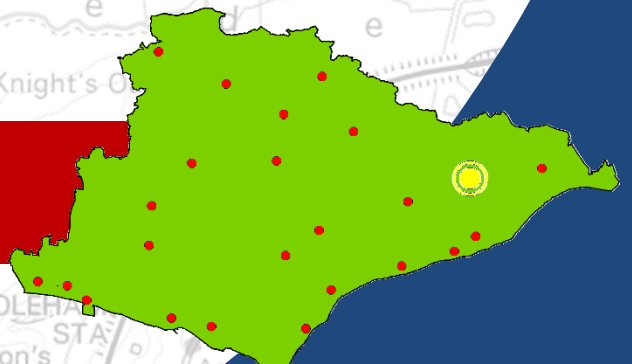




Broad Oak



Station Risk Profile



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Broad Oak Station Area – Headline Summary



- Broad Oak station area covers approximately **93 sq. km.**
- Area is predominately rural and remote.
- Operational cover provided by one on-call fire engine.



- **7,757** residents within Broad Oak station area.
- A net increase of **390** since 2011 Census.
- Only **16%** reside in Broad Oak village itself.
- **2nd** lowest population density in ESFRS area. Widely dispersed.



- **96%** of households are within attendance standards.
- **73%** of households clustered around average risk. **18.5%** high risk, **0.3%** Very high risk.
- **133** households are outside attendance isochrone, the majority of which are in the village of Ewshurst Green/Bodiam.
- Higher proportion of lone pensioners than ESFRS average.
- Lower proportion of rented accommodation than ESFRS average.

Station area



- Incidents have decreased by **25%** since 2009 although last 3 years they have been rising.
- There are **63** incidents per year within Broad Oak station area; **3rd** quietest on-call area.
- **4th** highest area for RTC injuries
- **63%** during the day. Rise in number from 7am.
- **11%** of incidents outside attendance standards isochrones (**5th** highest proportion of all station areas). These are towards Bodiam.
- Proportionally more RTCs and Chimney Fires in area and fewer False Alarms compared to ESFRS.
- **9** critical life-risk incidents per year.
- **67%** critical incidents during day.
- Attendance times, on average, longer than other on-call station areas.
- **4.5 - 5.5** minute delay between **1st** & **2nd** appliance
- **73%** of incidents are attended by a single appliance.
- **29%** of **2nd** pump attendances were by **70P1**, **17%** **72P1**, **12%** **83M1**, **10%** **70P4** & **75P1**.
- No level 3+ incident within last 9 years of review period.

Station appliance(s)

71P1

- Average turn-out time is **04:52**. In 2017/18, rose to **05:31**
- **29%** reduction in mobilisations over 9 years.
- Mobilises **89** times per year – **42%** in own area, **26%** in Hastings area, **16%** in Rye, **8%** OTB.
- Attends **5%** more fires, **7%** more RTCs and **18%** fewer false alarms than ESFRS.
- Mobilises to **10** critical incidents per year – **51%** in own area, **20%** in Hastings area, **14%** in Rye, **8%** OTB.
- Attendance standard met **65%** of the time (**71%** critical).
- **83.3%** availability in 2017/18.

Standby moves

- **153** cover moves per year – **67%** in Hastings, **16%** Battle, **14%** Rye (significant number/proportion into Hastings)



- **808** Home Safety Visits to unique properties undertaken
- **23%** of all households have had HSV.



- **15%** of commercial properties are outside attendance standards. Majority located towards Bodiam and Ewshurst Green.
- **10** Business Safety Audits per year, **34%** care homes, **25%** other sleeping accommodation.
- **0** Hospitals, **4** Care Homes & **1** Hotel in area.



- Very low residential growth (**175** dwellings) across 8 areas.
- Development within attendance standard isochrones but extended travel times.
- Small commercial development near Seddlescombe.



- **23** KSI collisions per year. Proportion of serious/fatal collisions **8%** higher than ESFRS average.
- **3%** outside attendance standards isochrones – towards Bodiam.



- 269km of rivers (6.9% of ESFRS rivers). Ranks 5 out of 24 areas.
- No tidal rivers or coastline.
- 3.3km of Lake/Reservoir



- 372 listed buildings (2% Grade I). 93% in attendance standard isochrones. Bodiam Castle / St James Church Ewhurst are outside (Grade I).
- Some Scheduled Monument sites are outside isochrones.



- Flood risk at north and south boundary of station area from rivers.
- ESFRS respond to 1 flooding incident per year (2.2% of all incidents in Broad Oak). Lower rate than ESFRS.
- 2 SSSI sites
- A significant area of broad-leaf and coniferous woodland to the west and north-east of the station.



- 3 Level 2 SSRIs
- No COMAH sites in area
- No high-rise properties within area
- No significant over-border risk



Overview

Broad Oak Station Area covers a predominately rural area of approximately 93 square kilometres (5.1% of ESFRS area).

The population is dispersed throughout the station area with only 16% within the town of Broad Oak itself. Other villages include Northiam, Beckley, Cackle Street, Brede and Bodiam among others.

The Fire Station is located within the centre of the village of Broad Oak itself. Broad Oak is a small village and is part of the remotest and least populated area of south-eastern England and a large proportion of the geographical area is covered by woodland, including Brede High Woods and there are a number of landmarks and sites of historic and geological interest including Great Dixter – a Jacobean mansion, Powdermill reservoir, and a disused and partially flooded quarry of paleogeographic interest on the outskirts of Northiam. Northiam itself, located to the north of Broad Oak and 13 miles north of Hastings, is the largest village within the station area.

Almost one third of the population in the station area reside in Northiam.

Station Resources

Broad Oak Community Fire Station is an on-call fire station which has a single pumping appliance.

1 x Extended Rescue Pump (FJE71P1)

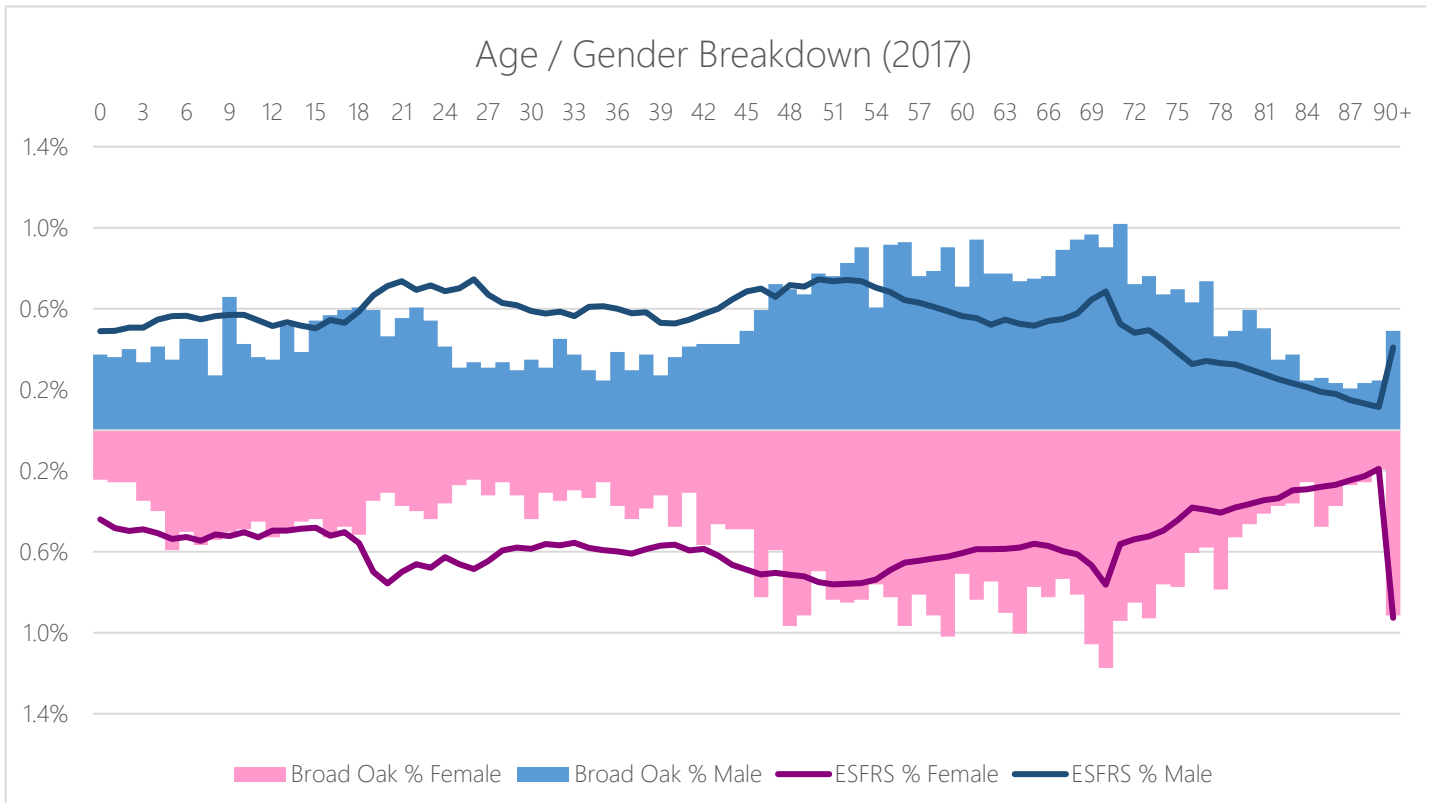
Volvo Extended Rescue Pump carrying a variety of ladders including a 12 metre ladder, 1800 litres water and a pump capable of supplying 2250 litres/min. It is a multi-purpose appliance carrying a large amount of equipment including dedicated hydraulic rescue tools, water safety and rescue equipment, oxygen, etc.



Population Demographics

The population in Broad Oak is generally older than the ESFRS average. Particularly there are proportionally fewer 25 to 49 year olds, with 21% in Broad Oak compared to 31% as the service average. There are also proportionally fewer 18 to 24 year olds, 7% in Broad Oak compared to 10% for ESFRS. Additionally there are also slightly fewer 0 to 17 year olds.

Broad Oak (24%) has proportionally more 65 to 79 year olds compared the service average (15%). This is also the case for 50 to 64 years (25% in Broad Oak vs 20% for ESFRS), and 80 to 89 years (7% in Broad Oak vs 5% for ESFRS).



| | | 2017 population estimates - % Within Area | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| | | 0 to 9 | 10 to 17 | 18 to 24 | 25 to 49 | 50 to 64 | 65 to 79 | 80 to 89 | Over 90 | Total |
| Broad Oak | | 642 (8.3%) | 589 (7.6%) | 506 (6.5%) | 1,643 (21.2%) | 1,925 (24.8%) | 1,825 (23.5%) | 518 (6.7%) | 109 (1.4%) | 7,757 |
| ESFRS | | 87,510 (10.4%) | 69,516 (8.3%) | 79,643 (9.5%) | 261,272 (31.1%) | 163,673 (19.5%) | 126,538 (15.1%) | 41,043 (4.9%) | 11,219 (1.3%) | 840,414 |

In addition to population estimates by age-group, ESFRS hold specific records of GP-registered 65+ years. This data is provided annually to all Fire & Rescue Services in England by the NHS through a national Information Sharing Agreement, and enables FRSS to prioritise resources to target those most at risk. This data is often referred to as the 'Exeter Data'.

The following table summarises the numbers of 65+yrs (and 80+yrs) in the Broad Oak station area and the proportion that fall inside the attendance standard isochrones. For the sake of privacy, these have not been included as a map.

It can be seen that around 96% of 65+ year olds are within the attendance standard isochrones, day or night. This ranks Broad Oak 13 out of the 24 stations (or 5 out of the 12 on-call station areas), due to the dispersion of the population throughout the area.

Exeter Data: GP-registered 65+ year olds in Broad Oak Station Area

| | Station Admin Area | No. of persons | % in Att. Std. Isochrone (Day) | % in Att. Std. Isochrone (Night) |
|---------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 65+ Yrs | Broad Oak | 2,533 | 96.2 | 96.2 |
| | ESFRS | 179,534 | 96.5 | 97.2 |
| 80+Yrs | Broad Oak | 676 | 96.4 | 96.4 |
| | ESFRS | 51,372 | 96.8 | 97.4 |

Broad Oak has the second lowest population density in the service area (Herstmonceux is lowest), with 0.8 persons per hectare. The area's population increased by 390 from 2011-2017 based on the 2011 census and 2017 midyear estimates.

| Population Density (number of persons per hectare) | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Area Size (Hectares) | All usual residents (2011) | Population Estimate (2017) | Density 2011 | Density 2017 | Change 2011-17 | Rank in ESFRS 2017 | ESFRS Average 2011 | ESFRS Average 2017 |
| 9,322 | 7,367 | 7,757 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 23 | 4.5 | 4.7 |

The general health in Broad Oak is similar to the rest of the service, this can be interpreted as good considering the slightly older age profile of the area.

| General Health - Persons (2011) - % Within Area | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Very good health | Good health | Fair health | Bad health | Very bad health | Total |
| Broad Oak | 3,295 (44.7%) | 2,677 (36.3%) | 1,019 (13.8%) | 292 (4%) | 84 (1.1%) | 7,367 |
| ESFRS | 365,370 (45.7%) | 279,665 (35%) | 110,093 (13.8%) | 34,749 (4.3%) | 10,163 (1.3%) | 800,040 |

The proportion of people in Broad Oak whose day-to-day activities are limited is similar to the service average, 81% of Broad Oak's and ESFRS's population activities are not limited.

| Day-to-day activities limited - Persons (2011) - % Within Area | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------|
| | Limited a lot | Limited a little | Not limited | Total |
| Broad Oak | 577 (7.8%) | 835 (11.3%) | 5,955 (80.8%) | 7,367 |
| ESFRS | 68,688 (8.6%) | 83,026 (10.4%) | 648,326 (81%) | 800,040 |

There are proportionally more retired persons in Broad (23%) compared to the ESFRS average (15%), there are also fewer students (6%) than the service average (10%). Additionally, there are proportionally fewer full time employees in Broad Oak (27%) than the service average (34%). There are also greater proportions of self-employed persons in Broad Oak than the ESFRS average, and fewer unemployed persons.

| Economic Activity - All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (2011) | | | Broad Oak | ESFRS |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Economically active | Part-time | Employee | 676 (12.6%) | 82,644 (14.1%) |
| | | Self-employed without employees | 310 (5.8%) | 22,199 (3.8%) |
| | | Self-employed with employees | 45 (0.8%) | 2,591 (0.4%) |
| | Full-time | Employee | 1,460 (27.2%) | 201,532 (34.4%) |
| | | Self-employed without employees | 532 (9.9%) | 40,181 (6.9%) |
| | | Self-employed with employees | 154 (2.9%) | 12,514 (2.1%) |
| | | Un-employed | 154 (2.9%) | 21,321 (3.6%) |
| | Full-time student | 108 (2%) | 22,823 (3.9%) | |
| Economically inactive | | Retired | 1,222 (22.8%) | 86,361 (14.8%) |
| | | Student (including full-time students) | 218 (4.1%) | 35,446 (6.1%) |
| | | Looking after home or family | 230 (4.3%) | 22,914 (3.9%) |
| | | Long-term sick or disabled | 188 (3.5%) | 24,201 (4.1%) |
| | | Other | 70 (1.3%) | 10,583 (1.8%) |
| Total | | | 5,367 | 585,310 |



Household Demographics

Census 2011 Household Breakdown

There are over double the proportion of detached houses/bungalows in Broad (58%) compared to the rest of the service (25%). There are far fewer flats in Broad Oak than the service average (3% purpose built flats in Broad Oak vs 19% for ESFRS), this is also the case for terraced houses (12% in Broad Oak vs 19% for ESFRS).

| Households (2011) by Type (% Within Area) | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Unshared Dwelling | | | | | | | Shared Dwelling | Total |
| | Detached House / Bungalow | Semi-detached House / Bungalow | Terraced House / Bungalow | Flat – Purpose Built | Flat – Converted | Flat – commercial building | Caravan / other temporary structure | | |
| Broad Oak | 1,863 (57.6%) | 812 (25.1%) | 395 (12.2%) | 86 (2.7%) | 39 (1.2%) | 23 (0.7%) | 19 (0.6%) | 0 (0%) | 3,237 |
| ESFRS | 87,989 (24.9%) | 81,338 (23%) | 67,556 (19.1%) | 66,813 (18.9%) | 39,736 (11.2%) | 5,167 (1.5%) | 1,236 (0.3%) | 3,610 (1%) | 353,445 |

Broad Oak (16%) has a similar proportion of lone pensioners compared to the service average (15%), however it has proportionally fewer lone parents with dependent children (4% in Broad Oak, compared to 7% for ESFRS). There are no all full time student households in Broad Oak.

| Household Composition - Households (2011) | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| | Lone Pensioner (65+) | All full-time students | Lone parent with dependent children | All Households |
| Broad Oak | 523 (16.2%) | 0 (0%) | 125 (3.9%) | 3,237 |
| ESFRS | 52,103 (14.7%) | 3,224 (0.9%) | 22,980 (6.5%) | 353,445 |

There is a higher proportion of households that are owned outright in Broad Oak (49%) than the service average (33%). Also, there are proportionally fewer private rented (from private landlord/letting agent) households in Broad Oak (7%) compared to the ESFRS average (20%). There are proportionally fewer social rented from council households, but proportionally more social rented 'other'.

| Household Tenure - Households (2011) | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------|
| | Owned | | Shared ownership | Social rented: | | Private rented: | | Living rent free | Total |
| | Outright | Mortgage or loan | | Rented from council | Other | Private landlord or letting agency | Other | | |
| Broad Oak | 1,573 (48.6%) | 933 (28.8%) | 13 (0.4%) | 70 (2.2%) | 300 (9.3%) | 227 (7%) | 49 (1.5%) | 72 (2.2%) | 3,237 |
| ESFRS | 116,373 (32.9%) | 108,974 (30.8%) | 2,540 (0.7%) | 22,903 (6.5%) | 20,884 (5.9%) | 71,980 (20.4%) | 5,159 (1.5%) | 4,632 (1.3%) | 353,445 |

The table below shows the number of spare rooms in a household, this can indicate overcrowding. Broad Oak isn't an overcrowded area, with half of households having 2 or more spare bedrooms, this is a greater proportion than the service average which is 31%. There is a smaller proportion of households with an occupancy rating of 0 in Broad Oak (14%) compared to the ESFRS average (31%). There are half the proportion of households with one too few bedrooms in Broad Oak (2%) compared to the service average (4%).

| Occupancy Rating (Spare Bedrooms) - Households (2011) | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | <i>Under-occupied</i> | | <i>Standard</i> | <i>Overcrowded</i> | | Total |
| | +2 or more | +1 | 0 | -1 | -2 or less | |
| Broad Oak | 1,637 (50.6%) | 1,082 (33.4%) | 458 (14.1%) | 47 (1.5%) | 13 (0.4%) | 3,237 |
| ESFRS | 108,549 (30.7%) | 121,288 (34.3%) | 109,429 (31%) | 12,863 (3.6%) | 1,316 (0.4%) | 353,445 |

Mosaic Public Sector Household Breakdown

Mosaic Public Sector, published by Experian, is a socio-demographic classification system covering the whole of the United Kingdom. It provides an accurate and comprehensive view of citizens and their needs by describing them in terms of demographics, lifestyle, culture and behaviour. Over 850 million pieces of information across 450 different data points are condensed using the latest analytical techniques to identify 15 summary groups and 66 detailed types that are easy to interpret and understand.

There are 3,525 households within Broad Oak station admin area, dispersed across the station area. Which are broken down by the 15 summary Mosaic Lifestyle groups. 93% fall within 'Country Living' and 'Rural Reality' groups – disproportionately high compared with the whole ESFRS area (13%), but this is expected due to the very rural station area.

| Mosaic Lifestyle Group | Broad Oak | % | ESFRS | % |
|-------------------------|-----------|------|--------|------|
| A – Country Living | 2,336 | 66.3 | 30,907 | 8.5 |
| B – Prestige Positions | 54 | 1.5 | 27,774 | 7.6 |
| C – City Prosperity | 0 | 0.0 | 21,862 | 6.0 |
| D – Domestic Success | 14 | 0.4 | 27,215 | 7.5 |
| E – Suburban Stability | 6 | 0.2 | 24,684 | 6.8 |
| F – Senior Security | 86 | 2.4 | 39,762 | 10.9 |
| G – Rural Reality | 935 | 26.5 | 17,553 | 4.8 |
| H – Aspiring Homemakers | 54 | 1.5 | 24,898 | 6.8 |
| I – Urban Cohesion | 0 | 0.0 | 14,427 | 4.0 |
| J – Rental Hubs | 0 | 0.0 | 50,913 | 14.0 |
| K – Modest Traditions | 2 | 0.1 | 10,777 | 3.0 |
| L – Transient Renters | 6 | 0.2 | 13,853 | 3.8 |
| M – Family Basics | 3 | 0.1 | 20,841 | 5.7 |
| N – Vintage Value | 14 | 0.4 | 26,701 | 7.3 |
| O – Municipal Challenge | 15 | 0.4 | 11,485 | 3.2 |

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----|---------|-----|
| Total | 3,525 | 100 | 363,652 | 100 |
|-------|-------|-----|---------|-----|

The predominant Mosaic groups describe 'Householders living in inexpensive homes in village communities' and 'Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life'. The top 3 Mosaic Types within Broad Oak Station area are:

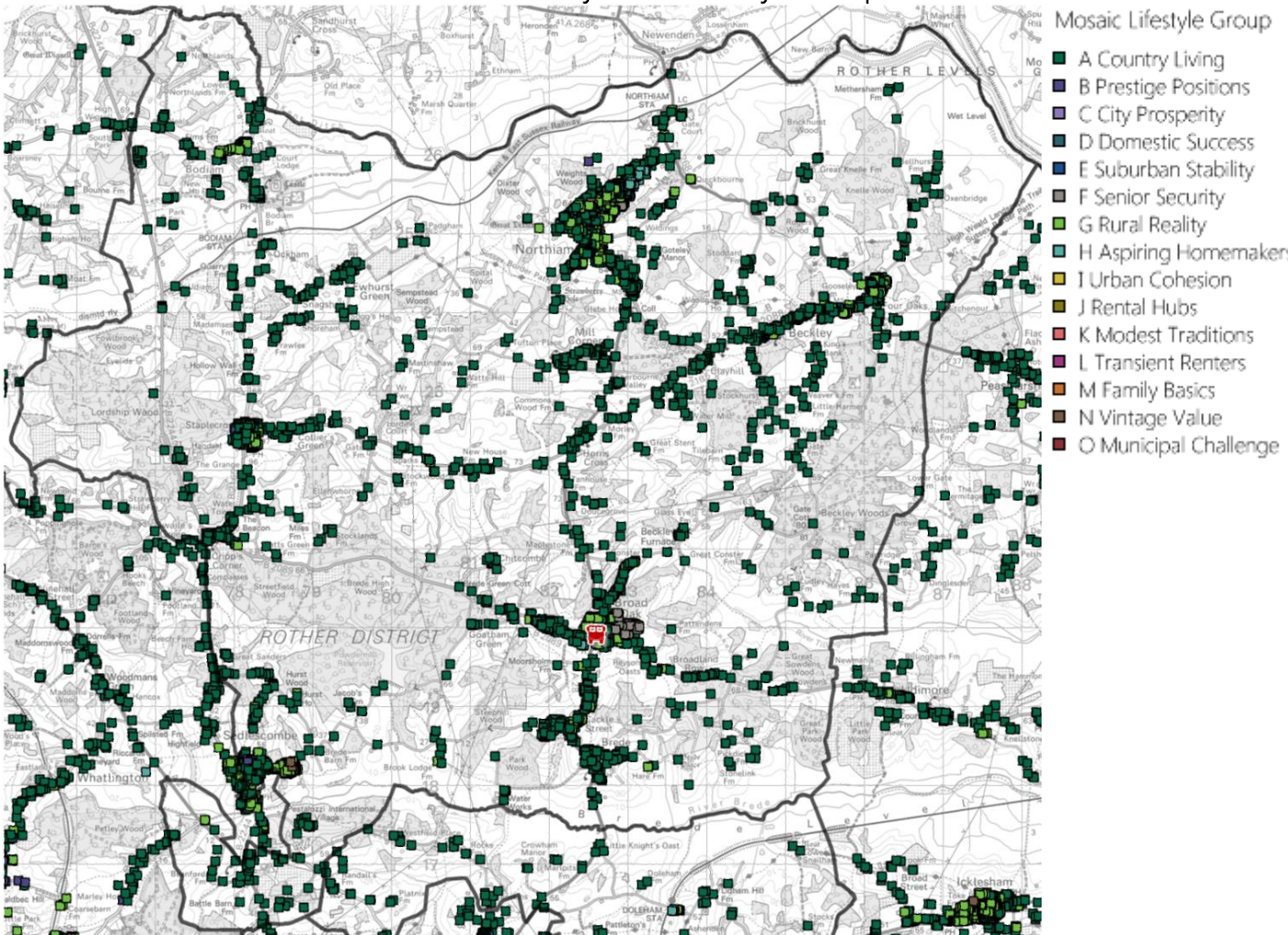
A04 – Village Retirement: Retirees enjoying pleasant village locations with amenities to service their social and practical needs

A03 – Wealthy Landowners: Prosperous owners of country houses including the rural upper class, successful farmers and second-home owners

G29 – Satellite Settlers: Mature households living in expanding developments around larger villages with good transport links

These 3 types of household have had few dwelling fires over the past 9 years and, compared to the base population, have a lower propensity to having a dwelling fire – they have up to 50% fewer dwelling fires than one would expect. The map below shows the dispersal of households across the station area.

Households in Broad Oak Station Admin area by Mosaic Lifestyle Group

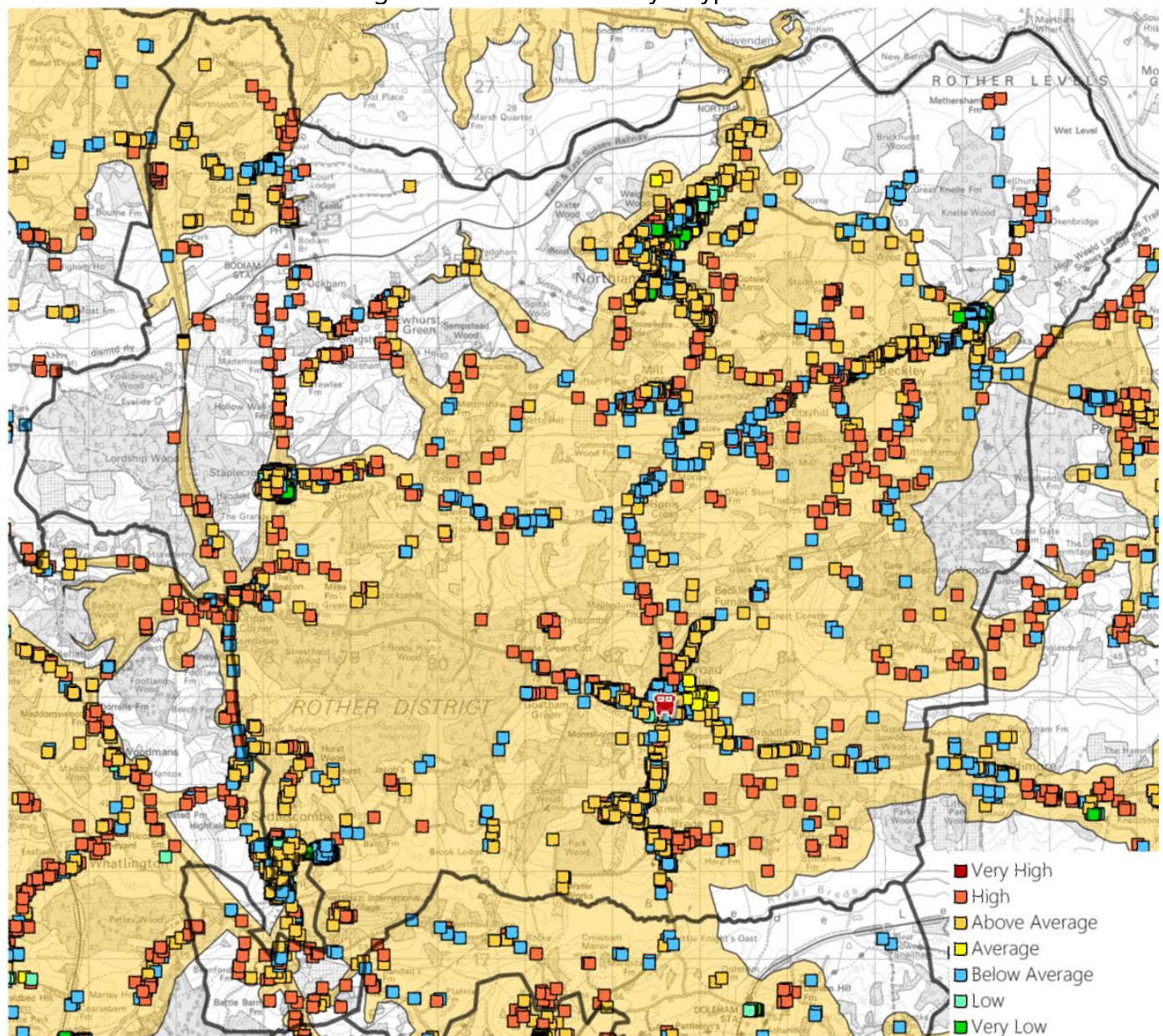


The map below shows the dispersion of mosaic households, classified by their initial fire risk rating, which is based on a combination of the number of fires and propensity to having a fire within each mosaic type. Those that have historically had a higher prevalence of and/or higher likelihood to having a fire are ranked higher. The risk rating is a relative risk and is a useful way to show socio-demographic risk, in the absence of additional risk information that ESFRS glean from other sources.

Households in Broad Oak Station Admin area by Initial Fire Risk Rating

| Station Area | Very High | High | Above Average | Average | Below Average | Low | Very Low | Total |
|---------------|-----------|-------|---------------|---------|---------------|-------|----------|-------|
| Broad Oak | 11 | 641 | 1,260 | 109 | 1,215 | 79 | 210 | 3,525 |
| Broad Oak (%) | 0.3% | 18.2% | 35.7% | 3.1% | 34.5% | 2.2% | 6.0% | 100% |
| ESFRS (%) | 18.4% | 21.7% | 11.5% | 13.9% | 17.2% | 13.0% | 4.3% | 100% |

Household Fire Risk – Initial Rating based on Mosaic Lifestyle Type



| Station Admin Area | Very High | Within Att. Standard (Day) | % | Within Att. Standard (Night) | % | High | Within Att. Standard (Day) | % | Within Att. Standard (Night) | % |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| Broad Oak | 11 | 11 | 100.0 | 11 | 100.0 | 641 | 577 | 90.0 | 579 | 90.3 |

Overall, 96% of households within Broad Oak station area are within ESFRS attendance standards, for both day and night. It can be seen that the fire risk is distributed fairly evenly with 54% of households with an above average risk and 43% of households with a below average risk. However, the majority of households are clustered between the below average to above average range (73%) with few households deemed to be either very high or very low (6.3% combined).

The Very High/High risk households represent 18.5% of households (only 0.3% are very high), the majority of which fall within the attendance standards isochrones. The 64 High risk households that fall outside are located in the north of the station area, particularly around Bodiam and Ewhurst Green.

Holiday Parks

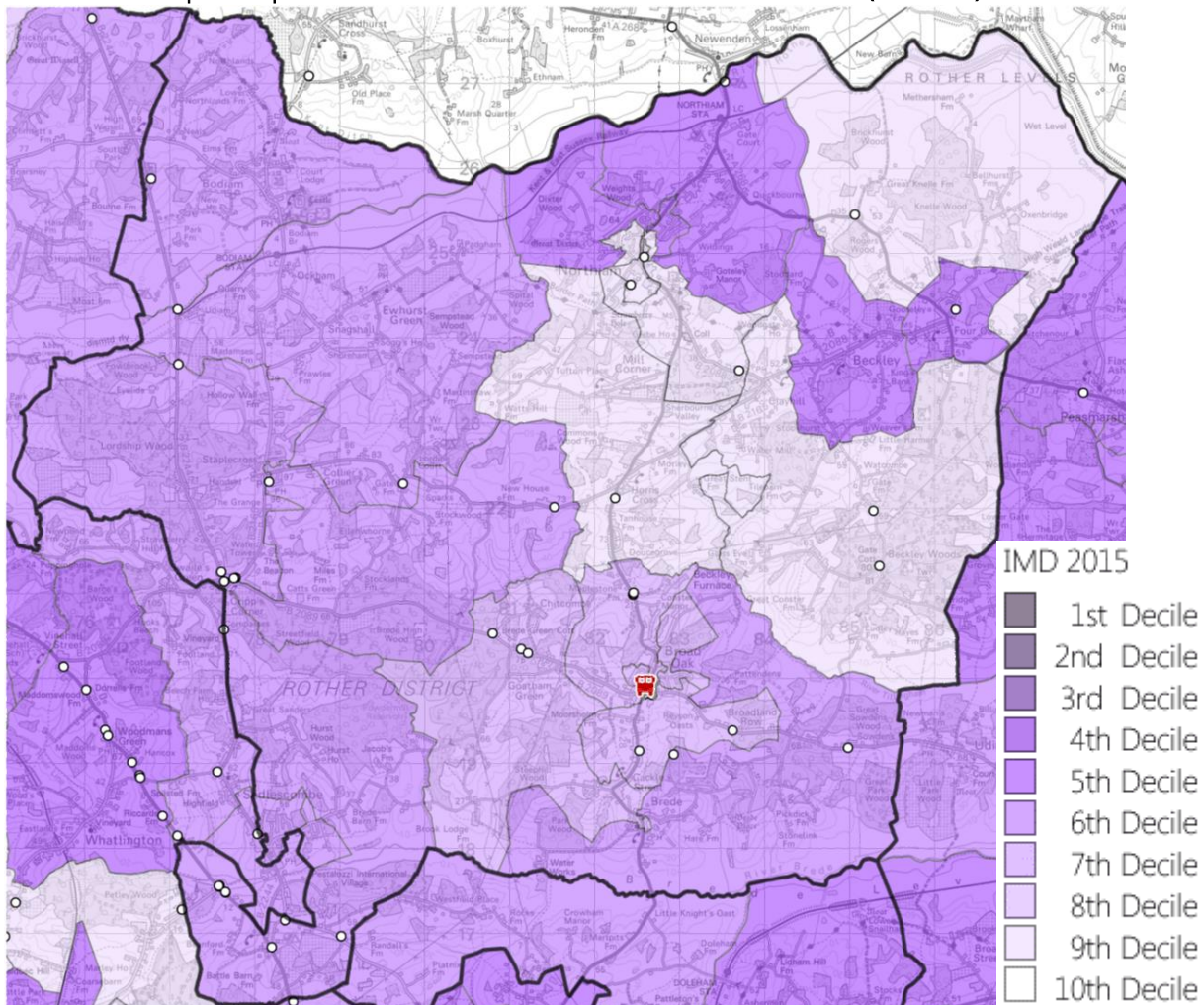
There are approximately 275 units within 2 holiday parks in Broad Oak station area. These are all within the attendance standard isochrones.

| Station Admin Area | Total Number of Units | Within Attendance Standard (Day) | % | Within Attendance Standard (Night) | % |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|
| Broad Oak | 275 | 275 | 100 | 275 | 100 |

A unit includes Caravans, lodges, bungalows, chalets, cottages and touring (caravan) pitches.

The following map shows the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015) deciles. IMD deciles measure the relative deprivation of an area compared with the whole of England and Wales and takes 7 domains of deprivation into consideration, namely: Income, Employment, Education, Health, Crime, Barriers to housing & services & Living environment. There is a positive correlation between deprivation and the numbers of incidents to which ESFRS respond. i.e. the more deprived an area, the more incidents to which we respond to.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 Deciles with 'Critical Incidents' (2013-18)



It can be seen that most of the station area does not rank particularly highly in the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Broad Oak village itself ranks within top 30% least deprived areas nationally.

Incidents

Incidents occurring within Broad Oak Station Area

The analysis of historical incidents has been split into two sections in order to identify both the geographic location of the incident and each fire appliance's incident activity. This section deals with historical incidents that have occurred within the geographical station area of Broad Oak – irrespective of which appliance(s) were mobilised to the incident. This helps identify the types of incidents to which we have responded within Broad Oak's area.

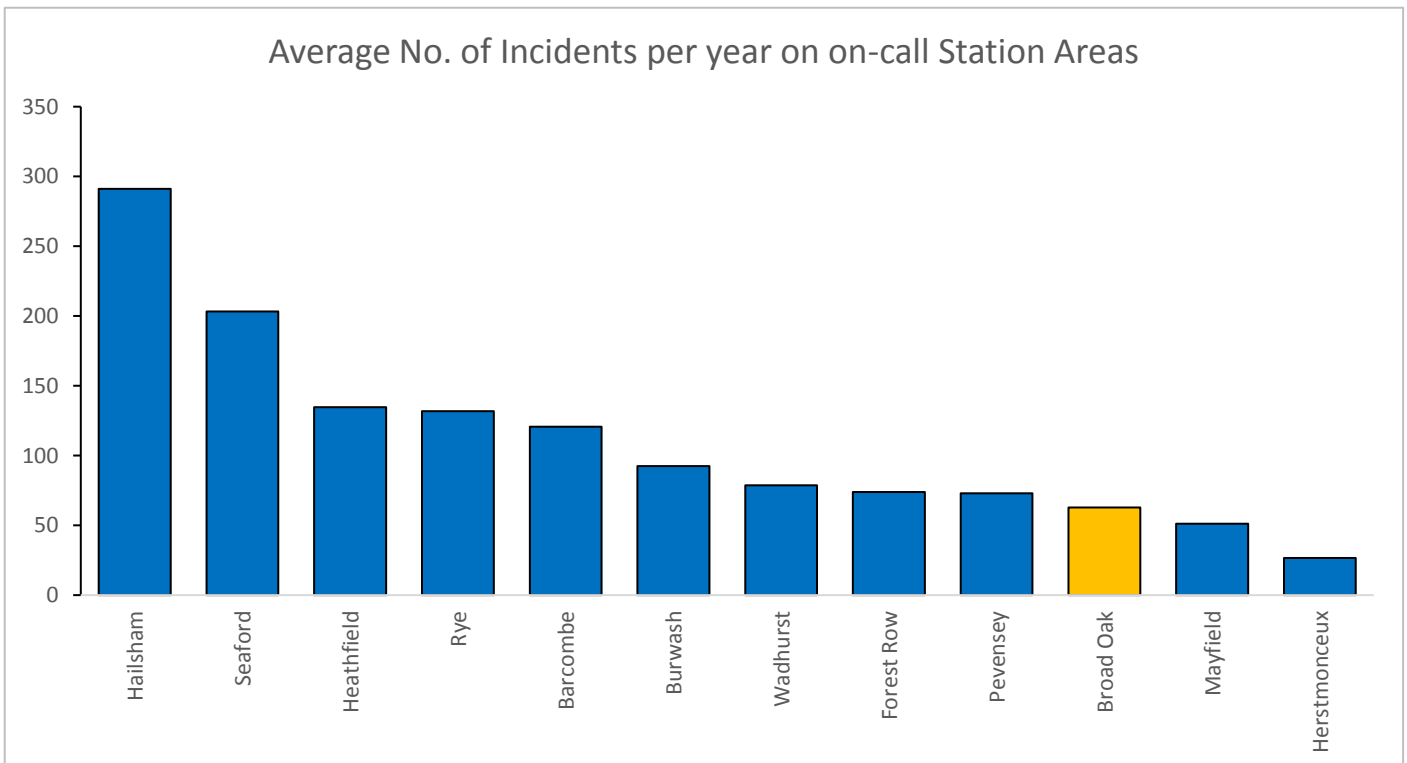
Over 9 years (Apr 2009 – Mar 2018), incidents within Broad Oak station area have decreased by 25.3%, albeit the last 3 years have seen a slight increase in the numbers of incidents, as shown below.

No. of Incidents within Broad Oak Station Area per year

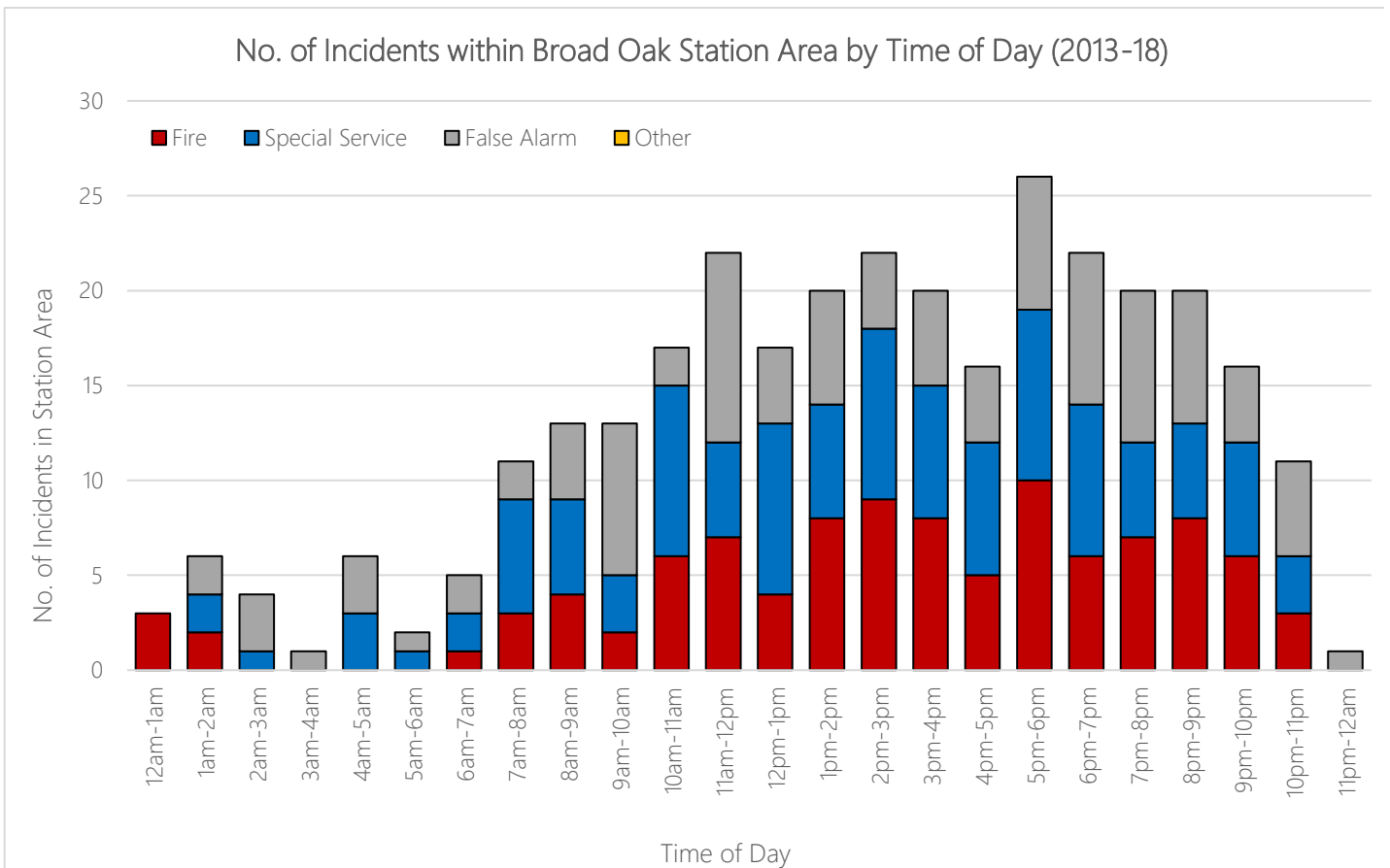
| 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | Total |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 91 | 71 | 74 | 70 | 64 | 76 | 50 | 56 | 68 | 620 |

Between 2013-18, there were 314 incidents within the Broad Oak station area, which equates to an average of 63 incidents per year.

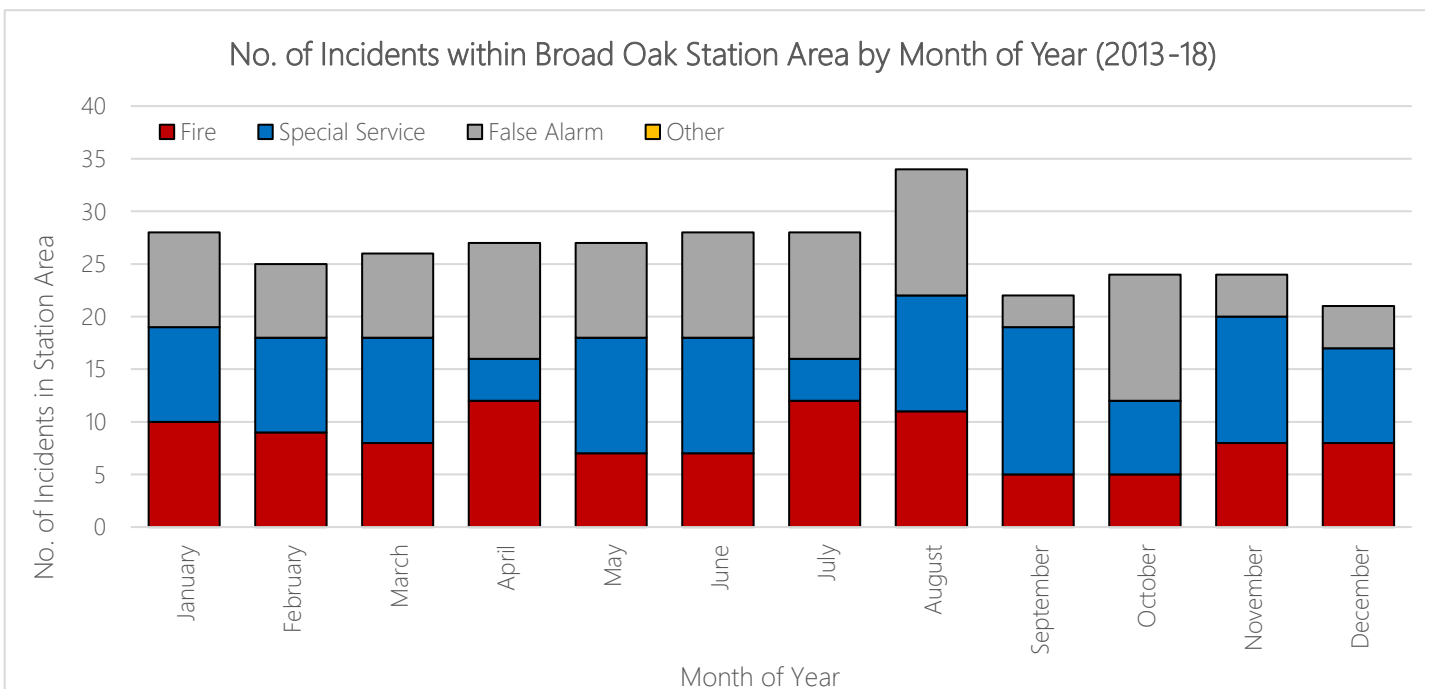
Broad Oak station area ranks 22 out of all 24 geographical station areas in terms of the numbers of incidents occurring within its area. Comparing with the other on-call station areas across ESFRS, Broad Oak ranks 10th out of 12, making it one of the quieter areas covered by an on-call station, as shown below.



The following charts show the distribution of incidents by time of day and month of year. The shape of these distributions follows a typical distribution.



There isn't a large fluctuation in incidents per month compared to other station areas. This is partly due to the fact that the count of incidents per year within the station area is fairly low, plus the area is predominately rural with no larger tourist towns. The busiest month is August but the following month is the least busy. The month with the highest proportion of fires is April.



The following table illustrates the types of incidents that have occurred within Broad Oak station area over the past 9 years. Dwelling fires and RTC incidents combined make up 20% of incidents (13 per year) which is significantly higher than the ESFRS average of 11%, due to the much higher proportion of RTCs. The proportion of fires within Broad Oak station area are 10% higher than the ESFRS average and false alarm incidents are lower by 18%. RTCs represent the 2nd highest type of incident in Broad Oak area and are also

11% higher than the ESFRS average. Chimney fires represent 10% of all incidents within the station area, which is higher than the ESFRS average of 2%. Over last 3 years, false alarms in Broad Oak area have plateaued, special services have increased year on year, and fires increased in 2017/18.

No. of Incidents within Broad Oak Station Area by Incident Type

| Incident Type | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | Total | 5yr Ave. | % | % ESFRS |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Primary Fire - Dwelling | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 31 | 3 | 4.1 | 6.3 |
| Primary Fire - Non Residential | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| Primary Fire - Other Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Primary Fire - Vehicle | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 31 | 4 | 5.7 | 2.7 |
| Primary Fire - Outdoor | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| Chimney Fire | 13 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 75 | 6 | 9.6 | 1.6 |
| Secondary Fire | 8 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 61 | 6 | 9.2 | 8.1 |
| Fire - Classification Not Recorded | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Special Service - Advice Only | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Special Service - Animal assistance incidents | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 3 | 4.1 | 2.3 |
| Special Service - Assist other agencies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 3.2 | 1.7 |
| Special Service - Effecting Entry/Exit | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 2.2 | 3.9 |
| Special Service - Evacuation (no fire) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Special Service - Flooding | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 2.2 | 4.2 |
| Special Service - Hazardous Materials | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Special Service - Lift Release | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| Special Service - Making Safe (not RTC) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| Special Service - Medical Incident | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Special Service - No action (not false alarm) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Special Service - Other rescue/release of persons | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Special Service - Other Transport | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Special Service - Removal of objects from people | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Special Service - Removal of people from objects | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Special Service - Rescue or evacuation from water | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Special Service - RTC | 14 | 16 | 15 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 101 | 10 | 16.2 | 5.1 |
| Special Service - Spills and Leaks (not RTC) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Special Service - Stand By | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Special Service - Suicide | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Special Service - Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Special Service - Water provision | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| False Alarm - Apparatus | 20 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 6 | 14 | 13 | 131 | 12 | 19.7 | 34.6 |
| False Alarm - Good Intent | 6 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 66 | 8 | 12.1 | 13.6 |
| False Alarm - Malicious | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| False Alarm - Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Grand Total | 91 | 71 | 74 | 70 | 64 | 76 | 50 | 56 | 68 | 620 | 63 | 100 | 100 |

In addition to the above table, which breaks down fires by property type, special services by special service type and false alarms by false alarm type, the following table further breaks down false alarms by property type. It can be seen that 30% of false alarms are to non-residential premises, which is in-line with the average proportion across ESFRS. Proportionally there are a greater number of outdoor false alarms compared to ESFRS as a whole and less in dwellings.

No. of False Alarms by Property Type (Apr 2013 - Mar 2018)

| Property Type | Broad Oak | ESFRS |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| Dwelling | 39 (38.6%) | 11,127 (49%) |
| Non-Residential | 30 (29.7%) | 6,612 (29.1%) |
| Other Residential | 6 (5.9%) | 2,181 (9.6%) |
| Outdoor | 18 (17.8%) | 1,762 (7.8%) |
| Outdoor Structure | 1 (1%) | 194 (0.9%) |
| Road Vehicle | 3 (3%) | 443 (2%) |
| Unknown | 4 (4%) | 377 (1.7%) |
| Total | 101 | 22,696 |

The following table shows the number of critical incidents that occur within Broad Oak station area over the past 9 years. This equates to an average of 9 incidents per year which result in a rescue or some form of injury (special service rescues (excl. RTCs) with no injury are not included in the calculation). Given that approximately 63 incidents occur within Broad Oak area each year, this represents around 14% of incidents have some form of life risk, which is significantly higher than the ESFRS average of 5.2%. The trend does not appear to be a downward one.

No. of Critical Incidents within Broad Oak Station Admin Area

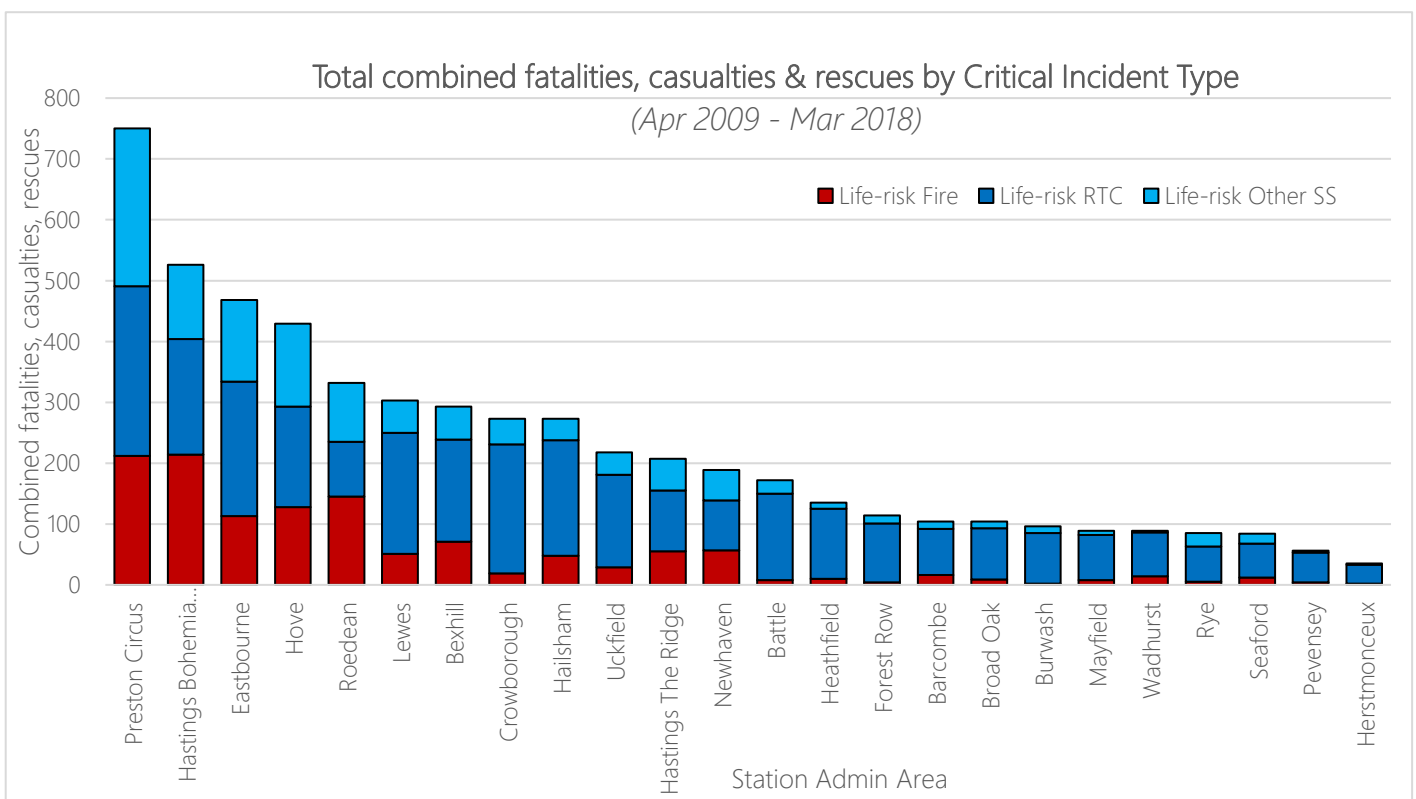
| Critical Incidents | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | Total |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Life-risk Fire | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Life-risk RTC | 9 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 61 |
| Life-risk Special Serv. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| Total | 10 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 79 |

The table below shows the actual numbers of fatalities, casualties and rescues recorded against each critical incident type over the past 9 years. It can be seen that 79 critical incidents have resulted in 104 injuries and/or rescues over the past 9 years (11.5 fatalities, casualties, rescues per year), thus each critical incident in Broad Oak area gives rise to 1.32 casualties. This is higher than the ESFRS average of 1.26 casualties to every critical incident.

No. of fatalities, casualties and rescues within Broad Oak Station Area (Apr 09 – Mar 18)

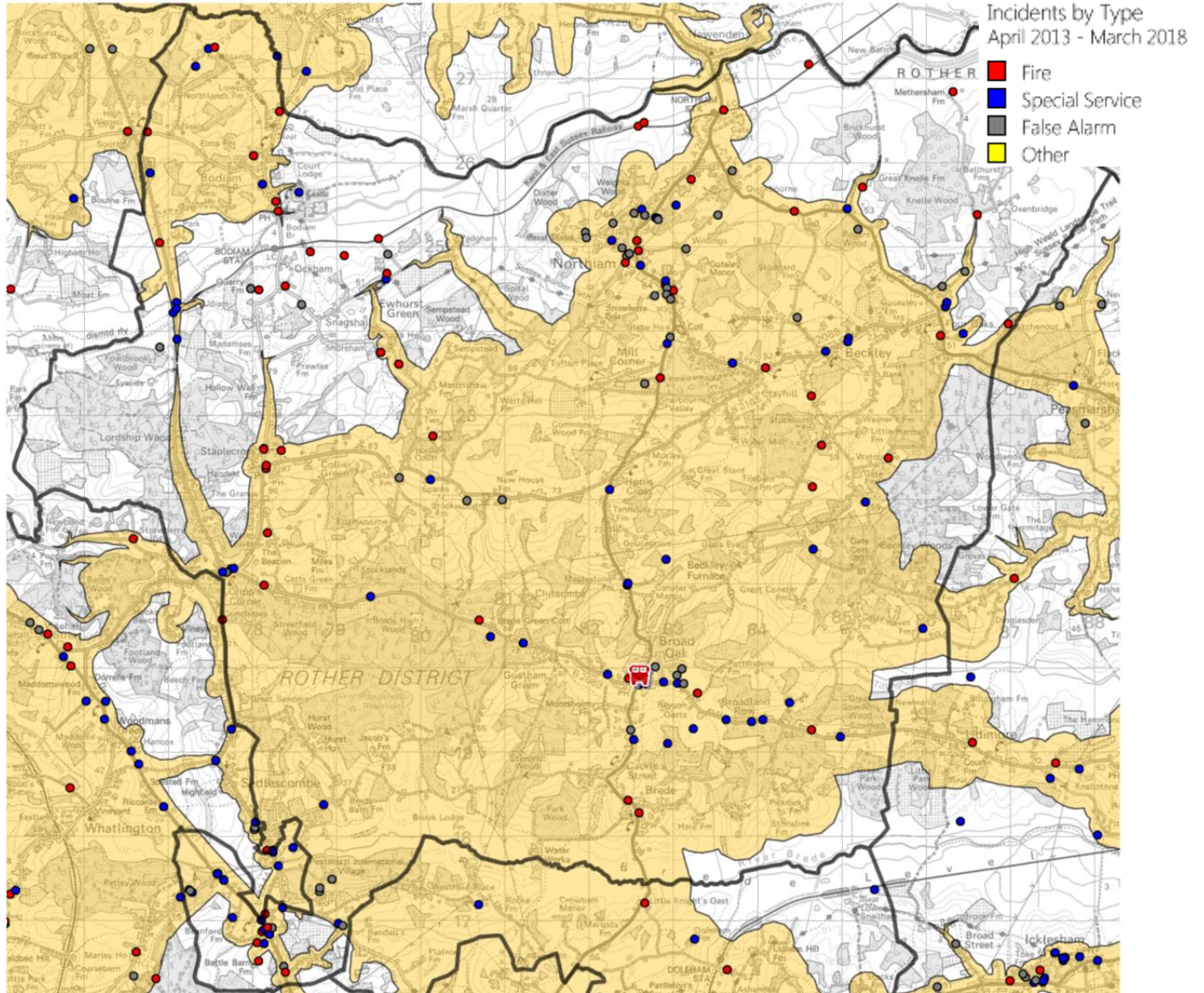
| Casualty Severity | Fire | RTC | Other SS. | Total |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Fatal Injury | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Serious Injury | 2 | 15 | 3 | 20 |
| Slight Injury | 3 | 46 | 7 | 56 |
| First Aid/Prec. Check | 1 | 15 | 1 | 17 |
| Rescue (No Injury) | 3 | 4 | 0 | 7 |
| Total Life-Risk | 9 | 84 | 11 | 104 |

Broad Oak ranks 17 out of the 24 station areas (or 5 out of 12 on-call areas) regarding combined numbers of fatalities, casualties and rescues as demonstrated on the following chart. However, Broad Oak ranks 4th out of the 12 on-call station areas for the number of RTC injuries.



63% of incidents within Broad Oak station area occurred during the daytime (between 08:30 and 18:30). The map below shows all daytime incidents over the last 5 years, with daytime attendance standards coverage overlaid. 89% of daytime incidents fall within the attendance standards isochrone. The proportion of all incidents that fall outside of the isochrones is the 5th highest out of all station areas. This is due to the number of incidents that occur in the north of the station area, particularly towards Bodiam.

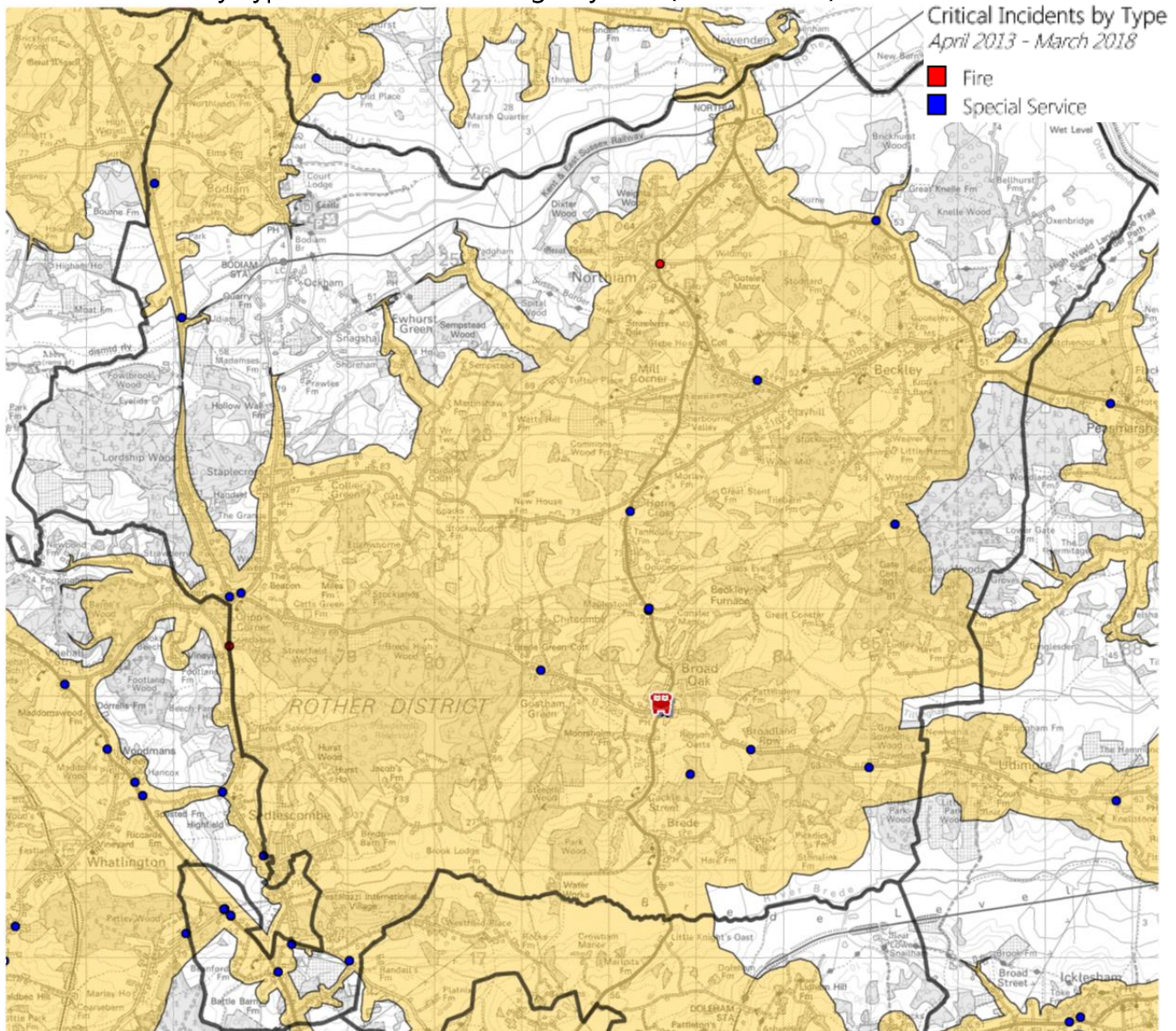
All Incidents by Type that occurred during 'daytime' (08:30 – 18:30) between 2013-18



The following map now only show critical incidents that occurred within Broad Oak station area during the day.

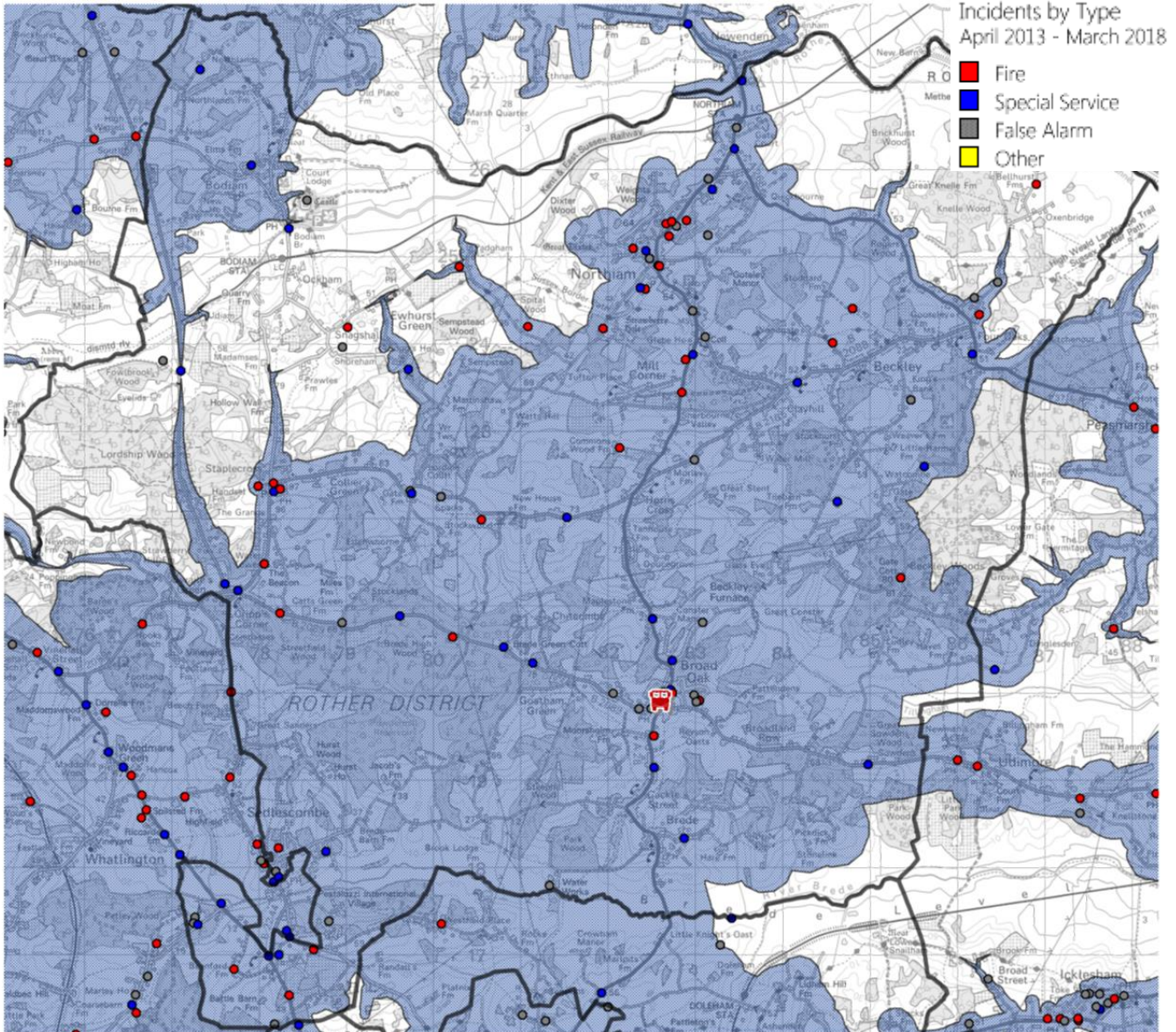
67% of these occurred during the daytime (between 08:30 and 18:30). 100% fall within the attendance standards isochrone.

Critical Incidents by Type that occurred during 'daytime' (08:30 – 18:30) between 2013-18



37% of incidents within Broad Oak station area occurred during the night time (between 18:30 and 08:30). The map below shows all night time incidents over last 5 years, with night time attendance standards coverage overlaid. 96% of night time incidents fall within the attendance standards isochrone, which is a much larger percentage compared to the day and this is due to there being much fewer incidents in the Bodiam area at night time.

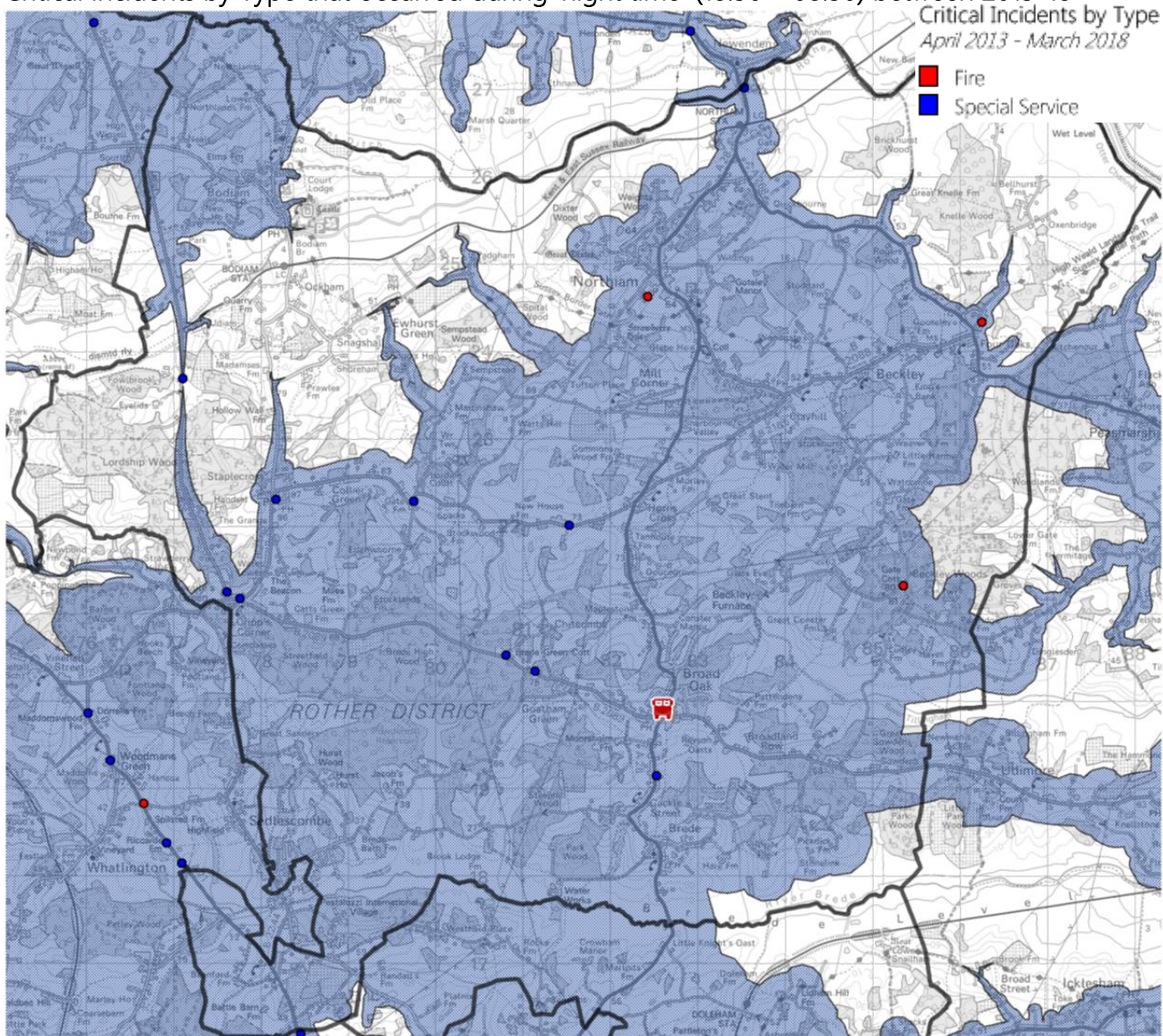
All Incidents by Type that occurred during 'night time' (18:30 – 08:30) between 2013-18



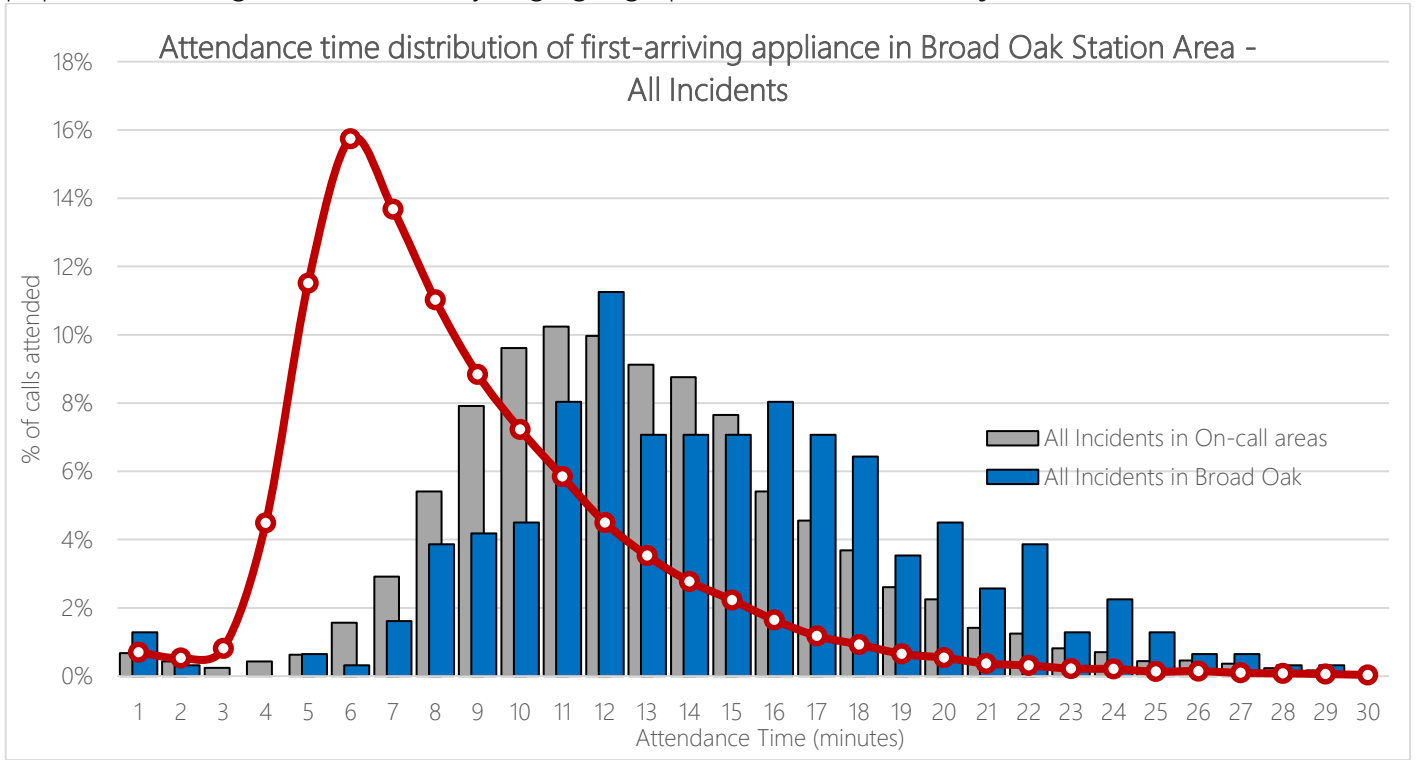
The following map now only shows critical incidents that occurred within Broad Oak station area during the night.

33% of these occurred during the night time (between 18:30 and 08:30). Again, 100% of these fall within the attendance standards isochrone.

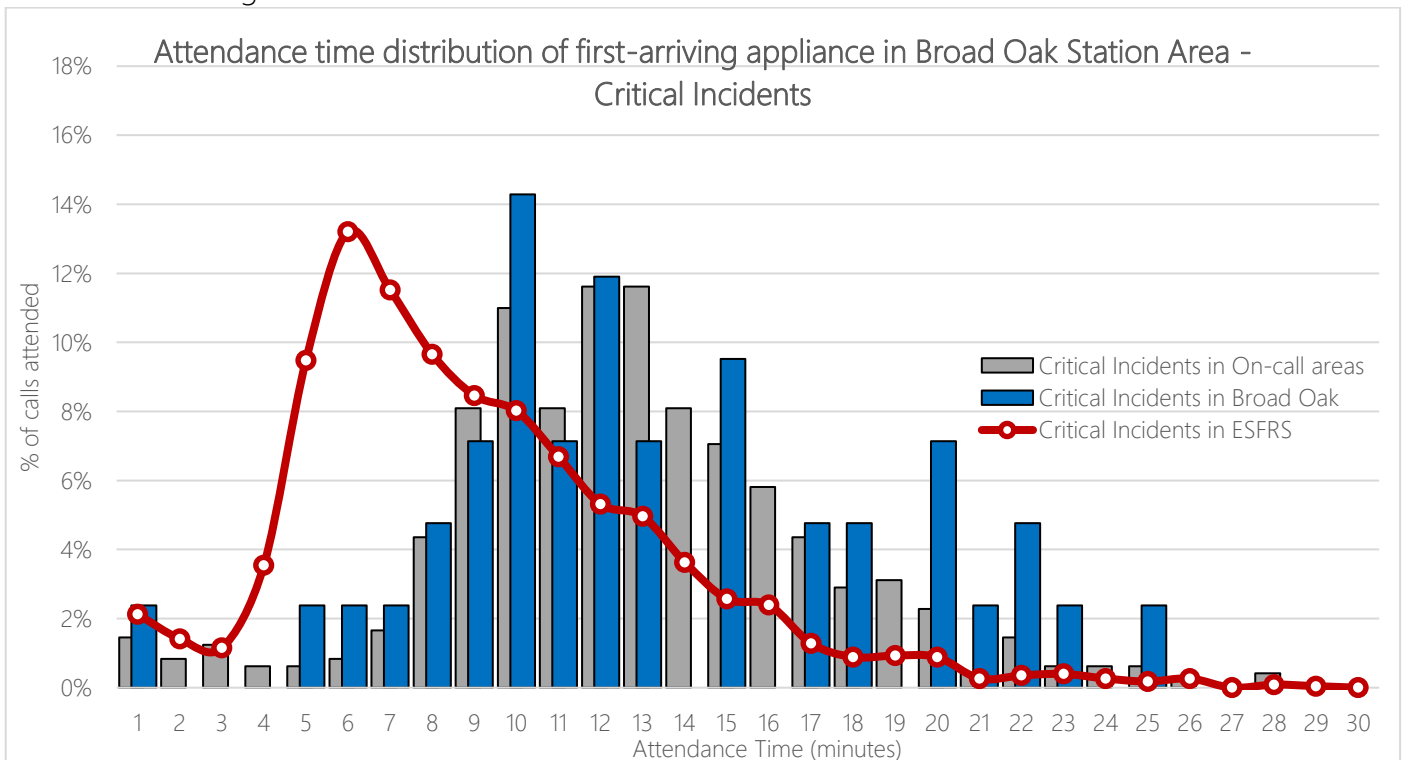
Critical Incidents by Type that occurred during 'night time' (18:30 – 08:30) between 2013-18



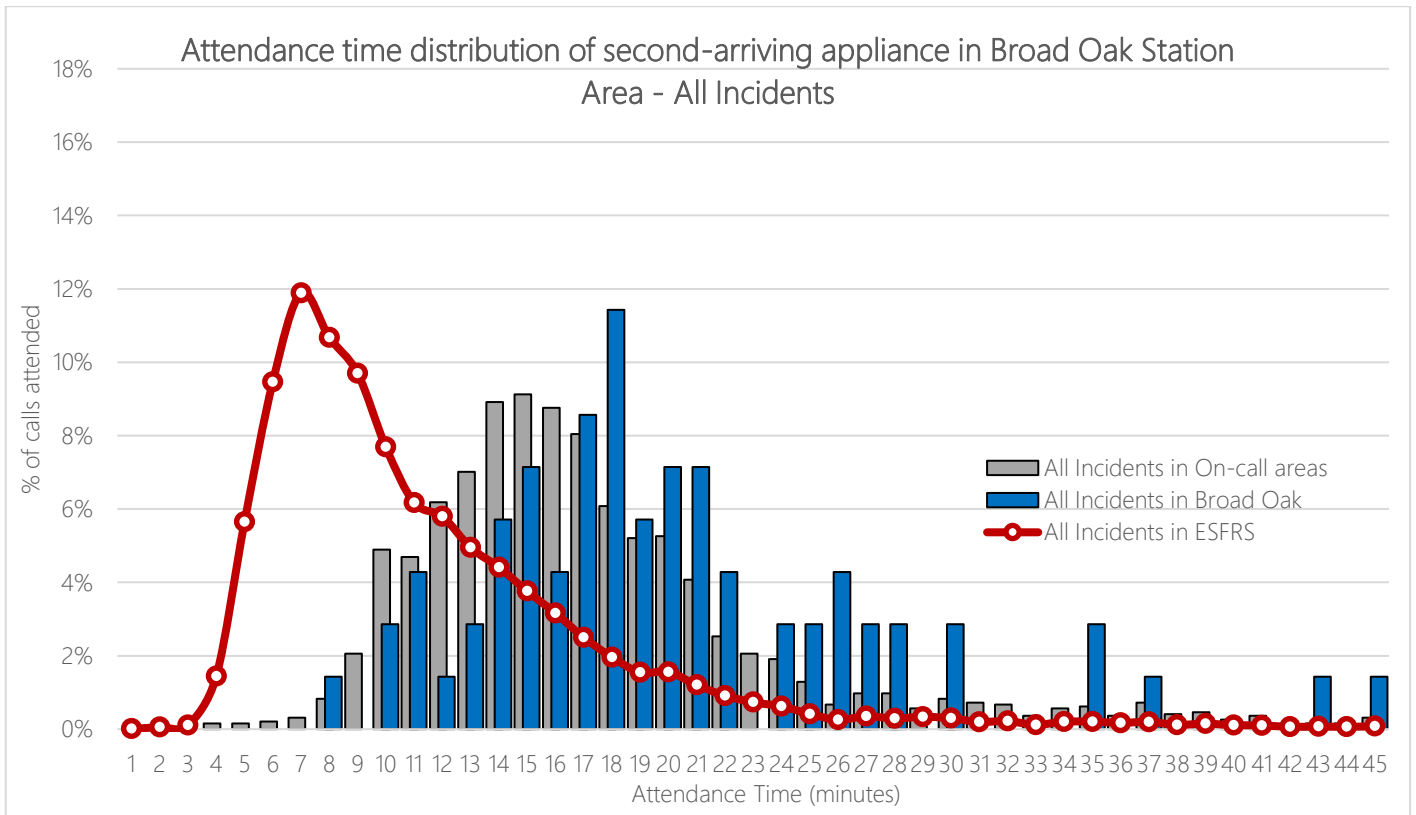
The chart below shows the distribution of response times by minute intervals. These distributions are based on 5 years of data (Apr 2013 – Mar 2018) and help understand the range of response times to all types of incidents that have occurred within Broad Oak Station area, compared with other areas. It can be seen that, compared to other on-call station areas, there are a greater proportion of initial attendances between 16-20 minutes, but fewer attendances between 6-11 minutes indicating that, overall, attendances in the Broad Oak area are slightly longer than other on-call station areas, due to the sparsely distributed population throughout the relatively large geographical area with few major roads.



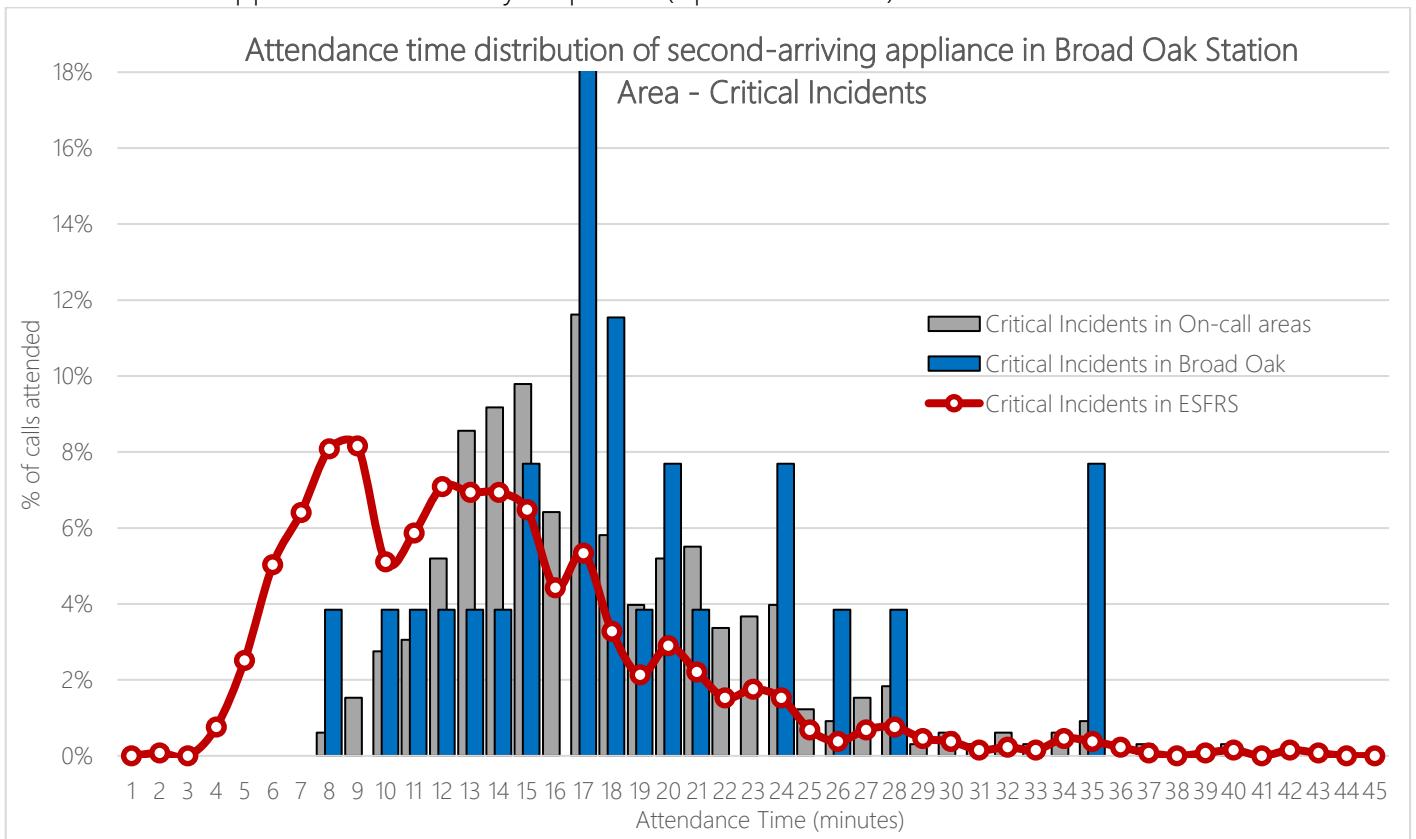
The following chart depicts similar information, but for critical incidents only. As there are fewer critical incidents within Broad Oak area, the distribution curve is less uniform, but 19% had an initial response of 20 minutes or longer.



The chart below shows the distribution of response times to all incidents by minute intervals for the second appliance (where applicable) across a five year period (Apr 2013 – Mar 2018). It can be seen that, compared to the previous charts, the attendance times peak between 17-19 minutes for the arrival of the 2nd appliance compared to 11-13 minutes for the 1st appliance. Attendance times of the second arriving appliance within Broad Oak area are 20+ minutes 44% of the time.



The chart below shows the distribution of attendance times to critical incidents across Broad Oak station area for the 2nd appliance over a five year period (Apr 2013 – 2018).



The table below shows the average delay between the arrival of the first and second appliances within Broad Oak station area for dwelling fires and RTCs – the two incident types represent where the majority of our life-risk incidents occur and where we typically send 2 pumping appliances as part of the initial PDA. It can be seen that, compared to other on-call areas, the average lag time is significantly lower for dwelling fires by approximately 3.5 minutes. However, the average attendance time for both appliances is longer as demonstrated in the previous graphs.

| Incident Type | Ave. Lag Time in Broad Oak | Ave. Lag Time across all On-call areas | Ave. Lag Time across ESFRS area |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Primary Fire - Dwelling | 04:29 | 08:06 | 03:21 |
| Special Service - RTC | 05:21 | 04:52 | 04:17 |

Between April 2013 and March 2018, 73% of incidents within the Broad Oak station area were attended by a single fire appliance, which is in-line with the ESFRS total of 72% of incidents.

The table below shows, when there was a 2nd pump attendance, which appliances attended (up to 10 appliances). FJE70P1 was, as you would expect, the 2nd pump attendance on 29% of occasions. Battle provided the 2nd pump attendance on 17% of occasions and the Landrover based at Crowborough on 12% of occasions.

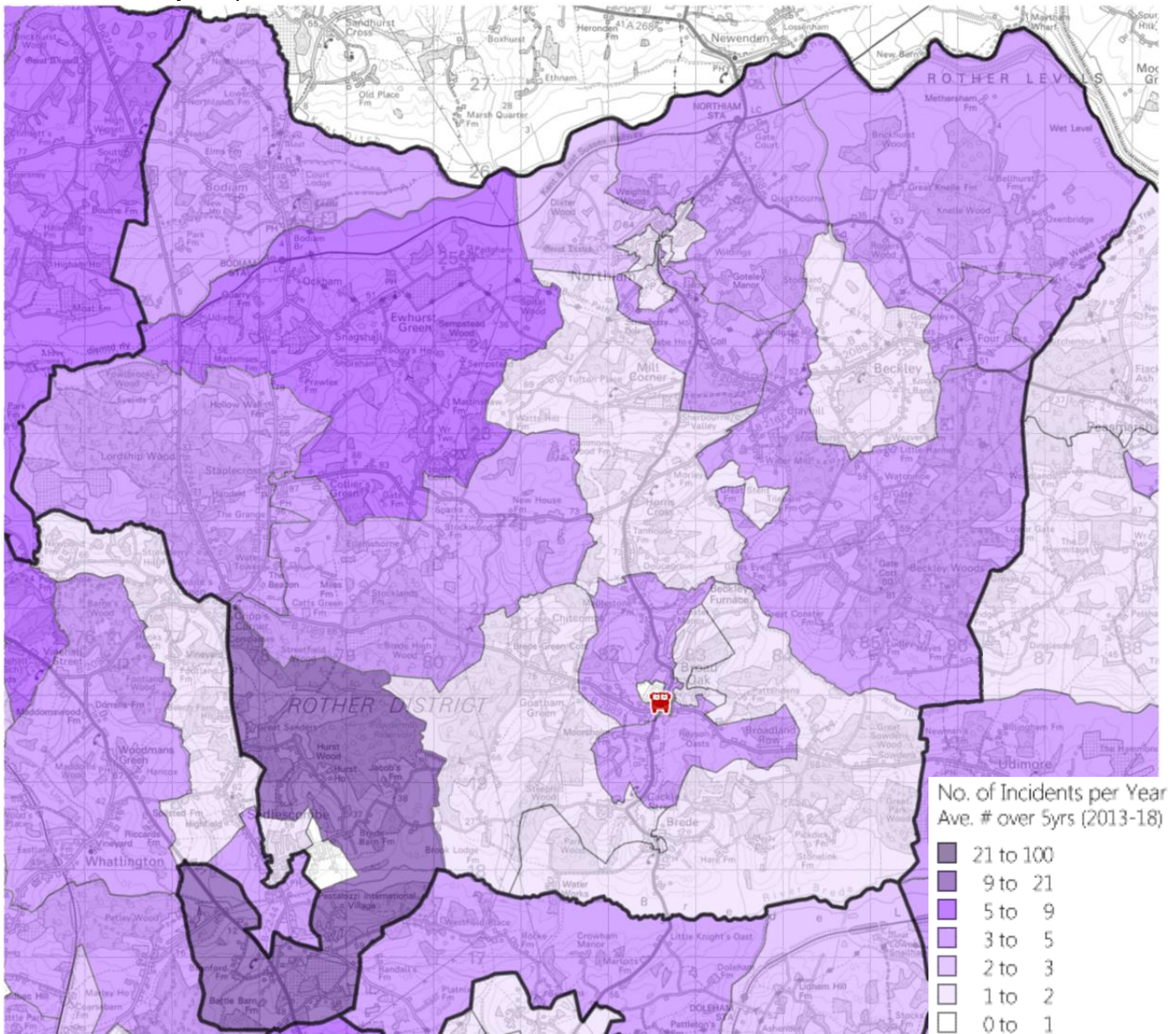
| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| FJE70P1 (29%) | FJE72P1 (17%) | FJE83M1 (12%) | FJE70P4 (10%) | FJE75P1 (10%) | FJE71P1 (7%) | FJE76P1 (6%) | FJE75M1 (5%) | FJE74P1 (2%) | FJE72P4 (1%) |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

The following map shows, by output area, the average number of incidents to which it is mobilised per year (based on a 5 year average). An Output Area (OA) is a geographic area, designed specifically for statistical purposes by the Office of National Statistics and used to aggregate Census information. An OA contains approximately 130 households, so output areas in rural communities can cover a large geographic area but an inner-city output area might only cover a street or a cluster of densely populated high-rise premises.

The map seeks to demonstrate the areas where there have been the most incidents within the Broad Oak station area over the past five years. The darker the shade, the more incidents have occurred in the area. The ranges have been calculated statistically using the 'natural breaks' algorithm.

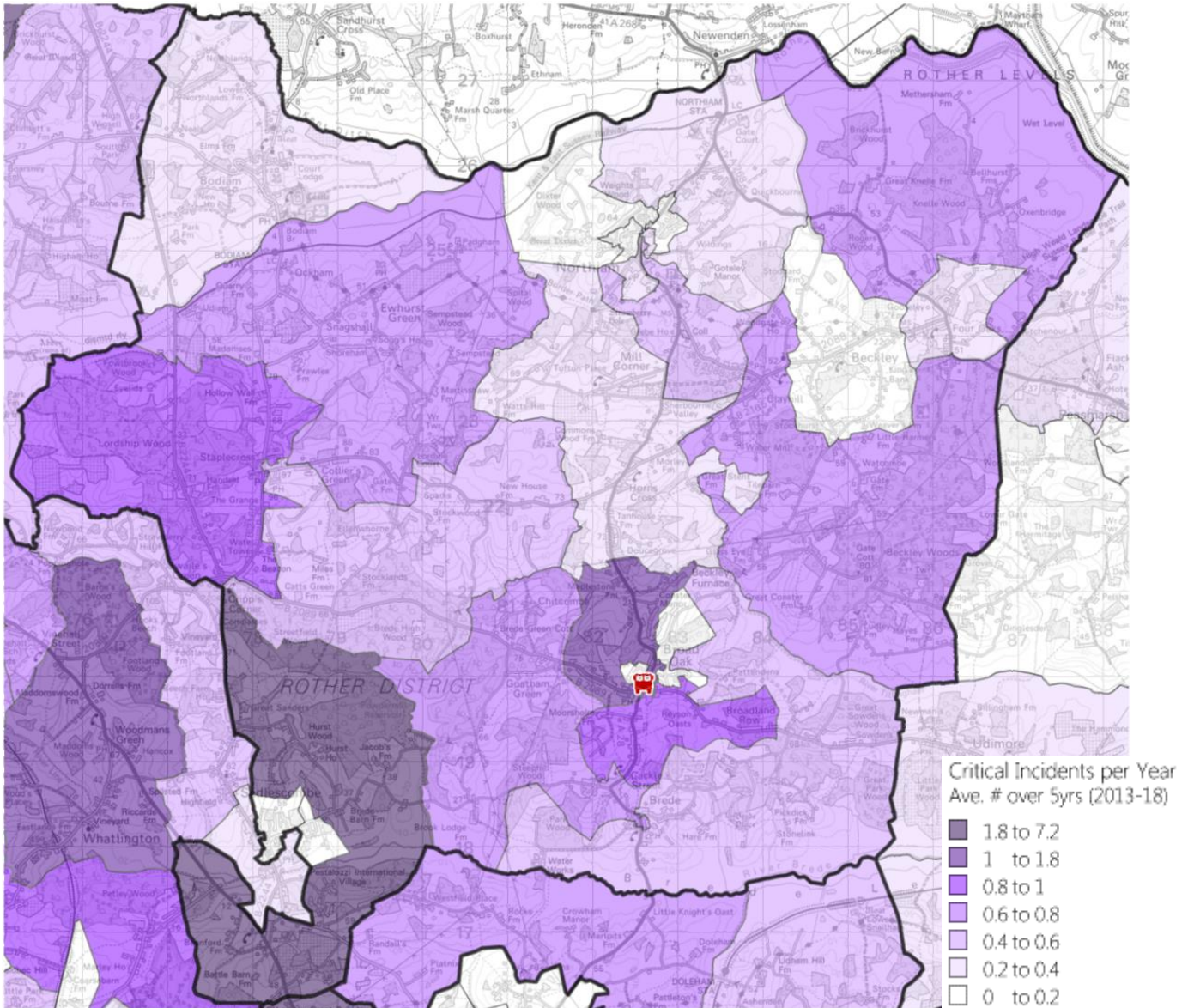
It can be seen that, the area around the station receives relatively few incidents. The darkest region appears at the south-west corner of the station area near Seddlescombe, probably due to the fact that it intersects part of the A21 south of Whatlington so is picking up a few road-related incidents. The other area is towards the north-west around Ewhurst Green and towards Bodiam

Incident Density Map



The following map shows, by output area, the average number of critical incidents to which it is mobilised per year (based on a 5 year average). Please note, due to different ranges between the map below and the map above, direct colour comparisons should not be made. Again, the south-west corner is highlighted, most likely due to similar reasons. Areas immediately around the location of the fire station are also areas where a number of critical incidents have occurred.

Critical Incident Density Map



The following table illustrates the number of level 3 and 4 incidents that have occurred over the past 9 years within Broad Oak station area. A level 3 incident is where between 7-9 pumping appliances are in attendance at the incident, whereas a level 4 incident represents where 10 or more pumping appliances attended. These incidents denote where significant resource was required in order to deal with a particular incident.

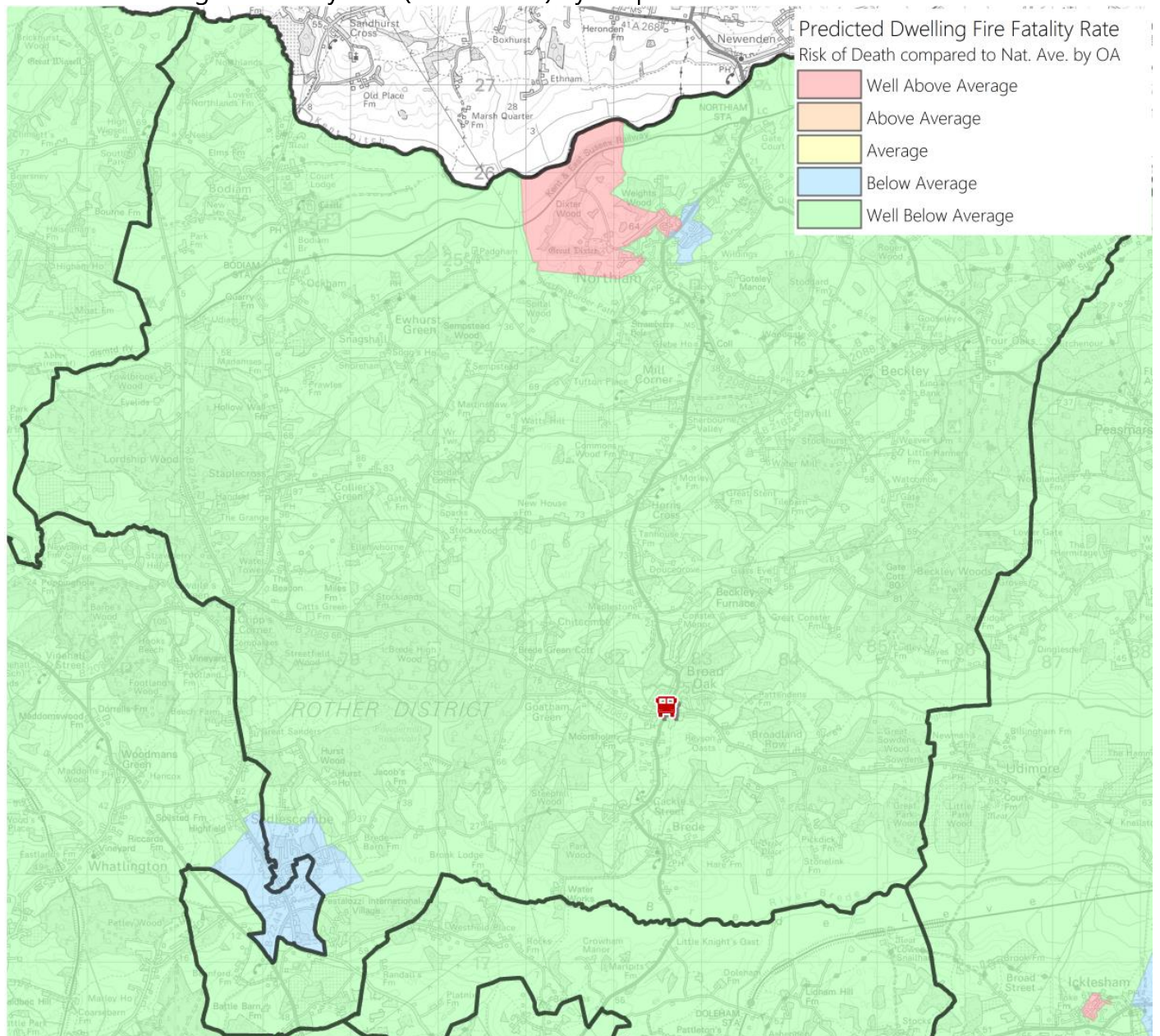
There have been no level 3 or 4 incidents over the past 9 years in Broad Oak station area.

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | Grand Total |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| Level 3 (7-9 pumps) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Level 4 (10+ pumps) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ESFRS Total | 17 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 93 |

The following map shows the predicted dwelling fatality rate by output area, produced by the Fire Service Emergency Cover Toolkit (FSEC). FSEC calculates the predicted risk of sustaining fatal injuries in a dwelling fire taking into account fire factors in census demographics, historical incident activity and response times. The map shows where the risk is higher and/or lower than the national average.

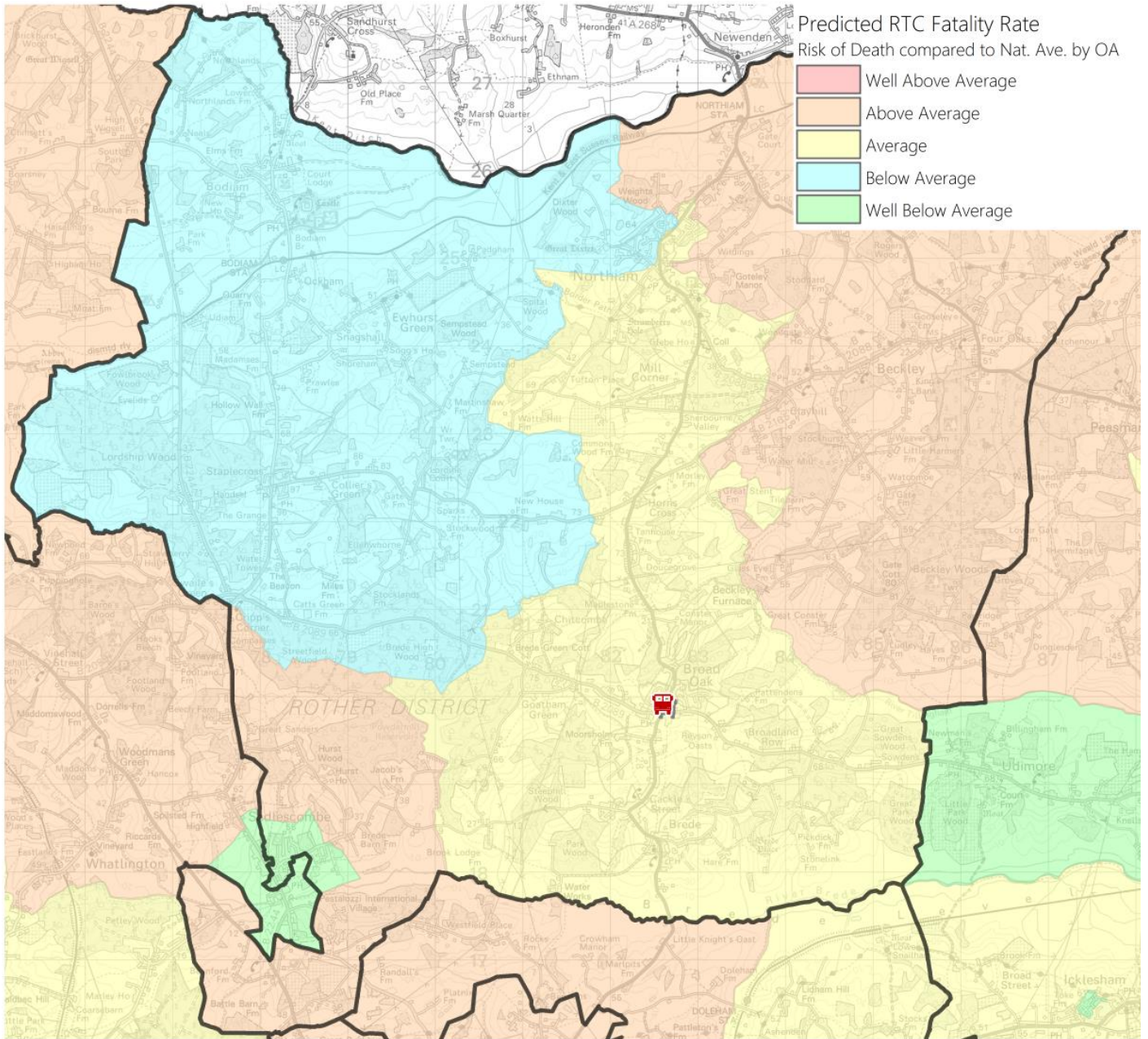
It can be seen that the Broad Oak station area predominately has a well below average risk of sustaining fatal injuries in a fire compared with the national average. There is a single area in the north where the risk is well above the national average. This area represents households in the north of Northiam and have high proportions of lone pensioners, limiting long-term illness and rented accommodation in the area, coupled with lengthy response times. However, predictions in this category of risk are quite volatile and the risk is likely to be much lower than predicted. That being said, a two pump attendance to a dwelling fire in these areas is likely to have extended response times.

Predicted Dwelling Fire Fatality Rate (risk of death) by Output Area



The following map shows the predicted RTC fatality rate by output area, produced by the Fire Service Emergency Cover Toolkit. The area in the south-west is an above average risk as this captures part of the A21, which has previously been shown to have a number of critical incidents.

Predicted RTC Fatality Rate (risk of death) by Output Area



Incidents to which Broad Oak appliance(s) were mobilised

Whilst the previous section dealt with incidents within Broad Oak station area irrespective of which appliances were mobilised, this section deals with incidents to which Broad Oak appliances have mobilised irrespective of the geographical location of the incident.

The table below shows the average turn-out time for FJE71P1. Average turn-out times have been calculated using a trim mean. Any turn-out time quicker than 30 seconds or longer than 12 minutes were not used in the calculation. It can be seen that 2017/18 saw a marked increase in the average turn-out time for FJE71P1. The average turn-out time across the 9 years is 04:52.

Average turn-out times of Broad Oak appliance(s)

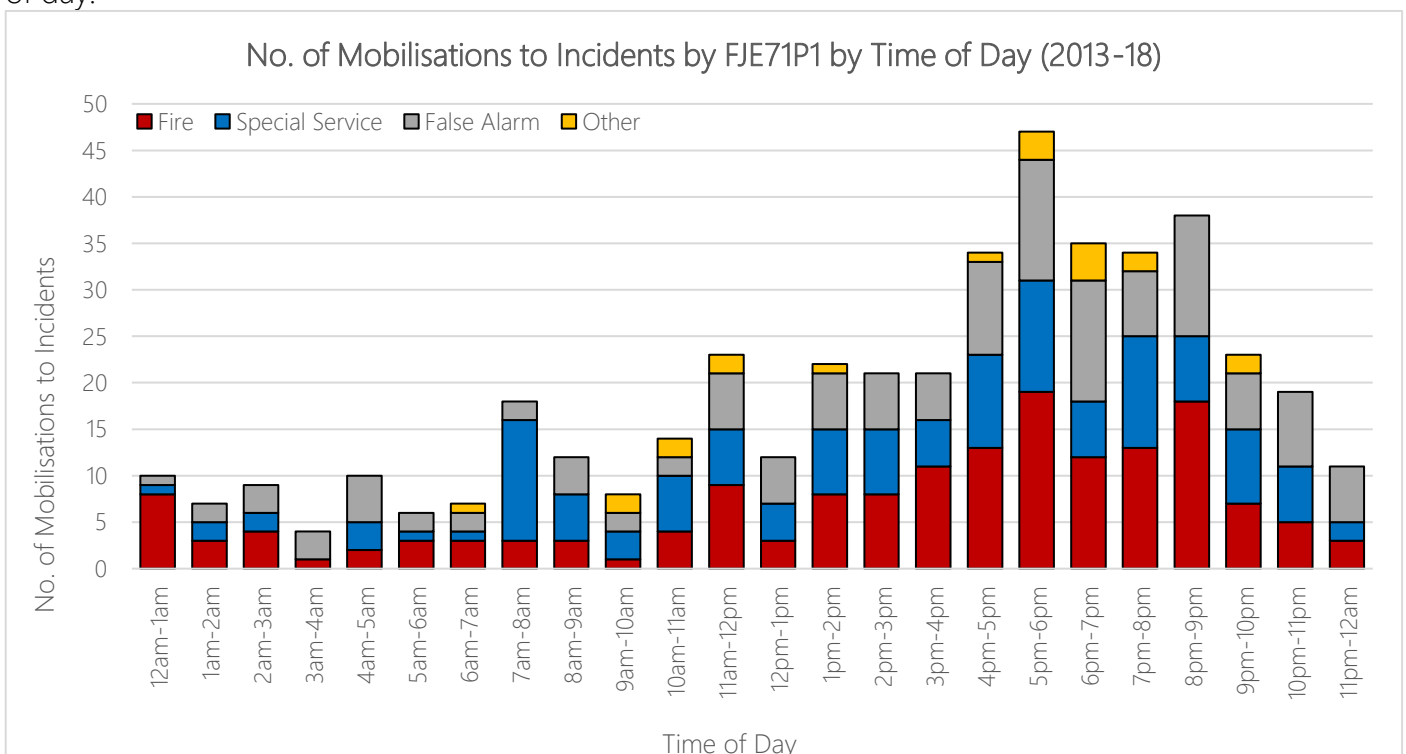
| Callsign | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| FJE71P1 | 04:51 | 04:42 | 04:33 | 04:35 | 04:58 | 05:24 | 04:25 | 04:44 | 05:31 |

The following table shows the number of mobilisations each Broad Oak appliance has mobilised to an incident. Over the past 9 years the number of incidents attended by ESFRS have reduced by 24%. In the same period, the number of mobilisations of FJE71P1 have reduced by 29%.

Mobilisations to Incidents per year by Appliance

| Appliance | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | % increase / decrease |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| FJE71P1 | 138 | 130 | 112 | 89 | 80 | 103 | 72 | 92 | 98 | -29 |
| All ESFRS Incidents | 12,759 | 11,675 | 10,376 | 9,516 | 9,772 | 9,090 | 9,215 | 9,405 | 9,737 | -24 |

The following chart(s) show the incidents to which the Broad Oak appliance(s) have mobilised to by time of day.



The following tables illustrate the types of incidents to which the Broad Oak appliance has mobilised to over the past 5 years. FJE71P1 mobilises to a higher proportion of fire incidents compared with the rest of ESFRS – approximately 15% more, but proportionally 19% fewer false alarms.

Mobilisations to Incidents by Appliance (Apr 2013 - Mar 2018)

| Incident Type | FJE71P1 | % | All ESFRS Incidents | % |
|---------------------------|------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Fire | 164 | 36.9 | 10,263 | 21.7 |
| Special Service | 129 | 29.0 | 13,332 | 28.2 |
| False Alarm | 132 | 29.7 | 22,838 | 48.4 |
| Other | 20 | 4.5 | 786 | 1.7 |
| All Incident Types | 445 | - | 47,219 | - |

Mobilisations to Incident Types by Appliance (Apr 2013 - Mar 2018)

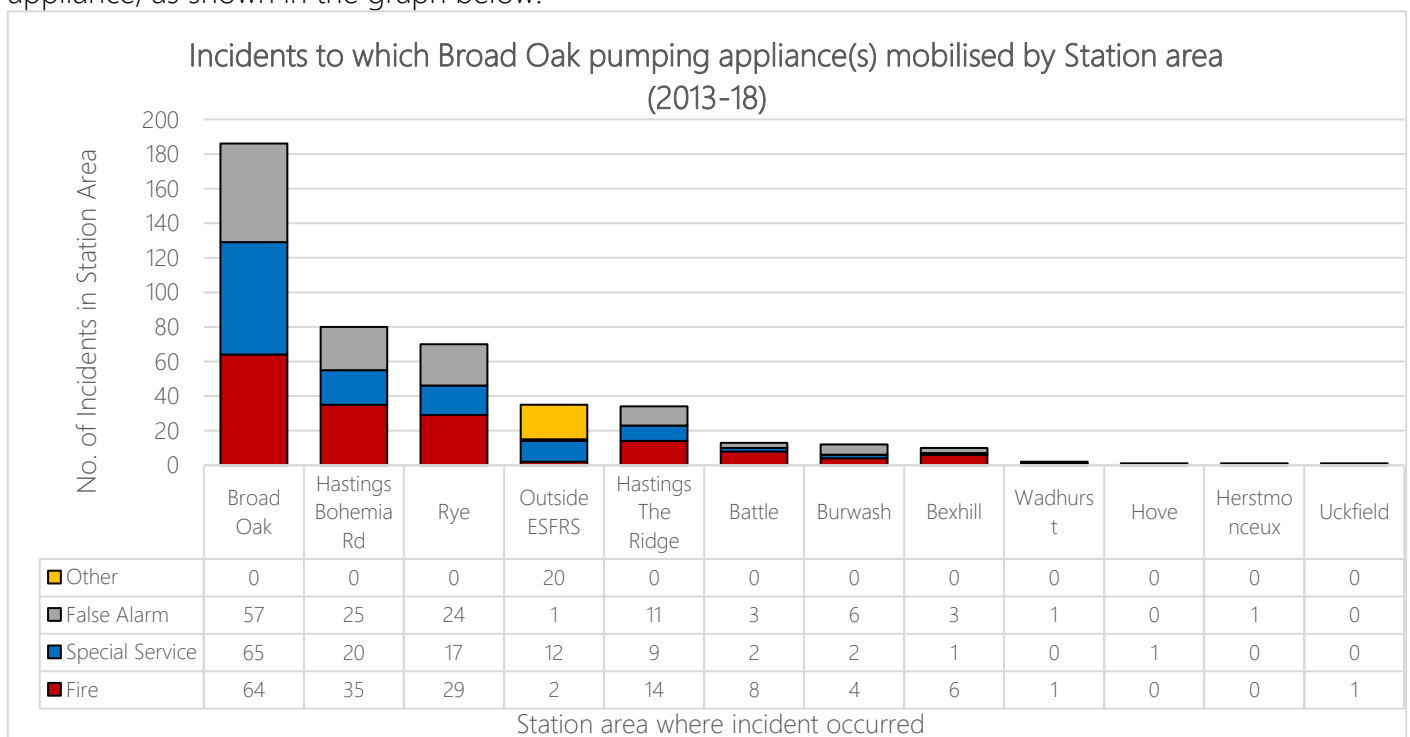
| Incident Type | FJE71P1 | % | All ESFRS Incidents | % |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Primary Fire - Dwelling | 49 | 11.0 | 2,871 | 6.1 |
| Primary Fire - Non Residential | 25 | 5.6 | 984 | 2.1 |
| Primary Fire - Other Residential | 5 | 1.1 | 265 | 0.6 |
| Primary Fire - Other transport vehicle | 0 | 0.0 | 14 | 0.0 |
| Primary Fire - Outdoor | 10 | 2.2 | 396 | 0.8 |
| Primary Fire - Road Vehicle | 13 | 2.9 | 1,256 | 2.7 |
| Chimney Fire | 25 | 5.6 | 717 | 1.5 |
| Secondary Fire - Dwelling | 0 | 0.0 | 25 | 0.1 |
| Secondary Fire - Non Residential | 1 | 0.2 | 64 | 0.1 |
| Secondary Fire - Other Residential | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Secondary Fire - Other transport vehicle | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Secondary Fire - Outdoor | 31 | 7.0 | 3,561 | 7.5 |
| Secondary Fire - Road Vehicle | 4 | 0.9 | 58 | 0.1 |
| Fire - Classification Not Recorded | 1 | 0.2 | 50 | 0.1 |
| Special Service - Advice Only | 2 | 0.4 | 150 | 0.3 |
| Special Service - Animal assistance incidents | 12 | 2.7 | 1,050 | 2.2 |
| Special Service - Assist other agencies | 9 | 2.0 | 767 | 1.6 |
| Special Service - Effecting Entry/Exit | 3 | 0.7 | 1,817 | 3.8 |
| Special Service - Evacuation (no fire) | 1 | 0.2 | 13 | 0.0 |
| Special Service - Flooding | 12 | 2.7 | 1,956 | 4.1 |
| Special Service - Hazardous Materials | 0 | 0.0 | 133 | 0.3 |
| Special Service - Lift Release | 4 | 0.9 | 1,728 | 3.7 |
| Special Service - Making Safe (not RTC) | 7 | 1.6 | 834 | 1.8 |
| Special Service - Medical Incident | 0 | 0.0 | 101 | 0.2 |
| Special Service - No action (not false alarm) | 2 | 0.4 | 325 | 0.7 |
| Special Service - Other rescue/release of persons | 5 | 1.1 | 447 | 0.9 |
| Special Service - Other Transport | 3 | 0.7 | 136 | 0.3 |
| Special Service - Removal of objects from people | 0 | 0.0 | 261 | 0.6 |
| Special Service - Removal of people from objects | 1 | 0.2 | 146 | 0.3 |
| Special Service - Rescue or evacuation from water | 3 | 0.7 | 43 | 0.1 |
| Special Service - RTC | 53 | 11.9 | 2,374 | 5.0 |
| Special Service - Spills and Leaks (not RTC) | 5 | 1.1 | 495 | 1.0 |
| Special Service - Stand By | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.0 |
| Special Service - Suicide | 0 | 0.0 | 71 | 0.2 |
| Special Service - Unknown | 7 | 1.6 | 471 | 1.0 |
| Special Service - Water provision | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 0.0 |
| False Alarm - Apparatus | 82 | 18.4 | 15,820 | 33.5 |
| False Alarm - Good Intent | 47 | 10.6 | 6,255 | 13.2 |
| False Alarm - Malicious | 2 | 0.4 | 601 | 1.3 |
| False Alarm - Unknown | 1 | 0.2 | 162 | 0.3 |
| Other | 20 | 4.5 | 786 | 1.7 |
| Total | 445 | - | 47,219 | - |

The following table demonstrates the number of times the appliance at Broad Oak has been mobilised to an incident between 2013 and 2018, broken down by the station area to which it was mobilised. This includes incidents where the Broad Oak appliance(s) may not have arrived at the incident due to being stood-down en-route.

No. of mobilisations to ALL incidents (Apr 2013- March 2018)

| No. of Mobilisations to Incidents | Appliance Callsign | Battle | Bexhill | Broad Oak | Burwash | Hastings Bohemia Rd | Hastings The Ridge | Herstmonceux | Hove | Rye | Uckfield | Wadhurst | Outside ESFRS | Grand Total |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|------|------|----------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| 5 Year Total (2013-18) | FJE71P1 | 13 | 10 | 186 | 12 | 80 | 34 | 1 | 1 | 70 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 445 |
| Ave. Per Year | FJE71P1 | 3 | 2 | 37 | 2 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 89 |
| % by Station Area | FJE71P1 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 41.8 | 2.7 | 18.0 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 15.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 7.9 | 100.0 |

It can be seen that the pumping appliance at Broad Oak (71P1) is mobilised to an incident, on average, 89 times per year but fewer than half of its mobilisations were to incidents in its own station area (42%). 50% of occasions it is to other ESFRS areas and 8% of mobilisations are to incidents that are outside of ESFRS. Between April 2013 and March 2018 there have been 445 mobilisations to incidents by a Broad Oak appliance, as shown in the graph below.



N.B. The overborder figure will likely be higher as these figures are calculated from data held within ESFRS Incident Recording System only. For over-border incidents where both Broad Oak and an over-border FRS attend, the incident is recorded in the over-border FRS's Incident Recording System.

The following table demonstrates the number of times Broad Oak has been mobilised to a critical incident between 2013 and 2018, broken down by the station area to which it was mobilised. This includes incidents where the Broad Oak appliance(s) may not have arrived at the incident due to being stood-down en-route.

71P1 mobilises to a critical incident, on average, 10 times per year and on 51% of occasions, this is within the Broad Oak station area. 41% of occasions it is to other ESFRS areas and 8% of mobilisations are to incidents that are outside of ESFRS.

No. of mobilisations to **CRITICAL** incidents (Apr 2013 – Mar 2018)

| No. of Mobilisations to Critical Incidents | Appliance Callsign | Battle | Broad Oak | Burwash | Hastings Bohemia Rd | Hastings The Ridge | Hove | Rye | Outside ESFRS | Grand Total |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|------|------|---------------|-------------|
| 5 Year Total (2013-18) | FJE71P1 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 49 |
| Ave. Per Year | FJE71P1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| % by Station Area | FJE71P1 | 2.0 | 51.0 | 2.0 | 18.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 14.3 | 8.2 | 100.0 |

The table(s) below show the performance over 5 years of FJE71P1 when it is the first arriving appliance at an incident. Attendance times are calculated from time of call to time of arrival of the first fire appliance. Given that our attendance standards for the first-arriving fire appliance are:

- On-station response: 10 minutes 70% of occasions
- On-call response: 15 minutes 70% of occasions

It can be seen that over the last 5 years, FJE71P1 has met this standard, reaching 65% of all incidents within 15 minutes and 71% of critical incidents within 15 minutes.

Incidents attended within X minutes by **FJE71P1** where first-arriving appliance (Apr 2013 – Mar 2018)

| Performance of FJE71P1 as first arriving appliance | < 5 mins | < 8 mins | < 10 mins | < 13 mins | < 15 mins | < 20 mins | Total Incidents |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| All Incidents | 17 (6%) | 43 (15%) | 73 (26%) | 144 (51%) | 182 (65%) | 244 (87%) | 280 |
| Critical Incidents | 2 (7%) | 6 (21%) | 12 (43%) | 17 (61%) | 20 (71%) | 26 (93%) | 28 |

The table below shows appliance availability between April 2009 and March 2018. The data is calculated on unavailability due to staffing and does not include when appliances are off-the-run due to mechanical issues.

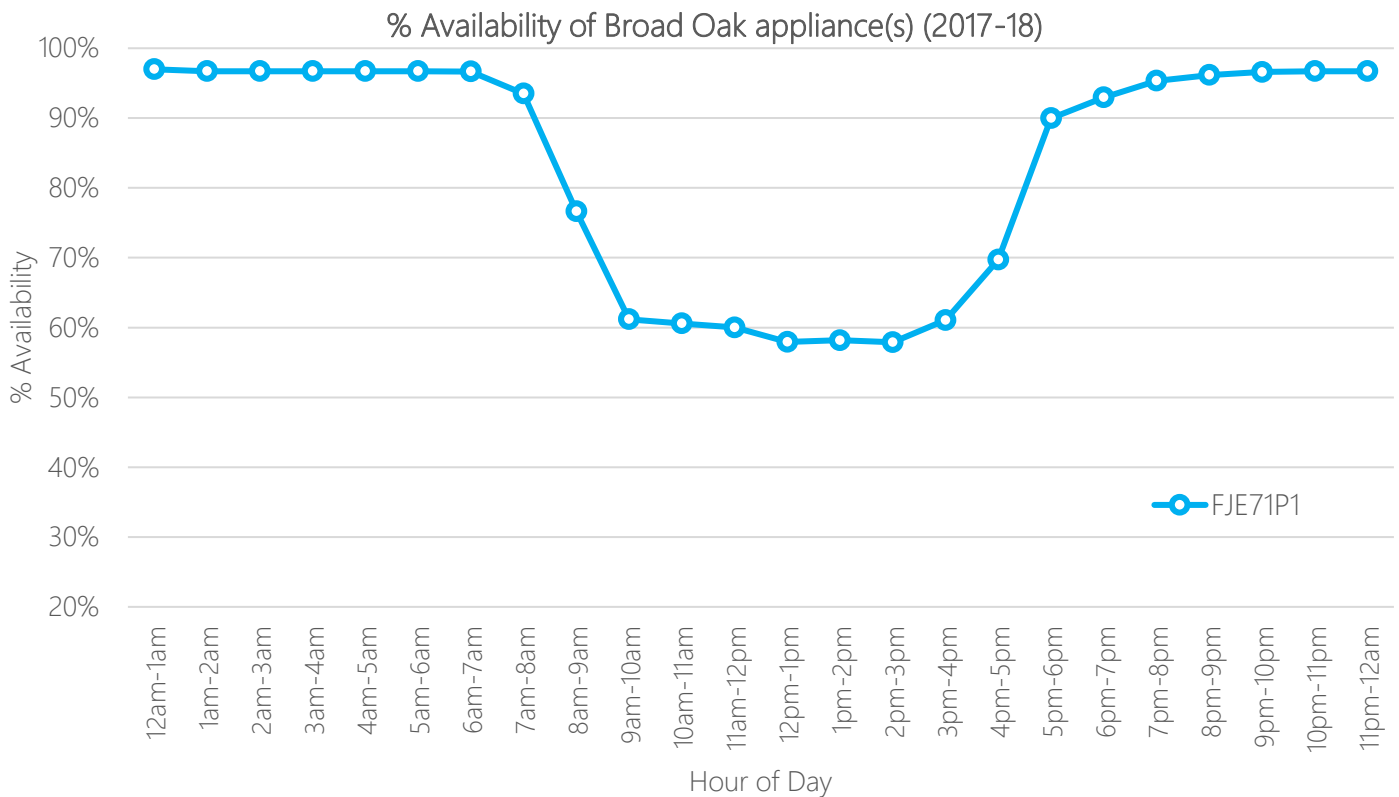
It can be seen that the availability of FJE71P1 has reduced over the last 9 years by 13% so that it is currently available approximately 83% of the time.

Appliance Availability

| Callsign | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| FJE71P1 | 95.3 | 93.7 | 91.5 | 92.1 | 88.4 | 90.2 | 86.5 | 83.5 | 83.3 |

The chart below shows the percentage availability of the appliance(s) at Broad Oak for each hour of the day during the most recent year (2017/18).

It can be seen that availability of FJE71P1 dips significantly between 7am and 6pm where it is available, on average, 60% of the time.



OTB attendances into Broad Oak (where ESFRS did not attend)

Kent FRS attended 4 incidents in Broad Oak station area, where ESFRS did not attend, from 2009-2018. This information is stored in Kent’s IRS system. This means that for all the incidents in Broad Oak from 2009-2018, Kent FRS solely attended 0.6%.

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | Total |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Kent into Broad Oak Area | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Total OTB FRS into ESFRS | 64 | 57 | 73 | 83 | 84 | 53 | 66 | 60 | 77 | 617 |

Standby cover moves

The following section provides details of standby moves between April 2009 and March 2018. Please note, the figures do not represent actual incidents where we have attended (e.g. standby no action). Rather, the figures below constitute the non-emergency cover moves that are made as part of SCC fire cover and policy decisions.

Broad Oak (71P1) made 1,380 standby moves between April 2009 and March 2018, accounting for 13.6% of all standby moves for ESFRS. The number of standby moves has increased over time, with 115 in 2009/10, and 313 in 2017/18, with a sharp increase in 2015/16.

| Standbys (% Service Wide Within Year) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | 2009/ 10 | 2010/ 11 | 2011/ 12 | 2012/ 13 | 2013/ 14 | 2014/ 15 | 2015/ 16 | 2016/ 17 | 2017/ 18 | Grand Total |
| 71P1 | 115 (14.9%) | 110 (13.8%) | 110 (12.5%) | 108 (11.4%) | 103 (10.2%) | 118 (14.1%) | 180 (16.6%) | 223 (14.3%) | 313 (13.6%) | 1,380 (13.6%) |
| ESFRS Total | 773 | 795 | 877 | 947 | 1,010 | 835 | 1,086 | 1,556 | 2,301 | 10,180 |

67% of Broad Oak's standbys are in Hastings, with 41% at The Ridge and 25% at Bohemia Road. This means that 46% of all standbys at The Ridge and 23% at Bohemia Road were by Broad Oak (71P1). Broad Oak have also been called to standby at Battle 223 times and Rye 190 times from 2009-2018.

| Standby Locations (% Within Area / Appliance) | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Standby Location | Broad Oak (71P1) | Total Standbys at Location |
| Hastings Ridge | 571 (41.4%) | 1,245 |
| Hastings Bohemia | 349 (25.3%) | 1,495 |
| Battle | 223 (16.2%) | 659 |
| Rye | 190 (13.8%) | 258 |
| Bexhill | 27 (2%) | 522 |
| Broad Oak | 6 (0.4%) | 7 |
| Eastbourne | 4 (0.3%) | 669 |
| Other | 3 (0.2%) | 13 |
| Newhaven | 1 (0.1%) | 507 |
| Lydd | 1 (0.1%) | 5 |
| Uckfield | 1 (0.1%) | 730 |
| Herstmonceux | 1 (0.1%) | 1 |
| Crowborough | 1 (0.1%) | 598 |
| Heathfield | 1 (0.1%) | 23 |
| Hawkhurst | 1 (0.1%) | 2 |
| Total | 1,380 | - |

Special Appliances

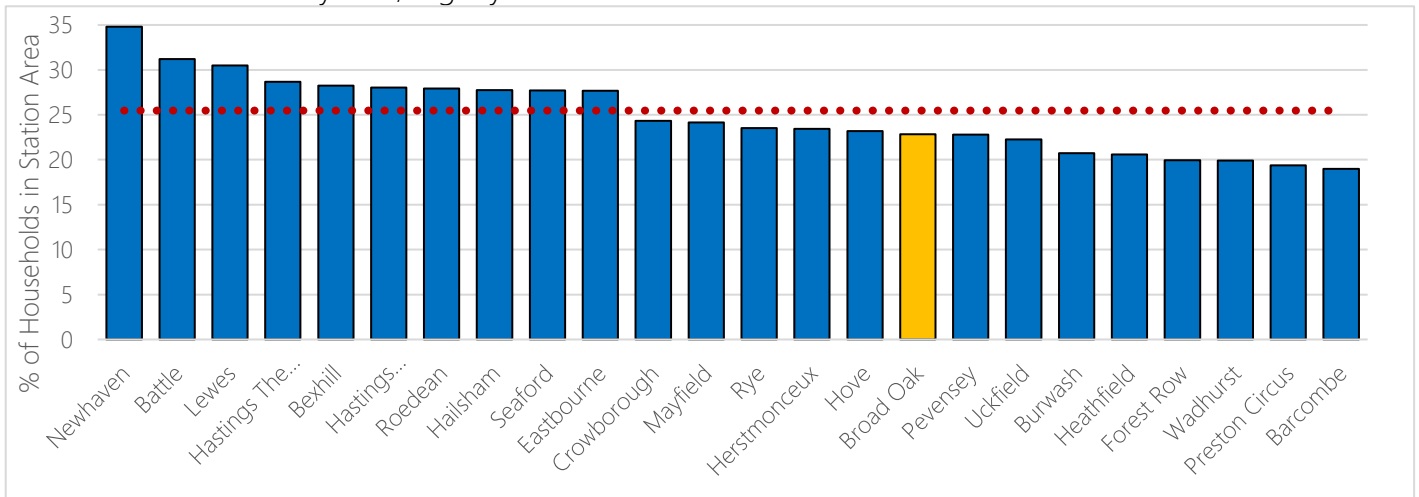
There are no special appliances based at Broad Oak fire station.



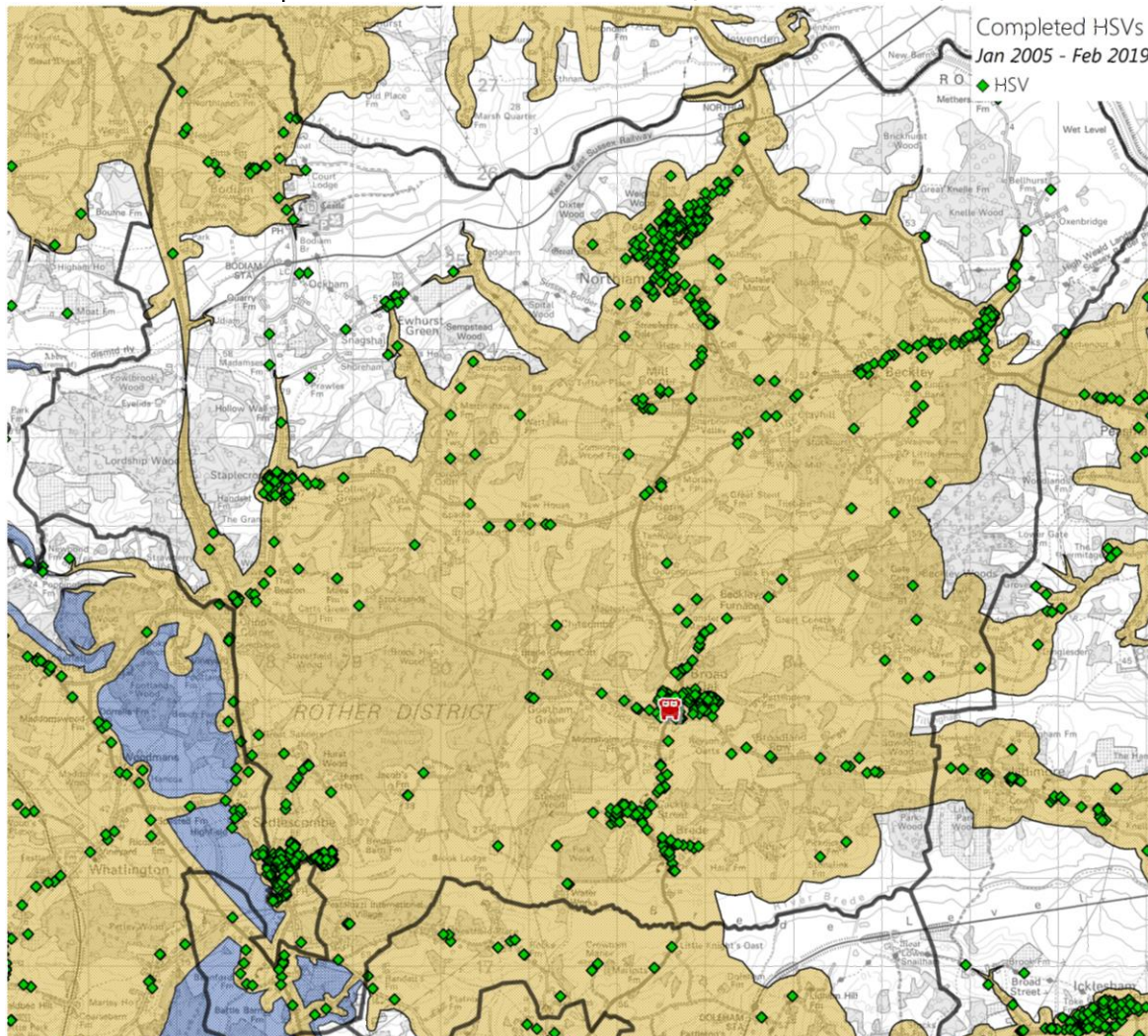
Prevention – Home Fire Safety

Between January 2005 and February 2019, a total of 1,075 HSVs have been undertaken within Broad Oak Station Admin area. These figures includes re-visits to the same property over the years. This equates to 808 unique households which have had a Home Safety Visit.

Over the last five years (Apr 2013 – Mar 2018), an average of 87 HSVs were undertaken each year – making up approximately 0.9% of all HSVs undertaken across the ESFRS area. 2% of HSVs undertaken in Broad Oak station area sit outside the attendance standards isochrone – which is a lower proportion of households that fall outside of the isochrone (3.8%). 22.8% of all households in Broad Oak station area have had a Home Safety Visit; slightly below the ESFRS total of 25.5%.



Total No. of HSVs completed in Broad Oak Station Area (Jan 2005 – Feb 2019)

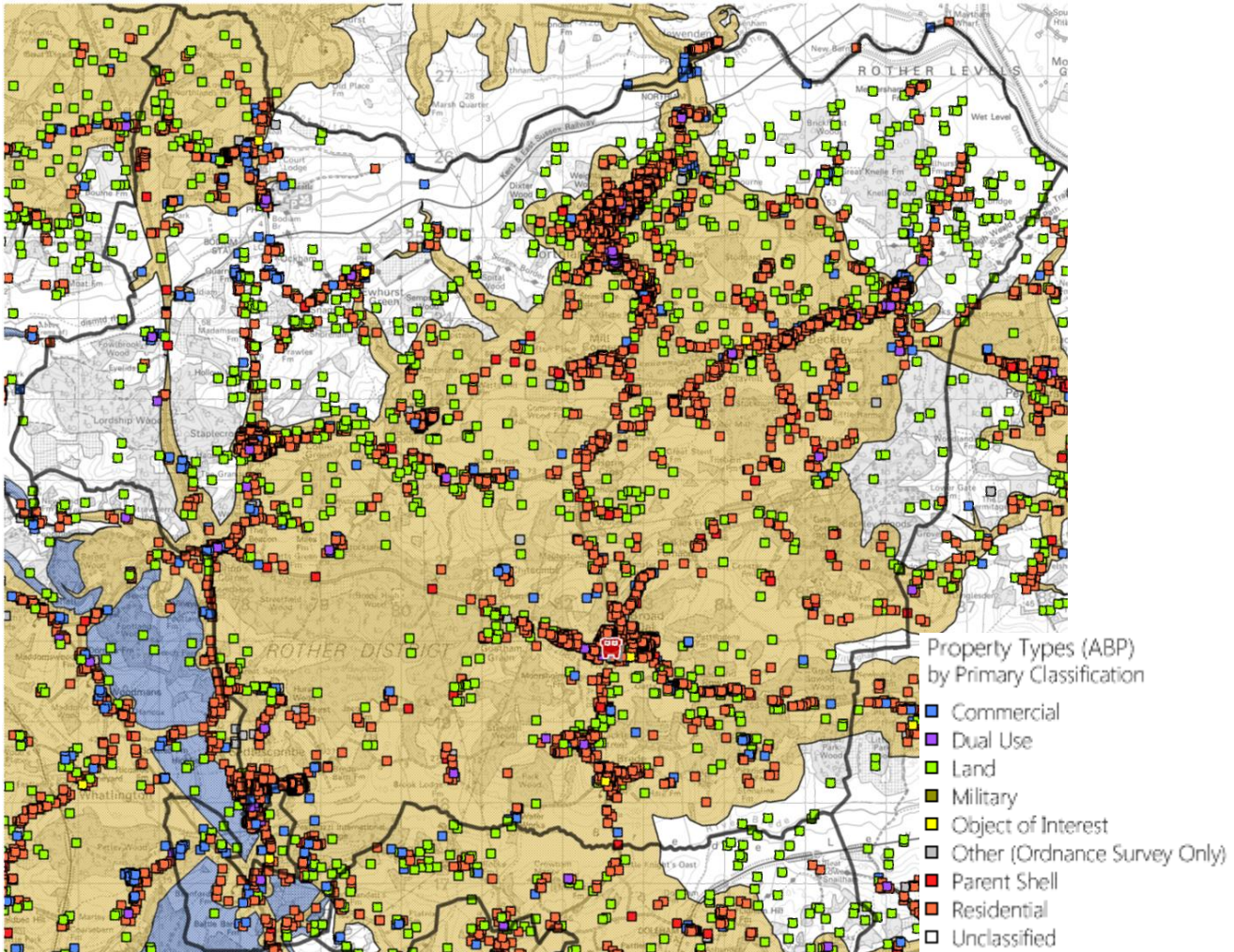




Protection – Business Safety

The map below shows all addressable objects, as found in AddressBase Premium (ABP). AddressBase Premium is the most current, comprehensive and accurate geographic dataset available of addresses, properties and land areas where services are provided. Properties that have been demolished and those yet to be built have been excluded from this dataset. Using ABP, allows us to identify all commercial properties, based on the primary classification of the property.

All Property Types by Primary Classification (AddressBase Premium Epoch 62)



| Station Admin Area | Total No. of Commercial Properties | Within Attendance Standard (Day) | % | Within Attendance Standard (Night) | % |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|
| Broad Oak | 538 | 455 | 84.6 | 455 | 84.6 |

BLPU State: In use, Unoccupied, Unknown or Not Applicable, Logical Status: Approved, Primary Classification: Commercial, Distinct UPRN: Yes

Around 15% of commercial properties were found to be outside of the attendance standards isochrones. The majority of these are located towards Bodiam and Ewshurst Green in the north-west of the station area.

Property Types with higher societal life risk (FSEC A through G).

| Hospital | Care Home | Hostel | Hotel |
|----------|-----------|--------|-------|
| 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |

Based on ABP Epoch 62 Classification.

HMOs, Purpose-Built Flats and Houses Converted to flats are not shown here as not all are classified in this way in ABP. Duplicate and child UPRNs removed.

The following table illustrates the total number of Business Safety Audits that have been undertaken across Broad Oak Station area. An average of 10 Business Safety Audits are completed per year, which makes up approximately 1.8% of audits undertaken by ESFRS each year. One third have been to Care Homes.

Business Safety Audits by Property Type (% within area)

All audits in CRM up to 04/2019 (Excludes 'In Progress')

| Property Type | Broad Oak | ESFRS |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| A - Hospitals & Prisons | 0 (0%) | 180 (2.4%) |
| B - Care Home | 16 (34%) | 1,595 (21.4%) |
| D - Purpose Built Flats > 3 Stories | 0 (0%) | 398 (5.4%) |
| E - Hostel | 3 (6.4%) | 139 (1.9%) |
| F - Hotel | 8 (17%) | 1,379 (18.5%) |
| G - House Converted to Flats | 0 (0%) | 240 (3.2%) |
| H - Other Sleeping Accom. | 12 (25.5%) | 1,009 (13.6%) |
| J - Further Education | 0 (0%) | 31 (0.4%) |
| K - Public Building | 0 (0%) | 25 (0.3%) |
| L - Licensed Premises | 2 (4.3%) | 890 (12%) |
| M - School | 1 (2.1%) | 148 (2%) |
| N - Shop | 2 (4.3%) | 562 (7.6%) |
| P - Other Public Premises | 0 (0%) | 231 (3.1%) |
| R - Factory/Warehouse | 1 (2.1%) | 147 (2%) |
| S - Office | 0 (0%) | 216 (2.9%) |
| T - Other Workplace | 0 (0%) | 87 (1.2%) |
| W - Land & Sea | 0 (0%) | 16 (0.2%) |
| Z - Single Private Dwelling | 2 (4.3%) | 143 (1.9%) |
| Total | 47 | 7,436 |

Business Safety Audits by Year

| Station Area | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | Total | Ave. per Yr | % ESFRS |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------------|---------|
| Broad Oak | 7 | 16 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 48 | 10 | 1.8 |



Developments

Residential

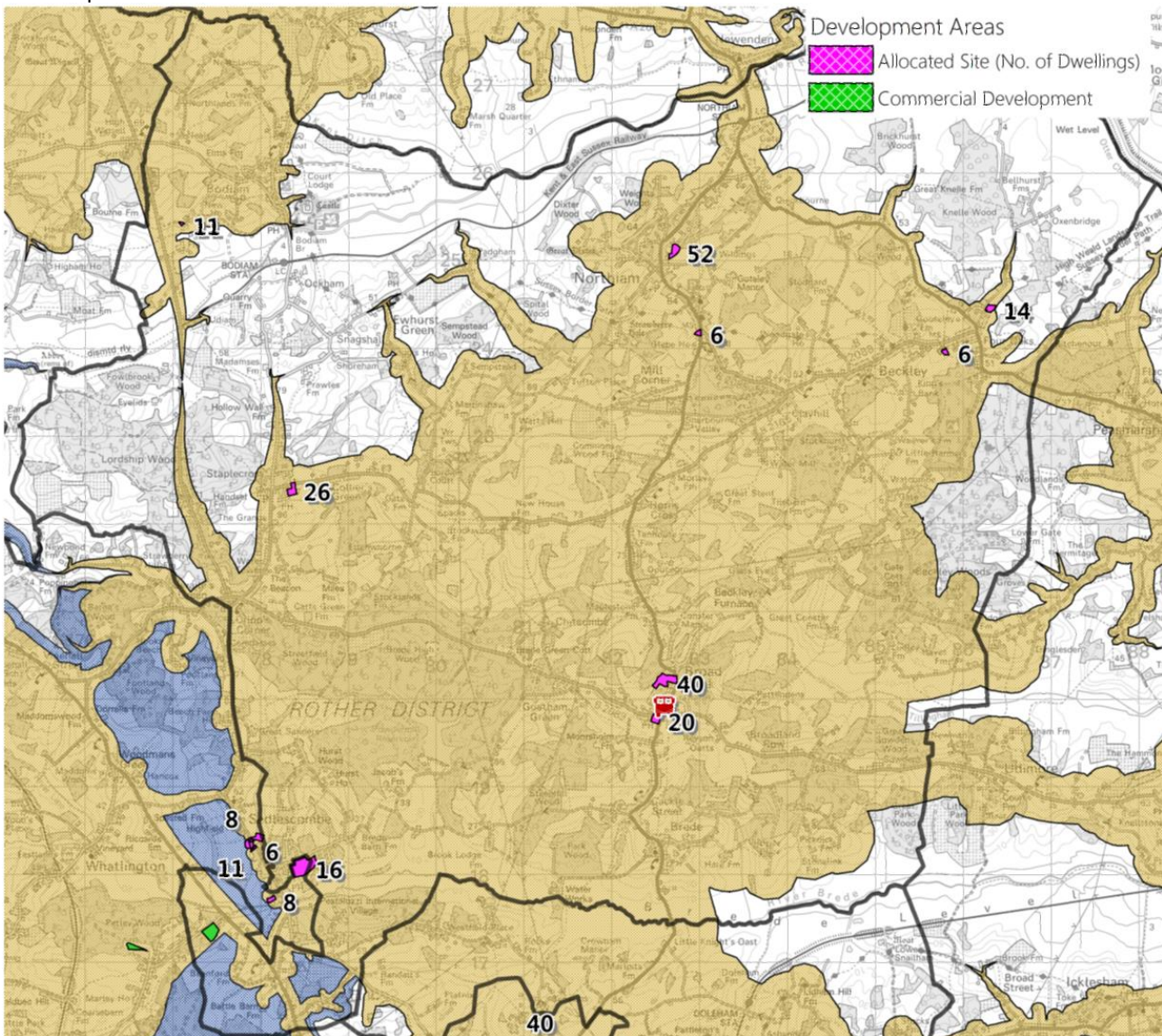
Details of residential development site allocations have been provided from the local planning office and are shown on the map below. It can be seen that there are 8 allocated sites with a total of 175 dwellings across these areas.

These fall within the attendance standards isochrones, albeit some are at the cusp of the isochrone, so likely to fall outside of attendance times, particularly with traffic congestion. However, predicted growth in housing developments does not pose a significant increase in risk for ESFRS as these numbers are small.

Commercial

Details of commercial developments have been supplied from the local planning office which are shown on the map below. It can be seen that there is 1 commercial development area, which is situated along Marley Lane near Seddlescombe with a floorspace of 3,000sqm. This falls within the attendance standard isochrone, albeit with increased travel times.

Development areas – allocated sites





Road Risk

All UK roads (excluding motorways) fall into the following four categories:

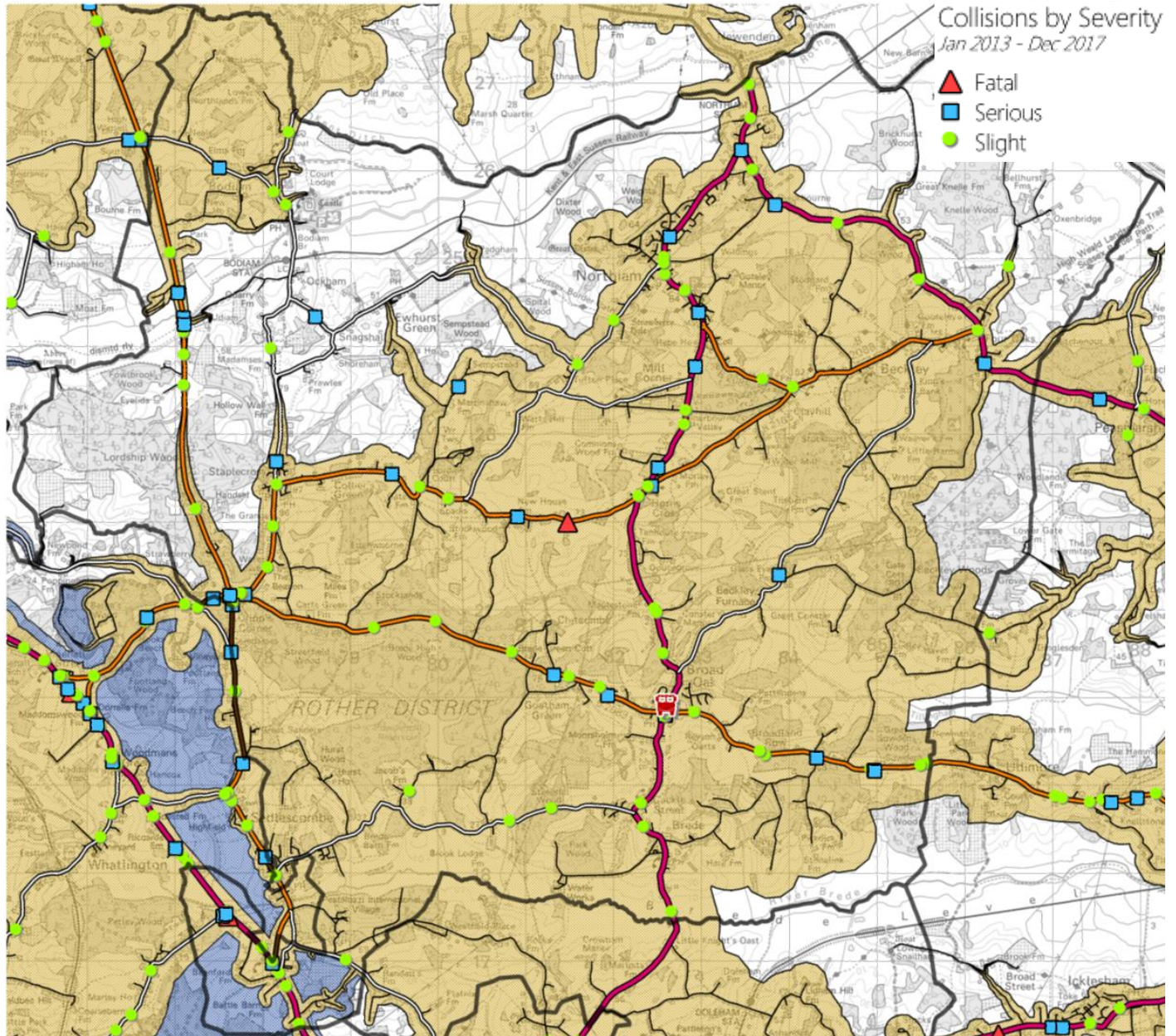
- **A roads** – major roads intended to provide large-scale transport links within or between areas.
- **B roads** – roads intended to connect different areas, and to feed traffic between A roads and smaller roads on the network.
- **Classified unnumbered** – smaller roads intended to connect together unclassified roads with A and B roads, and often linking a housing estate or a village to the rest of the network. Similar to ‘minor roads’ on an Ordnance Survey map and sometimes known unofficially as C roads.
- **Unclassified** – local roads intended for local traffic. The vast majority (60%) of roads in the UK fall within this category.

The following table shows the total length of Road within Broad Oak Station area, broken down by Road type. There is approximately 184km of Road within Broad Oak station area, 10% of which are A Roads.

| Road Type | Broad Oak | ESFRS |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A Road | 18km (10%) | 521km (10%) |
| B Road | 28km (15%) | 302km (6%) |
| Classified Unnumbered | 29km (16%) | 759km (14%) |
| Total Classified Roads | 75km (41%) | 3,779km (30%) |
| Not Classified/Unclassified | 109km (59%) | 1,582km (70%) |
| Total All Road Types | 184km (100%) | 5,361km (100%) |

ESFRS only attends around 25% of all road traffic collisions on ESFRS roads. Therefore, data from the Sussex Safer Road Partnership (SSRP) was sourced to understand the fuller picture of road (RTC) risk. The following map shows RTCs in Broad Oak station area over a five year period (January 2013 – December 2017), broken down by severity.

KSI Collisions over five year period (January 2013 – December 2017)



| Collision Severity | Broad Oak | ESFRS |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|
| Fatal | 2 (1.7%) | 112 (1.1%) |
| Serious | 33 (28.2%) | 2,235 (21%) |
| Slight | 82 (70.1%) | 8,307 (78%) |
| Total | 117 | 10,654 |
| Ave. per Year | 23 | 2,131 |

There are, on average, 23 KSI collisions per year in Broad Oak station area. 29.9% of collisions result in serious or fatal injuries and this proportion is 7.8% higher than ESFRS overall.

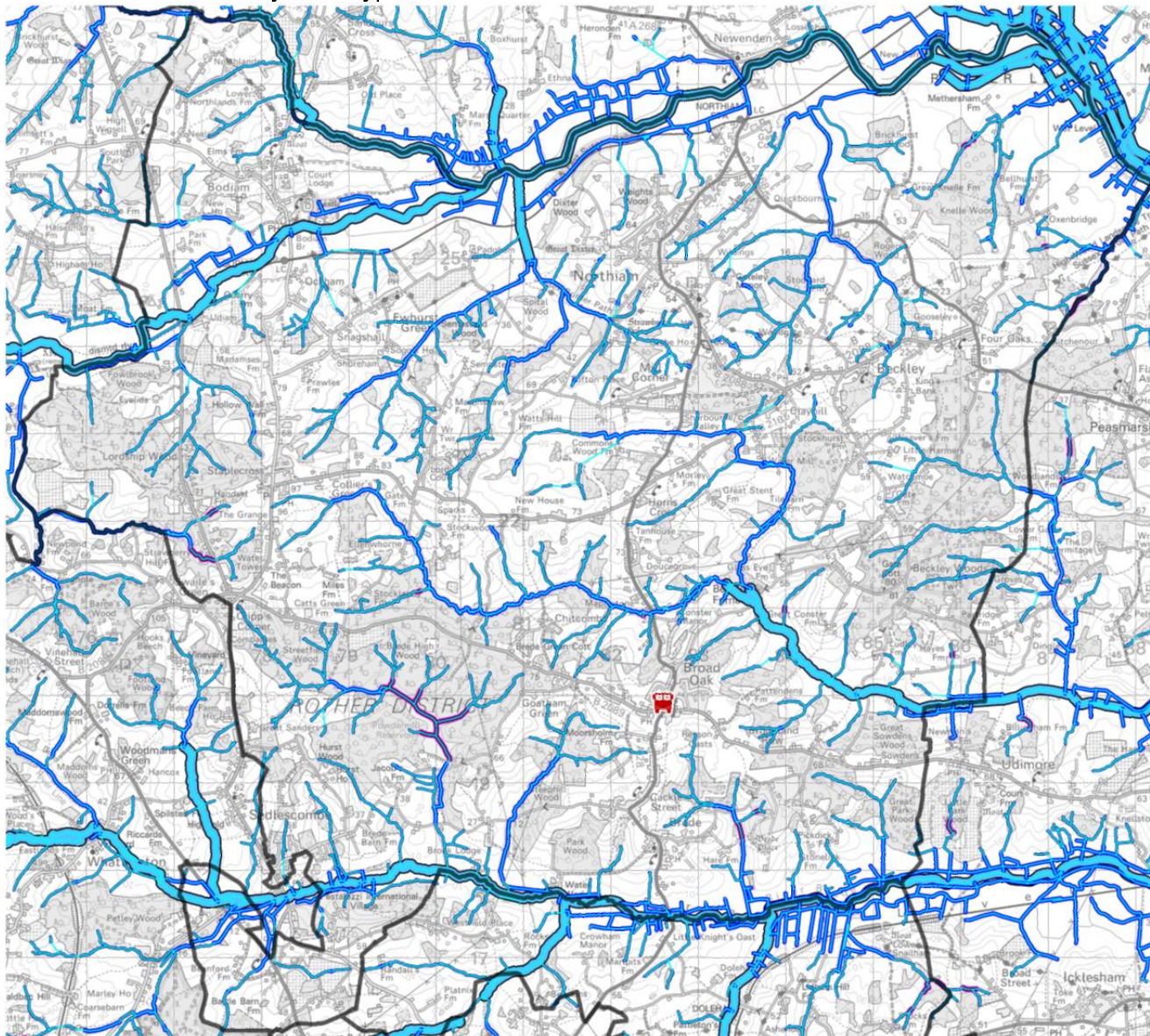
Out of the 117 collisions, there were 3 that sit outside of the attendance standards isochrones – 1 serious and 2 slight. The SSRP data did not contain the time of the collision.

Water Risk

The following map shows the Detailed River Network (DRN), which is a large-scale, accurate and fully attributed digital river centreline covering England and Wales. The DRN is captured from the water features theme of the OS MasterMap topographic layer and built into a network using automated rules. Other input datasets and extensive local Environment Agency (EA) staff knowledge has been used to augment the core geometry to incorporate critical spatial detail and attribution, such as flow direction and path, not available from the OS mapping and to verify the accuracy of the centreline itself.





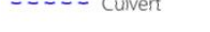
Primary Rivers are usually larger rivers and streams; the secondary and tertiary rivers are 'ordinary watercourses'. The EA carries out maintenance, improvement or construction work on Main Rivers to manage flood risk. Lead local flood authorities, district councils and internal drainage boards carry out flood risk management work on ordinary watercourses.

Detailed River Network by River Type



Detailed River Network

River Type

-  Primary River
-  Secondary River
-  Tertiary River
-  Lake / Reservoir
-  Culvert

Fluvial vs Tidal

-  line colour inside river
-  Fluvial
-  Intertidal
-  Marine Extension
-  Tidal Influence

The table below shows the total length of rivers by type and whether the river is fluvial or tidal. It can be seen that there are 269km of rivers within the Broad Oak station area, which makes up approximately 6.9% of all rivers across the ESFRs area. This ranks Broad Oak station area as 5 out of the 24 station areas.

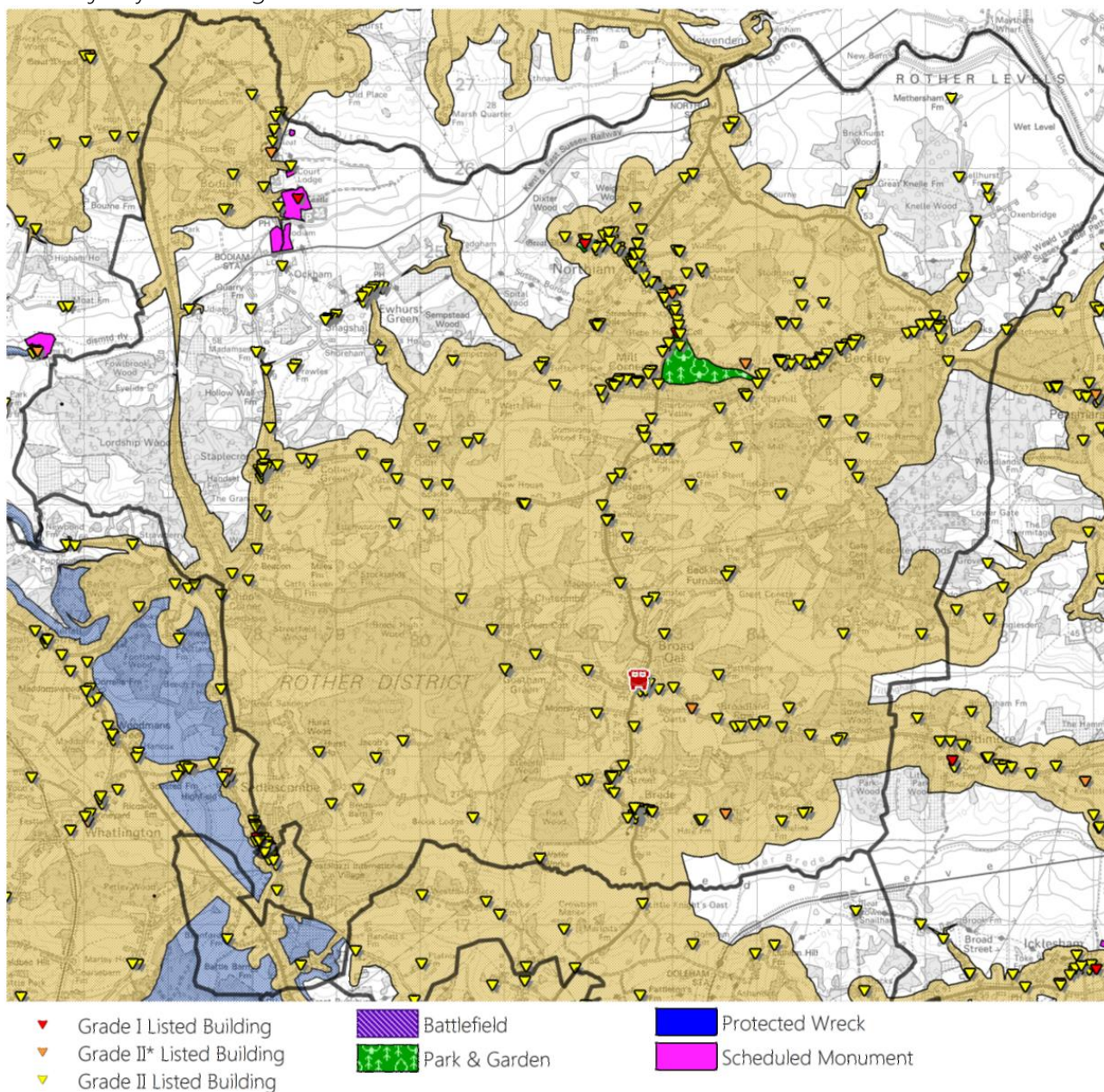
Broad Oak has 41km of primary rivers, which is the 5th highest proportion of primary rivers compared to other ESFRS areas (6.4%) and also ranks 5th place for the percentage of secondary rivers in its area (5.8% of all secondary rivers).

There are no tidal rivers or coastline in Broad Oak station area.

| River Type | Fluvial vs Tidal | Broad Oak River Length (km) | % | ESFRS River Length | % |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Primary River | Fluvial | 41.00 | 15.2 | 613.07 | 15.6 |
| Primary River | Intertidal | 0.00 | 0.0 | 2.02 | 0.1 |
| Primary River | Marine Extension | 0.00 | 0.0 | 6.25 | 0.2 |
| Primary River | Tidal Influence | 0.00 | 0.0 | 41.19 | 1.0 |
| <i>Total Primary</i> | | <i>41.00</i> | <i>15.2</i> | <i>662.53</i> | <i>16.9</i> |
| Secondary River | Fluvial | 65.92 | 24.5 | 1,129.06 | 28.8 |
| Secondary River | Intertidal | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.58 | 0.0 |
| Secondary River | Tidal Influence | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.97 | 0.0 |
| <i>Total Secondary</i> | | <i>65.92</i> | <i>24.5</i> | <i>1,130.62</i> | <i>28.8</i> |
| Tertiary River | Fluvial | 152.04 | 56.5 | 1,899.39 | 48.4 |
| Tertiary River | Intertidal | 0.00 | 0.0 | 2.37 | 0.1 |
| Tertiary River | Marine Extension | 0.00 | 0.0 | 6.22 | 0.2 |
| Tertiary River | Tidal Influence | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.24 | 0.0 |
| <i>Total Tertiary</i> | | <i>152.04</i> | <i>56.5</i> | <i>1,908.22</i> | <i>48.6</i> |
| Lake / Reservoir | Fluvial | 3.32 | 1.2 | 111.25 | 2.8 |
| Culvert | Fluvial | 6.75 | 2.5 | 111.24 | 2.8 |
| <i>Total Fluvial</i> | | <i>269.02</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>3,864.01</i> | <i>98.5</i> |
| <i>Total Intertidal</i> | | <i>0.00</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>4.97</i> | <i>0.1</i> |
| <i>Total Marine Extension</i> | | <i>0.00</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>12.47</i> | <i>0.3</i> |
| <i>Total Tidal Influence</i> | | <i>0.00</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>42.40</i> | <i>1.1</i> |
| Grand Total | | 269 | 100 | 3,923.85 | 100 |

Heritage Risk

The following map shows the location of different types of heritage risk dispersed across the station area. The majority of heritage risk is within the attendance standards isochrones.



| Grade | # in Area | Within Attendance Standard (Day) | % | Within Attendance Standard (Night) | % |
|--------------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| I | 6 | 4 | 66.7 | 4 | 66.7 |
| II* | 9 | 9 | 100.0 | 9 | 100.0 |
| II | 357 | 331 | 92.7 | 331 | 92.7 |
| Total | 372 | 344 | 92.5 | 344 | 92.5 |

There are 2 grade I listed building outside of the attendance standards isochrone – Bodiam Castle and the Parish Church of St James in Ewhurst.



Environmental Risk

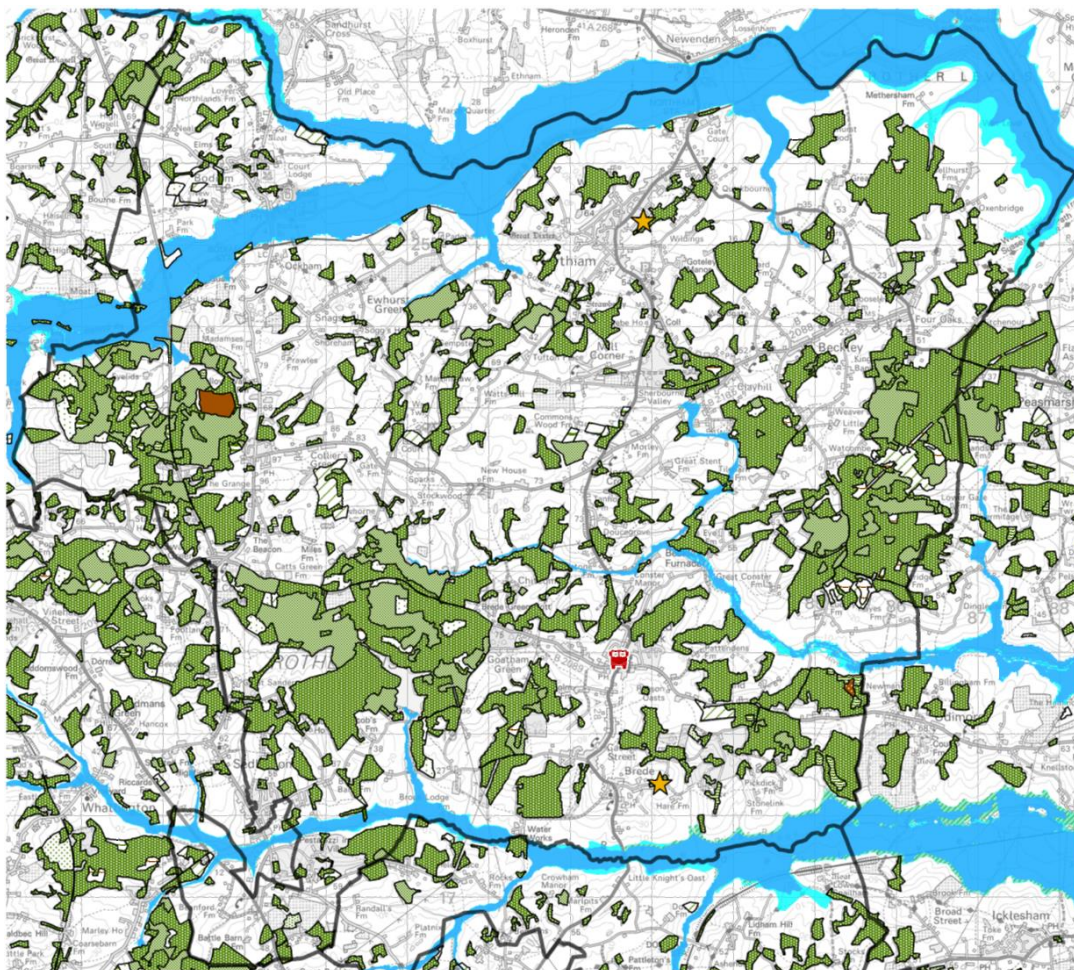
The following map shows a breakdown of various environmental risks across Broad Oak station area. There are two rivers, one in the north and one in the south that are covered by the Environment Agency’s Flood Zone data.

Flood Zone 2 represents land that has been assessed as having between a 1%-0.1% annual probability of river flooding, or between 0.5%-0.1% annual probability of sea flooding in any year.

Flood Zone 3 represents land that has been assessed as having a >1% annual probability of river flooding, or a >0.5% annual probability of sea flooding in any year.

There is, on average, 1 incident per year in Broad Oak station area classified as “special service – flooding”. This equates to 2.2% of all incidents in Broad Oak and is lower than the ESFRS proportion of 4.2% per year.

There are 2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in Broad Oak station area, both of which are inside the attendance standards isochrone.



Site of Special Scientific Interest

- Local Nature Reserve
- SSSI Biological
- SSSI Geological
- SSSI Mixed

National Forest Inventory

- Non woodland
- Woodland

EA Flood Risk

- Flood zone 2
- Flood zone 3
- Area benefiting from flood defence

- Agriculture land
- Assumed woodland
- Bare area
- Broadleaved
- Conifer
- Coppice
- Coppice with standards
- Felled
- Grassland
- Ground prep

- Low density
- Mixed mainly broadleaved
- Mixed mainly conifer
- Open water
- Other vegetation
- Quarry
- Shrub
- Urban
- Young trees



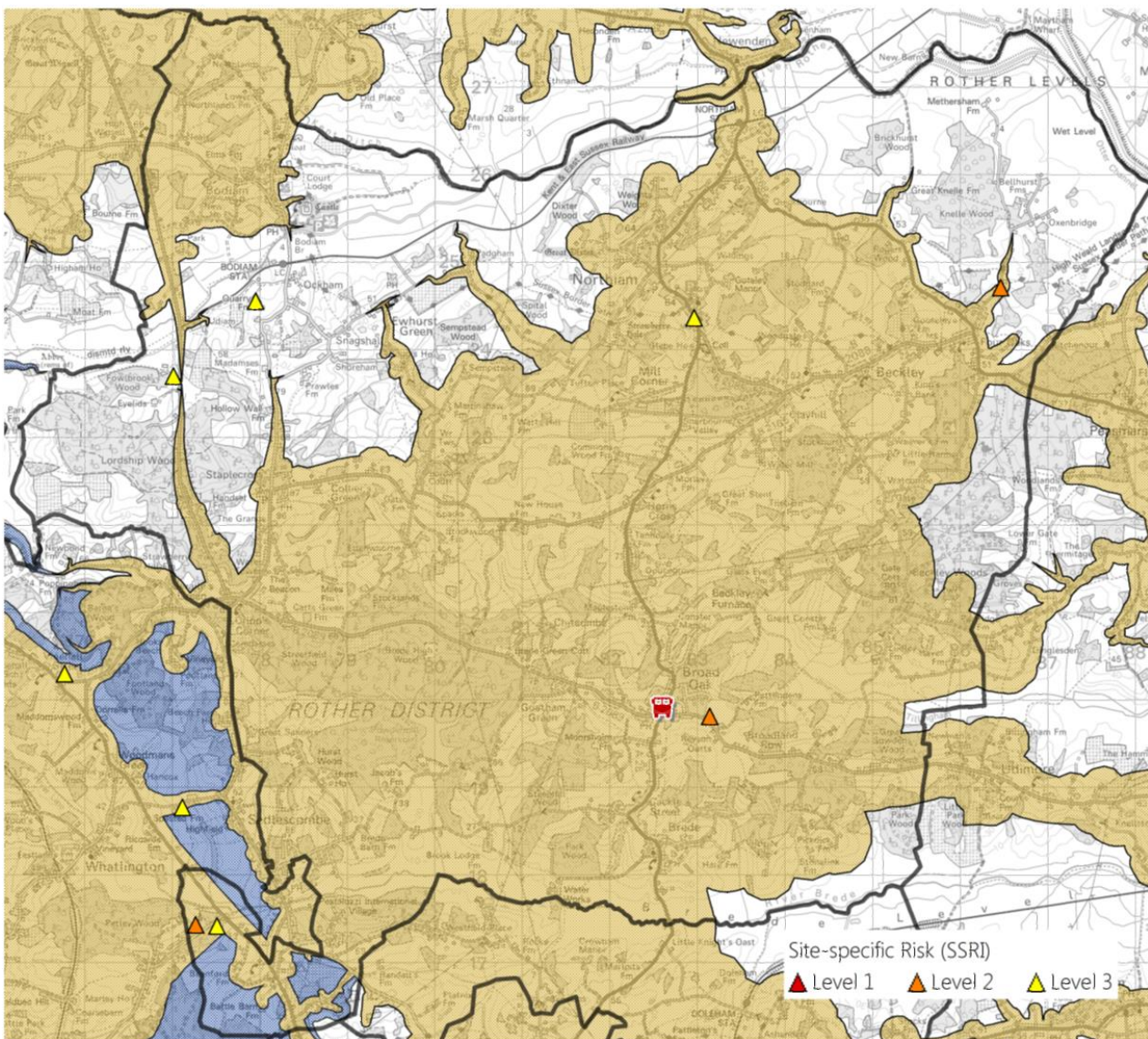
Special Risk (Operational Risk)

Site-Specific Risk Information (SSRI)

There are a total of 7 SSRIs (Levels 1-3) within the Broad Oak Station Admin area, 3 of which are Level 2, as shown in the table below.

| SSRI Risk | Broad Oak | ESFRS |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Level 1 | 0 (0.0%) | 25 (3.1%) |
| Level 2 | 3 (42.9%) | 294 (36.3%) |
| Level 3 | 4 (57.1%) | 461 (56.9%) |
| Total | 7 | 810 |

The map below shows the location of these SSRIs. 2 are outside the attendance standards isochrone; these are located in the north-west of the station area. There are a further 3 SSRIs which, although are within the attendance standard isochrone, will have extended travel times as they are at the cusp of the isochrone.



High-Rise Risk

There are no high rise premises in Broad Oak station area (properties ≥ 6 floors)

Special Risk

No COMAH sites in area

Over border risks

No significant over border risk.

