 25% of RTC incidents involve multiple vehicles, this is higher than the ESFSR average of 21%
- Wealden had the most fatal collisions during 2013-17, 42 collisions accounting for 38% of all the fatal collisions within service area
- Wealden had a high number of serious collisions during 2013-17, 477 collisions accounting for 21% of serious collisions in ESFRS
- Wealden had the second highest (*after Brighton & Hove*) number of slight injury collisions, 1466 collisions accounting for 18% of slight injury collisions within ESFRS
- Wealden can expect a 11% increase in the over 65 population from 2018-2023
- 21% of ESFRS's over 80 population live in the district
- In 2011 28% of pensioners lived alone, the lowest proportion in ESFRS
- In winter 2016/17 Wealden experienced 9% extra deaths, lower than the South East average of 15%
- 62% of the district's population is classified as overweight or obese, slightly higher than the South East (60%) and England (61%) averages.



## List of Abbreviations

ADF	Accidental Dwelling Fire
AFA	Automatic Fire Alarm
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
ARP	Adaptation Reporting Power
B&HCC	Brighton & Hove City Council
CDIT	Creative, Digital & IT
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations
CPNI	Centre for Protection of the National Infrastructure
CRR	Community Risk Register
EA	Environment Agency
ESCC	East Sussex County Council
ESFRS	East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service
ESGS	East Sussex Growth Strategy
FG2	Family Group 2
FSEC	Fire Service Emergency Cover
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GP	General Practitioner
HMO	House of Multiple Occupancy
HS1	High Speed 1
HS2	High Speed 2
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HSV	Home Safety Visit
IDAOP1	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
IRMP	Integrated Risk Management Plan
JESIP	Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Programme
KSI	Killed and Seriously Injured
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender
LRF	Local Resilience Forum
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NHS	National Health Service
NRR	National Risk Register
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OS	Ordnance Survey
P.A.	Per Annum
PIZ	Public Information Zone
RTC	Road Traffic Collision
SAG	Safety Advisory Group
SAoR	Strategic Assessment of Risk
SDNP	South Downs National Park
SDU	Sustainable Development Unit
SME	Small/Medium Enterprises
SRF	Sussex Resilience Forum
SSRP	Sussex Safer Roads Partnership
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
WAID	Water Incident Database

## Appendix A

### Mosaic Groups:

Group	Group Name	Group Description
A	Country Living	Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life
B	Prestige Positions	Established families in large detached homes living upmarket lifestyles
C	City Prosperity	High status city dwellers living in central locations and pursuing careers with high rewards
D	Domestic Success	Thriving families who are busy bringing up children and following careers
E	Suburban Stability	Mature suburban owners living settled lives in mid-range housing
F	Senior Security	Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement
G	Rural Reality	Householders living in inexpensive homes in village communities
H	Aspiring Homemakers	Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means
I	Urban Cohesion	Residents of settled urban communities with a strong sense of identity
J	Rental Hubs	Educated young people privately renting in urban neighbourhoods
K	Modest Traditions	Mature homeowners of value homes enjoying stable lifestyles
L	Transient Renters	Single people privately renting low cost homes for the short term
M	Family Basics	Families with limited resources who have to budget to make ends meet
N	Vintage Value	Elderly people reliant on support to meet financial or practical needs
O	Municipal Challenge	Urban renters of social housing facing an array of challenges

## Individual Mosaic Types:

Type	Type Name	Type Description
A01	Rural Vogue	Country-loving families pursuing a rural idyll in comfortable village homes while commuting some distance to work
A02	Scattered Homesteads	Older households appreciating rural calm in stand-alone houses within agricultural landscapes
A03	Wealthy Landowners	Prosperous owners of country houses including the rural upper class, successful farmers and second-home owners
A04	Village Retirement	Retirees enjoying pleasant village locations with amenities to service their social and practical needs
B05	Empty-Nest Adventure	Mature couples in comfortable detached houses who have the means to enjoy their empty-nest status
B06	Bank of Mum and Dad	Well-off families in upmarket suburban homes where grown-up children benefit from continued financial support
B07	Alpha Families	High-achieving families living fast-track lives, advancing careers, finances and their school-age children's development
B08	Premium Fortunes	Influential families with substantial income established in large, distinctive homes in wealthy enclaves
B09	Diamond Days	Retired residents in sizeable homes whose finances are secured by significant assets and generous pensions
C10	World-Class Wealth	Global high flyers and families of privilege living luxurious lifestyles in the most exclusive locations of the largest cities
C11	Penthouse Chic	City workers renting premium-priced flats in prestige central locations, living life with intensity
C12	Metro High-Flyers	Ambitious people in their 20s and 30s renting expensive apartments in highly commutable areas of major cities
C13	Uptown Elite	High status households owning elegant homes in accessible inner suburbs where they enjoy city life in comfort
D14	Cafés and Catchments	Affluent families with growing children living in upmarket housing in city environs
D15	Modern Parents	Busy couples in modern detached homes balancing the demands of school-age children and careers
D16	Mid-Career Convention	Professional families with children in traditional mid-range suburbs where neighbours are often older
D17	Thriving Independence	Well-qualified older singles with incomes from successful professional careers living in good quality housing
E18	Dependable Me	Single mature owners settled in traditional suburban semis working in intermediate occupations
E19	Fledgling Free	Pre-retirement couples with respectable incomes enjoying greater space and spare cash since children left home
E20	Boomerang Boarders	Long-term couples with mid-range incomes whose adult children have returned to the shelter of the family home
E21	Family Ties	Active families with teenage and adult children whose prolonged support is eating up household resources
F22	Legacy Elders	Elders now mostly living alone in comfortable suburban homes on final salary pensions
F23	Solo Retirees	Senior singles whose reduced incomes are satisfactory in their affordable but pleasant owned homes
F24	Bungalow Haven	Seniors appreciating the calm of bungalow estates designed for the elderly
F25	Classic Grandparents	Lifelong couples in standard suburban homes enjoying retirement through grandchildren and gardening
G26	Far-Flung Outposts	Inter-dependent households living in the most remote communities with long travel times to larger towns
G27	Outlying Seniors	Pensioners living in inexpensive housing in out of the way locations
G28	Local Focus	Rural families in affordable village homes who are reliant on the local economy for jobs
G29	Satellite Settlers	Mature households living in expanding developments around larger villages with good transport links
H30	Affordable Fringe	Settled families with children owning modest, 3-bed semis in areas of more affordable housing
H31	First-Rung Futures	Pre-family newcomers who have bought value homes with space to grow in affordable but pleasant areas
H32	Flying Solo	Young singles on starter salaries choosing to rent homes in family suburbs
H33	New Foundations	Occupants of brand new homes who are often younger singles and couples with children
H34	Contemporary Starts	Young singles and partners setting up home in developments attractive to their peers
H35	Primary Ambitions	Forward-thinking younger families who sought affordable homes in good suburbs which they may now be out-growing
I36	Cultural Comfort	Thriving families with good incomes in multi-cultural urban communities
I37	Community Elders	Established older households owning city homes in diverse neighbourhoods
I38	Asian Heritage	Large extended families in neighbourhoods with a strong South Asian tradition
I39	Ageing Access	Older residents owning small inner suburban properties with good access to amenities
J40	Career Builders	Singles and couples in their 20s and 30s progressing in their field of work from commutable properties
J41	Central Pulse	Youngsters renting city centre flats in vibrant locations close to jobs and night life
J42	Learners & Earners	Inhabitants of the university fringe where students and older residents mix in cosmopolitan locations
J43	Student Scene	Students living in high density accommodation close to universities and educational centres
J44	Flexible Workforce	Young renters ready to move to follow worthwhile incomes from service sector jobs
J45	Bus-Route Renters	Singles renting affordable private flats away from central amenities and often on main roads
K46	Self Supporters	Hard-working mature singles who own budget terraces manageable within their modest wage
K47	Offspring Overspill	Lower income owners whose adult children are still striving to gain independence meaning space is limited
K48	Down-to-Earth Owners	Ageing couples who have owned their inexpensive home for many years while working in routine jobs
L49	Disconnected Youth	Young people endeavouring to gain employment footholds while renting cheap flats and terraces
L50	Renting a Room	Transient renters of low cost accommodation often within subdivided older properties
L51	Make Do & Move On	Yet to settle younger singles and couples making interim homes in low cost properties
L52	Midlife Stoppap	Maturing singles in employment who are renting short-term affordable homes
M53	Budget Generations	Families supporting both adult and younger children where expenditure can often exceed income
M54	Childcare Squeeze	Younger families with children who own a budget home and are striving to cover all expenses
M55	Families with Needs	Families with many children living in areas of high deprivation and who need support
M56	Solid Economy	Stable families with children renting better quality homes from social landlords
N57	Seasoned Survivors	Deep-rooted single elderly owners of low value properties whose modest home equity provides some security
N58	Aided Elderly	Supported elders in specialised accommodation including retirement homes and complexes of small homes
N59	Pocket Pensions	Elderly singles of limited means renting in developments of compact social homes
N60	Dependent Greys	Ageing social renters with high levels of need in centrally located developments of small units
N61	Estate Veterans	Longstanding elderly renters of social homes who have seen neighbours change to a mix of owners and renters
O62	Low Income Workers	Older social renters settled in low value homes in communities where employment is harder to find
O63	Streetwise Singles	Hard-pressed singles in low cost social flats searching for opportunities
O64	High Rise Residents	Renters of social flats in high rise blocks where levels of need are significant
O65	Crowded Kaleidoscope	Multi-cultural households with children renting social flats in over-crowded conditions
O66	Inner City Stalwarts	Long-term renters of inner city social flats who have witnessed many changes