

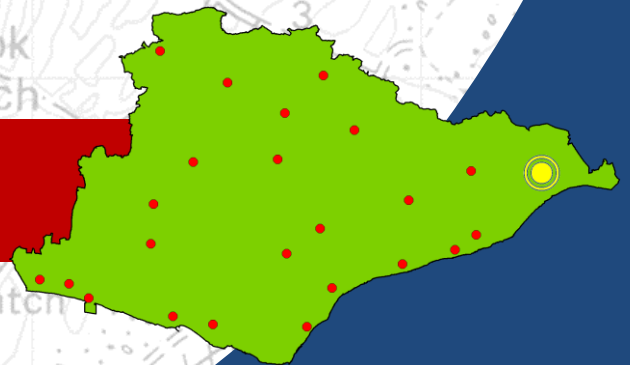


2020

Rye



Station Risk Profile



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Rye Station Area – Headline Summary



- Rye station area covers approximately **106 sq. km.**
- Area is predominately rural and remote.
- Rye has busy port and fishing industry.
- Operational cover provided by two on-call fire engines.



- **11,708** residents within Rye station area.
- A net increase of **746** since 2011 Census.
- Low population density, widely dispersed across area.
- Higher proportions of older people than ESFRS average.



- **61%** below average fire risk (socio-demographic).
- **93%** of households are within attendance standards.
- **433** households are outside, the majority of which are in the village of Camber.
- Higher proportion of lone pensioners than ESFRS average.
- Lower proportion of rented accommodation than ESFRS average.



Station area

- Incidents have decreased by **27%** since 2009 although last 3 years they have been rising.
- There are **132** incidents per year within Rye station area; **4th** busiest on-call area.
- **53%** during the day. Rise sharply from 10am.
- **16%** of incidents outside attendance standards isochrones (2nd highest proportion of all station areas). These are in Camber.
- Proportionally more RTCs in area and fewer False Alarms compared to ESFRS.
- **8** critical life-risk incidents per year. Downward trend.
- **73%** critical incidents during day.
- Rye area one of lowest for numbers of injuries and rescues.
- Attendance times, on average, slightly quicker than other on-call station areas.
- **5** minute delay between 1st & 2nd appliance – **3** minutes quicker than other on-call areas.
- **71%** of incidents are attended by a single appliance.
- **55%** of 2nd pump attendances were by 70P4, **14%** 71P1, **13%** 75P1.
- **1** level 3 incident within last 9 years of review period.

Station appliance(s)

70P1

- Turn-out time is **05:04**. Rose significantly in 2017/18 with corresponding decrease for 70P4.
- **35%** reduction in mobilisations over 9 years.
- Mobilises **150** times per year – **77%** in own area, **11%** in Broad Oak, **6%** in Hastings area, **6%** OTB.
- Attends **9%** more fires and **10%** fewer false alarms than ESFRS.
- Mobilises to **11** critical incidents per year – **62%** in own area, **18%** in Broad Oak, **11%** in Hastings area, **7%** OTB.
- Attendance standard met **77%** of the time (**85%** critical).
- **99.5%** availability in 2017/18.

70P4

- **68%** reduction in mobilisations over 9 years.
- Mobilises **38** times per year - **74%** in own area, **10%** in Hastings area, **9%** in Broad Oak, **5%** OTB.
- Mobilises to **5** critical incidents per year – **63%** in own area, **21%** in Broad Oak, **8%** in Hastings area, **4%** OTB.
- Attendance standard met **79%** of the time (**100%** critical).
- **51%** availability in 2017/18. **40%** decrease in five years. Low availability between 6am-6pm (**35%**).

Standby moves

- **36** cover moves per year – **91%** in Hastings, **4%** in Battle, **2%** OTB.



- **1,452** Home Safety Visits to unique properties undertaken (approx. **24%** of all households)



- **24%** of commercial properties are outside attendance standards. Majority are Camber holiday chalets.
- **10** Business Safety Audits per year, **47%** of which are to hotels.
- **1** Hospital, **3** Care Homes & **14** Hotels in area.



- Very low residential growth (**148** dwellings)
- Majority of development within attendance standard isochrones – small Camber development.



- 37 KSI collisions per year. Proportion of serious/fatal collisions **13%** higher than ESFRS.
- **4%** outside attendance standards isochrones – Camber.



- 12km of coastline
- 286km of rivers (**7.3%** of ESFRS rivers). Ranks **3** out of **24** areas.
- Ranks **1st** and **2nd** out of 24 station areas for percentage of intertidal (**45%**) and tidal rivers (**19%**) respectively.



- **598** listed buildings (**3%** Grade I). **94%** in attendance standard isochrones. Camber Castle outside (Grade I).
- Some Scheduled Monument/Protected Wreck sites are outside attendance standard isochrones.



- Large geographical flood-risk area due to low-lying marshland and convergence of **3** main rivers. However, significant areas benefiting from flood defences. - ESFRS respond to 3 flooding incidents per year (**2.4%** of all incidents). Lower rate than ESFRS.
- **6** SSSI sites
- Woodland to the north-west of the area.



- **4** Level 1 or Level 2 SSRIs
- **1** upper-tier COMAH site.
- **7** deaths at Camber Sands in 2017
- No high-rise properties within area
- Proximity to an airport and nuclear power station



Overview

Rye Station Area covers an area of approximately 106 square kilometres, predominantly rural in nature. The population is widely dispersed throughout the station area with just under half within the town of Rye itself and the others within the smaller villages of Camber, Winchelsea, Icklesham, Playden & Iden.

The Fire Station is located within the centre of the town of Rye itself. Rye is a small town and is part of the remotest and least populated area of south-eastern England, on the edge of Romney Marsh and within two miles from the sea at the confluence of three rivers: the Rother, the Tillingham and the Brede. Rye also stands at the centre of a network of nature reserves, some of national importance. With its historic roots and its charm, Rye is a tourist destination, with hotels, guest houses, B&Bs, tea rooms, and restaurants. It has a small fishing fleet, and Rye Harbour has facilities for yachts and other vessels. Considerable investment has been made in facilities for both the fishing fleet berthed at Rye and the commercial wharves at Rye Harbour, which has the capacity to take large ships up to 80 metres on a high tide. It is one of the two ports within the ESFRS area and is described as a minor port for freight (the other - a major port - being Newhaven).

Station Resources

Rye Community Fire Station is an on-call fire station which has two pumping appliances

1 x Extended Rescue Pump (FJE70P1)

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.

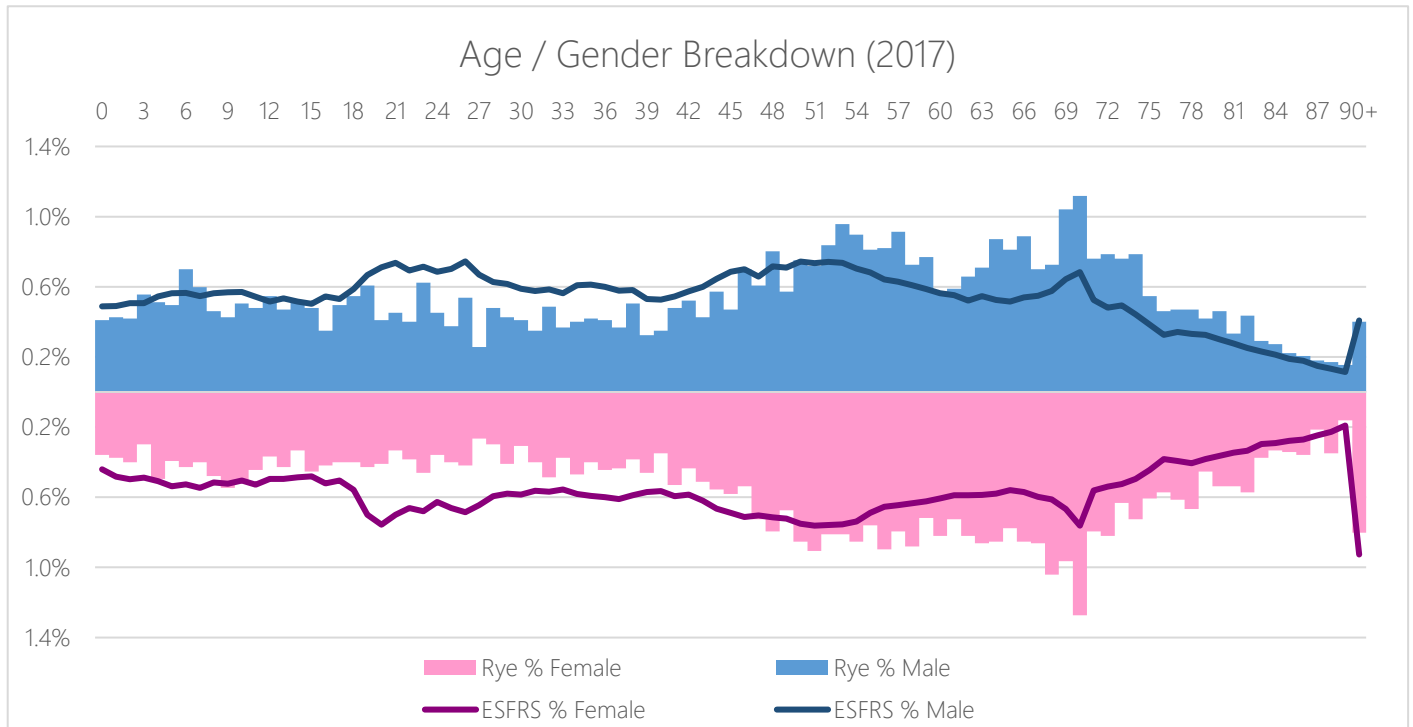
1 x Water Tender (FJE70P4)

Multi-purpose appliance that carries both firefighting and rescue equipment. It carries 1800 litres of water and a pump that can deliver 2250 litres of water per minute.



Population Demographics

The population in Rye is generally older than the ESFRS average, and there are particularly fewer young adults. There are proportionally fewer 18 to 24 year olds with 6% in Rye, compared to 10% for the service. This is also the case for 25 to 49 years, 23% compared to 31% for ESFRS. In the older age ranges, 50 to 64 years represent 24% of Rye, but only 20% for ESFRS. Furthermore, 22% of the population in Rye station area are 65 to 79 year olds, compared with 15% across the service area. There is also a greater proportion of 80 to 89 years, 7% in Rye compared to 5% in 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
Rye	1,075 (9.2%)	842 (7.2%)	734 (6.3%)	2,725 (23.3%)	2,806 (24%)	2,623 (22.4%)	762 (6.5%)	141 (1.2%)	11,708
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 FRs 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 Rye 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 95% of 65+ year olds are within the attendance standard isochrones, day or night. This ranks Rye 14 out of the 24 stations (or 6 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 Rye Station Area

	Station Admin Area	No. of persons	% in Att. Std. Isochrone (Day)	% in Att. Std. Isochrone (Night)
65+ Yrs	Rye	3,536	94.6	94.6
	ESFRS	179,534	96.5	97.2
80+Yrs	Rye	1,030	94.8	94.8
	ESFRS	51,372	96.8	97.4

Rye has a much lower population density compared with the rest of the service, with 1.2 persons per hectare compared to an ESFRS average of 4.7. Rye is ranked (*out of 24*) as the 18th most densely populated station area in the service area. The area's population increased by 746 from 2011-2017, based on the 2011 census and 2017 estimates, which resulted in the population density increasing by 0.1 persons per hectare.

Population Density (<i>number of persons per hectare</i>)								
Area Size (Hectares)	All usual residents (2011)	Population Estimate (2017)	Density 2011	Density 2017	Change 2011-17	ESFRS Rank 2017	ESFRS Average 2011	ESFRS Average 2017
10,169	10,962	11,708	1.1	1.2	0.1	18	4.5	4.7

The general health in Rye can be seen as fair compared to the rest of ESFRS, especially when considering there are fewer young adults, and more persons aged 50-89.

40% of the population in Rye are identified as having 'very good health', compared to 45% for ESFRS and 37% as having 'good health' compared to 35% for ESFRS. There are also more persons with 'fair health', 17% compared to 14%. However, proportionally there are slightly more people with 'bad health', 5% in Rye compared with a 4% service average.

General Health - Persons (2011) - % Within Area						
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health	Total
Rye	4,365 (39.8%)	4,056 (37%)	1,850 (16.9%)	548 (5%)	143 (1.3%)	10,962
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 Rye whose day-to-day activities are limited is slightly greater than that of ESFRS, 78% of the Rye population are 'not limited', compared to 81% as a service average.

Day-to-day activities limited - Persons (2011) - % Within Area				
	Limited a lot	Limited a little	Not limited	Total
Rye	1,047 (9.6%)	1,379 (12.6%)	8,536 (77.9%)	10,962
ESFRS	68,688 (8.6%)	83,026 (10.4%)	64,8326 (81%)	800,040

There are proportionally more retired persons in Rye (21%) compared to the service average (15%), there are also fewer full time students (5%) than the ESFRS average (10%). Furthermore, there are fewer full time employees (28%), than the service average (34%).

Economic Activity - All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (2011)			Rye	ESFRS
Economically active	Part-time	Employee	1,134 (14.3%)	82,644 (14.1%)
		Self-employed without employees	376 (4.7%)	22,199 (3.8%)
		Self-employed with employees	45 (0.6%)	2,591 (0.4%)
	Full-time	Employee	2,233 (28.1%)	201,532 (34.4%)
		Self-employed without employees	706 (8.9%)	40,181 (6.9%)
		Self-employed with employees	239 (3%)	12,514 (2.1%)
		Un-employed	283 (3.6%)	21,321 (3.6%)
	Full-time student	154 (1.9%)	22,823 (3.9%)	
Economically inactive		Retired	1,697 (21.4%)	86,361 (14.8%)
		Student (including full-time students)	252 (3.2%)	35,446 (6.1%)
		Looking after home or family	403 (5.1%)	22,914 (3.9%)
		Long-term sick or disabled	293 (3.7%)	24,201 (4.1%)
		Other	129 (1.6%)	10,583 (1.8%)
		Total	7,944	585,310



Household Demographics

Census 2011 Household Breakdown

There are proportionally more detached houses/bungalows in Rye (33%), compared to the service average (25%). This is also the case for semi-detached houses/bungalows (30% in Rye vs 23% for ESFRS). There is a lower proportion of purpose built flats (11% in Rye vs 19% for ESFRS), and converted flats (2% in Rye vs 11% in 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			
Rye	1,711 (33.3%)	1,506 (29.3%)	1,129 (21.9%)	552 (10.7%)	98 (1.9%)	109 (2.1%)	39 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	5,144
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

Rye has proportionally more lone pensioners (20%, compared to 15% service wide), and slightly fewer lone parents with dependent children (5% in Rye, vs 7% in ESFRS). There are no all full time student households in Rye.

Household Composition - Households (2011) - % Within Area				
	Lone Pensioner (65+)	All full-time students	Lone parent with dependent children	All Households
Rye	1,043 (20.3%)	0 (0%)	258 (5%)	5,144
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 Rye (42%) than the service area average (33%), on the other hand there are proportionally fewer mortgaged households in Rye (25%) than the ESFRS average (31%). There is a greater proportion of 'other' social rented households in Rye (14%) than in the rest of the service (6%). There is about half the proportion of privately rented (private landlord/letting agent) in Rye with 12%, compared to the service average of 20%.

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		
Rye	2,161 (42%)	1,298 (25.2%)	28 (0.5%)	137 (2.7%)	695 (13.5%)	596 (11.6%)	116 (2.3%)	113 (2.2%)	5,144
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 bedrooms in a household, this indicates overcrowding. Rye isn't an overcrowded area, with 2.3% of the households having an occupancy rating of -1 compared to the service average of 3.6%. Furthermore, Rye (0.5%) has a similar proportion of households with an occupancy rating of -2 compared with ESFRS (0.4%). There is a far greater proportion of households with spare rooms in Rye than the service average, 40% of households have an occupancy rating of +2, compared to 30% for ESFRS. Also, 36% have a rating of +1 in Rye, compared to a 34% average for the service area.

	Occupancy Rating (<i>Spare Bedrooms</i>) - Households (2011)					Total
	Under-occupied		Standard	Overcrowded		
	+2 or more	+1	0	-1	-2 or less	
Rye	2,027 (39.4%)	1,851 (36%)	1,122 (21.8%)	119 (2.3%)	25 (0.5%)	5,144
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 6,139 households within Rye station admin area, dispersed across the station area. which are broken down by the 15 summary Mosaic Lifestyle groups.

Mosaic Lifestyle Group	Rye	%	ESFRS	%
A - Country Living	1,685	27.4	30,907	8.5
B - Prestige Positions	112	1.8	27,774	7.6
C - City Prosperity	2	0.0	21,862	6.0
D - Domestic Success	60	1.0	27,215	7.5
E - Suburban Stability	89	1.4	24,684	6.8
F - Senior Security	210	3.4	39,762	10.9
G - Rural Reality	2,947	48.0	17,553	4.8
H - Aspiring Homemakers	102	1.7	24,898	6.8
I - Urban Cohesion	3	0.0	14,427	4.0
J - Rental Hubs	138	2.2	50,913	14.0
K - Modest Traditions	66	1.1	10,777	3.0
L - Transient Renters	126	2.1	13,853	3.8
M - Family Basics	84	1.4	20,841	5.7
N - Vintage Value	452	7.4	26,701	7.3
O - Municipal Challenge	63	1.0	11,485	3.2
Total	6,139	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 Rye Station area are:

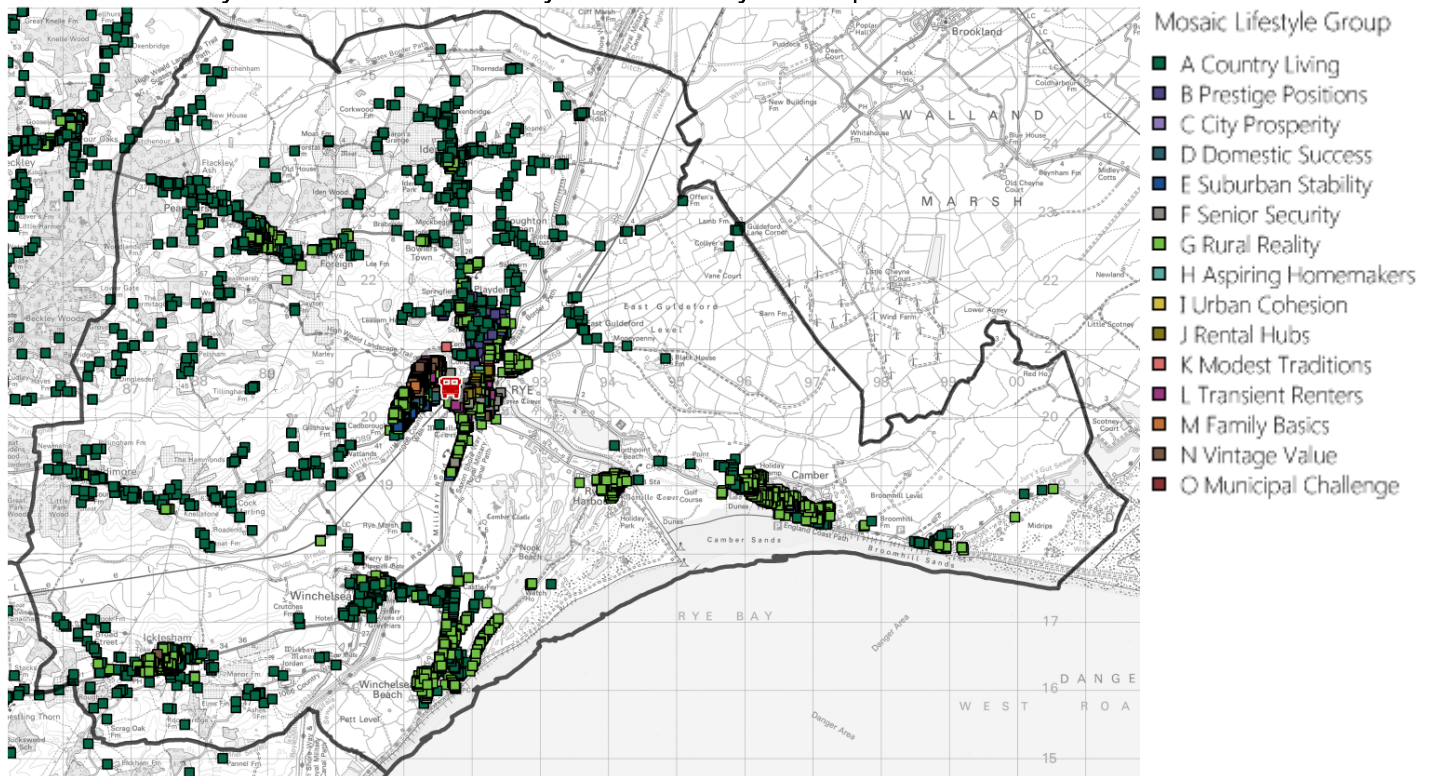
G29 Satellite Settlers: Mature households living in expanding developments around larger villages with good transport links

G28 Local Focus: Rural families in affordable village homes who are reliant on the local economy for jobs

G27 Outlying Seniors: Pensioners living in inexpensive housing in out of the way locations

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 50% fewer dwelling fires than one would expect. The map below shows the dispersal of households across the station area.

Households in Rye Station Admin area by Mosaic Lifestyle Group

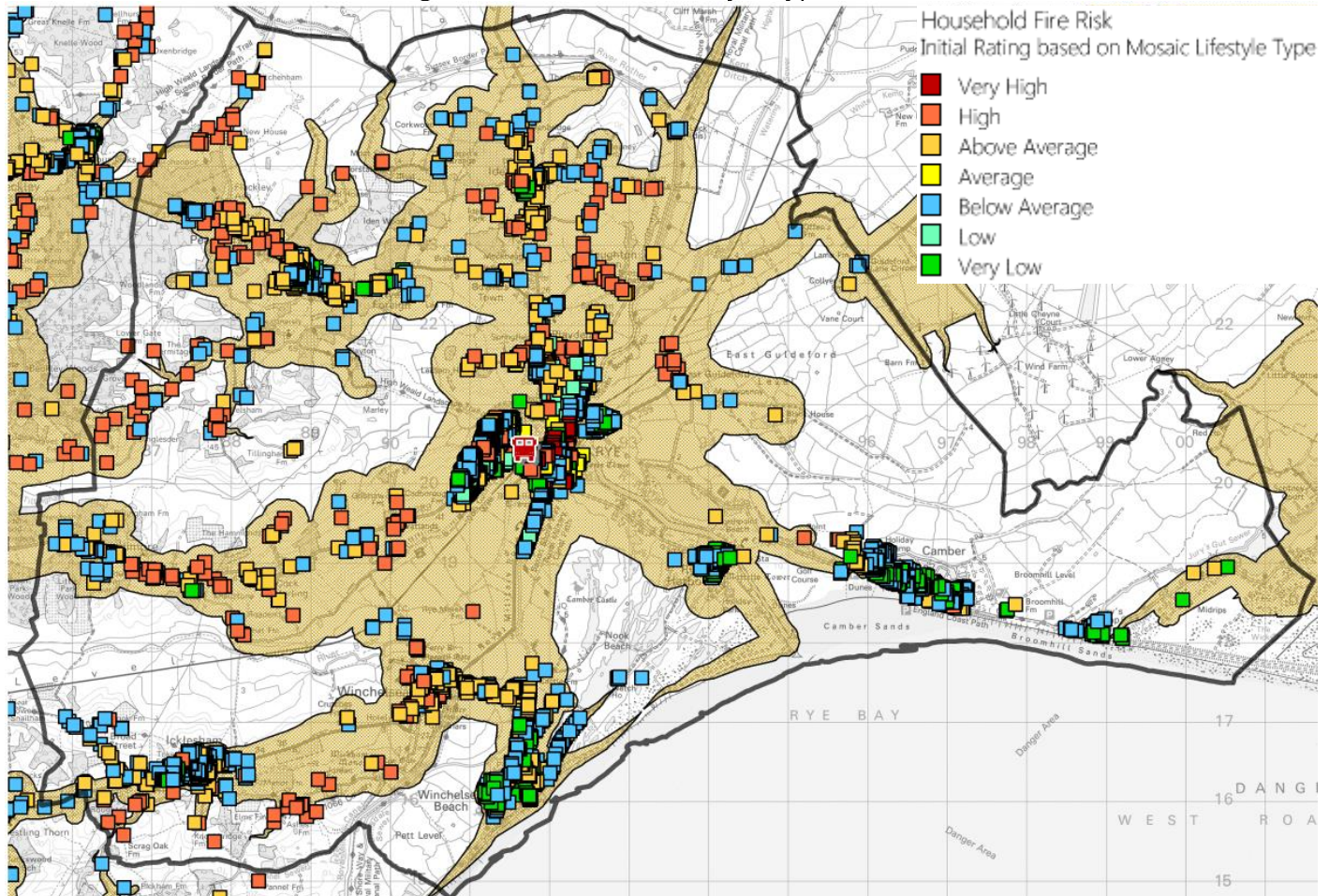


The map below shows the dispersion of mosaic households, classified by their initial fire risk rating, which is based on a combination of the number of fires and propensity to having a fire within each mosaic type. Those that have historically had a higher prevalence of and/or higher likelihood to having 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 Rye Station Admin area by Initial Fire Risk Rating

Station Area	Very High	High	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	Very Low	Total
Rye	364	646	1,120	255	2,567	233	954	6,139
Rye (%)	5.9%	10.5%	18.2%	4.2%	41.8%	3.8%	15.5%	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)	%
Rye	364	364	100.0	364	100.0	646	636	98.5	636	98.5

Overall, 93% of households within Rye station area are within ESFRS attendance standards, for both day and night. It can be seen that approximately 61% of households are deemed to represent a below average, low or very low fire risk.

The Very High/High risk households represent 16% of households, the majority of which fall within the attendance standards isochrones (10 High risk households fall outside)

Holiday Parks

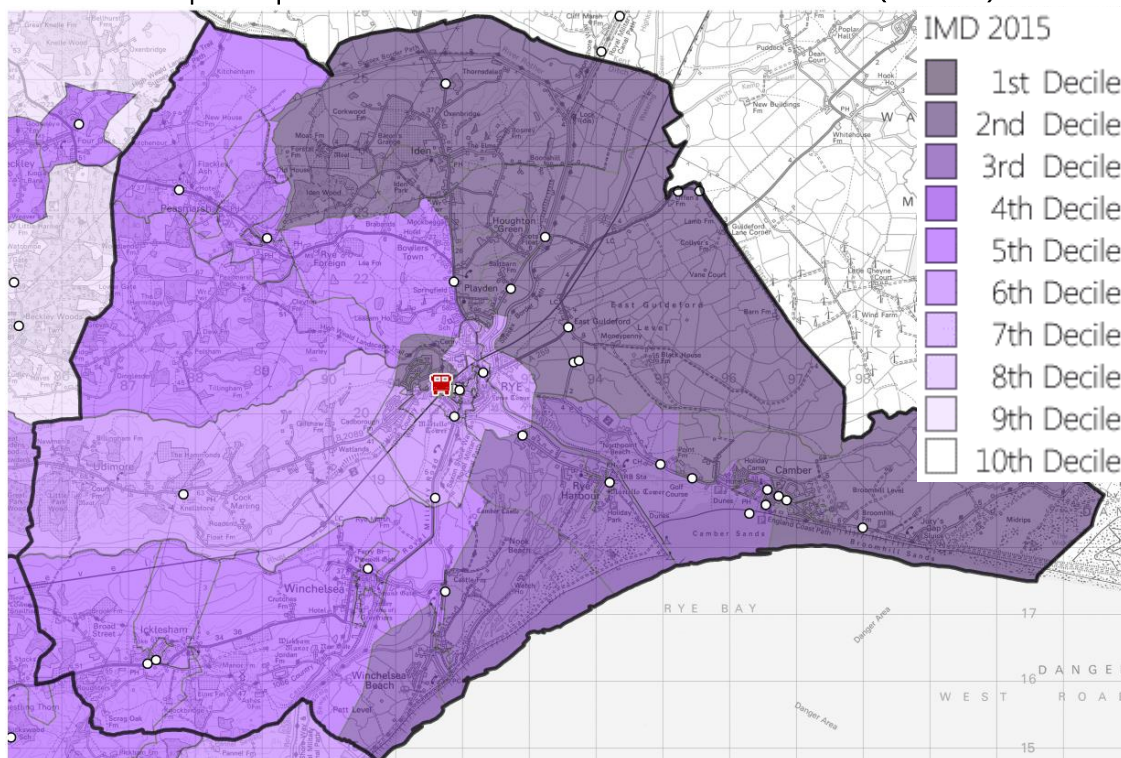
There are 2 main holiday parks in Rye station area which contain a combined 2,729 units. The majority (74%) of these are located in Camber, which sit outside the attendance standard isochrones and therefore have extended attendance times. Therefore, only 26% of the holiday park units in Rye are within ESFRS attendance standards.

Station Admin Area	Total Number of Units	Within Attendance Standard (Day)	%	Within Attendance Standard (Night)	%
Rye	2,729	719	26	719	26

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 there are neighbourhoods within Rye station area that are within the top 10% most deprived areas nationally.

Incidents

Incidents occurring within Rye 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 Rye – irrespective of which appliance(s) were mobilised to the incident. This helps identify the types of incidents to which we have responded within Rye's area.

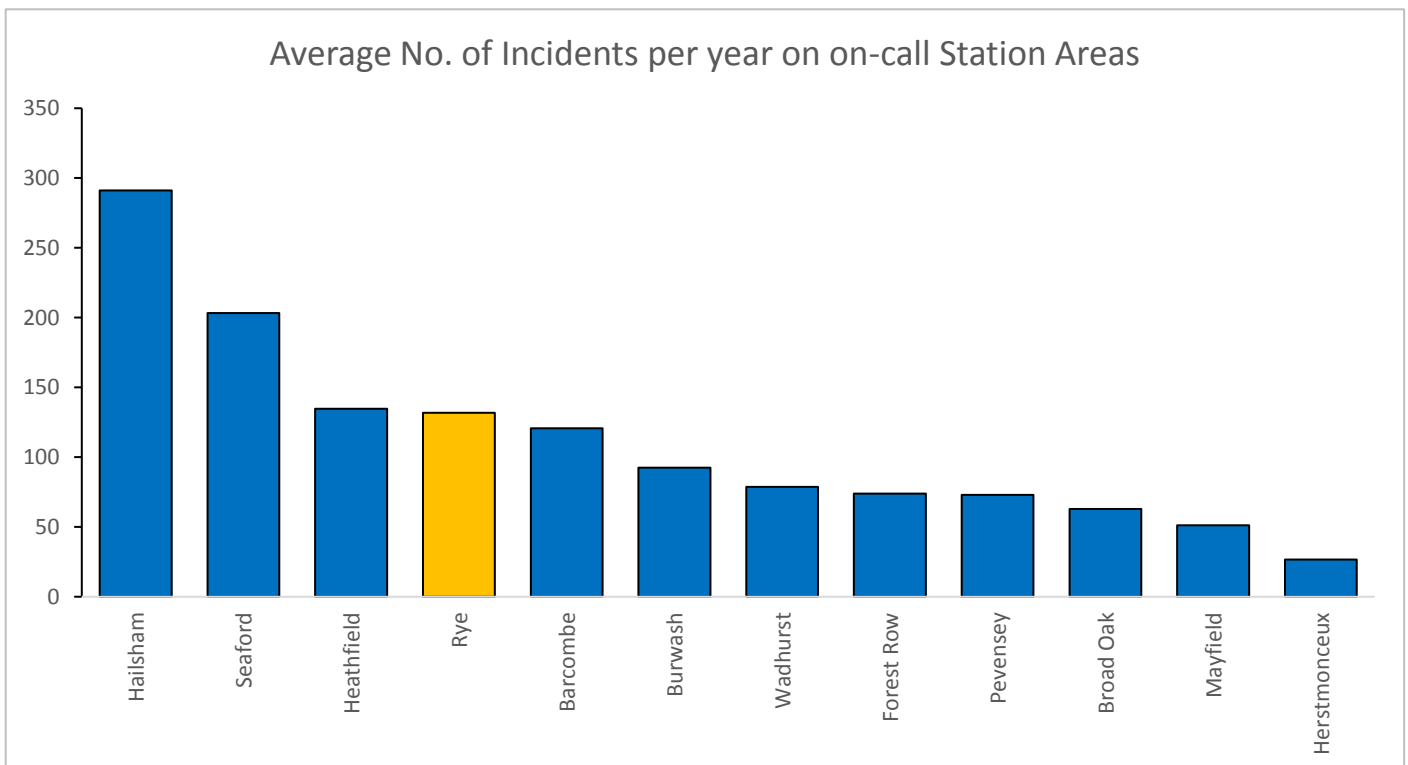
Over 9 years (Apr 2009 – Mar 2018), incidents within Rye station area have decreased by 27.4%, albeit the last 3 years have seen a slight increase in the numbers of incidents, as shown below.

No. of Incidents within Rye Station Area per year

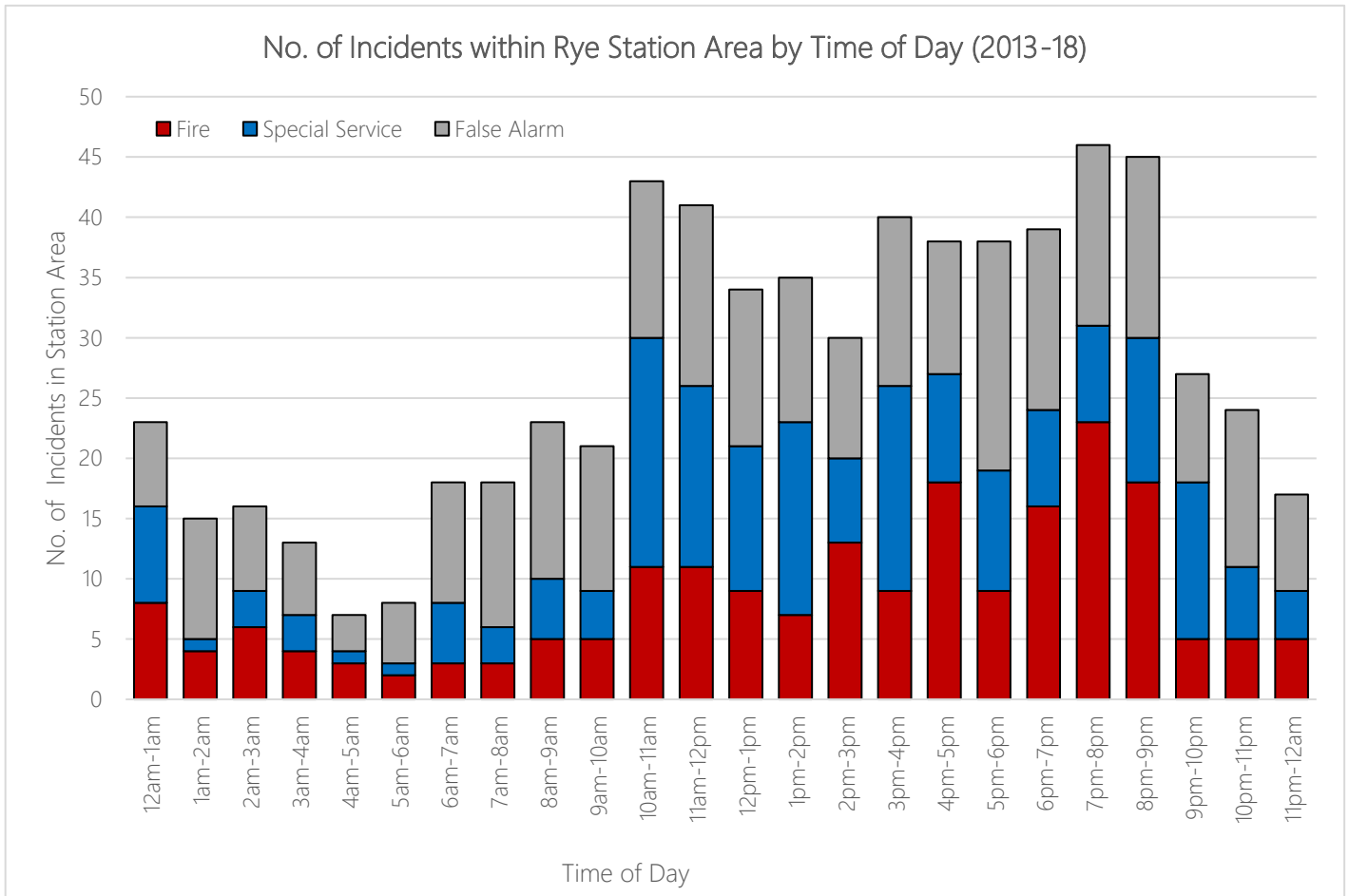
2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total
186	177	151	134	135	141	122	126	135	1,307

Between 2013-18, there were 659 incidents within the Rye station area, which equates to an average of 132 incidents per year. This is similar to the station area of Battle (127 incidents per year), which is served by a day-crewed station.

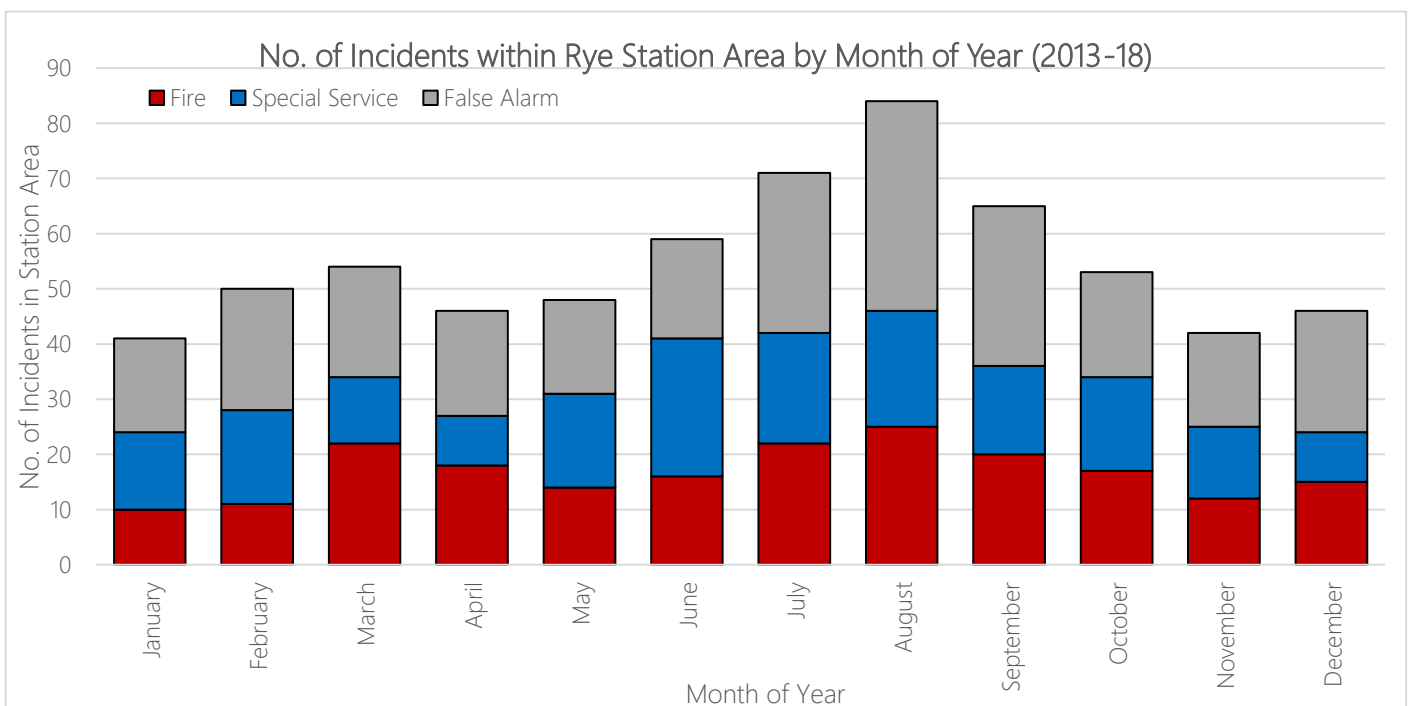
Rye station area ranks 15 out of all 24 geographical station areas in terms of the numbers of incidents occurring within its area. Comparing with the other on-call station areas across ESFRS, Rye ranks 4th out of 12, making it one of the busier areas covered by an on-call station, as shown below.



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. However the day-time increase in incidents is shifted later compared to the ESFRS average, with a sharp increase in the number of incidents from 10am (particularly special service calls) and incidents decreasing sharply from 9pm.



As you would expect, there are more incidents during the summer months compared to winter. It can be seen that there are twice as many incidents in August than in January. June is the busiest month for special service calls.



The following table illustrates the types of incidents that have occurred within Rye station area over the past 9 years. Dwelling fires and RTC incidents combined make up 14% of incidents (19 per year) which is slightly higher than the ESFRS average, due to the higher proportion of RTCs. The proportion of fires within Rye station area are 8.4% higher than the ESFRS average and false alarm incidents are lower by 9.2%. Secondary fires represent the 3rd highest type of incident in Rye area and are also 10% higher than the ESFRS average. Over last 3 years, false alarms in Rye area have plateaued but fires and special service calls have risen.

No. of Incidents within Rye 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.	% Rye	% ESFRS
Primary Fire - Dwelling	15	4	1	9	6	8	4	9	12	68	8	5.9	6.3
Primary Fire - Non Residential	4	3	4	3	2	5	5	4	4	34	4	3.0	2.1
Primary Fire - Other Residential	2	0	3	1	0	0	2	3	5	16	2	1.5	0.6
Primary Fire - Vehicle	13	6	7	0	7	4	1	6	8	52	5	3.9	2.7
Primary Fire - Outdoor	1	1	1	0	5	1	1	0	4	14	2	1.7	0.9
Chimney Fire	16	12	6	5	10	9	4	5	7	74	7	5.3	1.6
Secondary Fire	19	21	16	6	9	16	11	17	7	122	12	9.1	8.1
Fire - Classification Not Recorded	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0.2	0.1
Special Service - Advice Only	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	7	1	0.6	0.3
Special Service - Animal assistance incidents	3	3	7	7	8	3	6	4	8	49	6	4.4	2.3
Special Service - Assist other agencies	3	5	2	4	3	2	3	2	3	27	3	2.0	1.7
Special Service - Effecting Entry/Exit	0	2	3	7	4	2	3	1	2	24	2	1.8	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	1	6	1	5	7	2	2	1	4	29	3	2.4	4.2
Special Service - Hazardous Materials	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0.3	0.3
Special Service - Lift Release	1	3	3	7	1	3	2	2	1	23	2	1.4	3.7
Special Service - Making Safe (not RTC)	0	1	2	0	5	6	0	3	0	17	3	2.1	1.8
Special Service - Medical Incident	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0.3	0.2
Special Service - No action (not false alarm)	2	3	1	2	4	0	0	1	0	13	1	0.8	0.7
Special Service - Other rescue/release of persons	2	1	2	3	4	0	0	3	5	20	2	1.8	1.0
Special Service - Other Transport	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	0.5	0.3
Special Service - Removal of objects from people	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	0	0.3	0.6
Special Service - Removal of people from objects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0.2	0.3
Special Service - Rescue or evacuation from water	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0.2	0.1
Special Service - RTC	19	10	10	15	8	11	12	14	10	109	11	8.3	5.1
Special Service - Spills and Leaks (not RTC)	0	2	1	1	3	2	2	0	1	12	2	1.2	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.1
Special Service - Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.2	0.2
Special Service - Water provision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.2	0.0
False Alarm - Apparatus	45	69	52	41	24	41	39	25	28	364	31	23.8	34.6
False Alarm - Good Intent	36	19	22	17	22	19	19	21	19	194	20	15.2	13.6
False Alarm - Malicious	0	0	4	0	2	2	2	1	1	12	2	1.2	1.3
False Alarm - Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0.3	0.2
Other	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0.0
Grand Total	186	177	151	134	135	141	122	126	135	1,307	132	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.

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

Property Type	Rye	ESFRS
Dwelling	117 (43.8%)	11,127 (49%)
Non-Residential	80 (30%)	6,612 (29.1%)
Other Residential	12 (4.5%)	2,181 (9.6%)
Outdoor	43 (16.1%)	1,762 (7.8%)
Outdoor Structure	5 (1.9%)	194 (0.9%)
Road Vehicle	4 (1.5%)	443 (2%)
Unknown	6 (2.2%)	377 (1.7%)
Total	267	22,696

The following table shows the number of critical incidents that occur within Rye station area over the past 9 years. This equates to an average of 8 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 132 incidents occur within Rye area each year, this represents around 6% of incidents have some form of life risk, which is slightly higher than the ESFRS average of 5.2%. Although small numbers, the trend is, overall, a downward one.

No. of Critical Incidents within Rye Station Admin Area

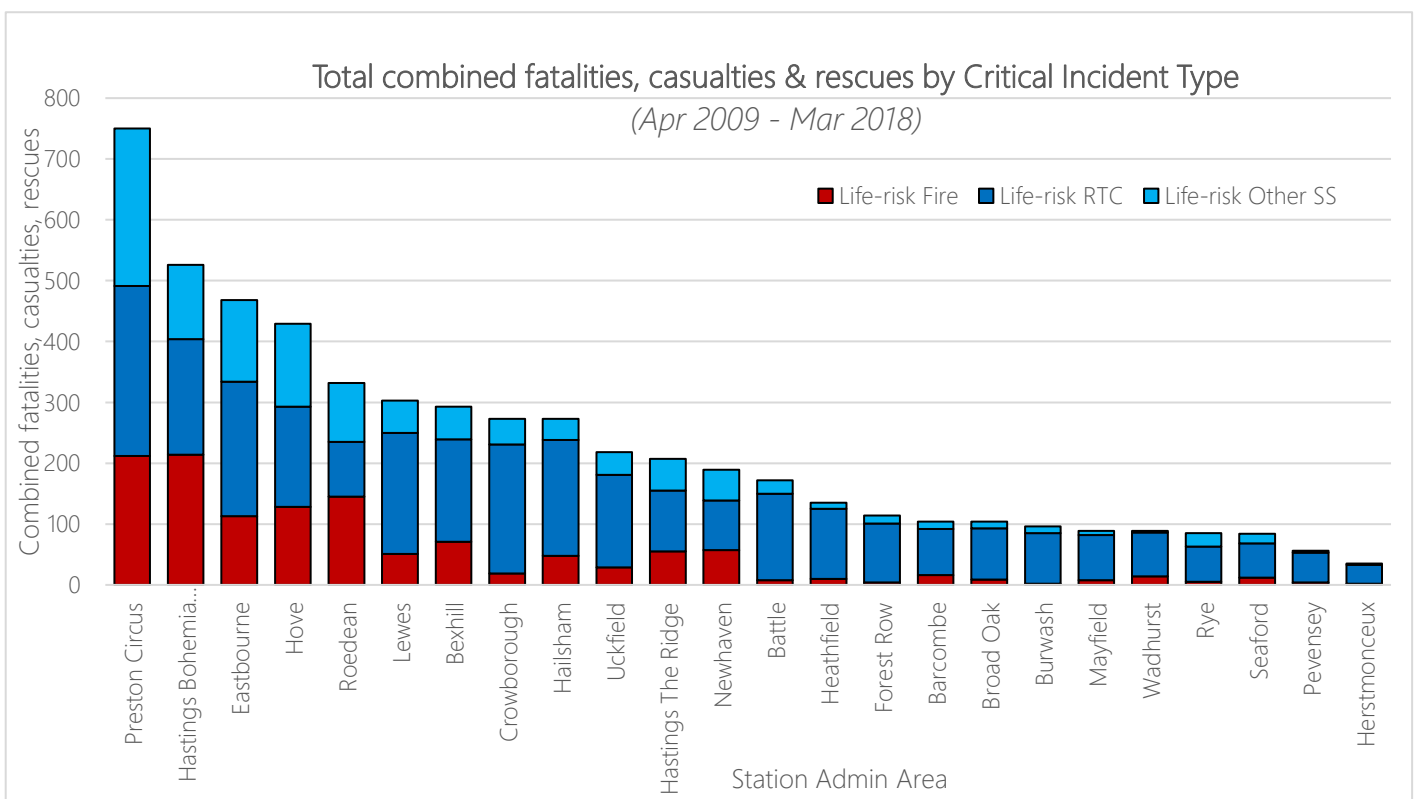
Critical Incidents	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total
Life-risk Fire	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Life-risk RTC	7	4	4	8	6	7	5	4	2	47
Life-risk Special Serv.	3	2	3	4	2	1	0	4	3	22
Total	13	6	7	14	8	8	5	8	5	74

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 74 critical incidents have resulted in 85 injuries and/or rescues over the past 9 years (9.4 fatalities, casualties, rescues per year), thus each critical incident in Rye area gives rise to 1.15 casualties. This is lower than the ESFRS average of 1.26 casualties to every critical incident.

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

Casualty Severity	Fire	RTC	Other SS.	Total
Fatal Injury	1	4	5	10
Serious Injury	0	7	4	11
Slight Injury	2	41	10	53
First Aid/Prec. Check	2	4	3	9
Rescue (No Injury)	0	2	0	2
Total Life-Risk	5	58	22	85

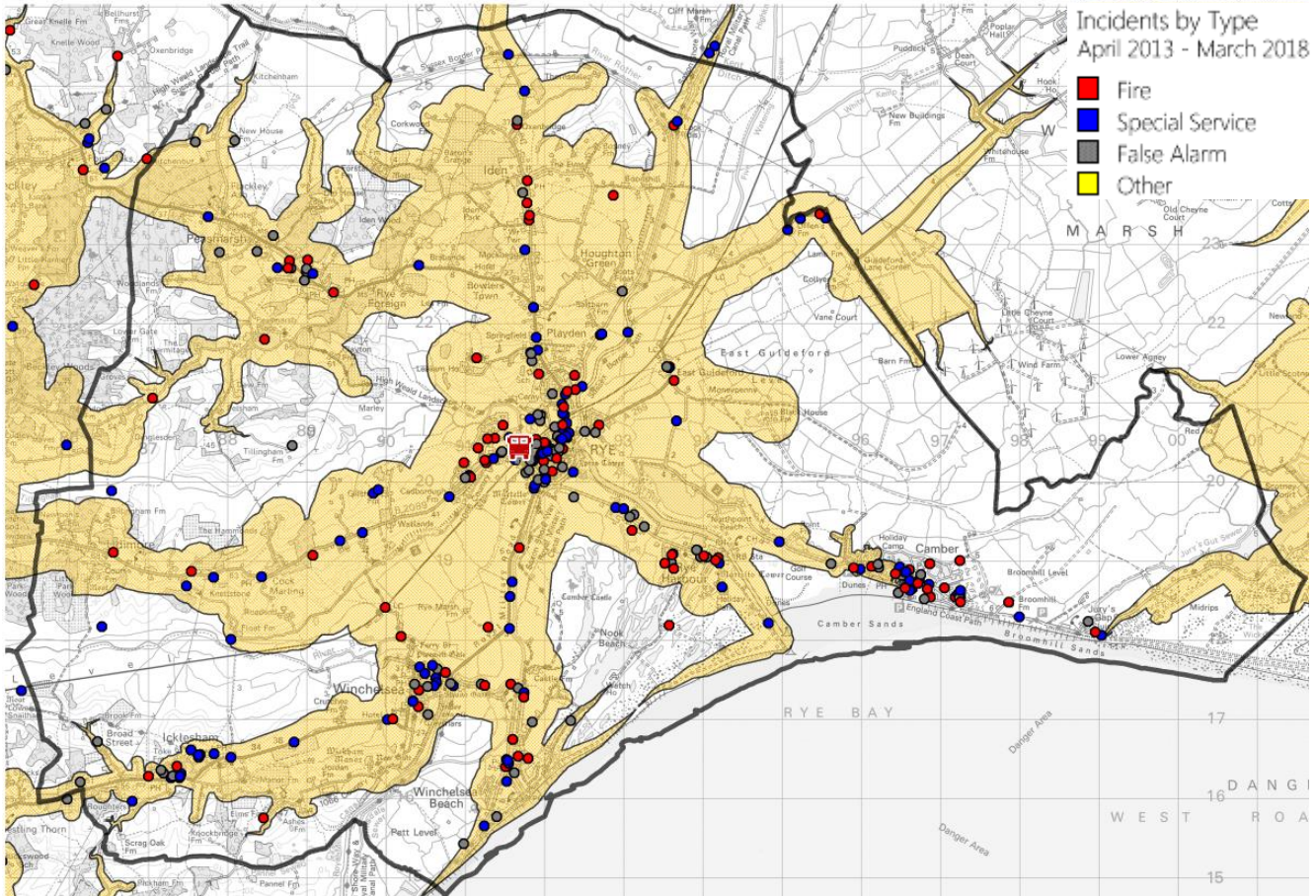
Rye ranks 21 out of the 24 station areas (or 9 out of 12 on-call areas) regarding combined numbers of fatalities, casualties and rescues as demonstrated on the following chart. However, Rye ranks 2nd out of the 12 on-call station areas for the number of special service injuries (non-RTC).



53% of incidents within Rye station area occurred during the daytime (between 08:30 and 18:30).

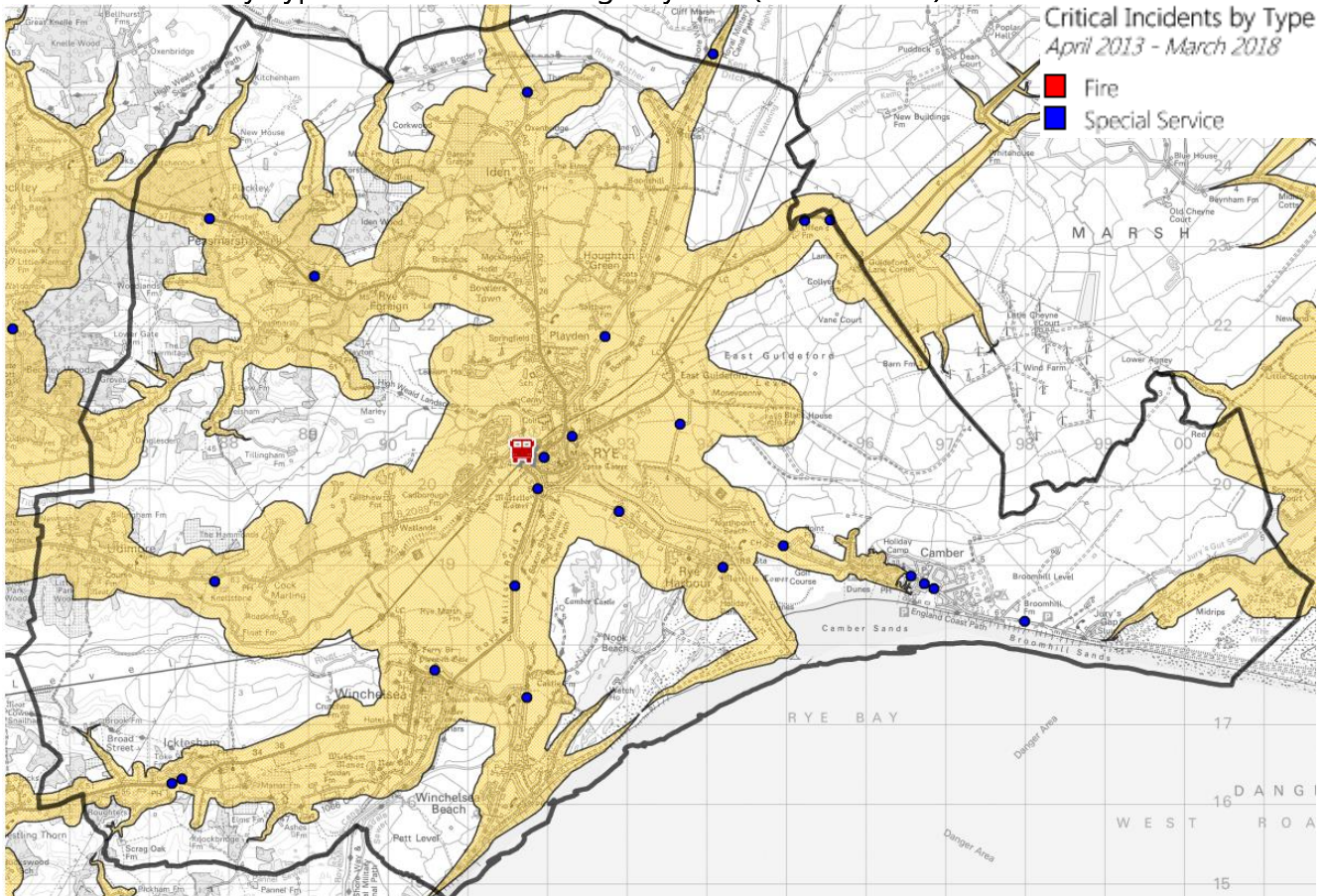
The map below shows all daytime incidents over the last 5 years, with daytime attendance standards coverage overlaid. 87% of daytime incidents fall within the attendance standards isochrone. The proportion of all incidents that fall outside of the isochrones is the 4th highest out of all station areas. This is due to the number of incidents that occur in outlying villages within the area, particularly in Camber.

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



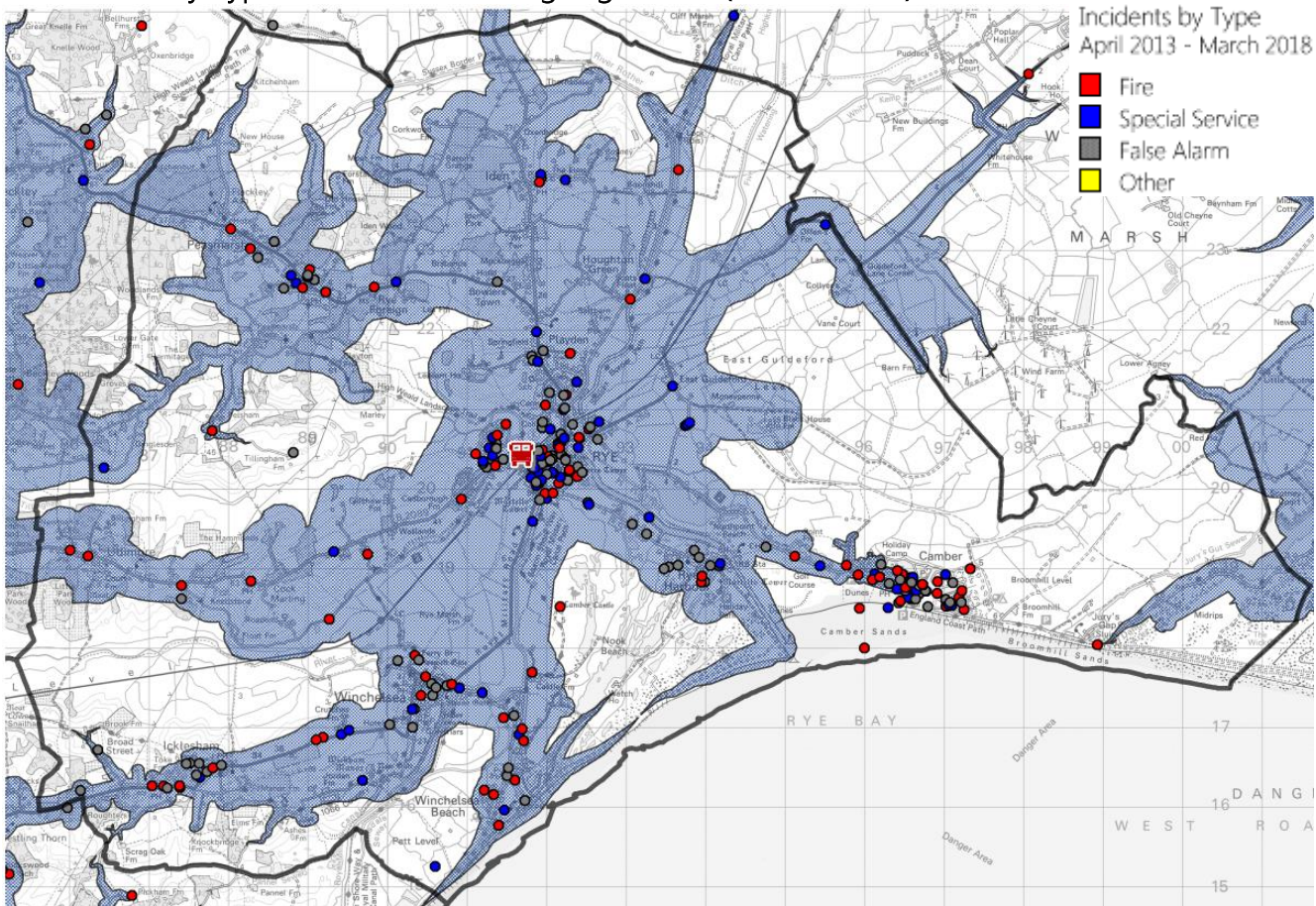
The following map now only show critical incidents that occurred within Rye station area during the day. 73% of these occurred during the daytime (between 08:30 and 18:30). 88% fall within the attendance standards isochrone. Again, the ones that fall outside of the isochrones are located in Camber.

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



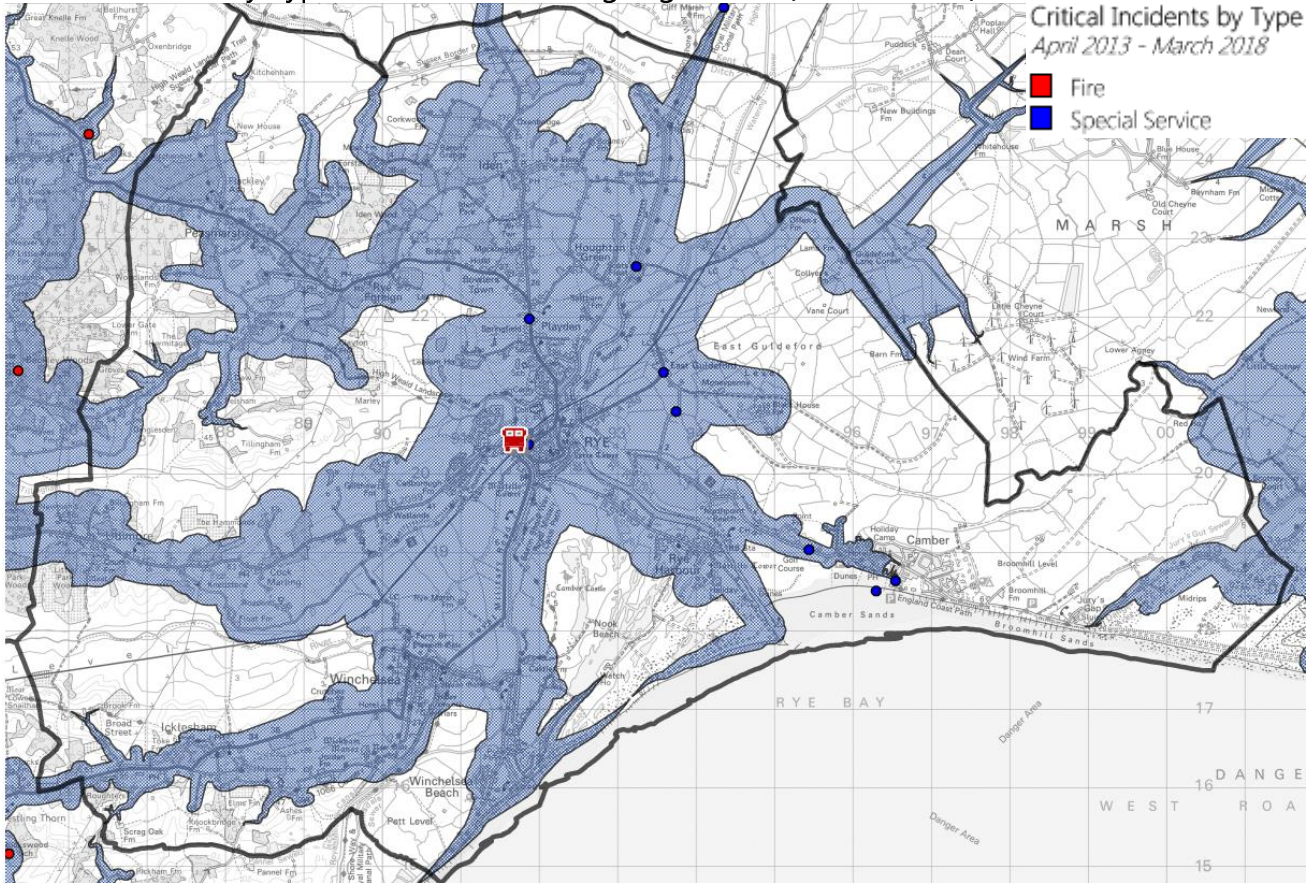
47% of incidents within Rye station area occurred during the night time (between 18:30 and 08:30). The map below shows all night time incidents over last 5 years, with night time attendance standards coverage overlaid. 84% of night time incidents fall within the attendance standards isochrone. The proportion of all incidents that fall outside of the isochrones is the 2nd highest out of all station areas. This is due to the number of incidents that occur in outlying villages within the area, particularly in Camber.

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

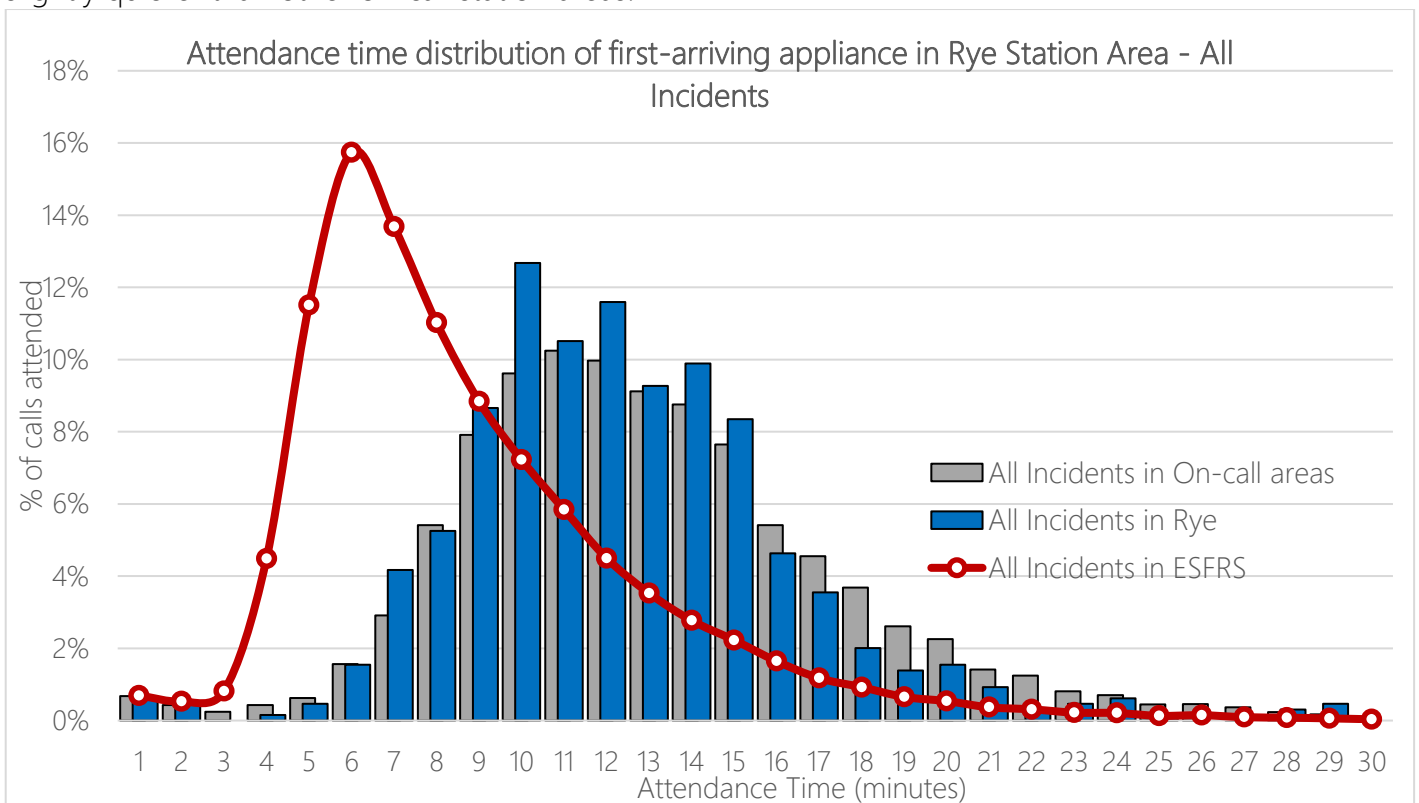


The following map now only shows critical incidents that occurred within Rye station area during the night. 27% of these occurred during the night time (between 18:30 and 08:30). 88% fall within the attendance standards isochrone. Again, the ones that fall outside of the isochrones are located in Camber.

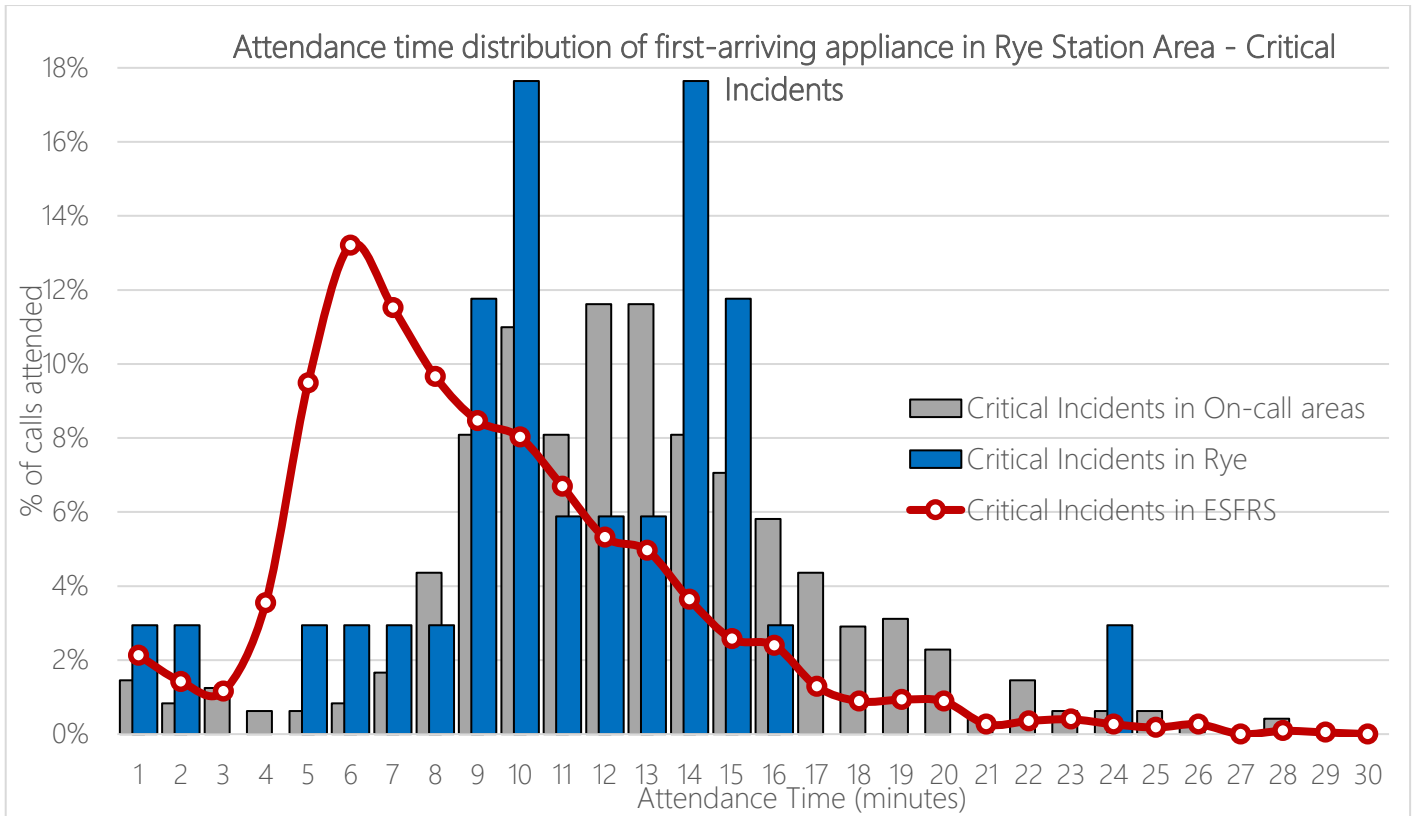
Critical Incidents by Type that occurred during 'night time' (18:30 – 08:30) between 2013-18



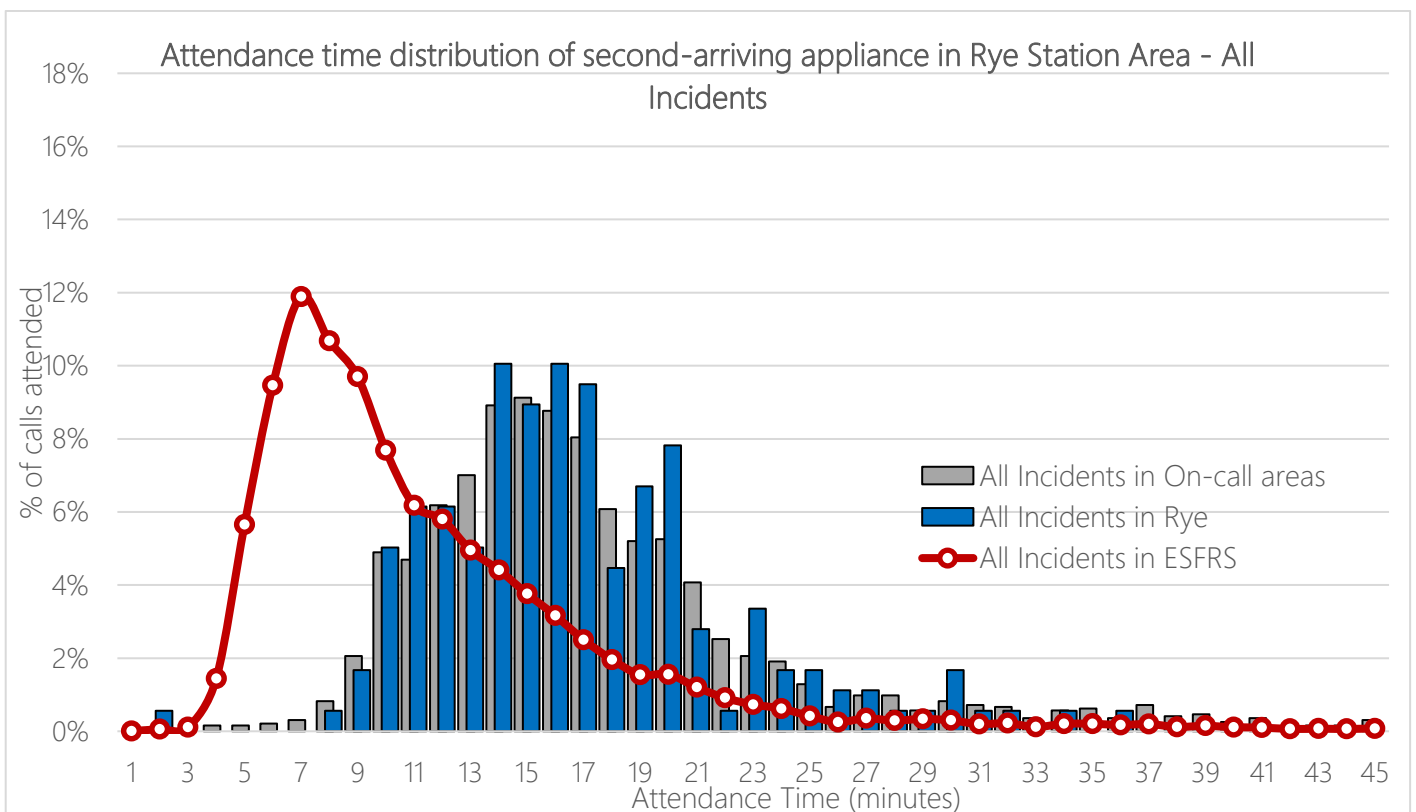
The chart below shows the distribution of response times by minute intervals. These distributions are based on 5 years of data (Apr 2013 – Mar 2018) and help understand the range of response times to all types of incidents that have occurred within Rye Station area, compared with other areas. It can be seen that, compared to other on-call station areas, there are a greater proportion of initial attendances between 10-15 minutes, but fewer attendances between 16-20 minutes indicating that, overall, attendances to Rye are slightly quicker than other on-call station areas.



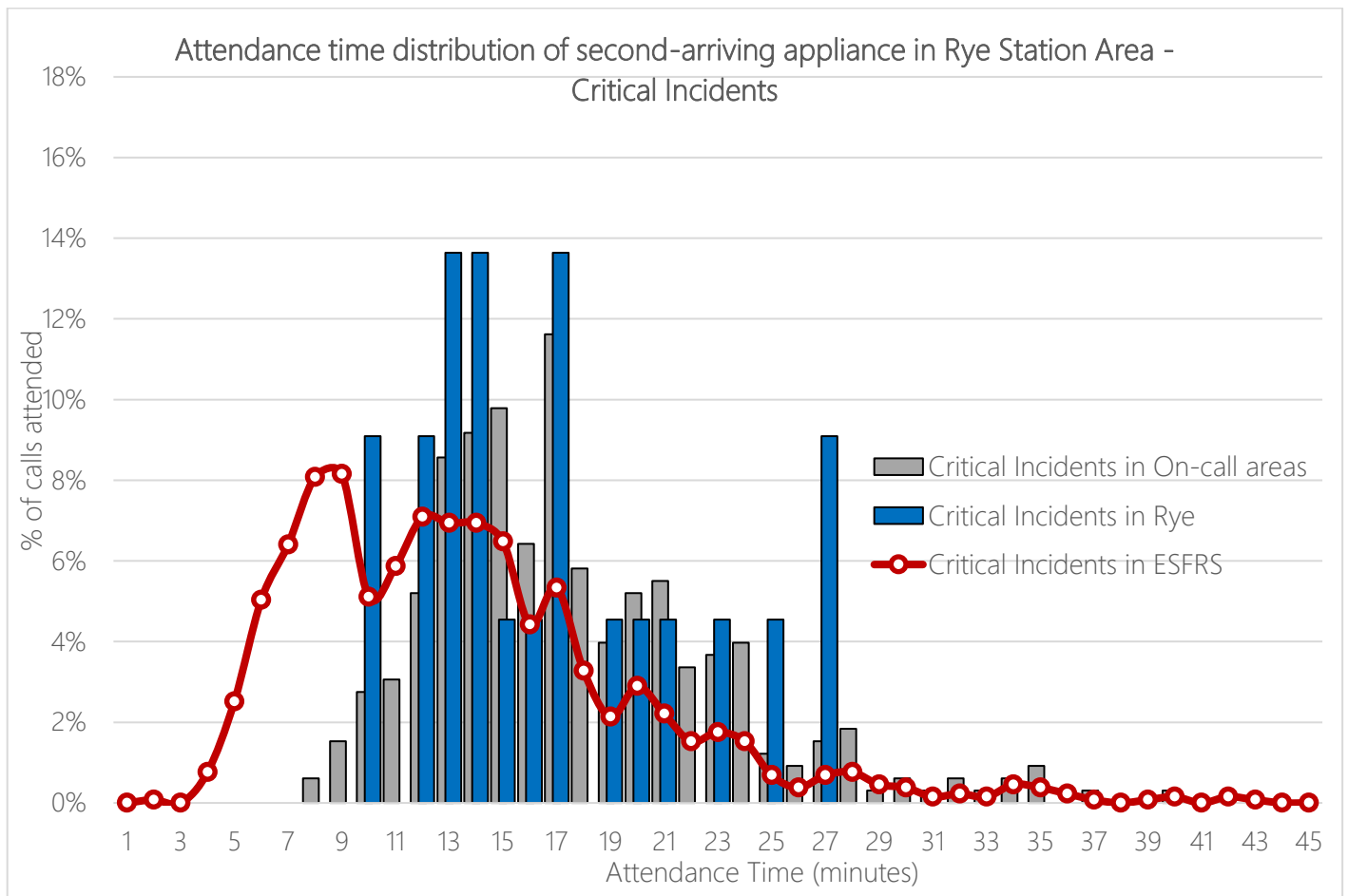
The following chart depicts similar information, but for critical incidents only. As there are fewer critical incidents within Rye area, the distribution curve is less uniform.



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 14-16 minutes for the arrival of the 2nd appliance compared to 10-12 minutes for the 1st appliance.



The chart below shows the distribution of attendance times to critical incidents across Rye 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 Rye 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 minutes. This is most likely because Rye has two on-call fire appliances, whereas the remaining 11 on-call areas have a single fire appliance.

Incident Type	Ave. Lag Time in Rye	Ave. Lag Time across all On-call areas	Ave. Lag Time across ESFRS area
Primary Fire - Dwelling	05:00	08:06	03:21
Special Service - RTC	05:09	04:52	04:17

Between April 2013 and March 2018, 71% of incidents within the Rye 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. FJE70P4 was, as you would expect, the 2nd pump attendance on 55% of occasions. Broad Oak provided the 2nd pump attendance on 14% of occasions and The Ridge 13% of occasions.

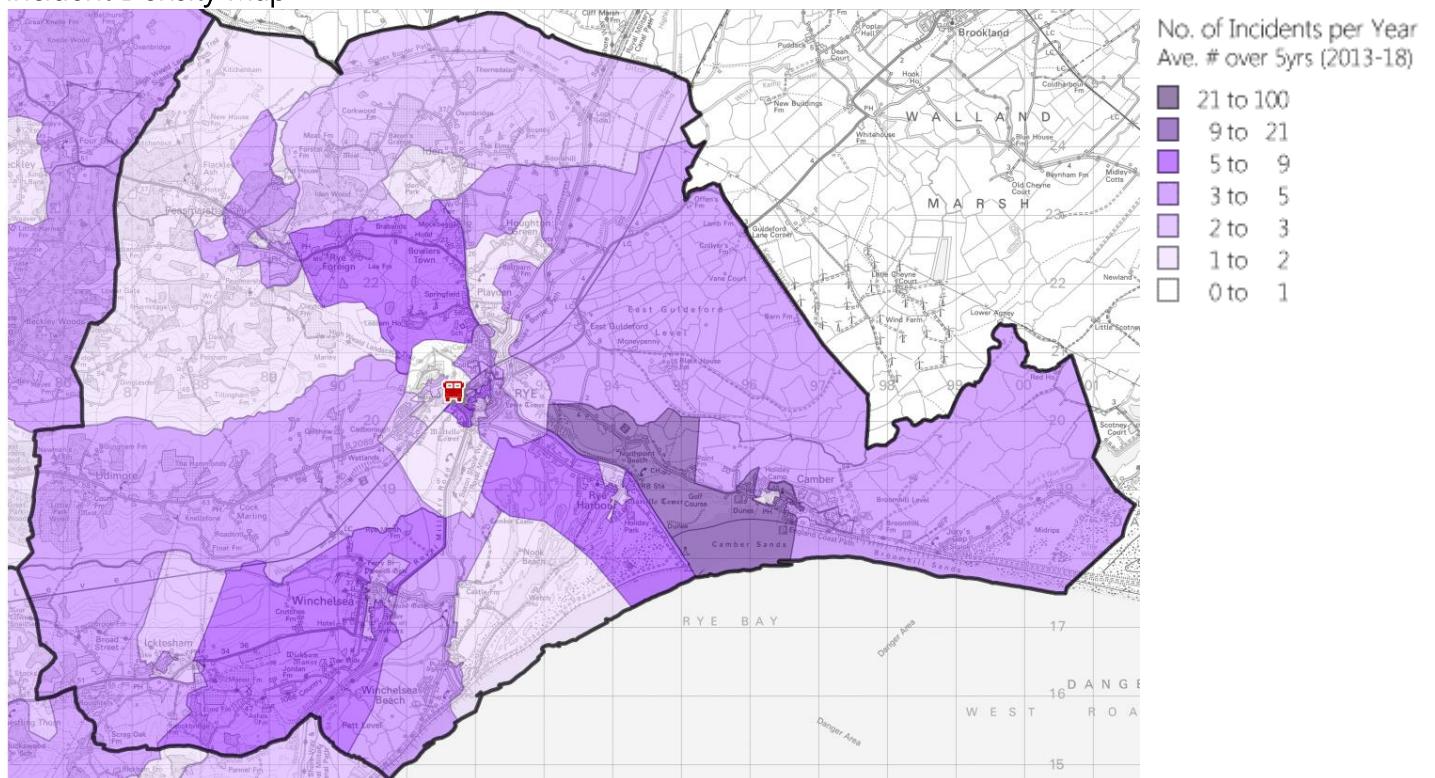
FJE70P4 (55%)	FJE71P1 (14%)	FJE75P1 (13%)	FJE70P1 (10%)	FJE83M1 (3%)	OTB Appliance (3%)	FJE72P1 (1%)	FJE74P1 (1%)	FJE75M1 (1%)
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The following map shows, by output area, the average number of incidents to which it is mobilised per year (based on a 5 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 Rye 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.

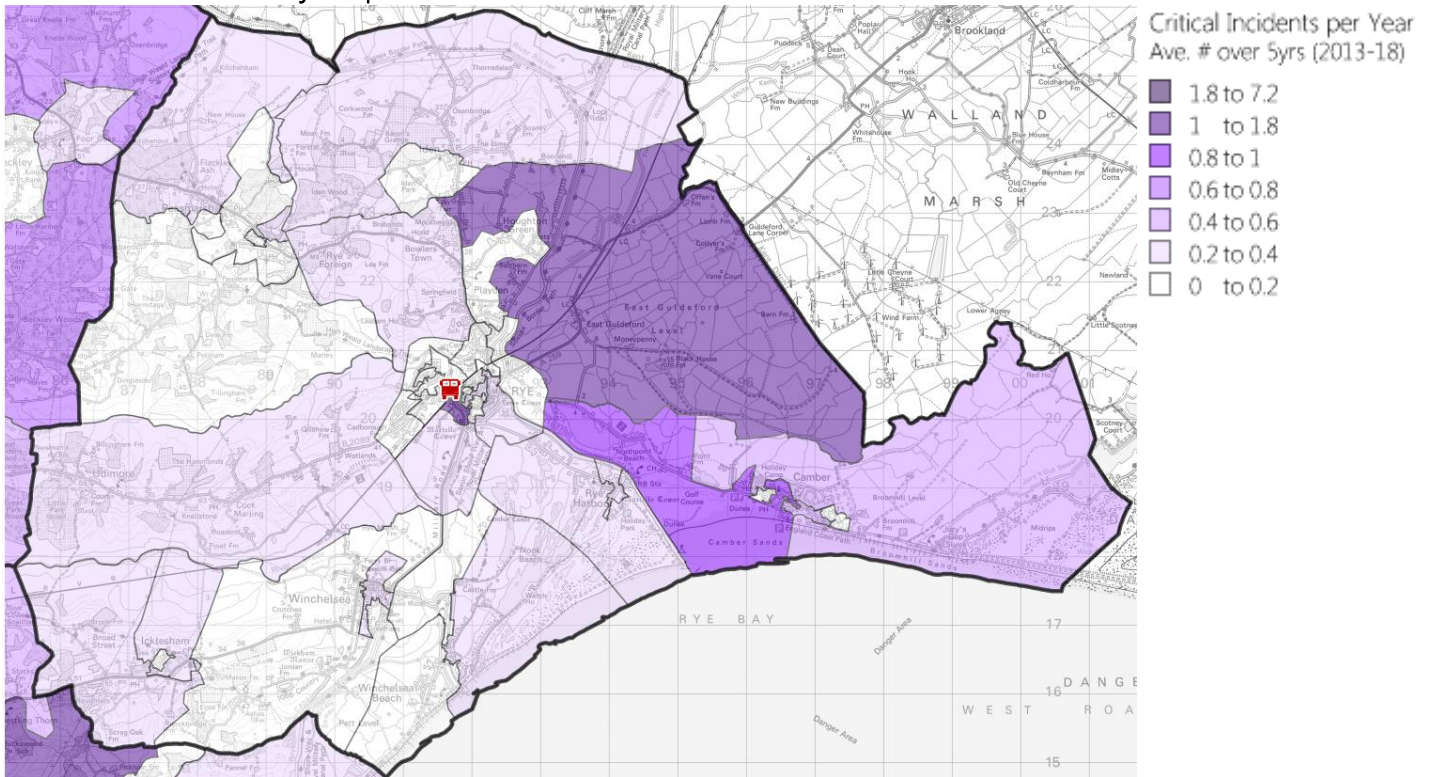
It can be seen that, aside from the areas that cover Rye town, Rye Foreign and Winchelsea, the highest density regions are the areas at the south-east of Rye towards Camber.

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). It can be seen that, overall, the number of incidents involving fatalities, casualties or rescues in Rye station area is very low. Please note, due to different ranges between the map below and the map above, direct colour comparisons should not be made.

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 Rye 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 has been 1 level 3 incident over the past 9 years, but only occurring within the last 2 years of the review period.

Although outside of the review period, it is poignant to highlight that there have been a number of significant incidents within the Rye station area historically including:

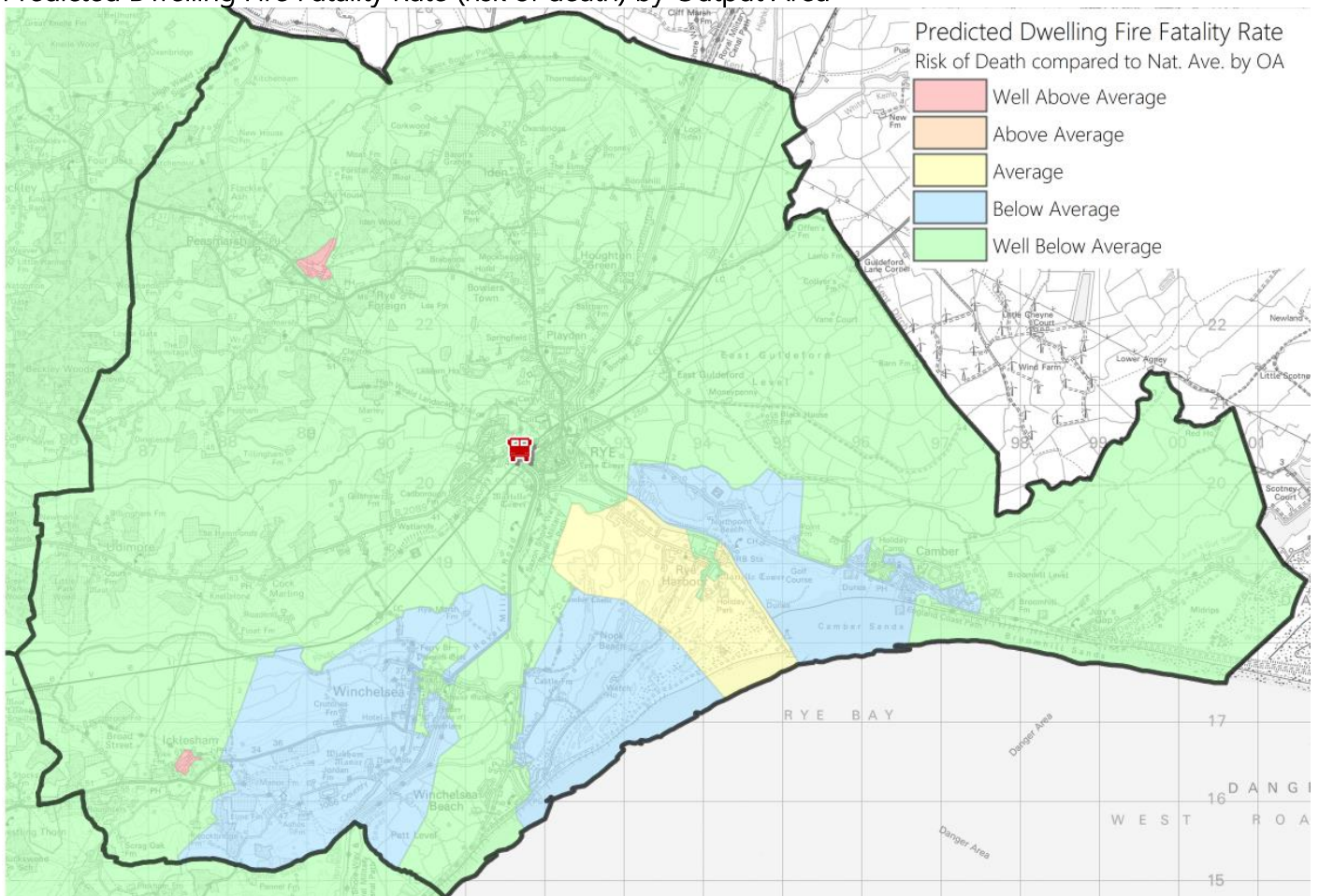
- A Hazmat incident (chemical spill) at the Solvent Resource Management plant along Rye Harbour Road which occurred 3 weeks before the beginning of the review period (11/03/2009)
- A large fire at Country Pine Warehouses, again along Rye Harbour Road, which occurred on 10/07/2008 and required significant ESFRS resource to bring under control.

	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	1	0	1
Level 4 (10+ pumps)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
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.

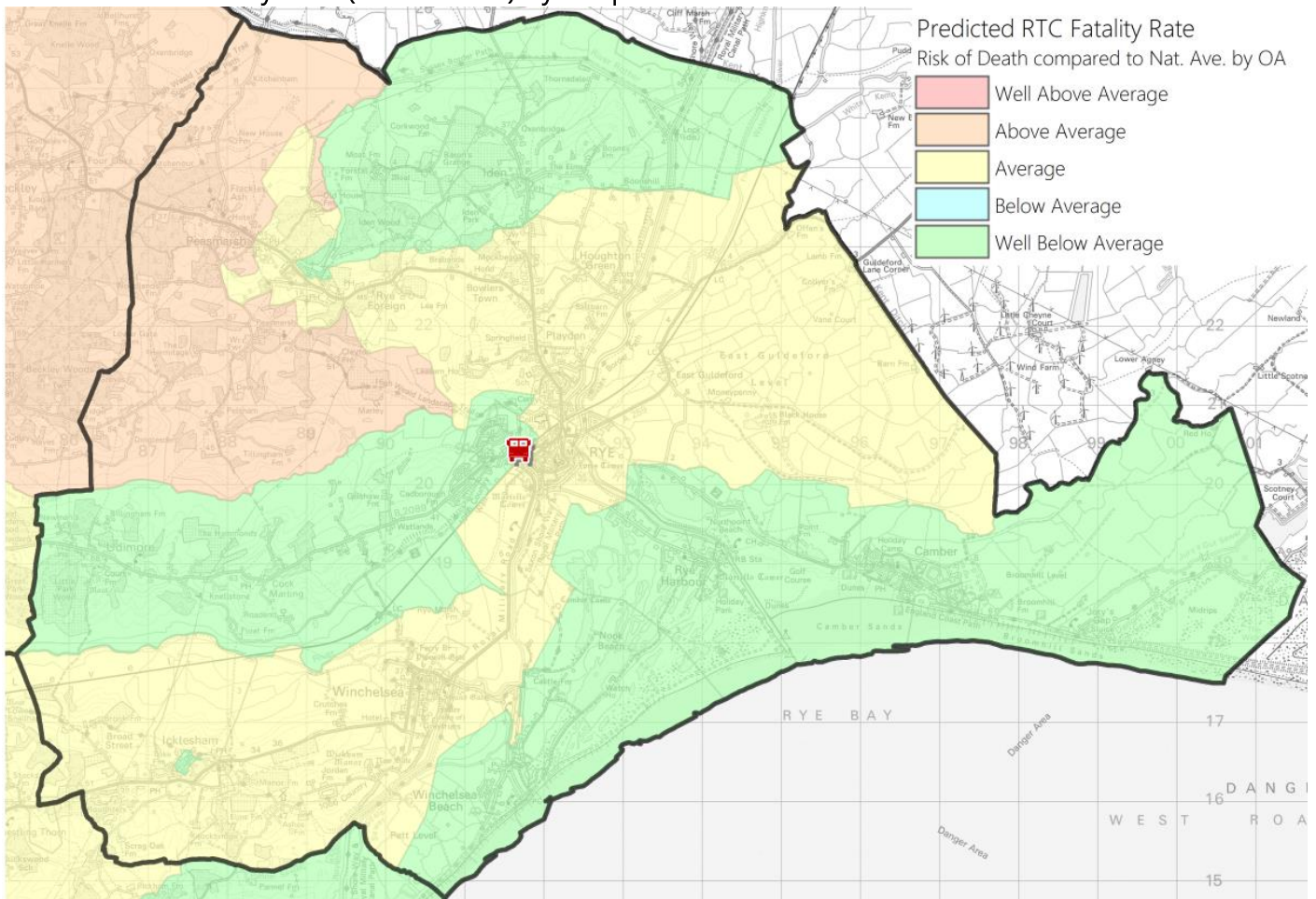
It can be seen that the Rye station area predominately has a well below average risk of sustaining fatal injuries in a fire compared with the national average. There are two output areas predicted as being well above average risk, one in Peasmarsch and the other in Icklesham. Both areas have extended response times and high proportions of lone pensioners and rented accommodation, with the Icklesham output area also containing a significant proportion of the population with a limiting long-term illness. Both areas are found within the attendance standards isochrone.

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. Areas through which the main A259 is located are described as an average risk of death compared with the national average. Towards the northwest of the area, there is an increased RTC risk due to the extended response times along the A268.

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



Incidents to which Rye appliance(s) were mobilised

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

The table below shows the average turn-out times of each pumping appliance at Rye. 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 FJE70P1 with a corresponding decrease in turn-out time for 70P4. The average turn-out time across the 9 years is 05:04.

Average turn-out times of Rye appliance(s)

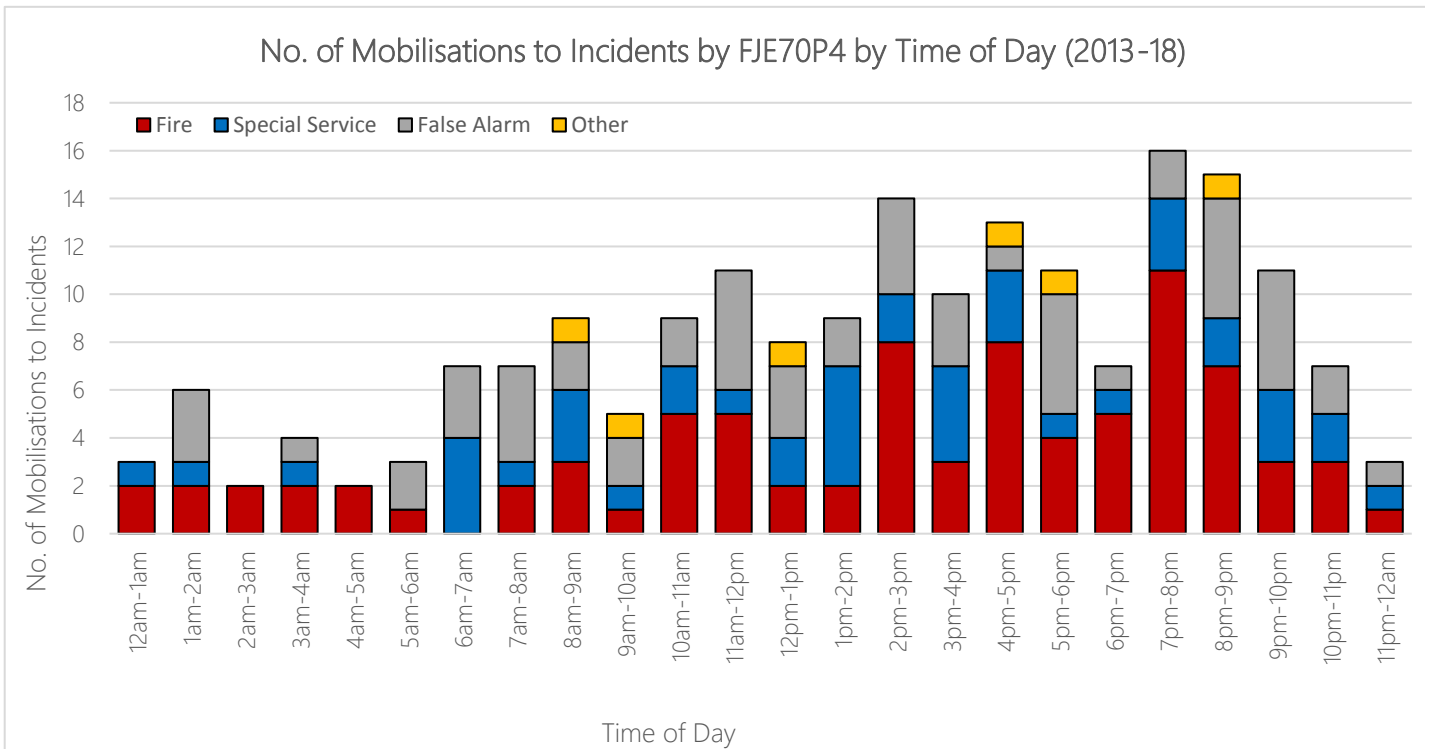
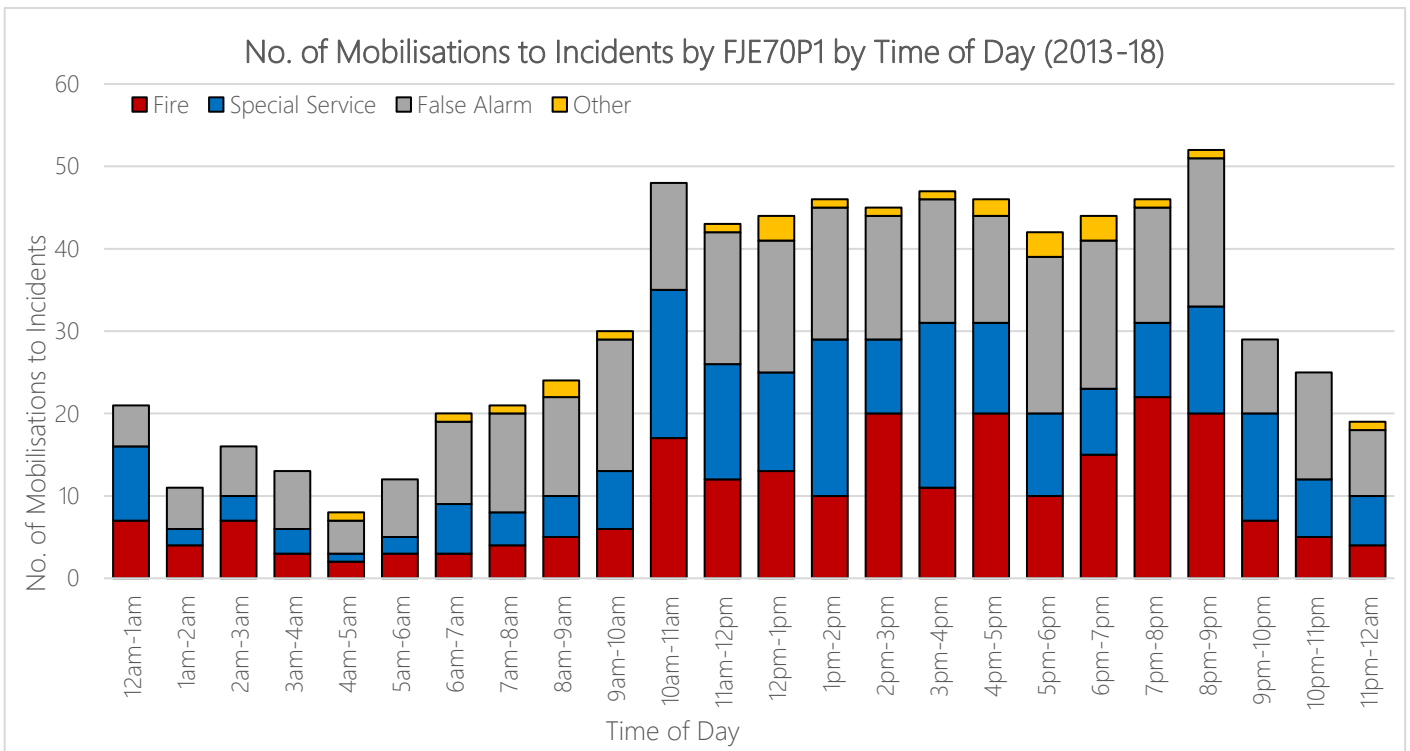
Callsign	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
FJE70P1	05:08	05:11	05:01	04:46	04:42	04:53	04:58	04:54	06:09
FJE70P4	06:08	06:28	05:59	06:35	06:19	06:10	06:05	06:16	04:28

The following table shows the number of mobilisations each Rye 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 FJE70P1 have reduced by 35%. FJE70P4 mobilisations have reduced by 68% within the same period (ranking 5th out of the 33 pumping appliances with greatest reduction in mobilisations). However, for the P4, this isn't necessarily a reduction in incidents but rather a reduction in its availability over the period.

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
FJE70P1	221	220	189	164	169	172	140	128	143	-35
FJE70P4	87	63	69	74	53	47	32	32	28	-68
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 Rye appliance(s) have mobilised to by time of day.



The following tables illustrate the types of incidents to which each Rye appliance has mobilised to over the past 5 years. FJE70P1 mobilises to a higher proportion of fire incidents compared with the rest of ESFRS – approximately 9% more, but proportionally 10% fewer false alarms.

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

Incident Type	FJE70P1	%	FJE70P4	%	All ESFRS Incidents	%
Fire	230	30.6	84	43.8	10,263	21.7
Special Service	211	28.1	44	22.9	13,332	28.2
False Alarm	287	38.2	58	30.2	22,838	48.4
Other	24	3.2	6	3.1	786	1.7
All Incident Types	752	-	192	-	47,219	-

Detailed Breakdown of Incident Types by Appliance (Apr 2013 - Mar 2018)

Incident Type	FJE70P1	%	FJE70P4	%	All ESFRS Incidents	%
Primary Fire - Dwelling	55	7.3	32	16.7	2,871	6.1
Primary Fire - Non Residential	26	3.5	14	7.3	984	2.1
Primary Fire - Other Residential	11	1.5	8	4.2	265	0.6
Primary Fire - Other transport vehicle	2	0.3	0	0.0	14	0.0
Primary Fire - Outdoor	10	1.3	6	3.1	396	0.8
Primary Fire - Road Vehicle	29	3.9	3	1.6	1,256	2.7
Chimney Fire	39	5.2	7	3.6	717	1.5
Secondary Fire - Dwelling	3	0.4	2	1.0	25	0.1
Secondary Fire - Non Residential	2	0.3	0	0.0	64	0.1
Secondary Fire - Other Residential	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Secondary Fire - Other transport vehicle	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Secondary Fire - Outdoor	50	6.6	11	5.7	3,561	7.5
Secondary Fire - Road Vehicle	1	0.1	1	0.5	58	0.1
Fire - Classification Not Recorded	2	0.3	0	0.0	50	0.1
Special Service - Advice Only	3	0.4	1	0.5	150	0.3
Special Service - Animal assistance incidents	25	3.3	1	0.5	1,050	2.2
Special Service - Assist other agencies	16	2.1	3	1.6	767	1.6
Special Service - Effecting Entry/Exit	16	2.1	0	0.0	1,817	3.8
Special Service - Evacuation (no fire)	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.0
Special Service - Flooding	15	2.0	1	0.5	1,956	4.1
Special Service - Hazardous Materials	4	0.5	1	0.5	133	0.3
Special Service - Lift Release	8	1.1	1	0.5	1,728	3.7
Special Service - Making Safe (not RTC)	13	1.7	4	2.1	834	1.8
Special Service - Medical Incident	2	0.3	0	0.0	101	0.2
Special Service - No action (not false alarm)	6	0.8	0	0.0	325	0.7
Special Service - Other rescue/release of persons	12	1.6	3	1.6	447	0.9
Special Service - Other Transport	3	0.4	0	0.0	136	0.3
Special Service - Removal of objects from people	1	0.1	0	0.0	261	0.6
Special Service - Removal of people from objects	1	0.1	0	0.0	146	0.3
Special Service - Rescue or evacuation from water	3	0.4	1	0.5	43	0.1
Special Service - RTC	69	9.2	26	13.5	2,374	5.0
Special Service - Spills and Leaks (not RTC)	7	0.9	1	0.5	495	1.0
Special Service - Stand By	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
Special Service - Suicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	71	0.2
Special Service - Unknown	7	0.9	1	0.5	471	1.0
Special Service - Water provision	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
False Alarm - Apparatus	163	21.7	33	17.2	15,820	33.5
False Alarm - Good Intent	112	14.9	24	12.5	6,255	13.2
False Alarm - Malicious	9	1.2	0	0.0	601	1.3
False Alarm - Unknown	3	0.4	1	0.5	162	0.3
Other	24	3.2	6	3.1	786	1.7
Total	752	-	192	-	47,219	-

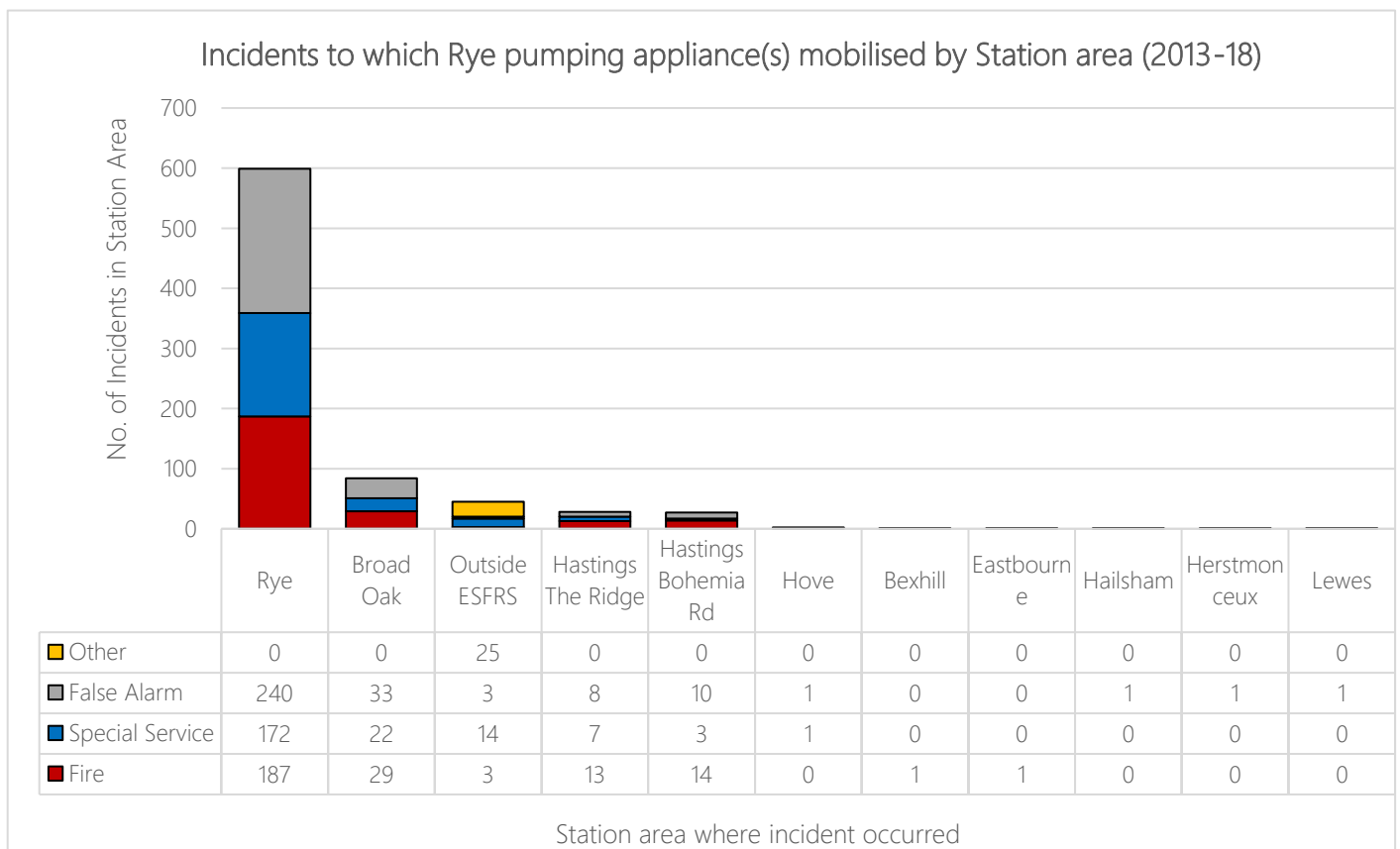
The following table demonstrates the number of times each pumping appliance at Rye has been mobilised to an incident between 2013 and 2018, broken down by the station area to which it was mobilised. This includes incidents where the Rye appliance(s) may not have arrived at the incident due to being stood-down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

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

No. of Mobilisations to Incidents	Appliance Callsign	Bexhill	Broad Oak	Eastbourne	Hailsham	Hastings Bohemia Rd	Hastings The Ridge	Herstmonceux	Hove	Lewes	Rye	Outside ESFRS	Grand Total
5 Year Total (2013-18)	FJE70P1	-	81	-	1	15	25	1	2	1	582	44	752
5 Year Total (2013-18)	FJE70P4	1	17	1	-	14	6	-	1	-	142	10	192
Ave. Per Year	FJE70P1	-	16	-	<1	3	5	<1	<1	<1	116	9	150
Ave. Per Year	FJE70P4	<1	3	<1	-	3	1	-	<1	-	28	2	38
% by Station Area	FJE70P1	-	10.8	-	<1	2.0	3.3	<1	<1	<1	77.4	5.9	100.0
% by Station Area	FJE70P4	<1	8.9	<1	-	7.3	3.1	-	<1	-	74.0	5.2	100.0

It can be seen that the primary pumping appliance at Rye (70P1) is mobilised to an incident, on average, 150 times per year and on 77% of occasions, this is to its own station area. 17% of occasions it is to other ESFRS areas and 6% of mobilisations are to incidents that are outside of ESFRS.

Between April 2013 and March 2018 there have been 599 mobilisations to incidents by a Rye 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 Rye 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 each pumping appliance at Rye 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 Rye appliance(s) may not have arrived at the incident due to being stood-down en-route. 70P1 mobilises to a critical incident, on average, 11 times per year and on 62% of occasions, this is within the Rye station area. 31% of occasions it is to other ESFRS areas and 7% 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	Broad Oak	Hastings Bohemia Rd	Hastings The Ridge	Hove	Rye	Outside ESFRS	Grand Total
5 Year Total (2013-18)	FJE70P1	10	2	4	1	34	4	55
5 Year Total (2013-18)	FJE70P4	5	1	1	1	15	1	24
Ave. Per Year	FJE70P1	2	<1	<1	<1	7	<1	11
Ave. Per Year	FJE70P4	1	<1	<1	<1	3	<1	5
% by Station Area	FJE70P1	18.2	3.6	7.3	1.8	61.8	7.3	100.0
% by Station Area	FJE70P4	20.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	62.5	4.2	100.0

The table(s) below show the performance over 5 years of each pumping appliance 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, FJE70P1 has met this standard, reaching 77% of all incidents within 15 minutes and 85% of critical incidents within 15 minutes.

Incidents attended within X minutes by FJE70P1 where first-arriving appliance (Apr 2013 – Mar 2018)

Performance of FJE70P1 as first arriving appliance	< 5 mins	< 8 mins	< 10 mins	< 13 mins	< 15 mins	< 20 mins	Total Incidents
All Incidents	10 (2%)	72 (12%)	197 (32%)	370 (59%)	481 (77%)	588 (94%)	625
Critical Incidents	3 (8%)	5 (13%)	13 (33%)	22 (56%)	33 (85%)	37 (95%)	39

Incidents attended within X minutes by FJE70P4 where first-arriving appliance (Apr 2013 – Mar 2018)

Performance of FJE70P4 as first arriving appliance	< 5 mins	< 8 mins	< 10 mins	< 13 mins	< 15 mins	< 20 mins	Total Incidents
All Incidents	1 (3%)	8 (24%)	13 (38%)	21 (62%)	27 (79%)	32 (94%)	34
Critical Incidents	0 (%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1

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.

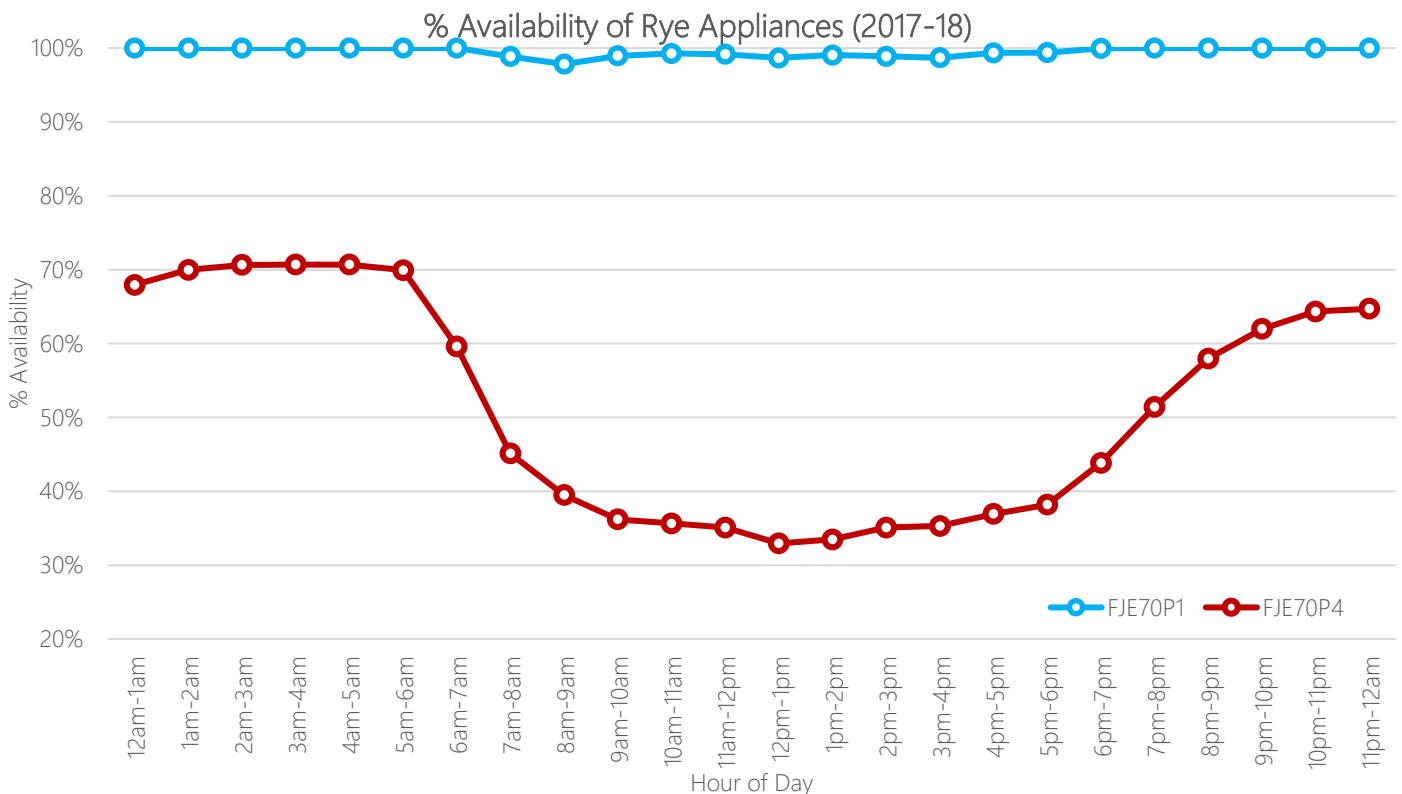
Whilst the primary pumping appliance has remained available nearly 100% of the time over 9 year period, it can be seen that the availability of FJE70P4 has consistently reduced over the last 5 years so that it is now only available around 50% of the time.

Appliance Availability

Callsign	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
FJE70P1	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.5
FJE70P4	81.5	87.6	87.8	87.4	80.6	68.5	63.8	57.6	51.1

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

It can be seen that availability of FJE70P4 dips significantly between 6am and 6pm where it is available, on average, 35% of the time, before rising again to a maximum of 70% availability between 1am and 5am.



OTB attendances into Rye (where ESFRS did not attend)

Kent FRS attended 5 incidents in Rye 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 Rye from 2009-2018, Kent FRS solely attended 0.7%.

FRS Attending	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Kent into Rye Area	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	5
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.

Rye appliances made 233 standby moves between April 2009 and March 2018, accounting for 2.3% of all standby moves for ESFRS. Historically, 70P1 was used to provide cover moves, but since 2016/17, 70P4 is primarily used. Overall, the number of standbys has increased year on year for the station, with the exception of 2014/15, with a sharp increase in 2016/17 and 2017/18. The number of standbys is 3 times higher in 2017/18 compared to 2009/10.

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
FJE70P1	3 (0.4%)	13 (1.6%)	9 (1%)	12 (1.3%)	16 (1.6%)	26 (3.1%)	27 (2.5%)	6 (0.4%)	6 (0.3%)	118 (1.2%)
FJE70P4	1 (0.1%)	6 (0.8%)	8 (0.9%)	3 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)	9 (1.1%)	17 (1.6%)	30 (1.9%)	39 (1.7%)	115 (1.1%)
Rye Total	4 (0.5%)	19 (2.4%)	17 (1.9%)	15 (1.6%)	18 (1.8%)	35 (4.2%)	44 (4.1%)	36 (2.3%)	45 (2%)	233 (2.3%)
ESFRS Total	773	795	877	947	1,010	835	1,086	1,556	2,301	10,180

91% of Rye's standbys are in Hastings, with 68% at The Ridge and 23% at Bohemia Road. This means that 13% of all the standbys at The Ridge were by Rye, and 4% of all standbys at Bohemia Road were by Rye. Rye appliances have also been called to standby at Battle 9 times and Lydd 4 times.

Standby Locations (% Within Area / Appliance)				
Standby Location	70P1	70P4	Rye Total	Total Standbys at Location
Hastings Ridge	75 (63.6%)	84 (73%)	159 (68.2%)	1245
Hastings Bohemia	32 (27.1%)	21 (18.3%)	53 (22.7%)	1495
Battle	4 (3.4%)	5 (4.3%)	9 (3.9%)	659
Lydd	2 (1.7%)	2 (1.7%)	4 (1.7%)	5
Rye	2 (1.7%)	2 (1.7%)	4 (1.7%)	258
Newhaven	0 (0%)	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.4%)	507
Eastbourne	1 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.4%)	669
Crowborough	1 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.4%)	598
Bexhill	1 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.4%)	522
Total	118	115	233	-

Special Appliances

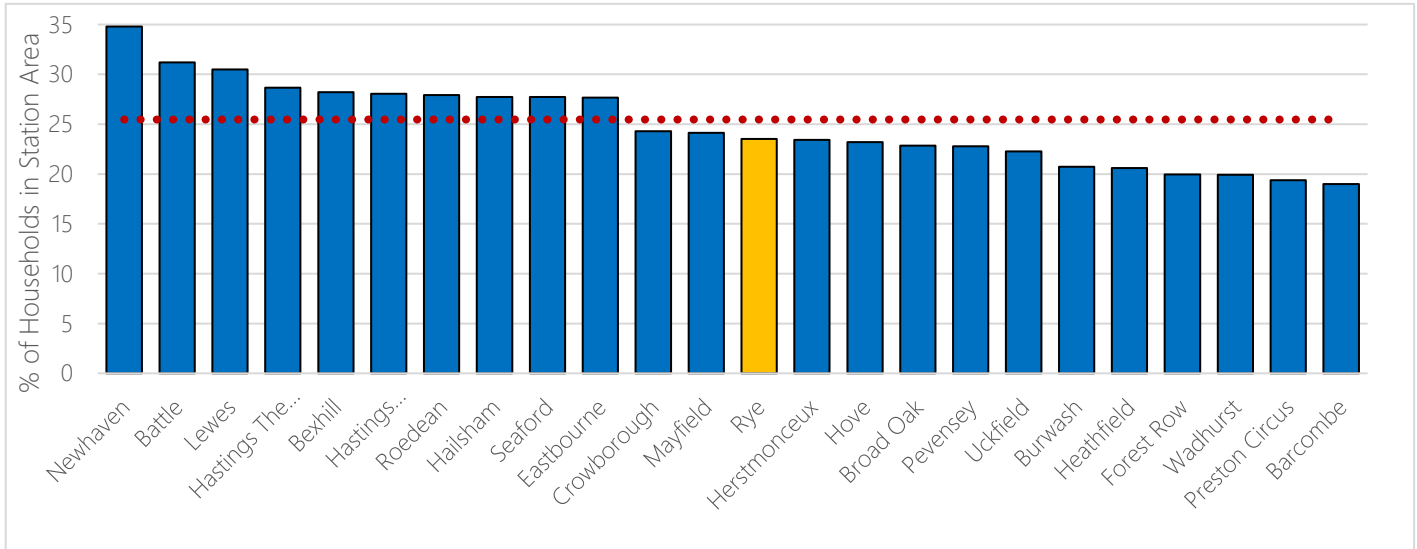
There are no special appliances based at Rye fire station.



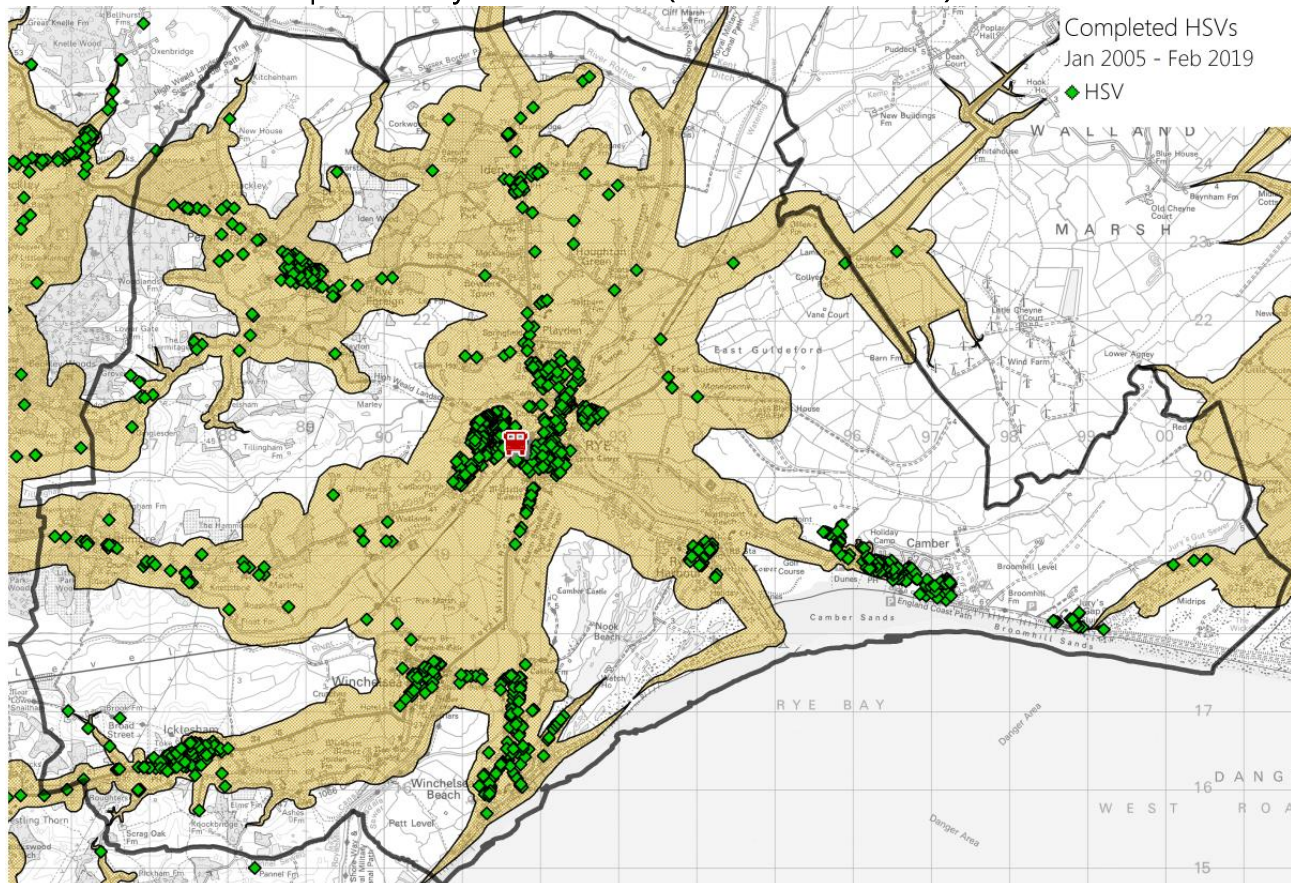
Prevention – Home Fire Safety

Between January 2005 and February 2019, a total of 2,003 HSVs have been undertaken within Rye Station Admin area. These figures includes re-visits to the same property over the years. This equates to 1,452 unique households which have had a Home Safety Visit.

Over the last five years (Apr 2013 – Mar 2018), an average of 147 HSVs were undertaken each year – making up approximately 1.5% of all HSVs undertaken across the ESFRS area. 7.4% of HSVs undertaken in Rye station area sit outside the attendance standards isochrone – the majority of these being undertaken in the Camber area. This is in line with the proportion of households that fall outside of the isochrone (7.1%). 23.5% of all households in Rye station area have had a Home Safety Visit; slightly below the ESFRS total of 25.5%.



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

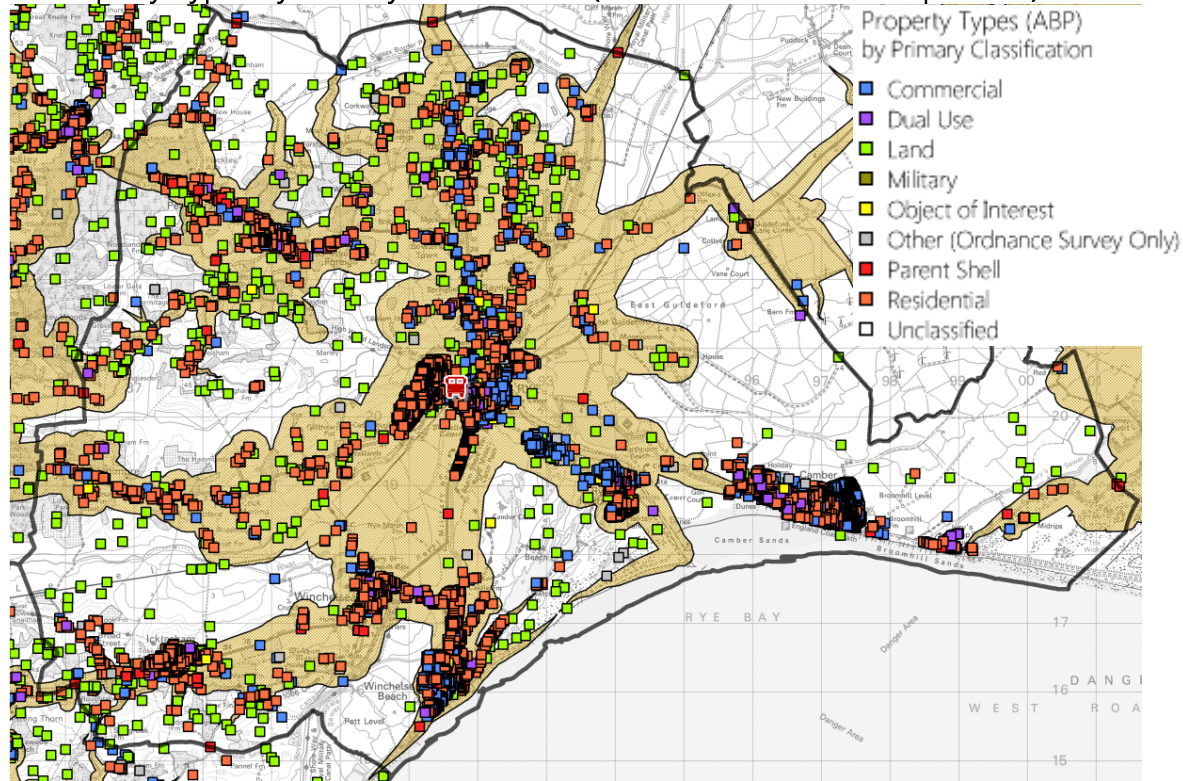




Protection – Business Safety

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)	%
Rye	3,712	2,780	74.9	2,780	74.9

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

Around 25% of commercial properties were found to be outside of the attendance standards isochrones. On further inspection, the majority of these were in Camber and were found to be the individual holiday chalets at Camber Sands Holiday Park.

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

Hospital	Care Home	Hostel	Hotel
1	3	0	14

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

The following table illustrates the total number of Business Safety Audits that have been undertaken across Rye 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. Almost half have been to Hotels.

Business Safety Audits by Property Type (% within area)

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

Property Type	Rye	ESFRS
A - Hospitals & Prisons	4 (2.8%)	180 (2.4%)
B - Care Home	12 (8.3%)	1,595 (21.4%)
D - Purpose Built Flats > 3 Stories	0 (0%)	398 (5.4%)
E - Hostel	0 (0%)	139 (1.9%)
F - Hotel	69 (47.6%)	1,379 (18.5%)
G - House Converted to Flats	3 (2.1%)	240 (3.2%)
H - Other Sleeping Accom.	9 (6.2%)	1,009 (13.6%)
J - Further Education	0 (0%)	31 (0.4%)
K - Public Building	0 (0%)	25 (0.3%)
L - Licensed Premises	22 (15.2%)	890 (12%)
M - School	0 (0%)	148 (2%)
N - Shop	10 (6.9%)	562 (7.6%)
P - Other Public Premises	0 (0%)	231 (3.1%)
R - Factory/Warehouse	8 (5.5%)	147 (2%)
S - Office	1 (0.7%)	216 (2.9%)
T - Other Workplace	0 (0%)	87 (1.2%)
W - Land & Sea	0 (0%)	16 (0.2%)
Z - Single Private Dwelling	7 (4.8%)	143 (1.9%)
Total	145	7,436

Business Safety Audits by Year

Station Area	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total	Ave. per Yr	% ESFRS
Rye	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 7 allocated sites with a total of 148 dwellings across these areas.

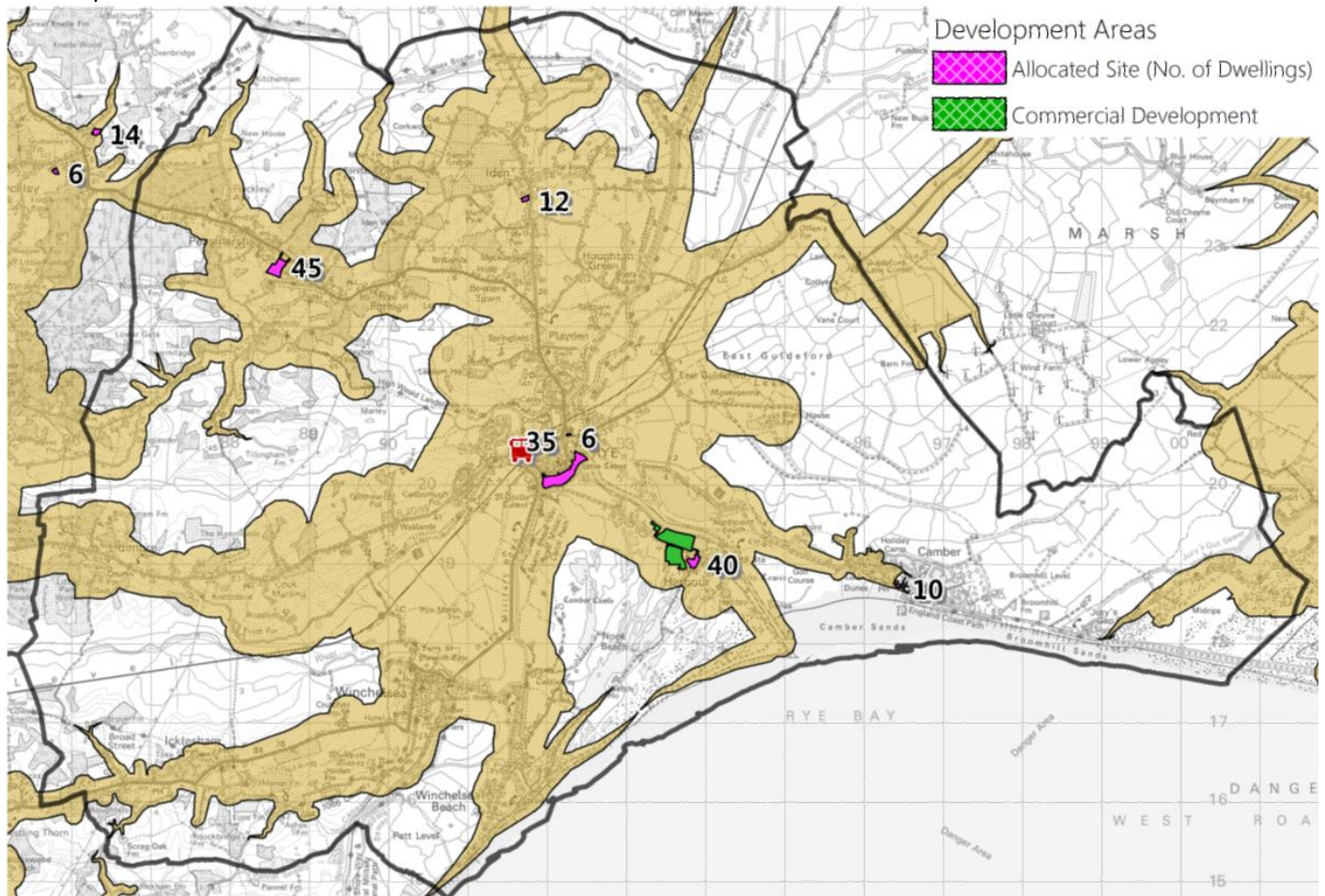
These fall within the attendance standards isochrones, albeit the development at Camber is on the boundary, so likely to fall outside of attendance times, particularly with traffic congestion and during the high season. However, predicted growth in housing developments does not pose a significant increase in risk for ESFRS.

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 are three commercial development areas, all of which are situated along the Rye Harbour Road (Churchfield, The Saltings & Old Mears) and which have a combined floorspace of approximately 16,600sqm.

These fall within the attendance standards isochrones, albeit with increased travel times.

Development areas – allocated sites





Road Risk

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

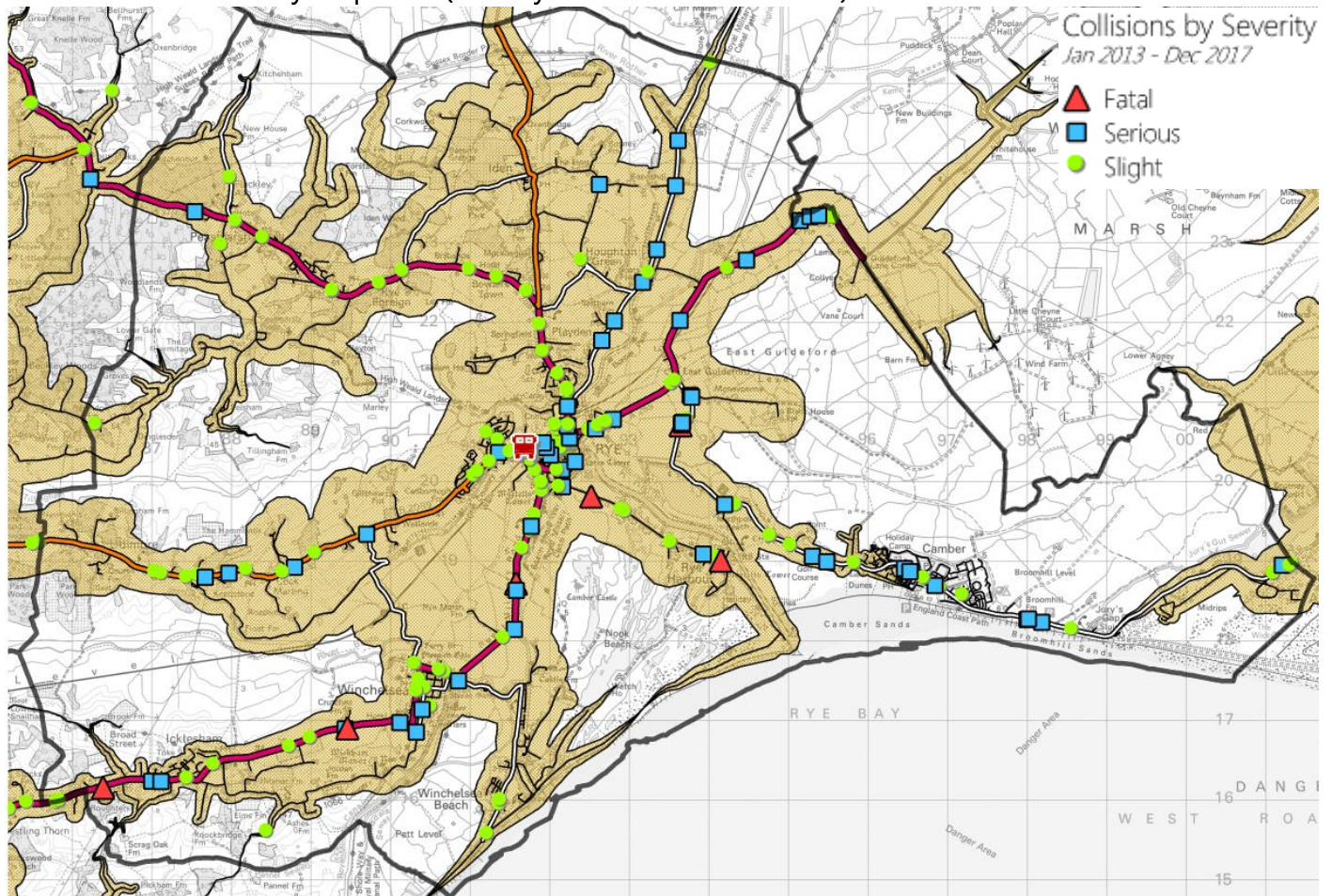
- **A roads** – major roads intended to provide large-scale transport links within or between areas.
- **B roads** – roads intended to connect different areas, and to feed traffic between A roads and smaller roads on the network.
- **Classified unnumbered** – smaller roads intended to connect together 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 Rye Station area, broken down by Road type. There is approximately 194km of Road within Rye station area, 13% of which are A Roads, which represents a higher proportion of A Roads within the station area than the ESFRS average (Rye, in fact, ranks 3rd highest area with greatest proportion of A Roads). However, this makes sense as Rye is largely rural with comparatively fewer roads.

Road Type	Rye	ESFRS
A Road	25km (13%)	521km (10%)
B Road	12km (6%)	302km (6%)
Classified Unnumbered	30km (15%)	759km (14%)
Total Classified Roads	66km (34%)	3,779km (30%)
Not Classified/Unclassified	128km (66%)	1,582km (70%)
Total All Road Types	194km (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 Rye 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	Rye	ESFRS
Fatal	6 (3.3%)	112 (1.1%)
Serious	58 (31.5%)	2,235 (21%)
Slight	120 (65.2%)	8,307 (78%)
Total	184	10,654
Ave. per Year	37	2,131

There are, on average, 37 KSI collisions per year in Rye station area. 34.8% of collisions result in serious or fatal injuries and this proportion is 12.7% higher than ESFRS overall.

Out of the 184 collisions, there were 8 that sit outside of the attendance standards isochrones – 4 serious and 4 slight. The SSRP data did not contain the time of the collision. Again, these are typically found around Camber.

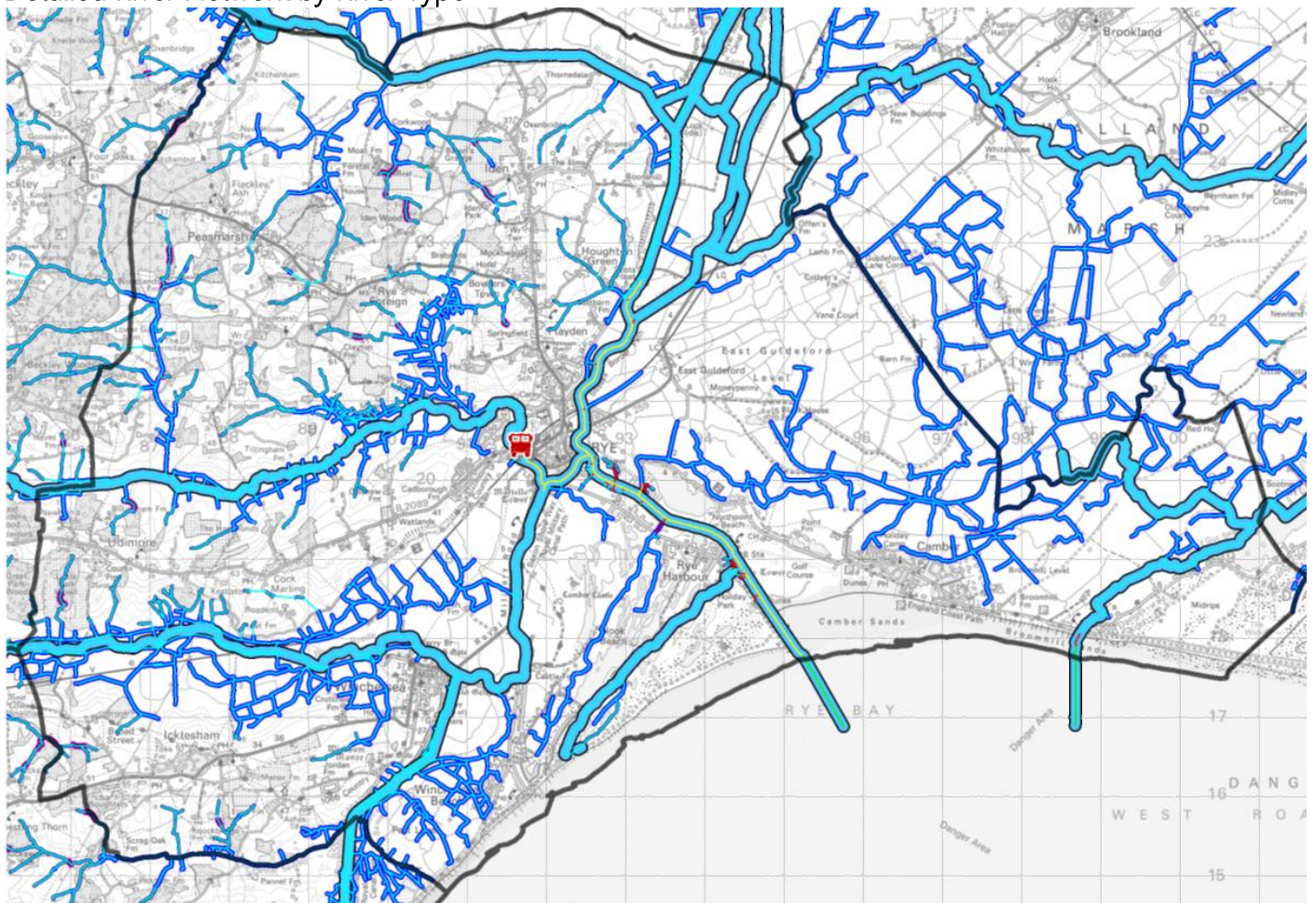


Water Risk

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 286km of rivers within the Rye station area, which makes up approximately 7.3% of all rivers across the ESFRs area. This ranks Rye station area as 3 out of the 24 station areas.

Rye has 64km of primary rivers, which is the 2nd highest proportion of primary rivers compared to other ESFRS areas (9.7%) and ranks 1st place for the percentage of secondary rivers in its area (14.5% of all secondary rivers).

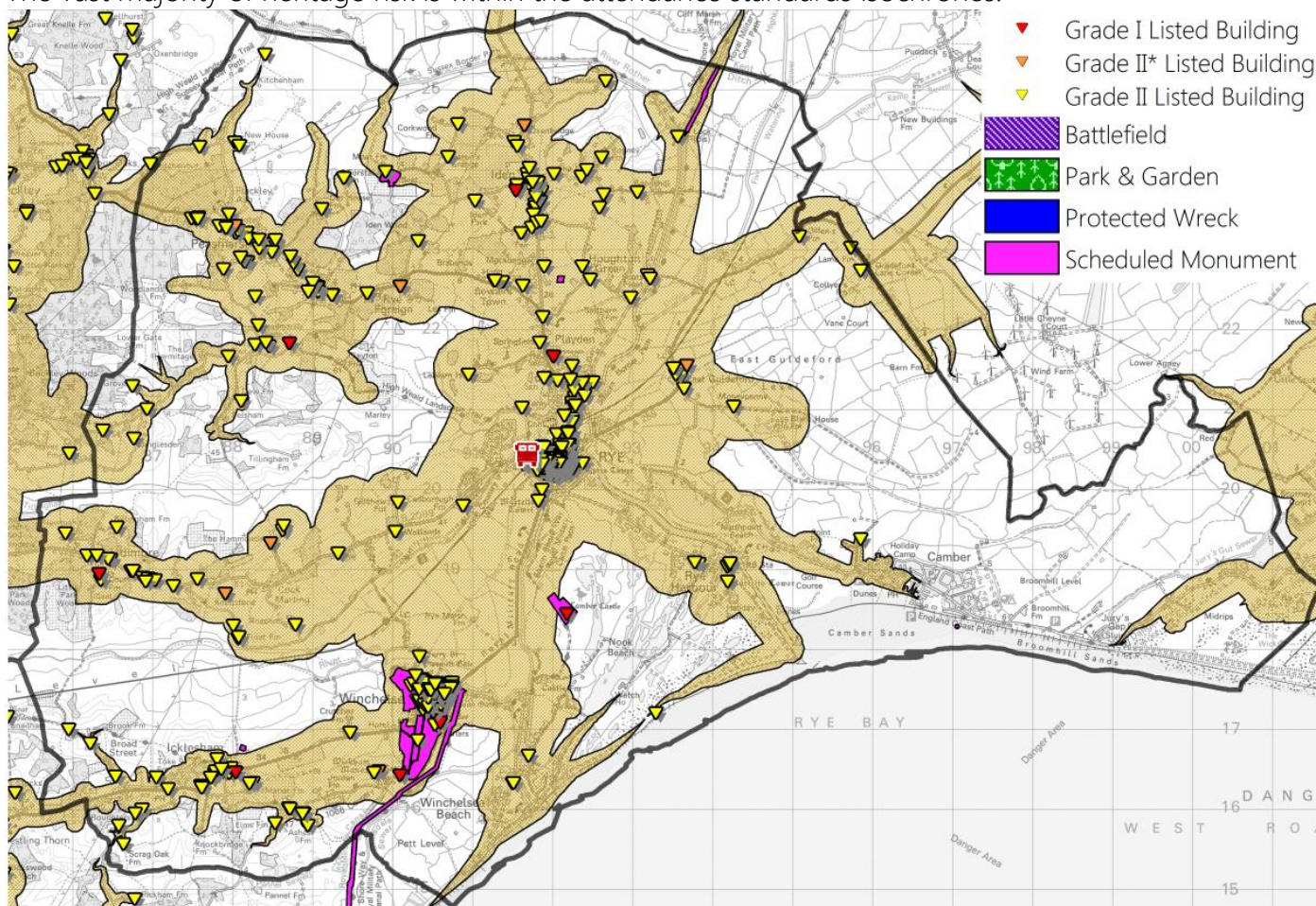
45% of all intertidal rivers are within Rye station area and 19.4% of tidal rivers, ranking Rye 1st and 2nd out of all ESFRS areas respectively.

Rye station area covers 11.9km coastline, including Camber Sands, a popular tourist destination and Rye Harbour, a minor but busy fishing port/wharf.

River Type	Fluvial vs Tidal	Rye River Length (km)	%	ESFRS River Length	%
Primary River	Fluvial	53.85	18.8	613.07	15.6
Primary River	Intertidal	0.24	0.1	2.02	0.1
Primary River	Marine Extension	2.03	0.7	6.25	0.2
Primary River	Tidal Influence	7.89	2.8	41.19	1.0
<i>Total Primary</i>		<i>64.01</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>662.53</i>	<i>16.9</i>
Secondary River	Fluvial	163.53	57.2	1,129.06	28.8
Secondary River	Intertidal	0.29	0.1	0.58	0.0
Secondary River	Tidal Influence	0.20	0.1	0.97	0.0
<i>Total Secondary</i>		<i>164.02</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>1,130.62</i>	<i>28.8</i>
Tertiary River	Fluvial	50.54	17.7	1,899.39	48.4
Tertiary River	Intertidal	1.66	0.6	2.37	0.1
Tertiary River	Marine Extension	0.00	0.0	6.22	0.2
Tertiary River	Tidal Influence	0.15	0.1	0.24	0.0
<i>Total Tertiary</i>		<i>52.34</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>1,908.22</i>	<i>48.6</i>
Lake / Reservoir	Fluvial	1.76	0.6	111.25	2.8
Culvert	Fluvial	3.87	1.4	111.24	2.8
<i>Total Fluvial</i>		<i>273.54</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>3,864.01</i>	<i>98.5</i>
<i>Total Intertidal</i>		<i>2.20</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>4.97</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Total Marine Extension</i>		<i>2.03</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>12.47</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Total Tidal Influence</i>		<i>8.23</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>42.40</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Grand Total		286	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 vast majority of heritage risk is within the attendance standards isochrones.



Grade	# in Area	Within Attendance Standard (Day)	%	Within Attendance Standard (Night)	%
I	16	15	93.8	15	93.8
II*	24	24	100.0	24	100.0
II	558	553	99.1	553	99.1
Total	598	592	99.0	592	99.0

There is one grade I listed building outside of the attendance standards isochrone. This is Camber Castle.



Environmental Risk

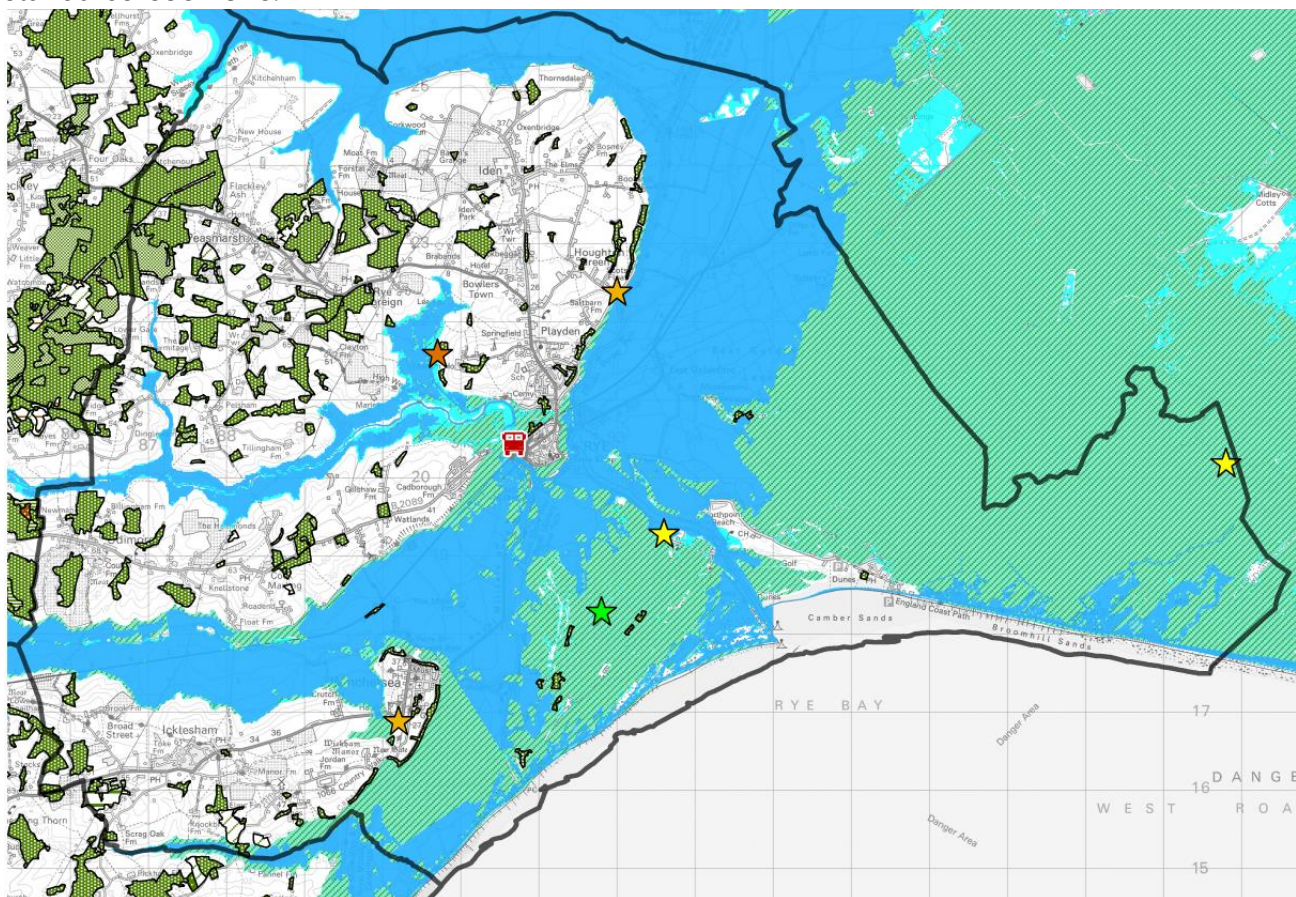
The following map shows a breakdown of various environmental risks across Rye station area. Due to much of the area being low-lying, there are large areas that are covered by the Environment Agency's Flood Zone data, albeit significant areas benefit from flood defences.

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 are, on average, 3 incidents per year in Rye station area classified as "special service – flooding". This equates to 2.4% of all incidents in Rye and is lower than the ESFRS proportion of 4.2% per year.

There are 6 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in Rye station area, 1 of which is outside 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



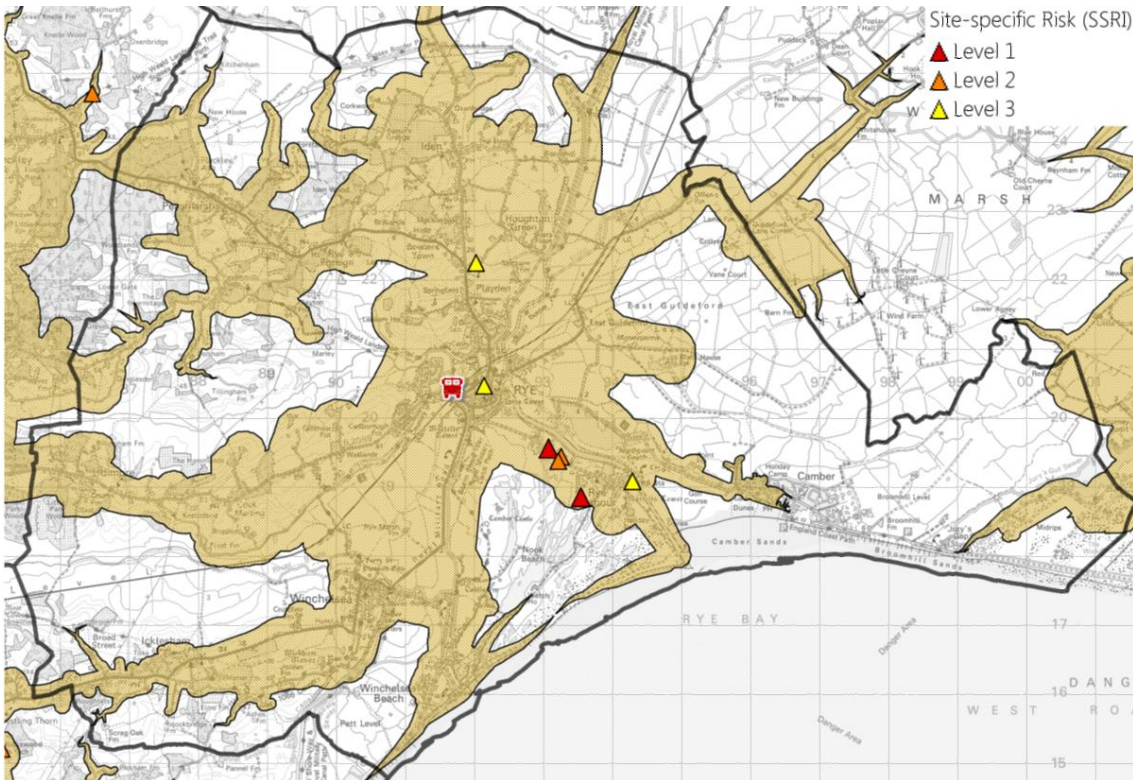
Special Risk (Operational Risk)

Site-Specific Risk Information (SSRI)

There are a total of 7 SSRIs (Levels 1-3) within the Rye Station Admin area, two of which are Level 1, as shown in the table below. This is the highest proportion of Level 1s to all SSRIs across the whole of the ESFRS area and represents 8% of all Level 1 SSRIs across the ESFRS area.

SSRI Risk	Rye	ESFRS
Level 1	2 (28.6%)	25 (3.1%)
Level 2	2 (28.6%)	294 (36.3%)
Level 3	3 (42.9%)	461 (56.9%)
Total	7	810

The map below shows the location of these SSRIs. The majority are located to the South/South-East of Rye towards Rye Harbour. All 7 are within the attendance standard isochrone, although some have extended travel times and are at the cusp of the isochrone, including a Level 1 SSRI.



High-Rise Risk

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

Special Risk

There is 1 upper-tier COMAH site in Rye station area located to the South-East towards Rye Harbour.

Over border risks

Lydd Airport is located 9 (14 by road) miles east of Rye in Kent. The airport has no scheduled passenger services, and offers services for private or corporate aviation, including flying instruction. Planning

permission was granted for expansion of the runway and terminal building in 2014. The airport has a fire category 2 capability, with a minimum of 1 firefighting vehicle.

Dungeness Nuclear Power station is located 10 (14 by road) miles east of Rye in Kent. The site consists of two power stations, Dungeness A ceased to generate electricity in 2006. Dungeness B started operation in 1983. The site has its own fire crews, but have called on Kent Fire and Rescue to attend fire incidents previously.

