Seaford

Station Risk Profile
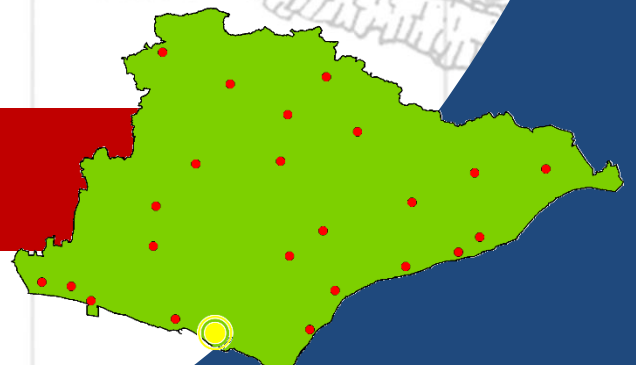
Contents

Seaford Station Area – Headline Summary

- Seaford station area covers approximately **65 sq. km.**
- Area is mixture of urban (Seaford) and rural (South Downs).
- River Cuckmere runs from top to bottom.
- Operational cover provided by one on-call fire engine (maxicab) and 1 Landrover.

- **26,165** residents within Seaford station area.
- A net increase of **918** since 2011 Census.
- Population density just below ESFRS, focussed in Seaford itself.
- Higher proportions of older people (65+) than ESFRS average.

- **99%** of households are within attendance standards.
- **46%** below average fire risk (socio-demographic).
- **53** high risk households are outside isochrones, the majority of which are in the villages of Berwick and Alciston.
- Higher proportion of lone pensioners than ESFRS average.
- Lower proportion of rented accommodation than ESFRS average.

Station area

- Incidents have <u>increased</u> by **3%** since 2009 (**2nd** highest of 3 areas)
- There are **203** incidents per year within Seaford station area; **2nd** busiest on-call area (similar to DC Crowborough – **213** per yr)
- **55%** during the day. Rise from 6am.
- **4%** of incidents outside attendance standards isochrones (13th highest proportion of all station areas). These are in Berwick.
- Proportionally more RTCs in area compared to ESFRS.
- **8** critical life-risk incidents per year. Upward trend.
- **60%** critical incidents during day.
- Seaford area one of lowest for numbers of injuries and rescues.
- Attendance times, on average, quicker than other on-call station areas.
- **3-3.5** minute delay between 1st & 2nd appliance – **5** minutes quicker than other on-call areas to dwelling fire.
- **69%** of incidents are attended by a single appliance.
- **38%** of 2nd pump attendances were by 86M1, **30%** 87P1, **20%** 86P5, **7%** Eastbourne. (**59%** are by Seaford appliances)
- **1** level 3 incident within last 9 years of review period.

Station appliance(s)

86P5

- Turn-out time is **04:57**. Consistent over 9 years.
- Only **12%** reduction in mobilisations over 9 years.
- Mobilises **219** times per year – **77%** in own area, **9%** in Newhaven, **6%** in Eastbourne.
- Attends **3%** more fires and **2%** more RTCs than ESFRS.
- Mobilises to **12** critical incidents per year – **53%** in own area, **20%** in Newhaven, **9%** in Eastbourne & Hailsham respectively.
- Attendance standard met **92%** of the time (**89%** critical).
- **92.4%** availability in 2017/18.

Standby moves

- **61** cover moves per year – **60%** in Newhaven, **17%** in Eastbourne, **15%** in three City station areas.

Special Appliances

86M1 (Landrover)

- 86M1 mobilisations reduced by **81%** over 9 years
- Now mobilises **23** times a year
- Overall, **13%** of occasions it did not arrive at the incident.
- **85%** of attendances in Seaford area.

- **3,415** Home Safety Visits to unique properties undertaken
- **28%** of households have had HSV.

- **4%** of commercial properties are outside attendance standards, located in Alciston & Berwick areas.
- **12** Business Safety Audits per year, **38%** of which are care homes.
- **1** Hospital, **31** Care Homes & **5** Hotels in area.

- Very low residential growth (**15** dwellings)
- 1 very small non-residential development.
- All well within attendance standard isochrones.

- **49** KSI collisions per year. Proportion of serious/fatal collisions. **5%** higher than ESFRS.
- **21%** outside attendance standards isochrones – A27.

- **9km** of coastline – beach, cliffs & river haven.
- **50km** of rivers (**1.3%** of ESFRS rivers). Ranks **21** out of **24** areas.
- Ranks **3rd** and **5th** out of 24 station areas for percentage of tidal **(19%)** and inter-tidal rivers **(6%)** respectively.

- **217** listed buildings (**5%** Grade I). **83%** in attendance standard isochrones. 4 Grade I properties outside.
- Some Scheduled Monument sites are outside attendance standard isochrones.

- Geographical flood-risk area due to Cuckmere River and Seaford beachland. ESFRS respond to 8 flooding incidents per year (**3.7%** of all incidents). Lower rate than ESFRS.
- **2** SSSI sites – Seaford Head (Local Nature Reserve), Lullington Heath (outside isochrones and remote).
- Friston Forest woodland (mainly Beech) to the east, covering 279 hectares.

- **3** Level 1 or Level 2 SSRIs
- No COMAH sites.
- **6** high-rise properties within area (**2%** of all ESFRS stock)
- Cuckmere River meanders at Exceat popular for kayaking, canoeing and paddleboarding. Strong currents at Cuckmere Haven as river flows into sea.
- Notoriety of Sussex headland from Seaford Head to Beachy Head for suicide. Also popular for tourism.

Overview

Seaford Station Area covers an area of approximately 65 square kilometres (3.6% of ESFRS area) and is a mixture of both urban and rural. Approximately 94% of the population within Seaford station area is concentrated in the coastal town of Seaford itself. The remaining population is dispersed throughout the station area in the small villages and hamlets across the South Downs – the significant other being Alfriston, about 4 miles north-east of Seaford.

The River Cuckmere, which rises near Heathfield on the southern slopes of the Weald ends at the English Channel at Cuckmere Haven, between Seaford and the Seven Sisters cliff face, the lowest part of its course in the floodplain marked by its meandering. It has the only undeveloped river mouth on the Sussex Coast. The Cuckmere Valley Nature Reserve is located in the lower estuary portion of the river and is very important for nature conservation, being designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest and is part of the South Downs National Park.

The Fire Station is located in the town of Seaford itself, near to the Cradle Hill Industrial Estate and cemetery on the north-east suburbs of the town. Seaford lies east of Newhaven and Brighton and west of Eastbourne and is the largest town in the Lewes District. It is a small seaside resort town located on the foot of the South Downs and a dormitory town for the nearby larger settlements of Eastbourne and Brighton, as well as for London.

Station Resources

Seaford Community Fire Station is an on-call fire station which has one primary pumping appliance and a landrover.

1 x Maxi-Cab Rescue Pump - 1:7 Foam (FJE86P5)

Volvo extended rescue pump able to carry a crew of 8 firefighters, equipped with rescue and firefighting equipment, 12 metre extension ladder, holding 1800 litres water, a 2250 litres per minute Pump and 1-7 foam capability.

1 x Landrover L4T (FJE86M1)

Landrover 4 x 4 Forest firefighting vehicle with 800 litres water and lightweight pump. It provides Off Road Fire-Fighting Support to any Station in East Sussex.

Population Demographics

The population in Seaford 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 Seaford, compared to 10% for the service. This is also the case for 25 to 49 years, 24% compared to 31% for ESFRS. In the older age ranges, 23% of the population in Seaford 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, 9% in Seaford compared to 5% in ESFRS and 3% of the population are over 90 years of age.

Age / Gender Breakdown (2017)
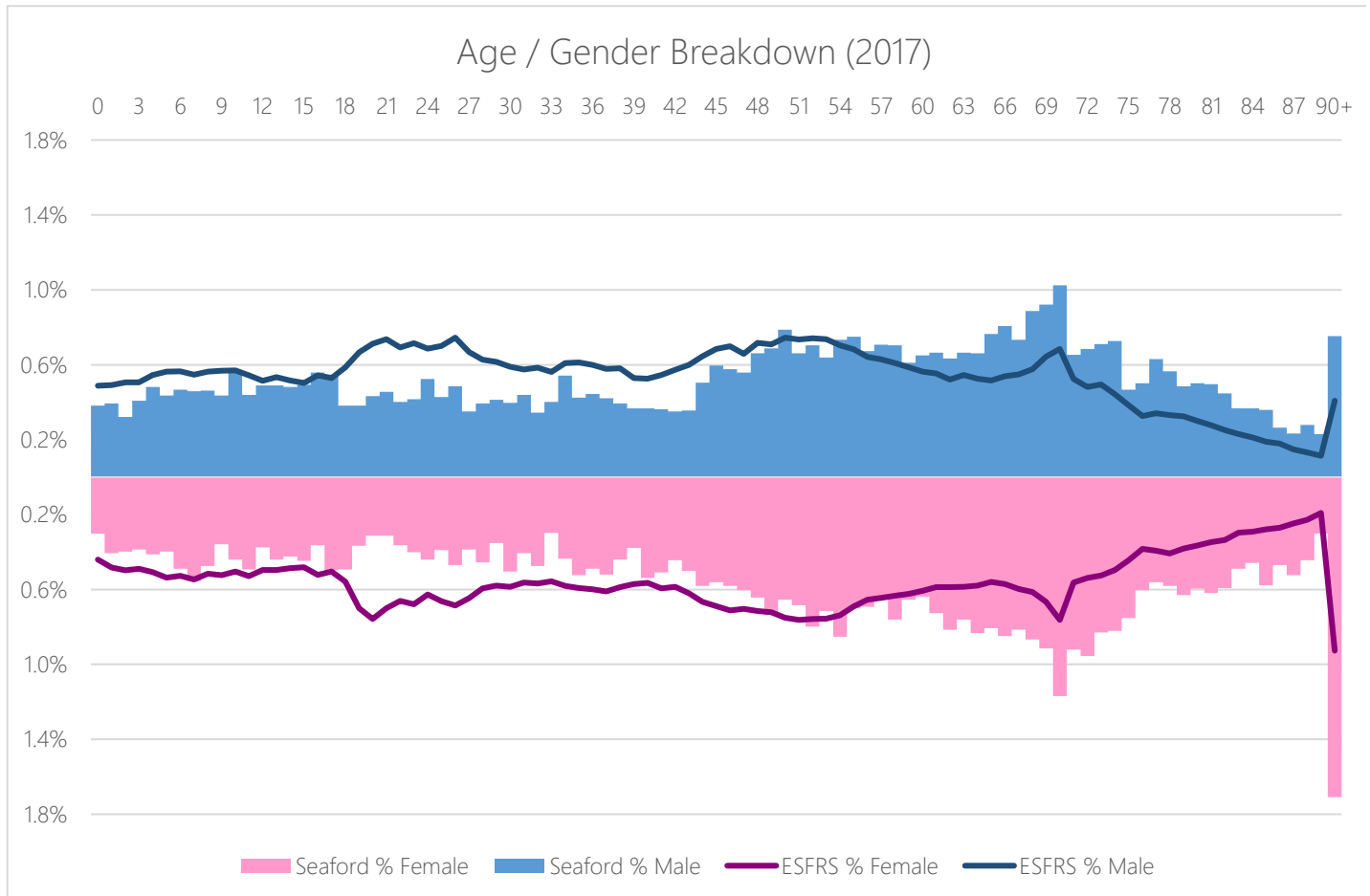
2017 population estimates - % Within Area								
	0 to 9	10 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 79	80 to 89	Over 90	Total
Seaford	2,204 (8.4%)	1,972 (7.5%)	1,487 (5.7%)	6,144 (23.5%)	5,537 (21.2%)	5,923 (22.6%)	2,254 (8.6%)	644 (2.5%)	26,165
ESFRS	87,510 (10.4%)	69,516 (8.3%)	79,643 (9.5%)	261,272 (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'.

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The following table summarises the numbers of 65+yrs (and 80+yrs) in the Seaford 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 over 99% of 65+ year olds are within the attendance standard isochrones, day or night. This ranks Seaford 10 out of the 24 stations (or 3 out of the 12 on-call station areas), due to the dispersion of the population throughout the wider area.

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

	Station Admin Area	No. of persons	% in Att. Std. Isochrone (Day)	% in Att. Std. Isochrone (Night)
65+ Yrs	Seaford	8,775	99.1	99.1
	ESFRS	179,534	96.5	97.2
80+Yrs	Seaford	2,737	99.3	99.3
	ESFRS	51,372	96.8	97.4

Seaford has a slightly lower population density compared with the rest of the service, with 4.1 persons per hectare compared to an ESFRS average of 4.7. Seaford is ranked *(out of 24)* as the 9th most densely populated station area in the service area. The area's population increased by 918 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 (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
6,428	25,247	26,165	3.9	4.1	0.1	9	4.5	4.7

The general health in Seaford 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 Seaford are identified as having 'very good health', compared to 46% for ESFRS and 37% as having 'good health' compared to 35% for ESFRS. There are also more persons with 'fair health', 16% compared to 14%. However, proportionally there are slightly more people with 'bad health', 5% in Seaford 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
Seaford	10,183 (40.3%)	9,419 (37.3%)	4,149 (16.4%)	1,172 (4.6%)	324 (1.3%)	25,247
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 Seaford whose day-to-day activities are limited is slightly greater than that of ESFRS, 77% of the Seaford 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
Seaford	2,491 (9.9%)	3,273 (13%)	19,483 (77.2%)	25,247
ESFRS	68,688 (8.6%)	83,026 (10.4%)	648,326 (81%)	800,040

There are proportionally more retired persons in Seaford (24%) compared to the service average (15%), there are also fewer full time students (6%) than the ESFRS average (10%). Furthermore, there are slightly fewer full time employees than the service average but more part time employees.

Economic Activity - All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (2011)			Seaford	ESFRS
Economically active	Part-time	Employee	2,621 (15%)	82,644 (14.1%)
		Self-employed without employees	618 (3.5%)	22,199 (3.8%)
		Self-employed with employees	83 (0.5%)	2,591 (0.4%)
	Full-time	Employee	5,585 (31.9%)	201,532 (34.4%)
		Self-employed without employees	1,133 (6.5%)	40,181 (6.9%)
		Self-employed with employees	373 (2.1%)	12,514 (2.1%)
		Un-employed	532 (3%)	21,321 (3.6%)
		Full-time student	451 (2.6%)	22,823 (3.9%)
Economically inactive		Retired	4,140 (23.6%)	86,361 (14.8%)
		Student (including full-time students)	566 (3.2%)	35,446 (6.1%)
		Looking after home or family	568 (3.2%)	22,914 (3.9%)
		Long-term sick or disabled	582 (3.3%)	24,201 (4.1%)
		Other	266 (1.5%)	10,583 (1.8%)
Total			17,518	585,310

Household Demographics

Census 2011 Household Breakdown

There are proportionally more detached houses/bungalows in Seaford (47%), compared to the service average (25%) but slightly fewer semi-detached. There is a slightly lower proportion of purpose built flats (15% in Seaford vs 19% for ESFRS), and converted flats (4% in Seaford 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		
Seaford	5,388 (46.6%)	2,339 (20.2%)	1,494 (12.9%)	1,688 (14.6%)	457 (4%)	162 (1.4%)	4 (0%)	25 (0.2%)	11,557
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

Seaford has proportionally more lone pensioners (20%, compared to 15% service wide), and slightly fewer lone parents with dependent children (5% in Seaford, vs 7% in ESFRS).

	Household Composition - Households (2011)			
	Lone Pensioner (65+)	All full-time students	Lone parent with dependent children	All Households
Seaford	2,283 (19.8%)	1 (0%)	541 (4.7%)	11,557
ESFRS	52,103 (14.7%)	3,224 (0.9%)	22,980 (6.5%)	353,445

There is a much higher proportion of households that are owned outright in Seaford (48%) than the service area average (33%), and a similar proportion of owned-mortgaged households (29%) than the ESFRS average (31%). Rented households, both social and private rented, make up a much lower proportion of households compared to the ESFRS average with 7.7% of households being social rented in Seaford compared to 12.4% across the ESFRS area. Similarly, 13.3% of households are privately rented in Seaford, compared with 21.9% across the service area.

| | 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		
Seaford	5,575 (48.2%)	3,370 (29.2%)	53 (0.5%)	605 (5.2%)	289 (2.5%)	1,420 (12.3%)	118 (1%)	127 (1.1%)	11,557
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. Seaford isn't an overcrowded area, with 1.8% of the households having an occupancy rating of -1 compared to the service average of 3.6%. Furthermore, Seaford (0.3%) 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 Seaford than the service average, 40% of households have an occupancy rating of +2, compared to 30% for ESFRS. Also, 35% have a rating of +1 in Seaford, compared to a 34% average for the service area.

Occupancy Rating (Spare Bedrooms) - Households (2011)						
	Under-occupied		Standard	Overcrowded		Total
	+2 or more	+1	0	-1	-2 or less	
Seaford	4,628 (40%)	4,086 (35.4%)	2,607 (22.6%)	207 (1.8%)	29 (0.3%)	11,557
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 12,280 households within Seaford station admin area, which are broken down by the 15 summary Mosaic Lifestyle groups.

Mosaic Lifestyle Group	Seaford	%	ESFRS	%
A - Country Living	542	4.4	30,907	8.5
B - Prestige Positions	1,869	15.2	27,774	7.6
C - City Prosperity	10	0.1	21,862	6.0
D - Domestic Success	1,088	8.9	27,215	7.5
E - Suburban Stability	1,138	9.3	24,684	6.8
F - Senior Security	3,252	26.5	39,762	10.9
G - Rural Reality	368	3.0	17,553	4.8
H - Aspiring Homemakers	819	6.7	24,898	6.8
I - Urban Cohesion	137	1.1	14,427	4.0
J - Rental Hubs	1,012	8.2	50,913	14.0
K - Modest Traditions	272	2.2	10,777	3.0
L - Transient Renters	302	2.5	13,853	3.8
M - Family Basics	282	2.3	20,841	5.7
N - Vintage Value	1,103	9.0	26,701	7.3
O - Municipal Challenge	86	0.7	11,485	3.2
Total	12,280	100	363,652	100

The predominant Mosaic groups describe 'Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement' and 'Established families in large detached homes living upmarket lifestyles '. The top 3 Mosaic Types within Seaford Station area are:

<u>F24 - Bungalow Haven:</u> Seniors appreciating the calm of bungalow estates designed for the elderly

<u>F22 - Legacy Elders:</u> Elders now mostly living alone in comfortable suburban homes on final salary pensions

<u>J45 - Bus-Route Renters:</u> Singles renting affordable private flats away from central amenities and often on main roads

Two of these household types (F24/F22) 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 almost 50% fewer dwelling fires than one would expect. However, J45s have the most dwelling fires out of any other mosaic type, accounting for 1 in 5 dwelling fires and have almost double the number of dwelling fires than one would expect. The map below shows the dispersal of households across the station area.

Households in Seaford Station Admin area by Mosaic Lifestyle Group

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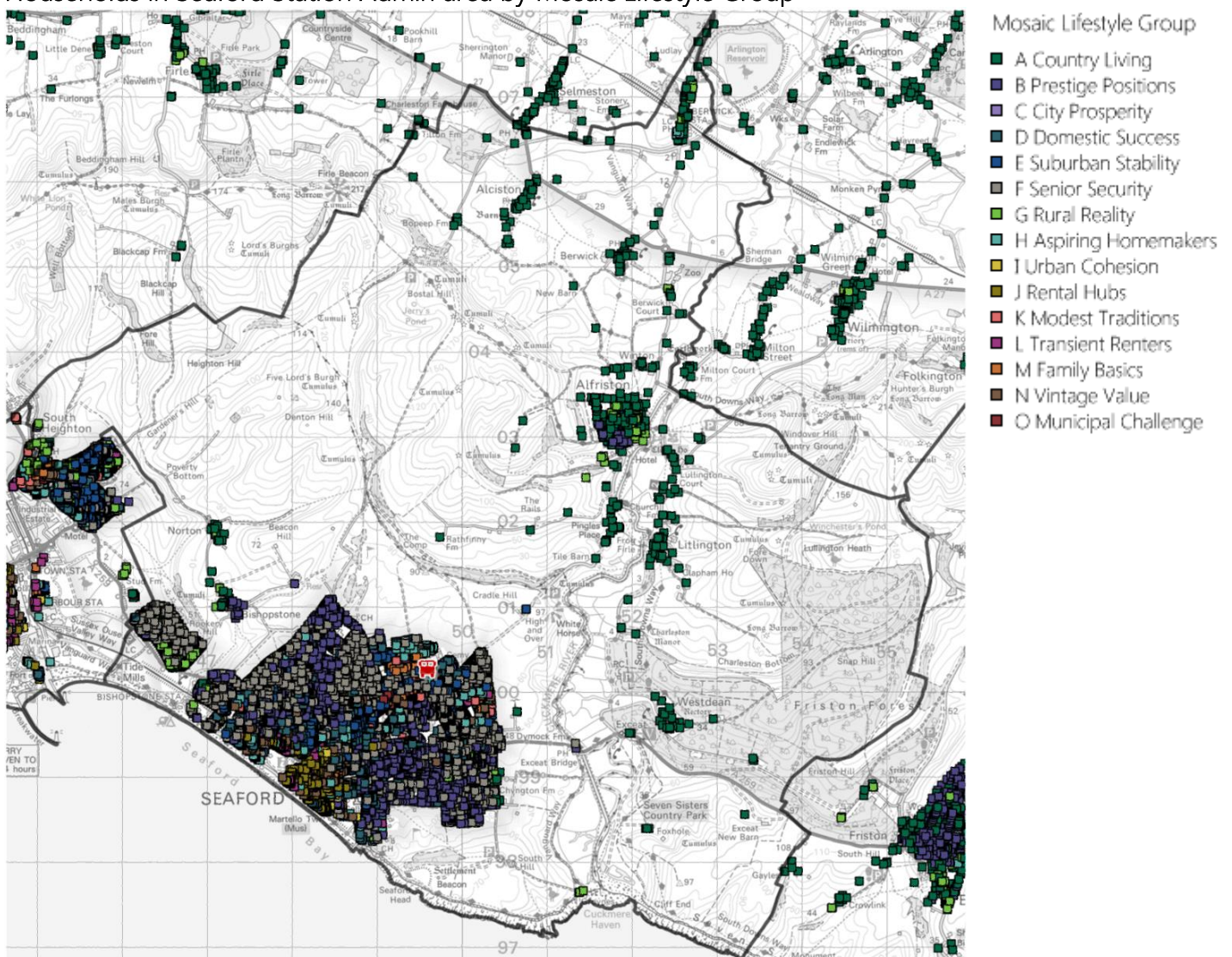
The map below shows the dispersion of mosaic households, classified by their initial fire risk rating, which is based on a combination of the number of fires and propensity to having a fire within each mosaic type. Those that have historically had a higher prevalence of and/or higher likelihood to having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

Household Fire Risk – Initial Rating based on Mosaic Lifestyle Type
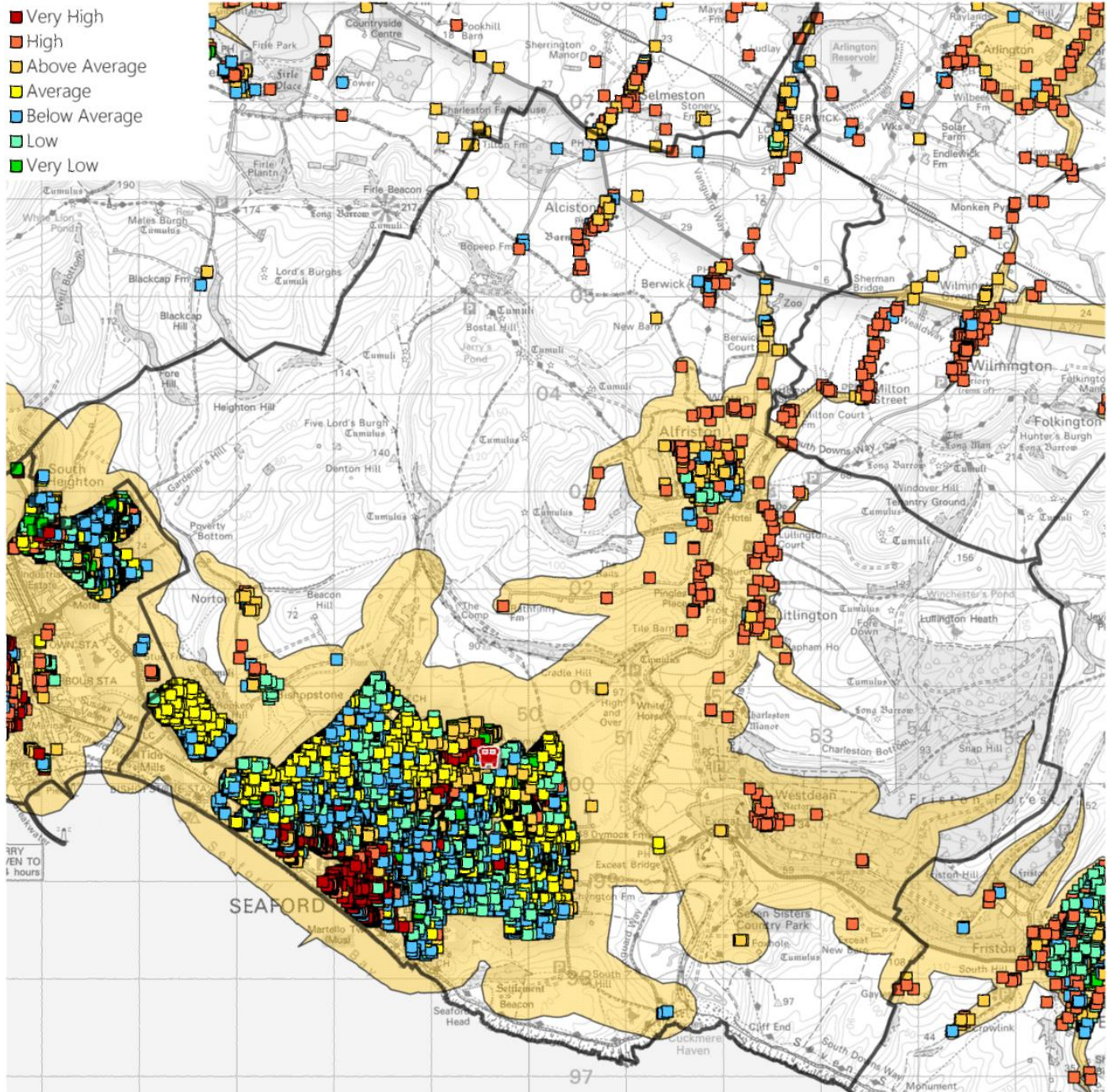
Households in Seaford Station Admin area by Initial Fire Risk Rating

Station Area	Very High	High	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	Very Low	Total
Seaford	2,044	875	1,112	2,595	2,775	2,431	448	12,280
Seaford (%)	16.6%	7.1%	9.1%	21.1%	22.6%	19.8%	3.6%	100%
ESFRS (%)	18.4%	21.7%	11.5%	13.9%	17.2%	13.0%	4.3%	100%

Station Admin Area	Very High	Within Att. Standard (Day)	%	Within Att. Standard (Night)	%	High	Within Att. Standard (Day)	%	Within Att. Standard (Night)	%
Seaford	2,044	2,044	100.0	2,044	100.0	875	822	93.9	822	93.9

Overall, 99% of households within Seaford station area are within ESFRS attendance standards, for both day and night. It can be seen that approximately 46% of households are deemed to represent a below average, low or very low fire risk.

The Very High/High risk households represent 24% of households, the majority of which fall within the attendance standards isochrones. There are no very high risk households that sit outside of the isochrones. The 53 high risk households that sit outside of the attendance standards isochrones are located in the north of the station area, in the villages of Berwick and Alciston.

Holiday Parks

There are 2 main holiday parks in Seaford station area, both located in the Bishopstone area and which contain a combined 318 units. Both sites fall within the attendance standards isochrones, albeit with slightly extended attendance times.

Station Admin Area	Total Number of Units	Within Attendance Standard (Day)	%	Within Attendance Standard (Night)	%
Seaford	318	318	100	318	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)
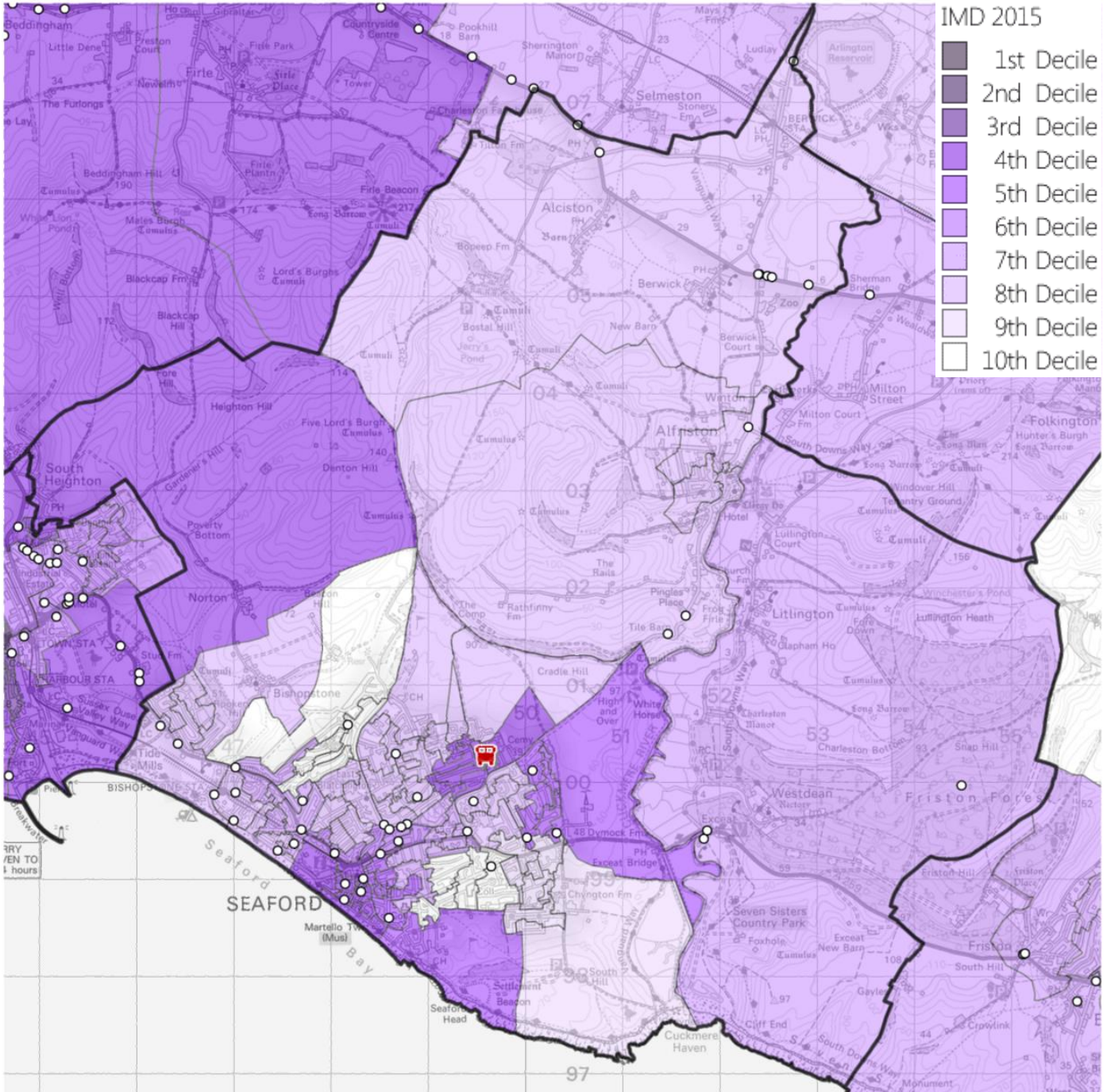
It can be seen that the station area overall is not marked by significant deprivation, with the greatest deprivation in the town centre of Seaford within the 4th decile nationally. Other areas of the town are in the top 10% least deprived areas nationally. The majority of the surrounding area outside of Seaford town are areas that are within the top 20% least deprived areas nationally, including the village of Alfirston.

Incidents

<u>Incidents occurring within Seaford Station Area</u>

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

Over 9 years (Apr 2009 – Mar 2018), incidents within Seaford station area have increased slightly by 2.5%, one of three station areas that has seen an increase over that period – and the 2nd highest increase after Newhaven station area.

No. of Incidents within Seaford Station Area per year

| 2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total
199	220	186	191	208	202	192	210	204	1,812

Between 2013-18, there were 1,016 incidents within the Seaford station area, which equates to an average of 203 incidents per year. This is similar to the station area of Crowborough (213 incidents per year), which is served by a day-crewed station.

Seaford station area ranks 13 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, Seaford ranks 2nd out of 12, making it one of the busiest areas covered by an on-call station – and a good deal higher than the next busiest station, as shown below:


Average No. of Incidents per year on on-call Station Areas
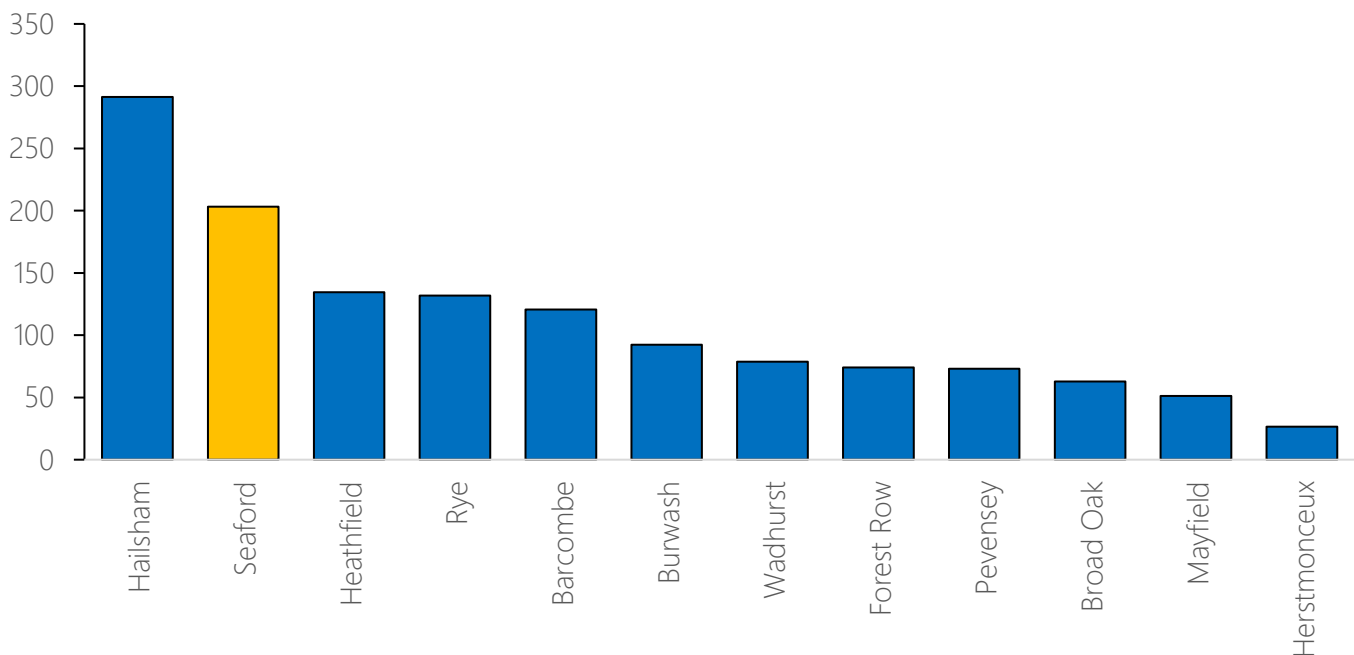
The following charts show the distribution of incidents by time of day and month of year. The shape of these distributions follows a typical distribution, rising from around 6am and falling from 7pm. The greatest number of special service calls occurred between 11am-12pm with fire calls between 4pm-8pm.

No. of Incidents within Seaford Station Area by Time of Day (2013-18)
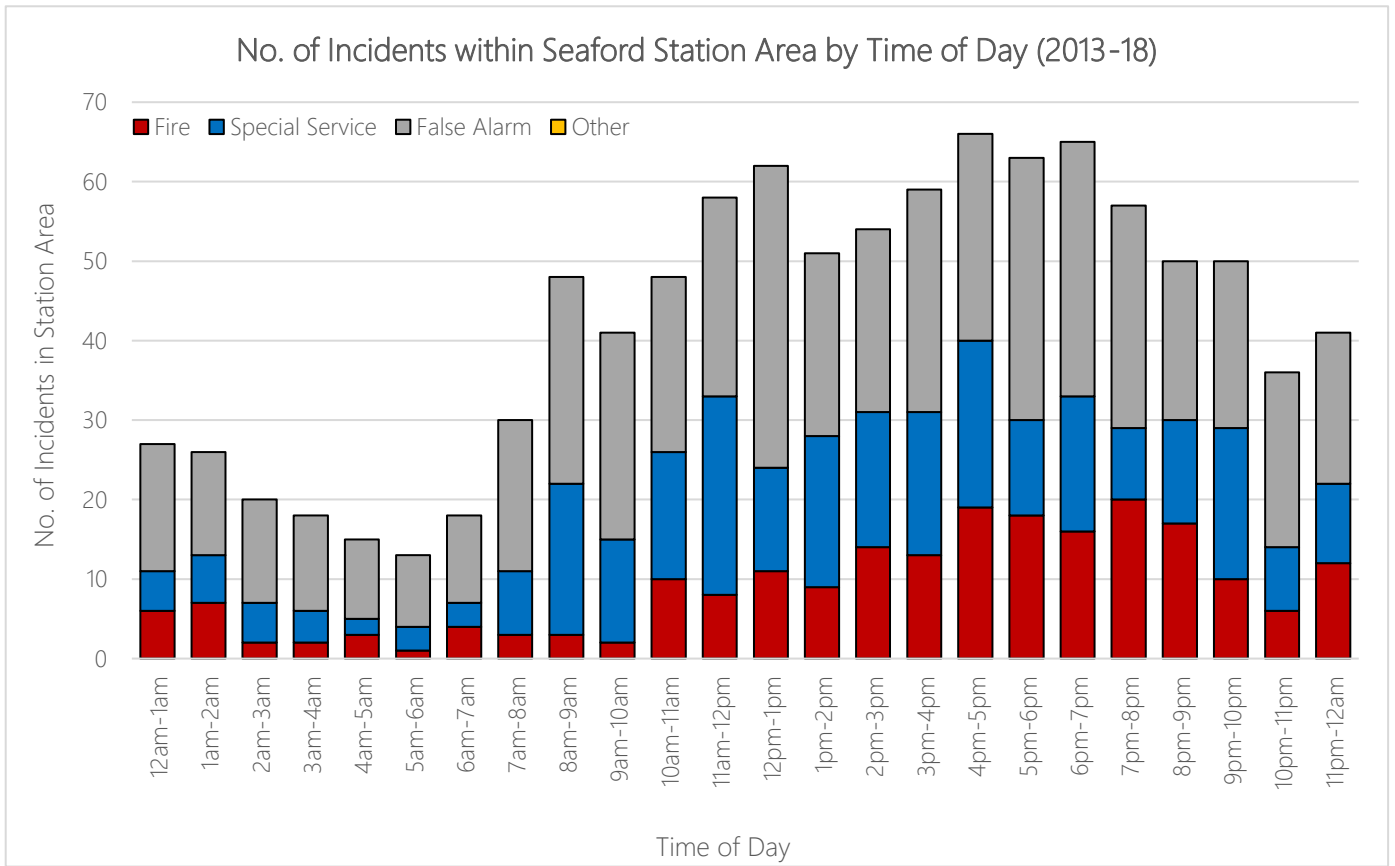
As you would expect, there are more incidents during the summer months compared to winter. August and March are the busiest months for special service calls and the most fire calls occur in August and November.

No. of Incidents within Seaford Station Area by Month of Year (2013-18)
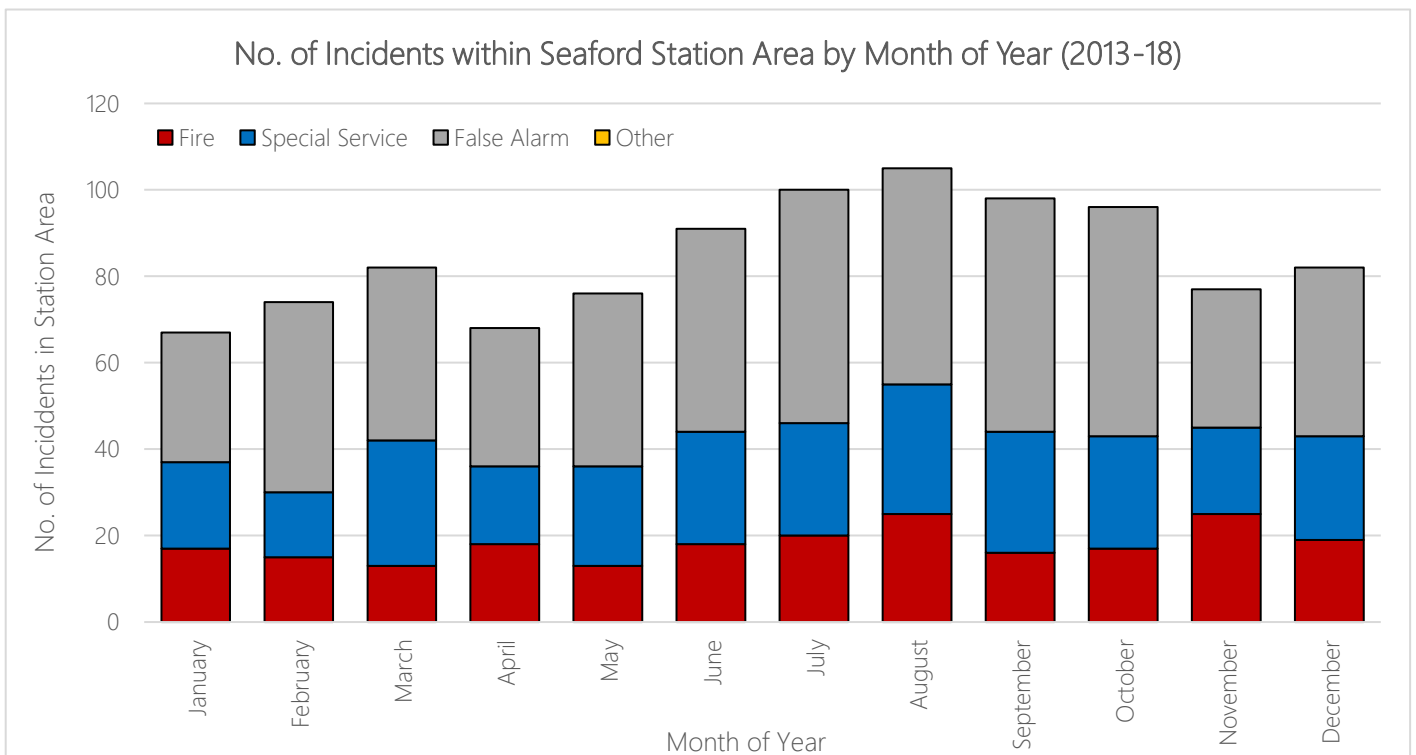
The following table illustrates the types of incidents that have occurred within Seaford station area over the past 9 years. Dwelling fires and RTC incidents combined make up 13% of incidents (27 per year) which is slightly higher than the ESFRS average, due to the higher proportion of RTCs. The proportions of incidents that are fires, false alarm and special service incidents, is in-line with the ESFRS average. Dwelling Fires represent the 3rd highest type of incident in the Seaford area after False Alarm Apparatus/Good Intent, comprising 6.7% all incidents within the area. Over the period, fire calls are on a downward trend, although appearing to plateau, special service calls have similarly decreased over the period, however beginning to rise, and false alarm incidents have been on an upward trend, although have plateaued.

No. of Incidents within Seaford 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	16	9	13	15	11	11	13	20	13	121	14	6.7	6.3
Primary Fire - Non Residential	6	4	3	2	3	4	3	4	9	38	5	2.3	2.1
Primary Fire - Other Residential	3	1	3	1	0	2	1	1	0	12	1	0.4	0.6
Primary Fire - Vehicle	4	9	10	5	2	7	5	5	6	53	5	2.5	2.7
Primary Fire - Outdoor	3	4	2	0	4	1	1	1	1	17	2	0.8	0.9
Chimney Fire	5	0	5	7	7	9	1	3	3	40	5	2.3	1.6
Secondary Fire	18	24	19	13	16	12	13	15	9	139	13	6.4	8.1
Fire - Classification Not Recorded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.1
Special Service - Advice Only	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	6	1	0.5	0.3
Special Service - Animal assistance incidents	10	15	9	5	5	4	14	6	4	72	7	3.2	2.3
Special Service - Assist other agencies	1	1	0	4	2	3	2	7	8	28	4	2.2	1.7
Special Service - Effecting Entry/Exit	4	8	3	7	5	5	6	11	8	57	7	3.4	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	6	10	6	14	9	4	13	4	8	74	8	3.7	4.2
Special Service - Hazardous Materials	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	7	1	0.3	0.3
Special Service - Lift Release	11	4	2	3	6	6	3	2	5	42	4	2.2	3.7
Special Service - Making Safe (not RTC)	3	1	1	3	10	3	6	4	3	34	5	2.6	1.8
Special Service - Medical Incident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.1	0.2
Special Service - No action (not false alarm)	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	10	1	0.3	0.7
Special Service - Other rescue/release of persons	1	5	7	1	1	0	0	0	2	17	1	0.3	1.0
Special Service - Other Transport	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	8	1	0.4	0.3
Special Service - Removal of objects from people	2	1	1	0	1	1	4	1	5	16	2	1.2	0.6
Special Service - Removal of people from objects	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0.2	0.3
Special Service - Rescue or evacuation from water	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	7	1	0.3	0.1
Special Service - RTC	8	25	11	16	12	15	11	12	15	125	13	6.4	5.1
Special Service - Spills and Leaks (not RTC)	4	0	5	1	3	0	2	0	0	15	1	0.5	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	2	2	0	0.2	0.1
Special Service - Unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.1	0.2
Special Service - Water provision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
False Alarm - Apparatus	50	70	51	55	73	84	67	71	52	573	69	34.2	34.6
False Alarm - Good Intent	37	26	27	31	31	30	23	34	42	281	32	15.7	13.6
False Alarm - Malicious	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	4	0	10	1	0.6	1.3
False Alarm - Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0.2	0.2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Grand Total	199	220	186	191	208	202	192	210	204	1,812	203	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 58% of false alarms are to dwellings, which a much larger proportion than the average proportion across ESFRS (49%).

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

Property Type	Seaford	ESFRS
Dwelling	296 (57.5%)	11,127 (49%)
Non-Residential	85 (16.5%)	6,612 (29.1%)
Other Residential	69 (13.4%)	2,181 (9.6%)
Outdoor	46 (8.9%)	1,762 (7.8%)
Outdoor Structure	(0%)	194 (0.9%)
Road Vehicle	12 (2.3%)	443 (2%)
Unknown	7 (1.4%)	377 (1.7%)
Total	515	22,696

The following table shows the number of critical incidents that have occurred within Seaford 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 203 incidents occur within Seaford area each year, this represents around 4% of incidents have some form of life risk, which is slightly lower than the ESFRS average of 5.2%. The trend appears to be an upward one, with 2017/18 having the greatest number of critical incidents within Seaford station area out of the whole 9-year period.

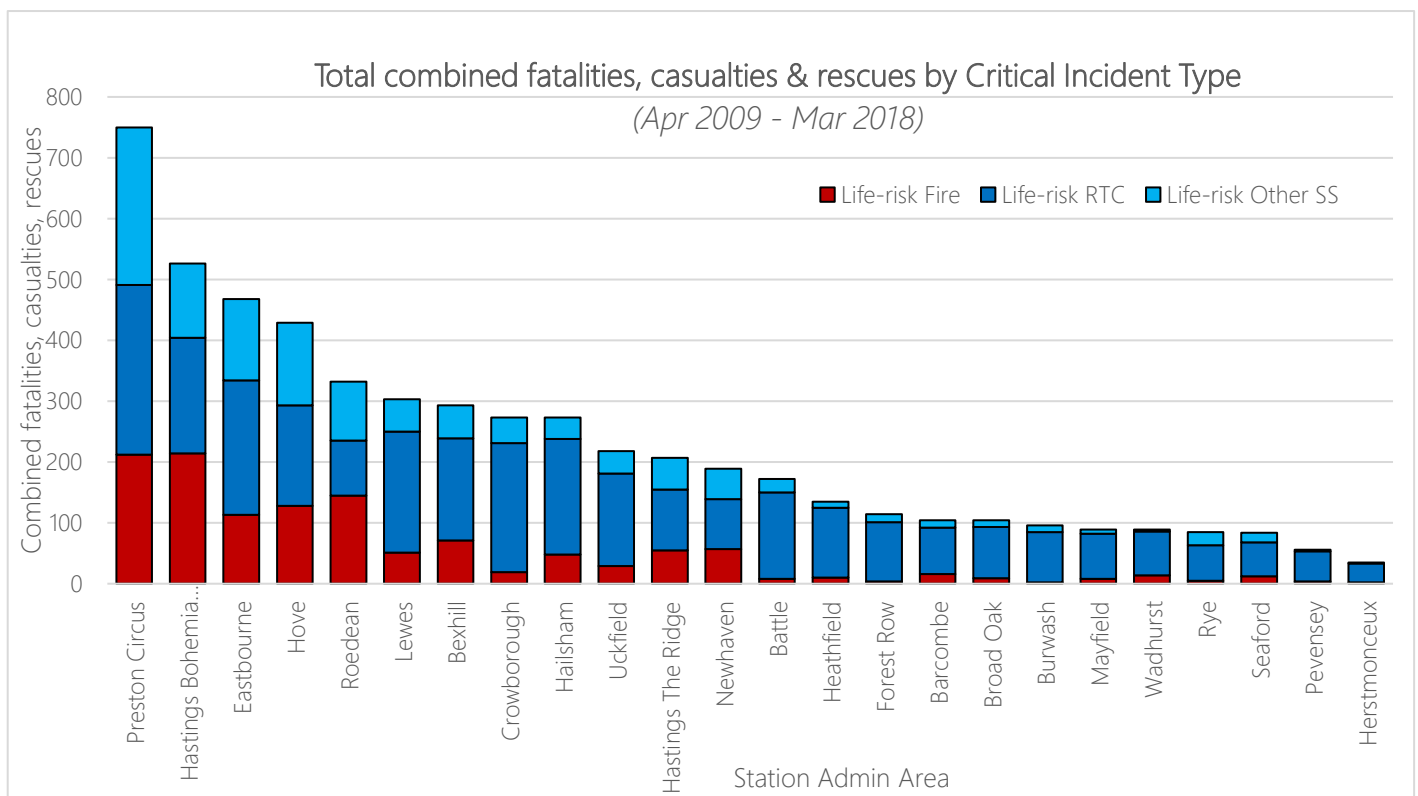No. of Critical Incidents within Seaford Station Admin Area

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	0	1	0	0	2	4	10
Life-risk RTC	2	7	3	9	7	4	4	5	6	47
Life-risk Special Serv.	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	3	7	16
Total	5	10	3	10	8	4	6	10	17	73

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 73 critical incidents have resulted in 84 injuries and/or rescues over the past 9 years (9.3 fatalities, casualties, rescues per year), thus each critical incident in Seaford 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 Seaford Station Area (Apr 09 – Mar 18)

Casualty Severity	Fire	RTC	Other SS.	Total
Fatal Injury	0	2	6	8
Serious Injury	1	13	2	16
Slight Injury	2	28	3	33
First Aid/Prec. Check	4	7	5	16
Rescue (No Injury)	5	6	0	11
Total Life-Risk	12	56	16	84

Seaford ranks 22 out of the 24 station areas (or 10 out of 12 on-call areas) regarding combined numbers of fatalities, casualties and rescues as demonstrated on the following chart. However, Seaford ranks 3rd out of the 12 on-call station areas for the number of special service injuries (non-RTC).

Total combined fatalities, casualties & rescues by Critical Incident Type
(Apr 2009 - Mar 2018)

55% of incidents within Seaford 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. 96% of daytime incidents fall within the attendance standards isochrone. The proportion of all incidents that fall outside of the isochrones is the 13th highest out of all station areas. This is due to the number of incidents that occur in outlying village of Berwick in the far north of the station area.

All Incidents by Type that occurred during 'daytime' (08:30 – 18:30) between 2013-18
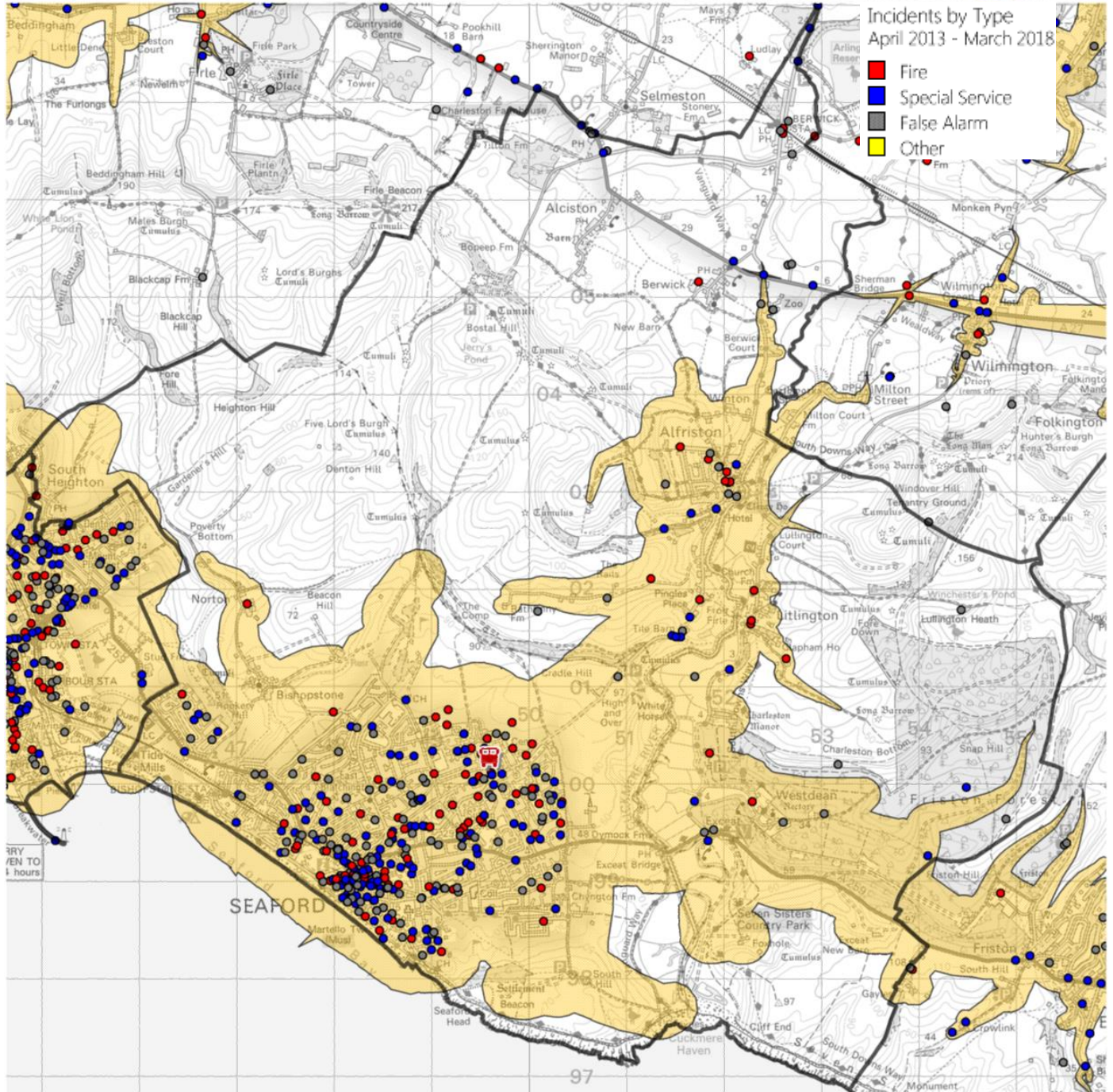
The following map now only shows critical incidents that occurred within the Seaford station area during the day.
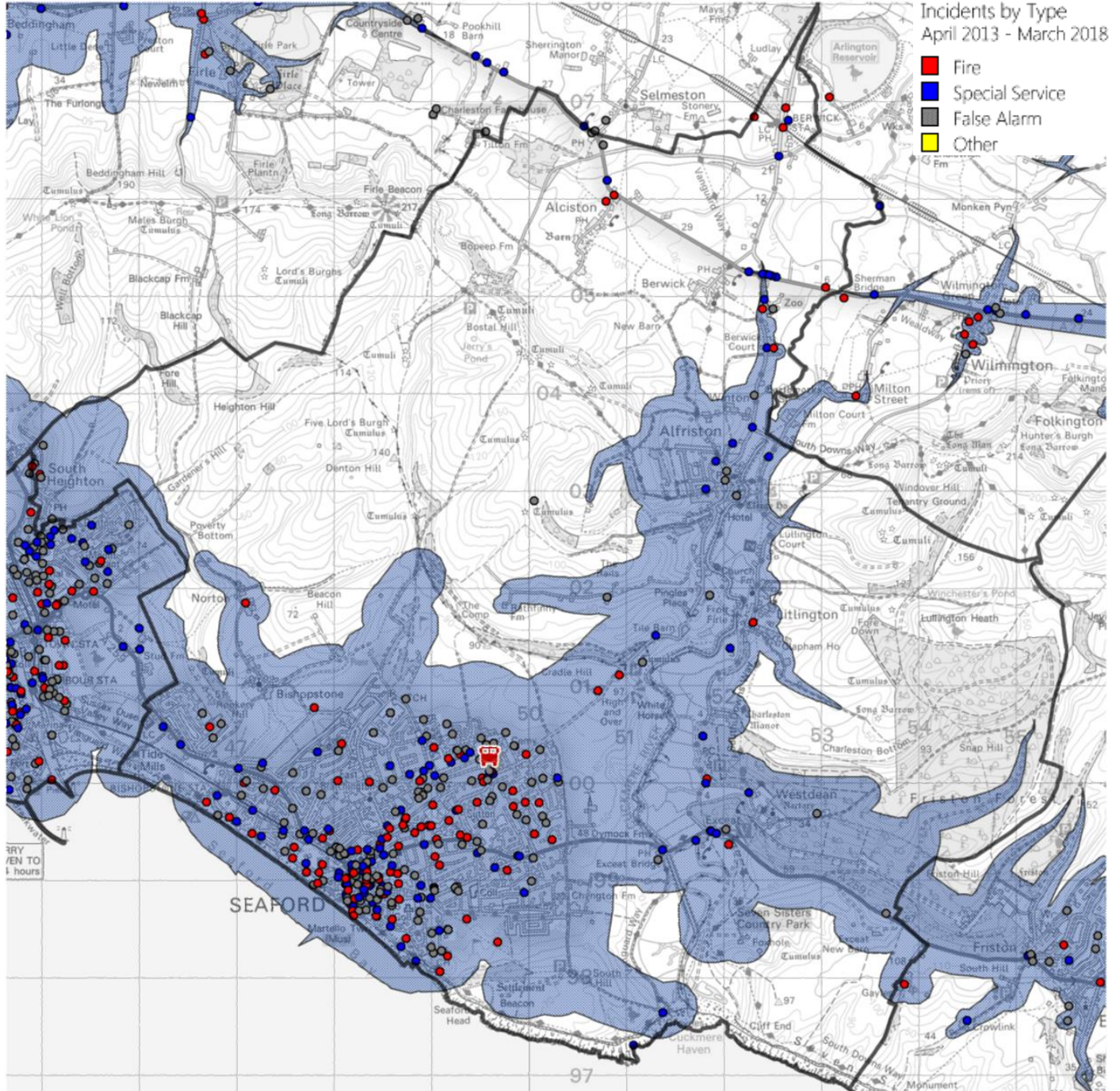
60% of these occurred during the daytime (between 08:30 and 18:30). 82% fall within the attendance standards isochrone. Again, the ones that fall outside of the isochrones are primarily located in the north of the station area, around Berwick and Alciston, albeit these are relatively small numbers.

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

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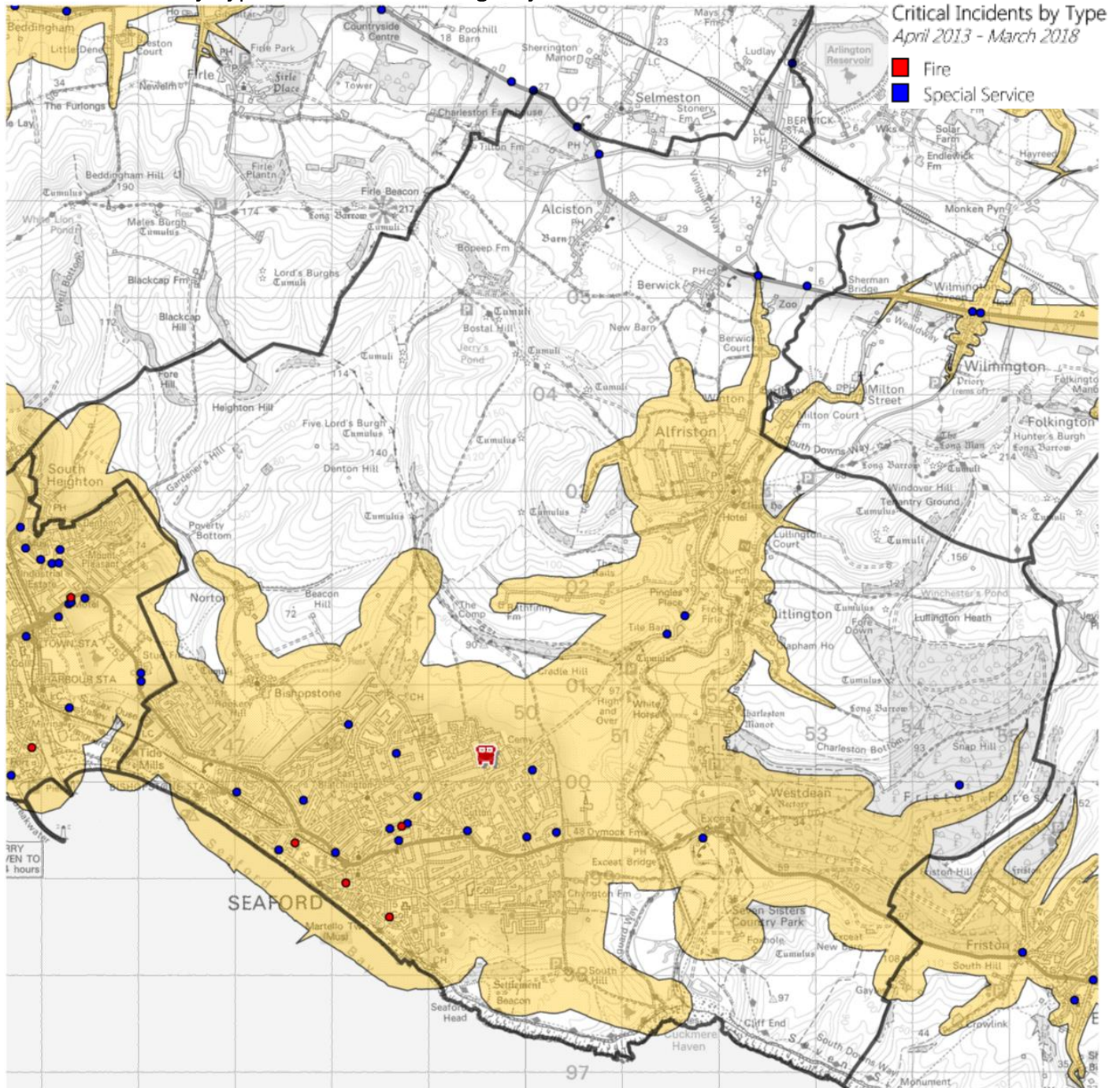
45% of incidents within Seaford station area occurred during the night time (between 18:30 and 08:30). The map below shows all night time incidents over last 5 years, with night time attendance standards coverage overlaid. 96% of night time incidents fall within the attendance standards isochrone. The proportion of all incidents that fall outside of the isochrones is the 13th highest out of all station areas. This is due to the number of incidents that occur in outlying villages of Berwick and Alciston.

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 the Seaford station area during the night.

40% of these occurred during the night time (between 18:30 and 08:30). 94% fall within the attendance standards isochrone. Again, the ones that fall outside of the isochrones are in close proximity to Berwick.

Critical Incidents by Type that occurred during 'night time' (18:30 – 08:30) between 2013-18
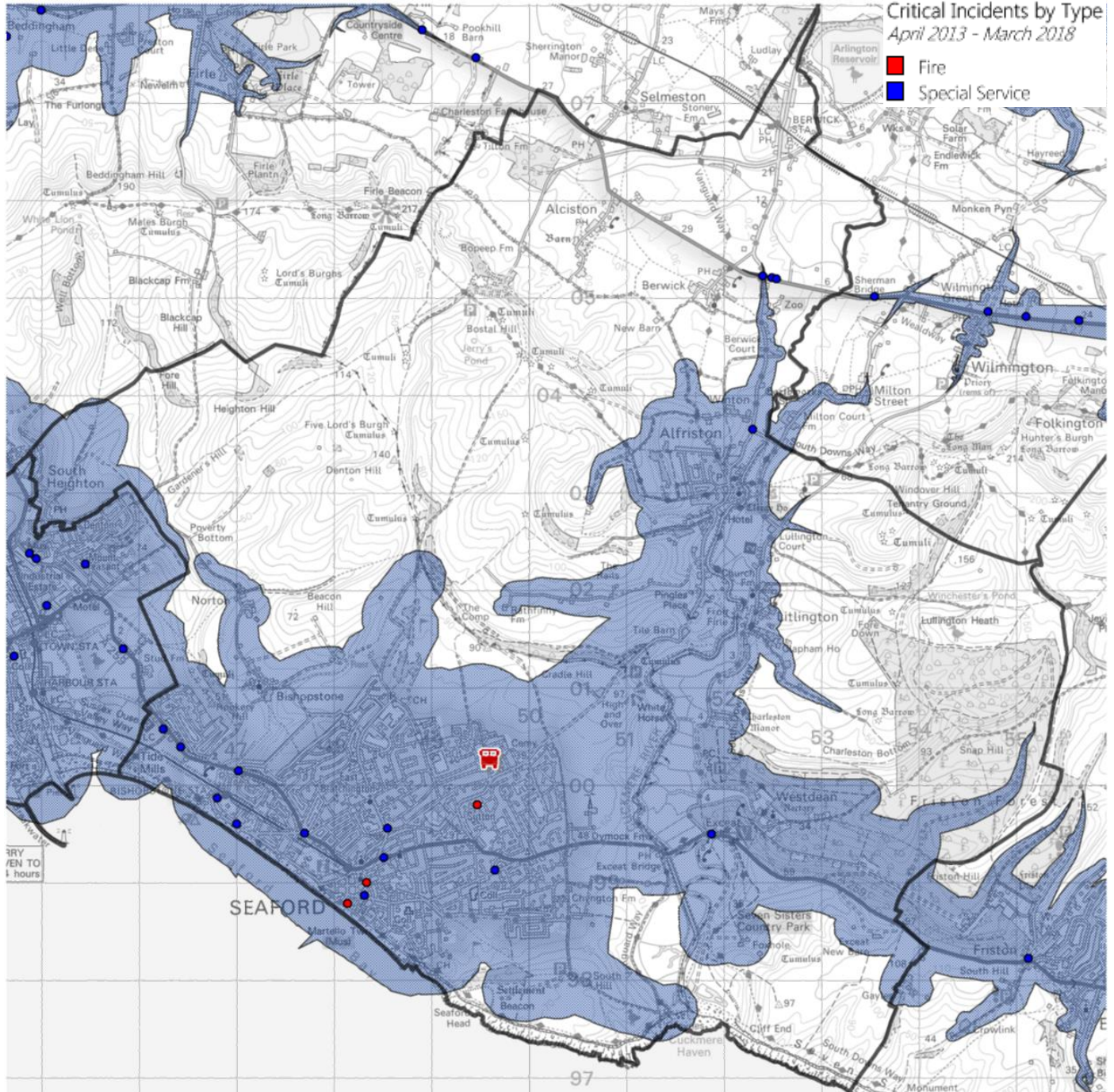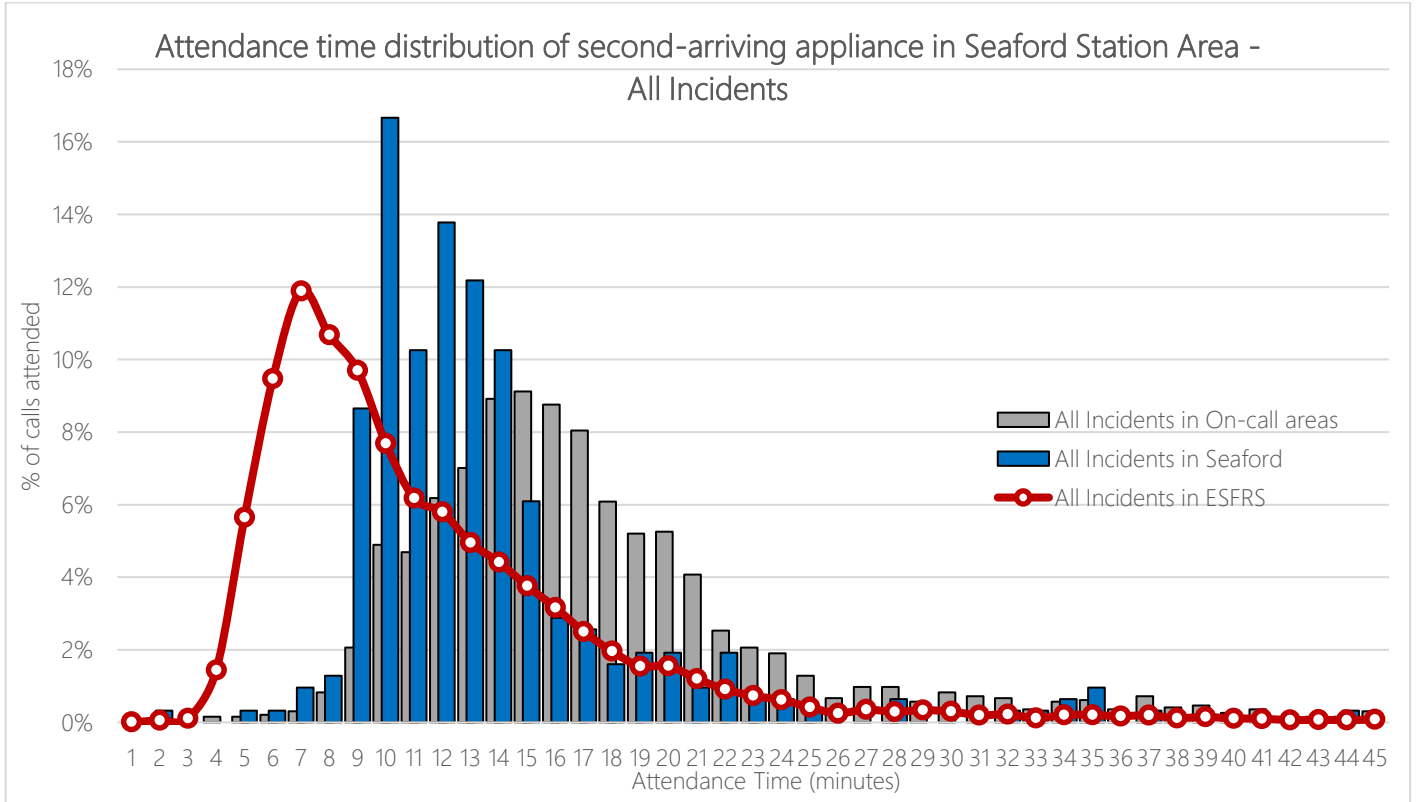
The chart below shows the distribution of response times by minute intervals. These distributions are based on 5 years of data (Apr 2013 – Mar 2018) and help understand the range of response times to all types of incidents that have occurred within Seaford Station area, compared with other areas. It can be seen that, compared to other on-call station areas, there are a greater proportion of initial attendances between 8-12 minutes, but fewer attendances between 12-20 minutes indicating that, overall, attendances to Seaford are quicker than other on-call station areas. The shape of the distribution for attendance times in Seaford is also tighter compared to all on-call areas, indicating a more consistent average attendance time compared to other on-call areas.

Attendance time distribution of first-arriving appliance in Seaford Station Area - All Incidents
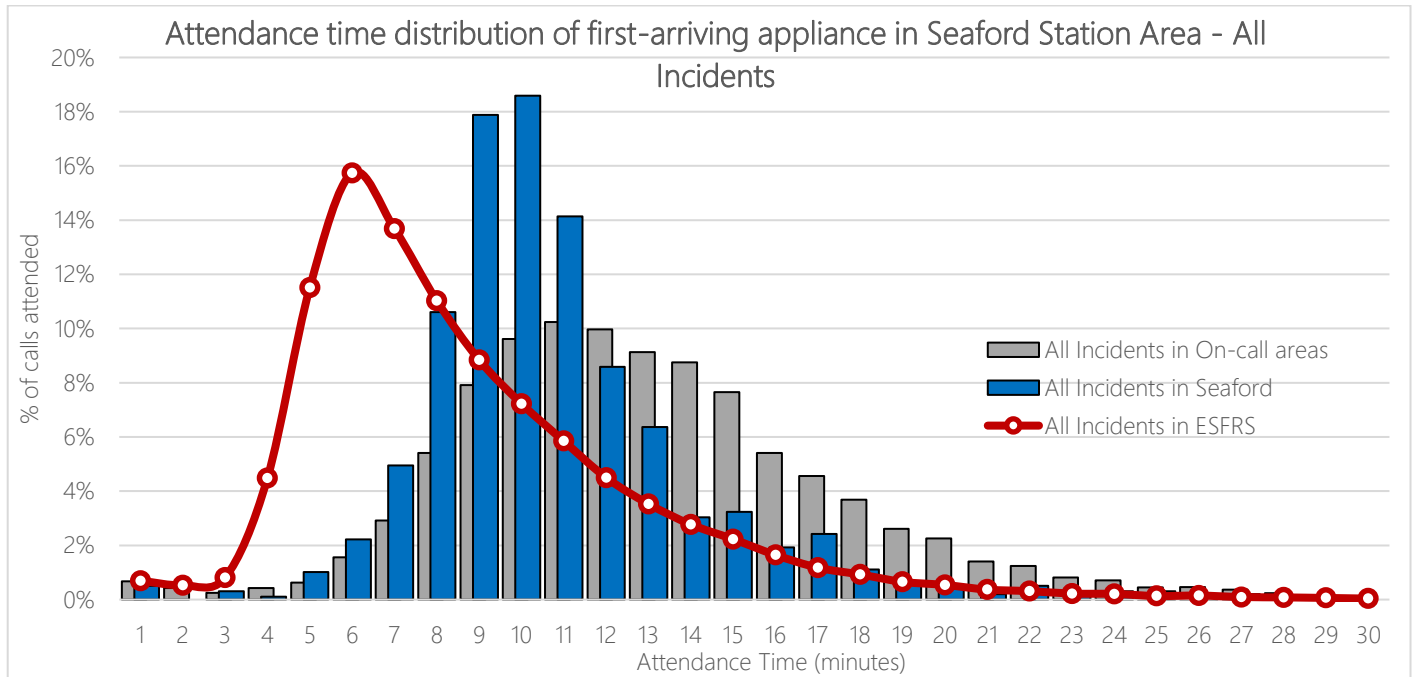
The following chart depicts similar information, but for critical incidents only. As there are fewer critical incidents within Seaford area, the distribution curve is less uniform.

Attendance time distribution of first-arriving appliance in Seaford Station Area - Critical Incidents
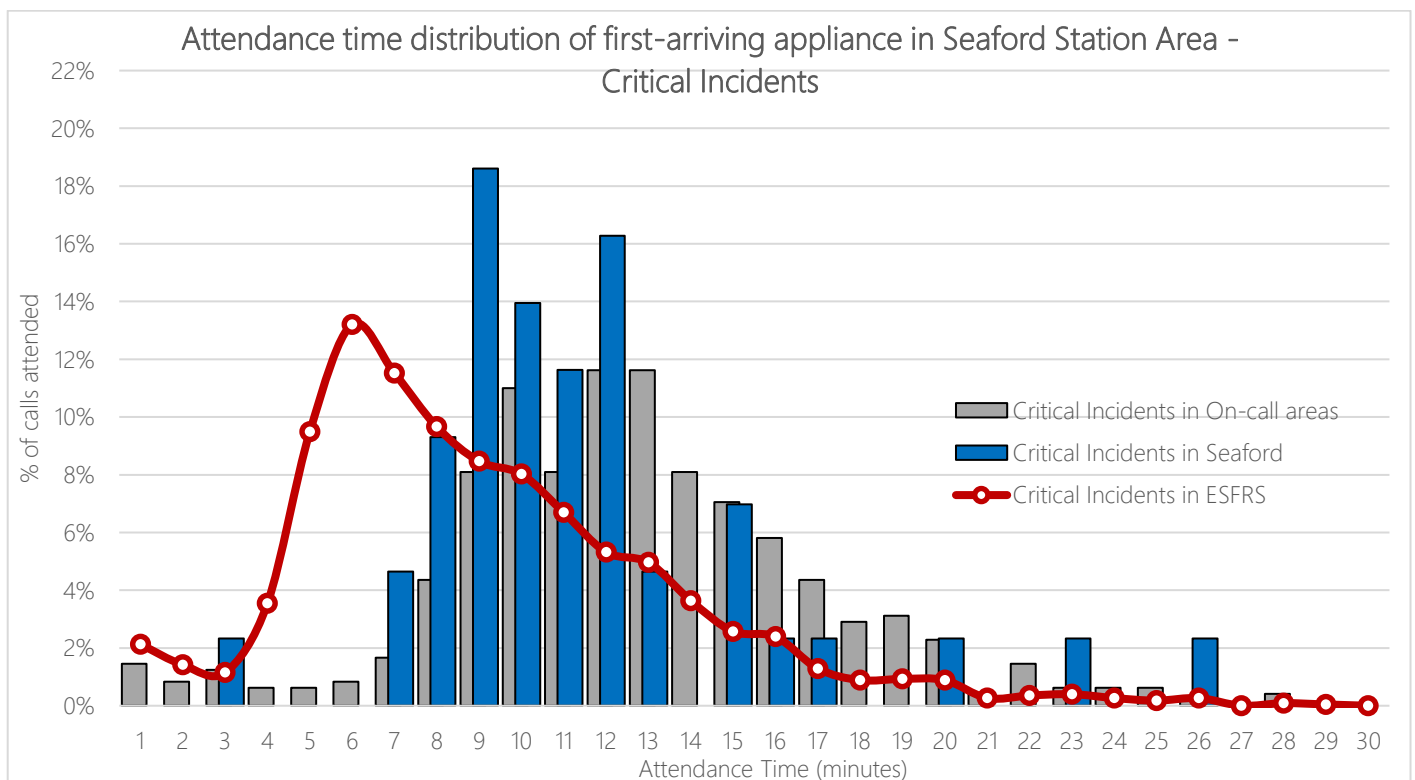
The chart below shows the distribution of response times to all incidents by minute intervals for the second appliance (where applicable) across a five year period (Apr 2013 – Mar 2018). It can be seen that, compared to the previous charts, the attendance times peak between 10-12 minutes for the arrival of the 2nd appliance compared to 9-10 minutes for the 1st appliance, indicating that the 2nd pump arrival is close behind the first response. It can also be seen that proportionally, there are a great many more attendances between 9-14 minutes when compared to other on-call areas and a corresponding lower proportion of incidents attended in 15+ minutes by the second appliance compared to all on-call areas.

Attendance time distribution of second-arriving appliance in Seaford Station Area - All Incidents

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

Attendance time distribution of second-arriving appliance in Seaford Station Area - Critical Incidents
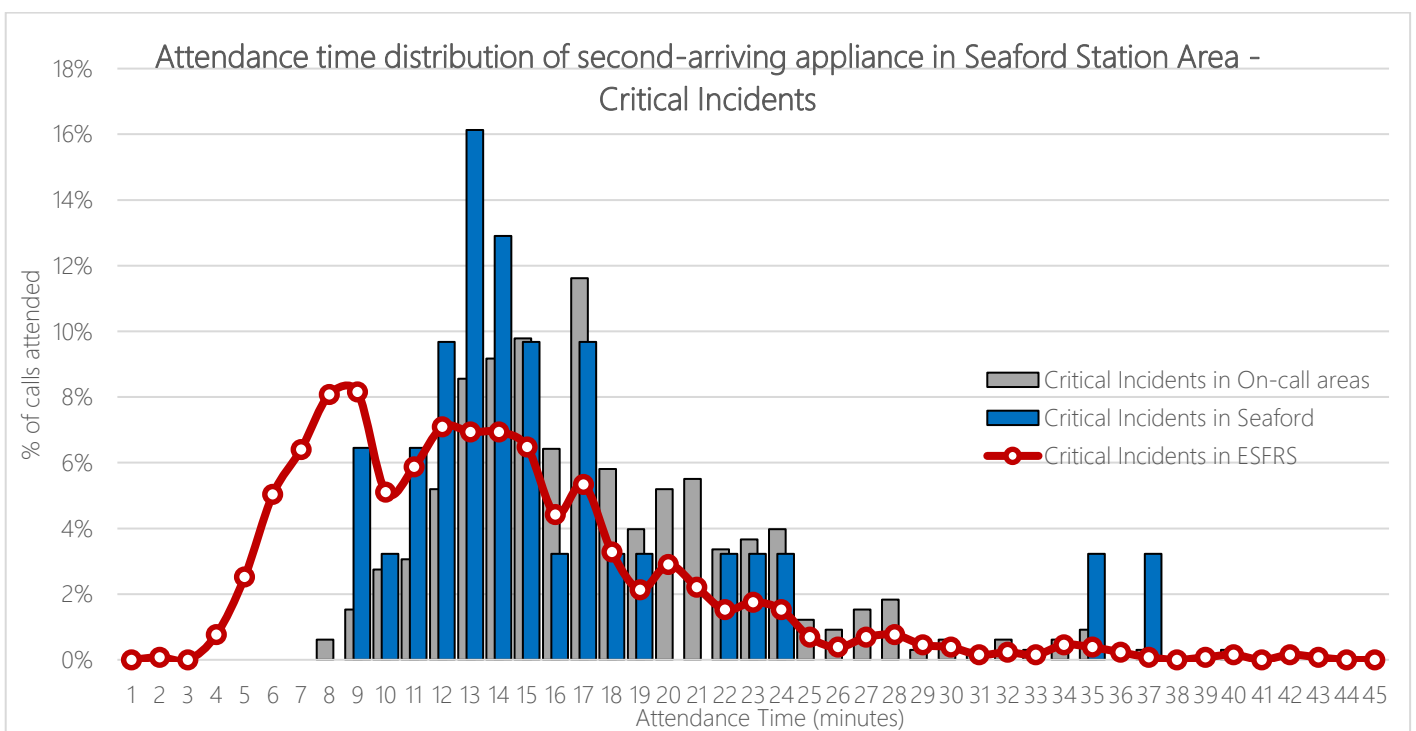
The table below shows the average delay between the arrival of the first and second appliances within Seaford station area for dwelling fires and RTCs – the two incident types represent where the majority of our life-risk incidents occur and where we typically send 2 pumping appliances as part of the initial PDA. It can be seen that, compared to other on-call areas, the average lag time is significantly lower for both dwelling fires and RTCs – approximately 5 minutes quicker to a dwelling fire and 1:15 quicker to an RTC.

This is most likely due to the fact that Seaford is in close proximity to the day-crewed fire station of Newhaven to the west and also the wholetime shift fire station of Eastbourne to the east, along with having a landrover which will also account as the 2nd pump attendance for a proportion of the time.

Incident Type	Ave. Lag Time in Seaford	Ave. Lag Time across all On-call areas	Ave. Lag Time across ESFRS area
Primary Fire - Dwelling	03:03	08:06	03:21
Special Service - RTC	03:36	04:52	04:17

Between April 2013 and March 2018, 69% of incidents within the Seaford station area were attended by a single fire appliance, which is slightly below the ESFRS total of 72% of incidents.

The table below shows, when there was a 2nd pump attendance, which appliances attended. Seaford's Landrover (FJE86M1) was, as you would expect, the 2nd pump attendance on 38% of occasions. Newhaven's P1 provided the 2nd pump attendance on 30% of occasions followed by Seaford's P5 arriving as 2nd pump on 20% of occasions. Eastbourne appliances make up 7% of 2nd pump attendances.

FJE86M1 (38%)	FJE87P1 (30%)	FJE86P5 (20%)	FJE93P4 (4%)	FJE93P6 (3%)	FJE80P1 (2%)	FJE86P1 (1%)	FJE87P4 (1%)	FJE83M1 (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 densly populated high-rise premises. The map seeks to demonstrate the areas where there have been the most incidents within the Seaford 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 areas that have the most incidents are in and around the town centre of Seaford and along the seafront and coastline. Outside of Seaford town itself, the areas to the north and east represent areas with higher numbers of incidents, particularly in the far north as the A27 traverses through this area.

Incident Density Map
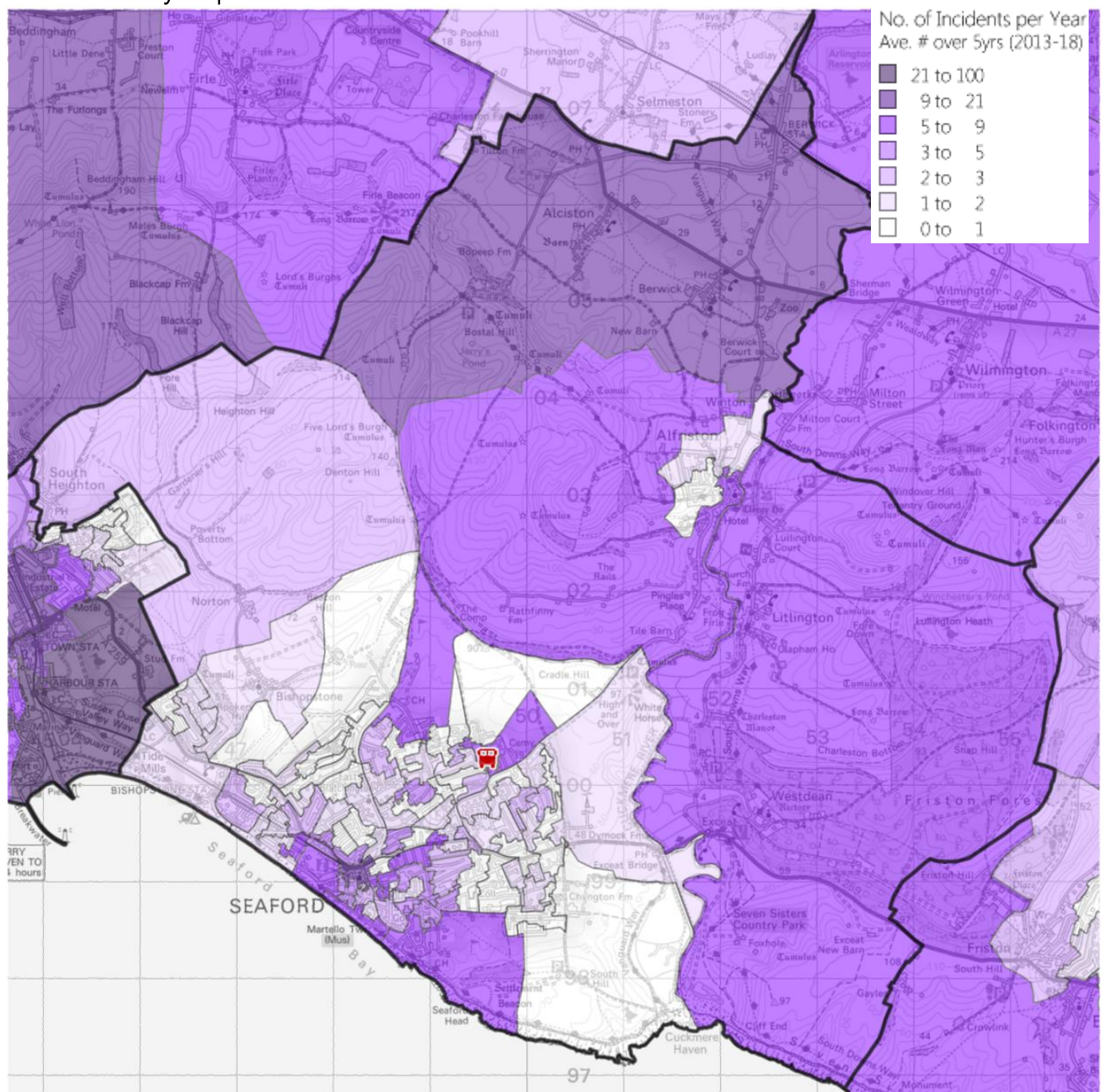
The following map shows, by output area, the average number of critical incidents to which it is mobilised per year (based on a 5 year average). It can be seen that, overall, the number of incidents involving fatalities, casualties or rescues in Seaford town is, on the whole, low. The darkest regions are to the north of the station area through which the A27 traverses and other smaller roads such as the road to Arlington Reservoir. 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
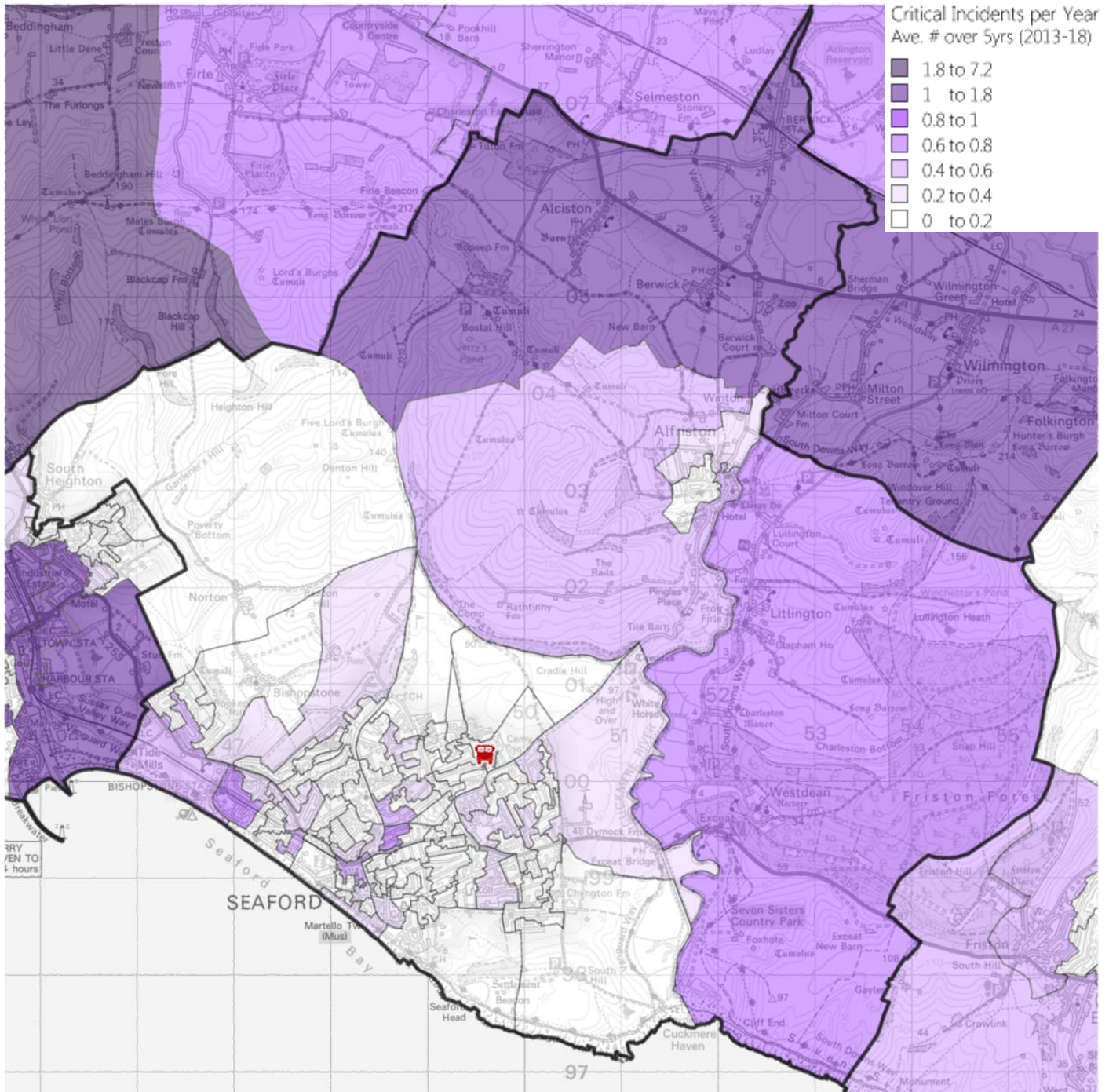
The following table illustrates the number of level 3 and 4 incidents that have occurred over the past 9 years within Seaford station area. A level 3 incident is where between 7-9 pumping appliances are in attendance at the incident, whereas a level 4 incident represents where 10 or more pumping appliances 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, occurring in the last year of the review period.

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	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	1	1
Level 4 (10+ pumps)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seaford Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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 Seaford station area predominately has a well below average risk of sustaining fatal injuries in a fire compared with the national average. The areas having a slightly raised risk are found within the centre of Seaford itself and also the area around Alfriston, although these are still below average risk of death compared to the national average. Both areas are within the attendance standards isochrones, although Alfriston has extended travel times.

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

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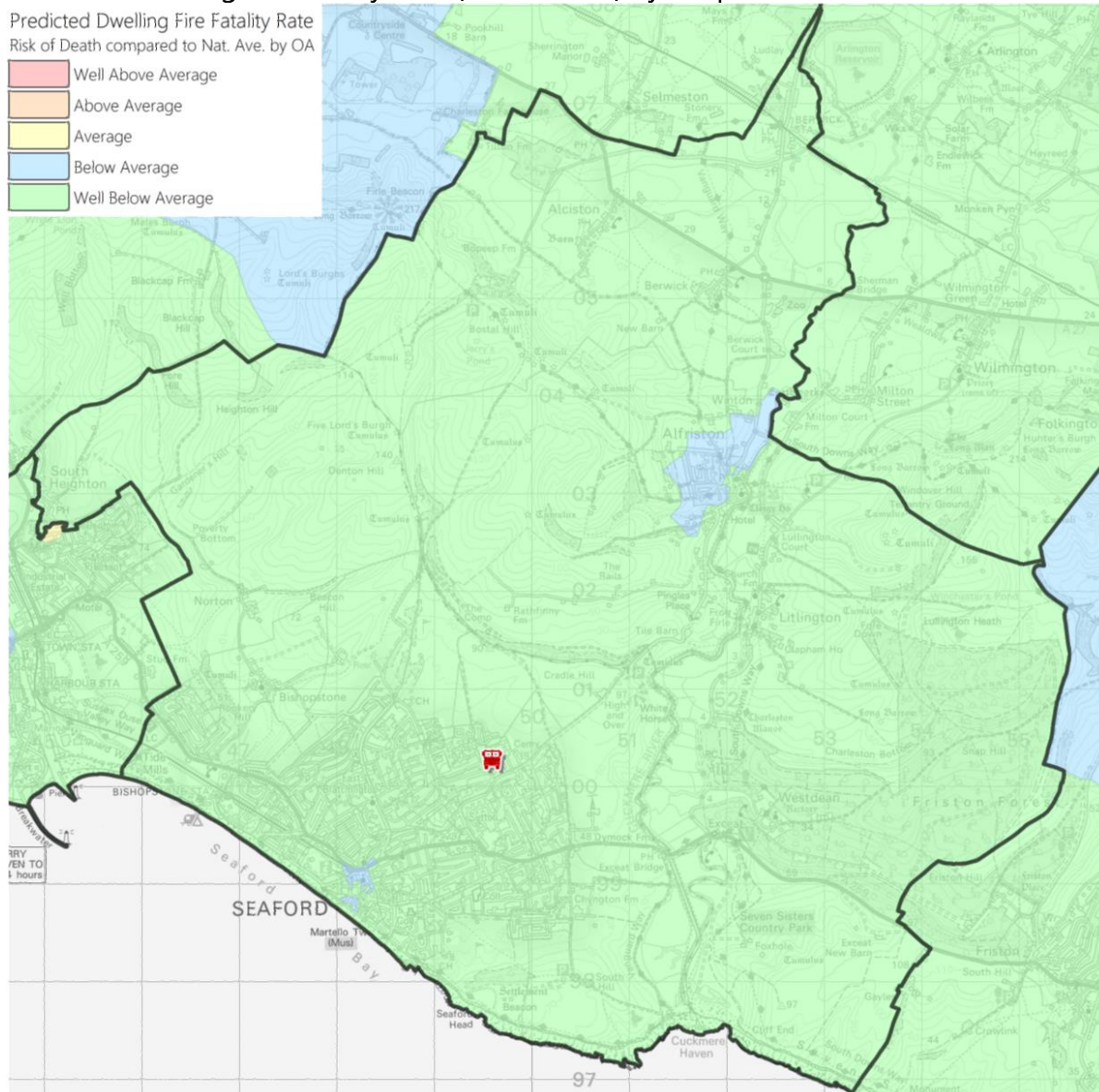
The following map shows the predicted RTC fatality rate by output area, produced by the Fire Service Emergency Cover Toolkit. Areas through which the main A27 traverse in the north of the station area are described as an above average risk of death compared with the national average. The town of Seaford itself is designated as having an average risk compared with the average.

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

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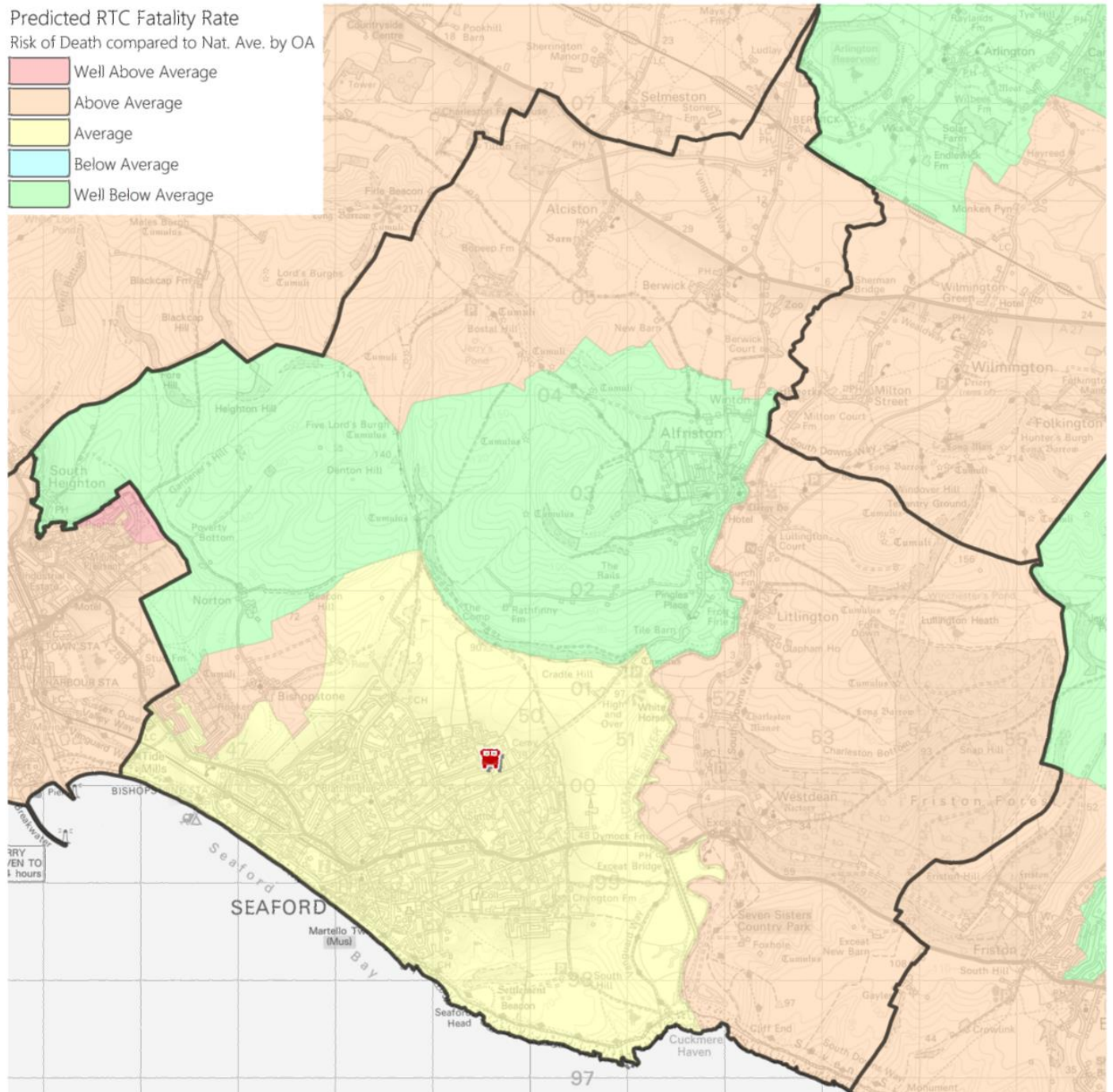
Incidents to which Seaford appliance(s) were mobilised

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

The table below shows the average turn-out times of the pumping appliance at Seaford. 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. The average turn-out time across the 9 years is 04:57 and has been consistent, with a maximum difference of 43 seconds.

Average turn-out times of Seaford appliance(s)

Callsign	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
FJE86P5	05:05	04:51	04:55	05:19	04:36	05:05	05:12	04:45	04:47

The following table shows the number of mobilisations the Seaford maxicab 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 FJE86P5 have reduced by 12% (5th lowest reduction out of the 33 pumping appliances).

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
FJE86P5	216	258	202	210	238	232	199	237	190	-12
All ESFRS Incidents	12,759	11675	10376	9516	9772	9090	9215	9,405	9,737	-24

The following chart shows the incidents to which the Seaford maxicab appliance has mobilised to, broken down by time of day.

No. of Mobilisations to Incidents by FJE86P5 by Time of Day (2013-18)
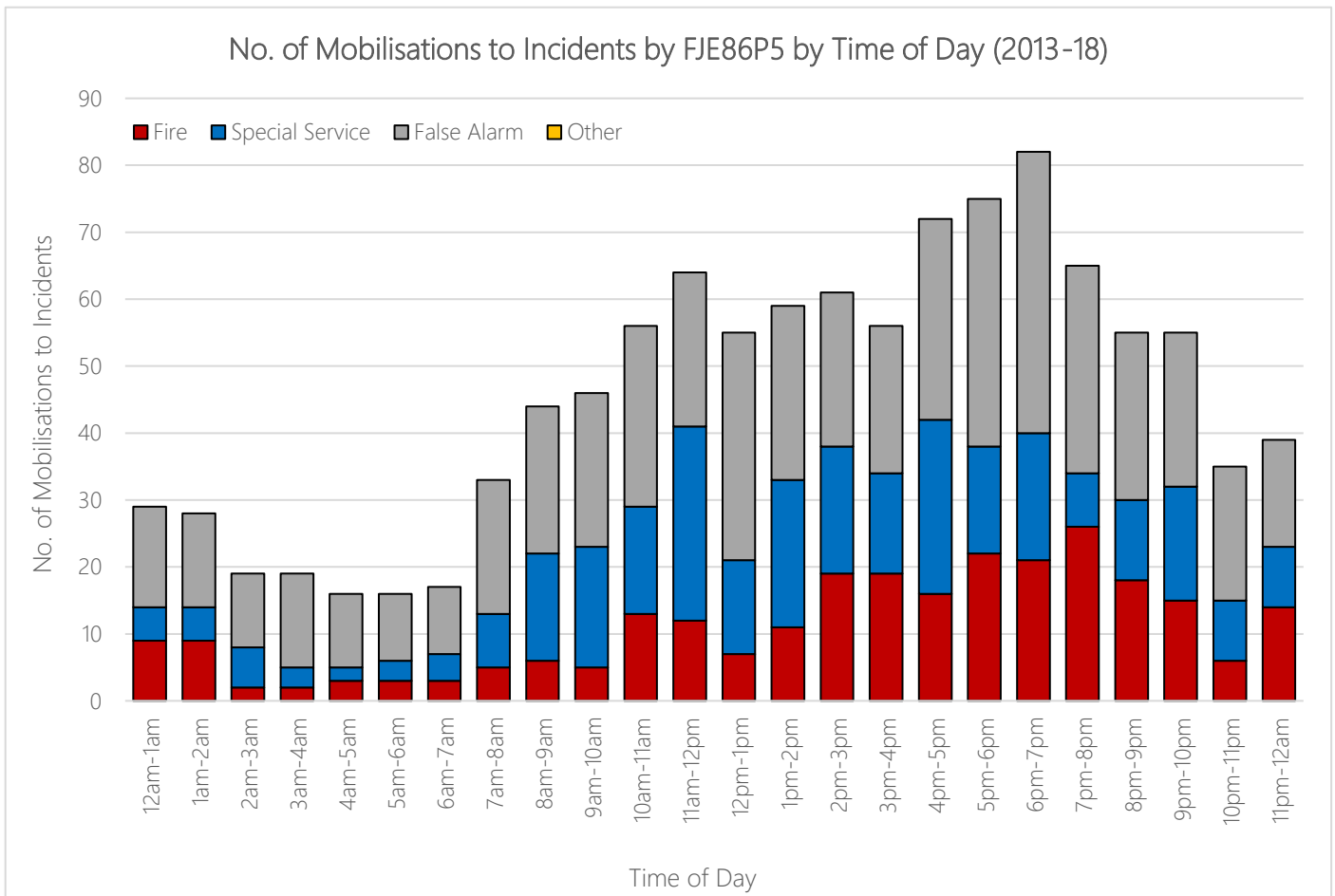
The following tables illustrate the types of incidents to which the Seaford maxicab appliance has mobilised to over the past 5 years. FJE86P5 mobilises to a slightly higher proportion of fire incidents compared with the rest of ESFRS – approximately 3% more, but generally in line with ESFRS average.

Dwelling fire incident attendances are almost 3% higher than the ESFRS average and RTCs higher by 2%, but proportionally fewer outdoor secondary fires.

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

	Incident Type	FJE86P5	%	All ESFRS Incidents	%
	Fire	266	24.3	10,263	21.7
	Special Service	301	27.5	13,332	28.2
	False Alarm	529	48.3	22,838	48.4
	Other	0	0.0	786	1.7
	All Incident Types	1,096	-	47,219	-

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

| Incident Type	FJE86P5	%	All ESFRS Incidents	%
Primary Fire - Dwelling	98	8.9	2,871	6.1
Primary Fire - Non Residential	39	3.6	984	2.1
Primary Fire - Other Residential	5	0.5	265	0.6
Primary Fire - Other transport vehicle	0	0.0	14	0.0
Primary Fire - Outdoor	11	1.0	396	0.8
Primary Fire - Road Vehicle	19	1.7	1,256	2.7
Chimney Fire	23	2.1	717	1.5
Secondary Fire - Dwelling	0	0.0	25	0.1
Secondary Fire - Non Residential	0	0.0	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	71	6.5	3,561	7.5
Secondary Fire - Road Vehicle	0	0.0	58	0.1
Fire - Classification Not Recorded	0	0.0	50	0.1
Special Service - Advice Only	5	0.5	150	0.3
Special Service - Animal assistance incidents	27	2.5	1,050	2.2
Special Service - Assist other agencies	23	2.1	767	1.6
Special Service - Effecting Entry/Exit	31	2.8	1,817	3.8
Special Service - Evacuation (no fire)	0	0.0	13	0.0
Special Service - Flooding	36	3.3	1,956	4.1
Special Service - Hazardous Materials	2	0.2	133	0.3
Special Service - Lift Release	32	2.9	1,728	3.7
Special Service - Making Safe (not RTC)	22	2.0	834	1.8
Special Service - Medical Incident	1	0.1	101	0.2
Special Service - No action (not false alarm)	7	0.6	325	0.7
Special Service - Other rescue/release of persons	3	0.3	447	0.9
Special Service - Other Transport	4	0.4	136	0.3
Special Service - Removal of objects from people	8	0.7	261	0.6
Special Service - Removal of people from objects	3	0.3	146	0.3
Special Service - Rescue or evacuation from water	3	0.3	43	0.1
Special Service - RTC	77	7.0	2,374	5.0
Special Service - Spills and Leaks (not RTC)	5	0.5	495	1.0
Special Service - Stand By	0	0.0	6	0.0
Special Service - Suicide	1	0.1	71	0.2
Special Service - Unknown	11	1.0	471	1.0
Special Service - Water provision	0	0.0	8	0.0
False Alarm - Apparatus	360	32.8	15,820	33.5
False Alarm - Good Intent	158	14.4	6,255	13.2
False Alarm - Malicious	10	0.9	601	1.3
False Alarm - Unknown	1	0.1	162	0.3
Other	0	0.0	786	1.7
Total	1,096	-	47,219	-

The following table demonstrates the number of times each pumping appliance at Seaford 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 Seaford 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	Broad Oak	Eastbourne	Hailsham	Hastings Bohemia Rd	Hove	Lewes	Newhaven	Pevensey	Preston Circus	Roedean	Seaford	Outside ESFRS	Grand Total
5 Year Total (2013-18)	FJE86P5	1	67	20	2	2	10	103	1	5	19	848	18	1,096
Ave. Per Year	FJE86P5	0	13	4	0	0	2	21	0	1	4	170	4	219
% by Station Area	FJE86P5	0.1	6.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.9	9.4	0.1	0.5	1.7	77.4	1.6	100.0

It can be seen that the primary pumping appliance at Seaford (86P5) is mobilised to an incident, on average, 219 times per year and on 77% of occasions, this is to its own station area. 9% of occasions it is into Newhaven and 6% it is into Eastbourne. 4 times per year it is mobilised to Roedean.

Between April 2013 and March 2018 there have been 1,096 mobilisations to incidents by a Seaford appliance, as shown in the graph below.

Incidents to which Seaford pumping appliance(s) mobilised by Station area (2013-18)
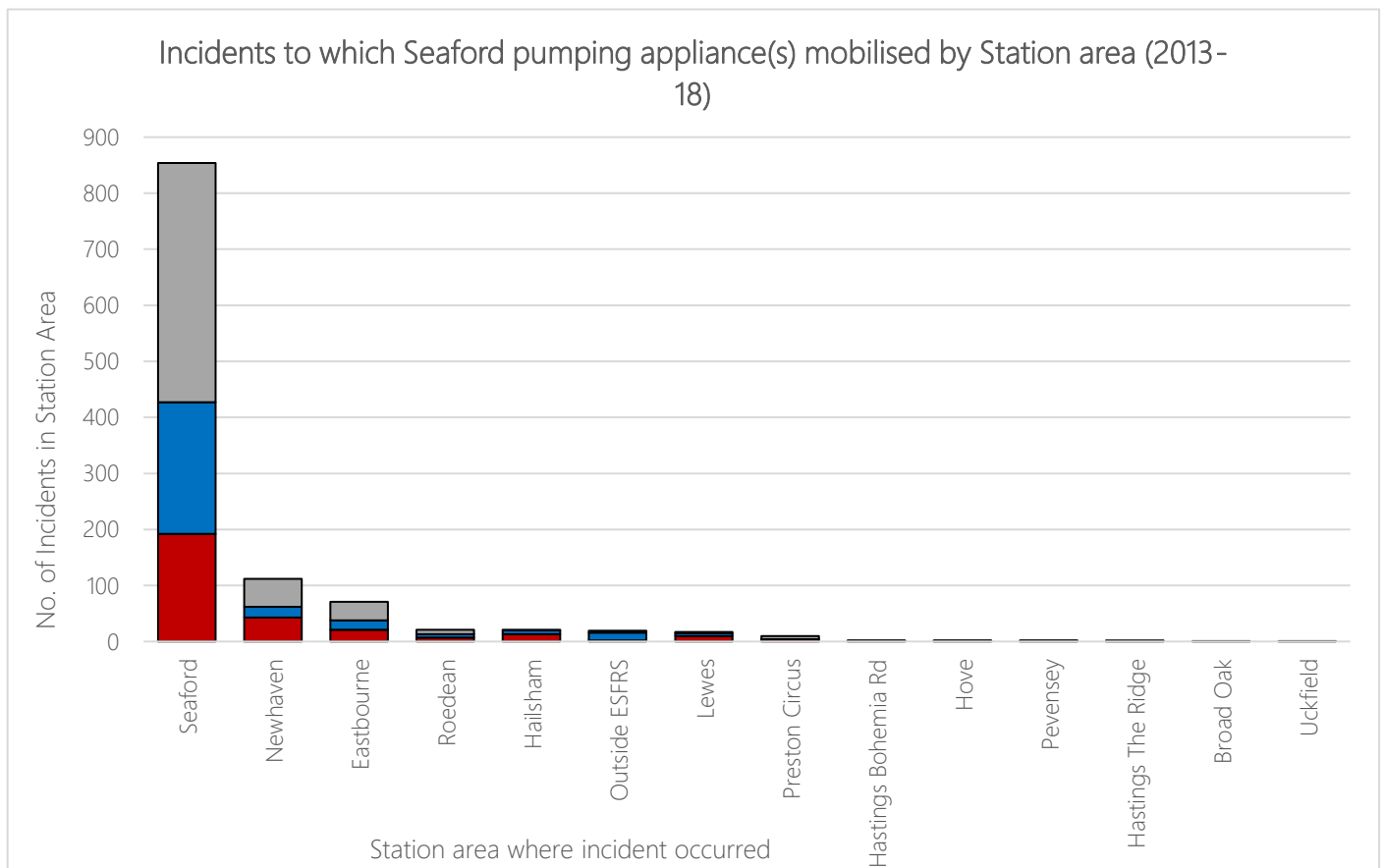
N.B. The overborder figure may be higher as these figures are calculated from data held within ESFRS Incident Recording System only. For over-border incidents where both Seaford and an over-border FRS attend, the incident is recorded in the over-border FRS's Incident Recording System.

The following table demonstrates the number of times the pumping appliance at Seaford 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 Seaford appliance(s) may not have arrived at the incident due to being stood-down en-route. 86P5 mobilises to a critical incident, on average, 12 times per year and on 53% of occasions, this is within the Seaford station area. 20% of occasions it is into Newhaven, and 9% of occasions it is in Eastbourne and Hailsham station areas respectively.

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

No. of Mobilisations to Critical Incidents	Appliance Callsign	Eastbourne	Hailsham	Lewes	Newhaven	Roedean	Seaford	Grand Total
5 Year Total (2013-18)	FJE86P5	5	5	3	12	3	31	59
Ave. Per Year	FJE86P5	1	1	1	2	1	6	12
% by Station Area	FJE86P5	8.5	8.5	5.1	20.3	5.1	52.5	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, FJE86P5 has met this standard, reaching 92% of all incidents within 15 minutes and 89% of critical incidents within 15 minutes.

Incidents attended within X minutes by FJE86P5 where first-arriving appliance (Apr 2013 – Mar 2018)

Performance of FJE86P5 as first arriving appliance	< 5 mins	< 8 mins	< 10 mins	< 13 mins	< 15 mins	< 20 mins	Total Incidents
All Incidents	25 (3%)	186 (22%)	491 (58%)	725 (85%)	780 (92%)	832 (98%)	852
Critical Incidents	1 (4%)	5 (18%)	13 (46%)	23 (82%)	25 (89%)	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 FJE86P5 has reduced by 7% over the last 9 years, albeit still above 90% which is very high for an on-call station. In the last year of the review period, the pump was available 92% of the time.

Appliance Availability

Callsign	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
FJE86P5	99.1	97.6	97.6	97.4	98.1	96.3	94.8	94.1	92.4

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

It can be seen that availability of FJE86P5 dips in availability between the hours of 7am to 7pm, where it is available, on average, 80-90% of the time, before rising again to 100% availability between 10pm and 7am.

% Availability of Seaford appliance(s) (2017-18)
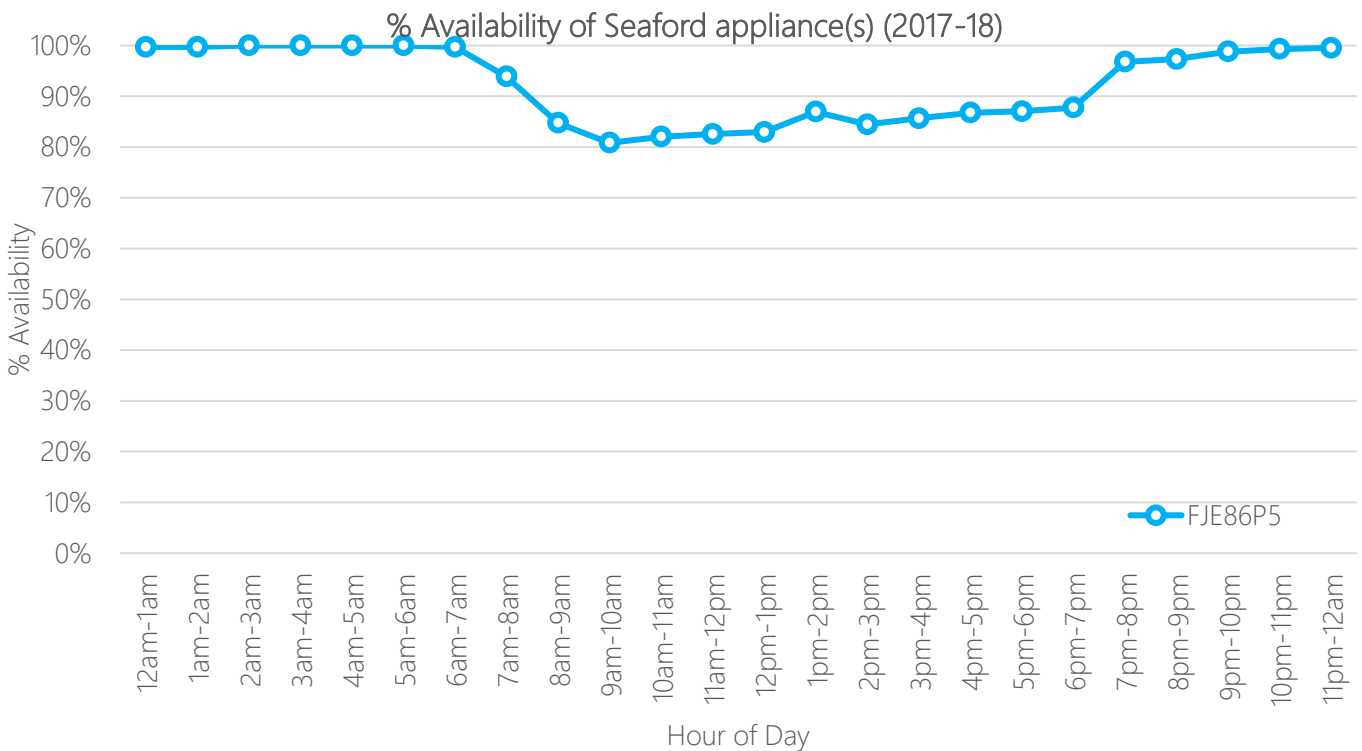
There have been no attendances by over border appliances into the Seaford station area, where an ESFRS appliance did not also attend.

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.

Seaford appliances made 550 standby moves between April 2009 and March 2018, accounting for 5.4% of all standby moves for ESFRS. Overall, the number of standbys has increased year on year for the station, 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
Seaford	47 (6.1%)	27 (3.4%)	36 (4.1%)	38 (4%)	52 (5.1%)	34 (4.1%)	51 (4.7%)	100 (6.4%)	165 (7.2%)	550 (5.4%)
ESFRS Total	773	795	877	947	1,010	835	1,086	1,556	2,301	10,180

60% of Seaford's standbys are in Newhaven to the west, accounting for 65% of all the standbys at Newhaven. Seaford also stood by at Eastbourne to the east on 17% of occasions (representing 14% of all standby moves at Eastbourne). 15% of Seaford's standbys are into the City station areas of Roedean, Preston Circus & Hove.

Standby Locations (% Within Area / Appliance)		
Standby Location	86P5	Total Standbys at Location
Newhaven	331 (60.2%)	507
Eastbourne	95 (17.3%)	669
Roedean	51 (9.3%)	1272
Lewes	34 (6.2%)	1142
Preston Circus	27 (4.9%)	371
Hove	4 (0.7%)	450
Bexhill	4 (0.7%)	522
Hastings Bohemia	2 (0.4%)	1495
Hastings Ridge	1 (0.2%)	1245
Heathfield	1 (0.2%)	23
Total	550	-

Special Appliances

The following section provides details of mobilisations and attendances of special appliances based at Seaford fire station over the past 9 years.

The following table illustrates the total number of mobilisations for each special appliance at Bexhill fire station, broken down by year.

No. of Mobilisations of Special Appliance(s) by Year

Callsign	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
FJE86M1	100	83	67	63	93	59	22	27	19

Over the past 9 years, the mobilisations of the landrover (FJE86M1) have decreased by 81%. It can be seen that over the past five years, the landrover (FJE86M1) mobilises to an incident, on average, 44 times per year – however, the last 3 years it has dropped significantly to around 23 mobilisations per year. The following tables shows the total number of mobilisations by FJE86M1 broken down by what station area they were mobilised to (April 2009 – March 2018).

| Station Area	FJE86M1		
	Total Mobs (% Tot. Mobs)	Total Att. (% Tot. Att.)	% Did Not Arrive
Barcombe	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Battle	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Bexhill	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Broad Oak	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Burwash	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Crowborough	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Eastbourne	12 (2.3%)	8 (1.7%)	4 (33.3%)
Forest Row	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Hailsham	8 (1.5%)	8 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Hastings Bohemia Rd	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Hastings The Ridge	2 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)
Heathfield	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Herstmonceux	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Hove	2 (0.4%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (50.0%)
Lewes	17 (3.2%)	15 (3.2%)	2 (11.8%)
Mayfield	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Newhaven	21 (3.9%)	20 (4.3%)	1 (4.8%)
Pevensey	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Preston Circus	16 (3.0%)	10 (2.2%)	6 (37.5%)
Roedean	5 (0.9%)	3 (0.6%)	2 (40.0%)
Rye	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Seaford	441 (82.7%)	392 (84.8%)	49 (11.1%)
Uckfield	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Wadhurst	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Outside ESFRS	4 (0.8%)	2 (0.4%)	2 (50.0%)
All Mobilisations	533	462	71 (13.3%)

Out of all incidents attended by FJE86M1, 85% were within its own station area. It was mobilised to Newhaven area on 4% of occasions (only 5% of occasions did it not arrive). It was also mobilised to the City area (Roedean, Preston Circus & Hove) on 4% of occasions but did not arrive on 39% of occasions. Overall, it can be seen that on 13% of occasions, FJE86M1 was mobilised, but did not book in attendance at the incident.

Prevention – Home Fire Safety

Between January 2005 and February 2019, a total of 4,801 HSVs have been undertaken within Seaford Station Admin area. These figures includes re-visits to the same property over the years. This equates to 3,415 unique households which have had a Home Safety Visit.

Over the last five years (Apr 2013 – Mar 2018), an average of 403 HSVs were undertaken each year – making up approximately 4% of all HSVs undertaken across the ESFRS area. 0.6% of HSVs undertaken in Seaford station area sit outside the attendance standards isochrone – these being undertaken in the north of the station area in Alciston and Berwick. This is not quite in line with the proportion of households that fall outside of the isochrone (1.4%). 27.8% of all households in Seaford station area have had a Home Safety Visit; slightly above the ESFRS total of 25.5%.
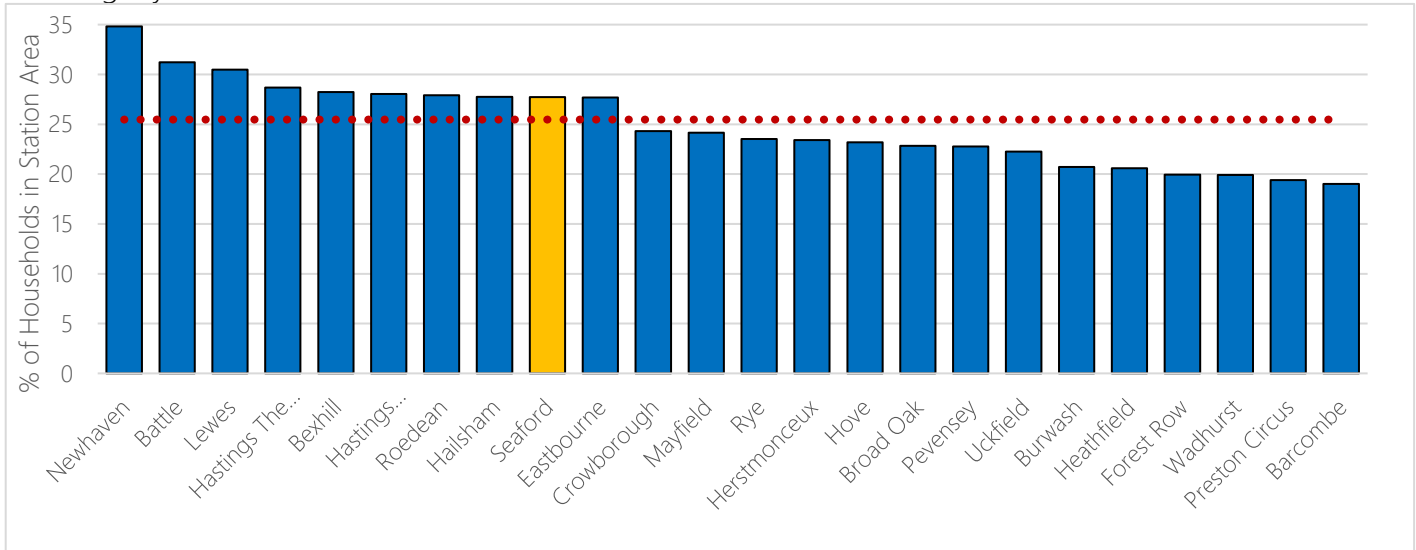
Total No. of HSVs completed in Seaford Station Area (Jan 2005 – Feb 2019)
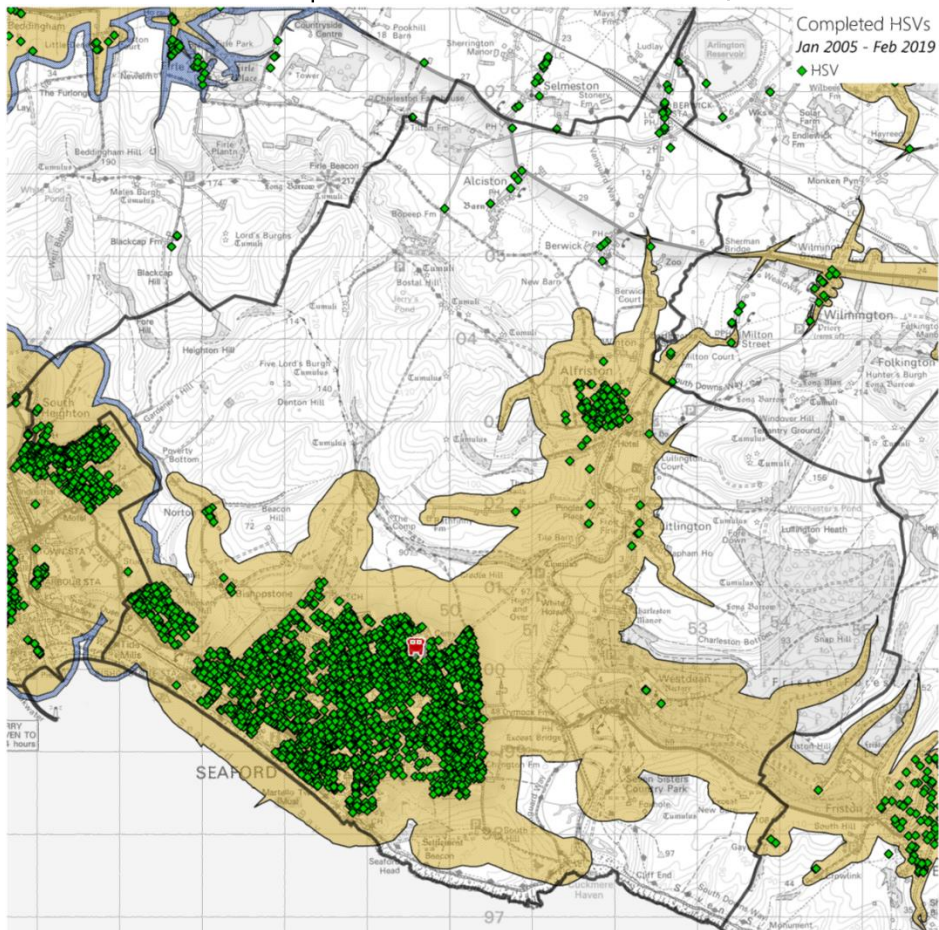
Protection – Business Safety

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)
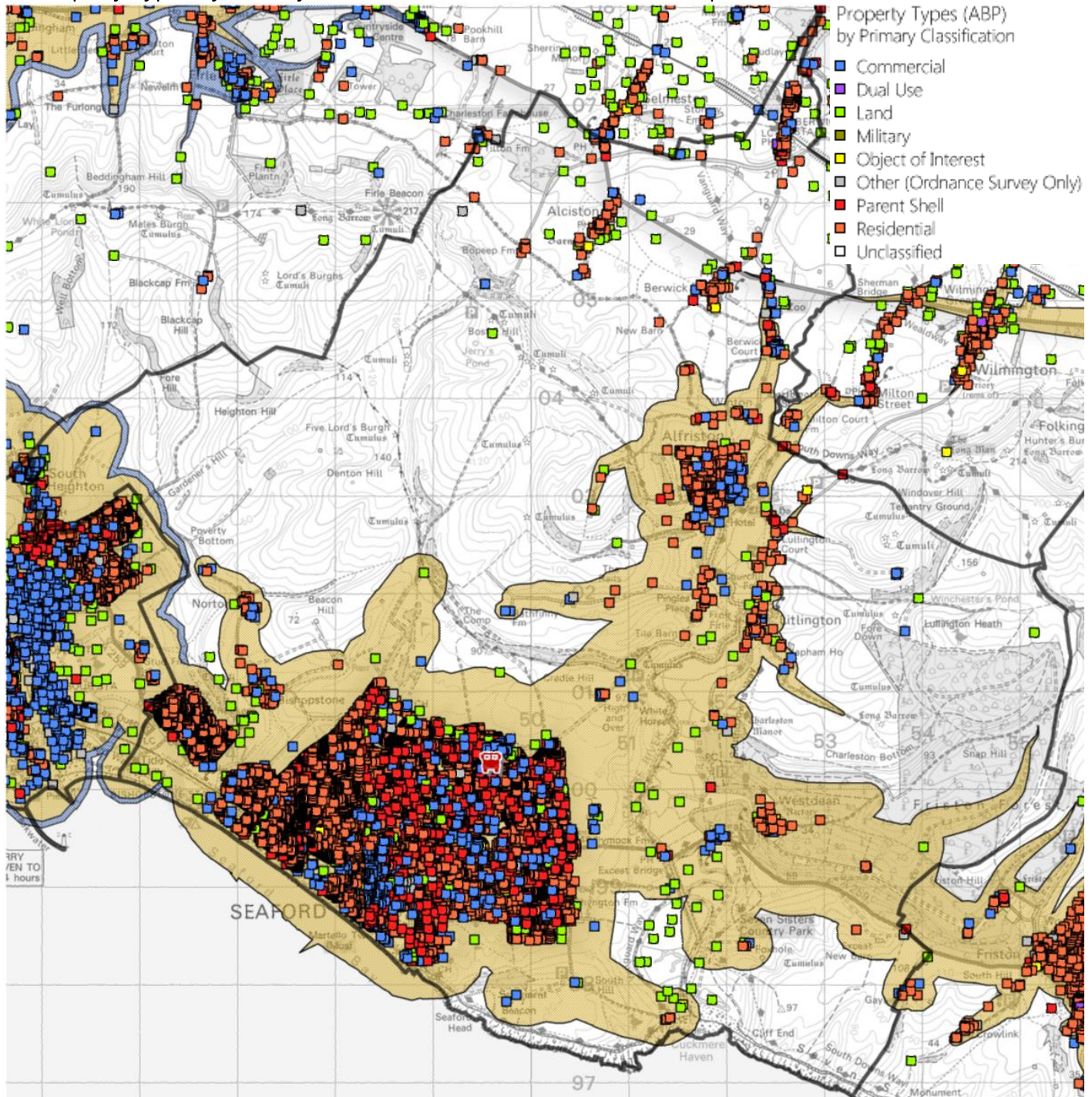
Station Admin Area	Total No. of Commercial Properties	Within Attendance Standard (Day)	%	Within Attendance Standard (Night)	%
Seaford	1,009	971	96.2	971	96.2

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

Around 3.8% of commercial properties were found to be outside of the attendance standards isochrones, predominately located in Alciston and Berwick in the north of the station area.

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

Hospital	Care Home	Hostel	Hotel
1	31	0	5

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 Seaford station area. An average of 12 Business Safety Audits are completed per year, which makes up approximately 2.1% of audits undertaken by ESFRS each year. Over a third have been to care homes and 16% to hotels.

Business Safety Audits by Property Type (% within area)
All audits in CRM up to 04/2019 (Excludes 'In Progress')

Property Type	Seaford	ESFRS
A - Hospitals & Prisons	0 (0%)	180 (2.4%)
B - Care Home	91 (37.8%)	1,595 (21.4%)
D - Purpose Built Flats > 3 Stories	11 (4.6%)	398 (5.4%)
E - Hostel	2 (0.8%)	139 (1.9%)
F - Hotel	38 (15.8%)	1,379 (18.5%)
G - House Converted to Flats	2 (0.8%)	240 (3.2%)
H - Other Sleeping Accom.	23 (9.5%)	1,009 (13.6%)
J - Further Education	0 (0%)	31 (0.4%)
K - Public Building	2 (0.8%)	25 (0.3%)
L - Licensed Premises	23 (9.5%)	890 (12%)
M - School	18 (7.5%)	148 (2%)
N - Shop	11 (4.6%)	562 (7.6%)
P - Other Public Premises	11 (4.6%)	231 (3.1%)
R - Factory/Warehouse	2 (0.8%)	147 (2%)
S - Office	2 (0.8%)	216 (2.9%)
T - Other Workplace	1 (0.4%)	87 (1.2%)
W - Land & Sea	2 (0.8%)	16 (0.2%)
Z - Single Private Dwelling	2 (0.8%)	143 (1.9%)
Total	241	7,436

Business Safety Audits by Year

| Station Area	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total	Ave. per Yr	% ESFRS
Seaford	34	12	2	4	6	58	12	2.1

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 no major development plans for Seaford - there are 2 small allocated sites with a total of 15 dwellings across these areas, well within the attendance standards isochrones. Therefore, predicted growth in housing developments in Seaford area 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 is 1 very small non-residential development in close proximity to the station, which is based off of Bromley Road. This area is well within the attendance standards isochrones and the area is a very small footprint.

Development areas – allocated sites
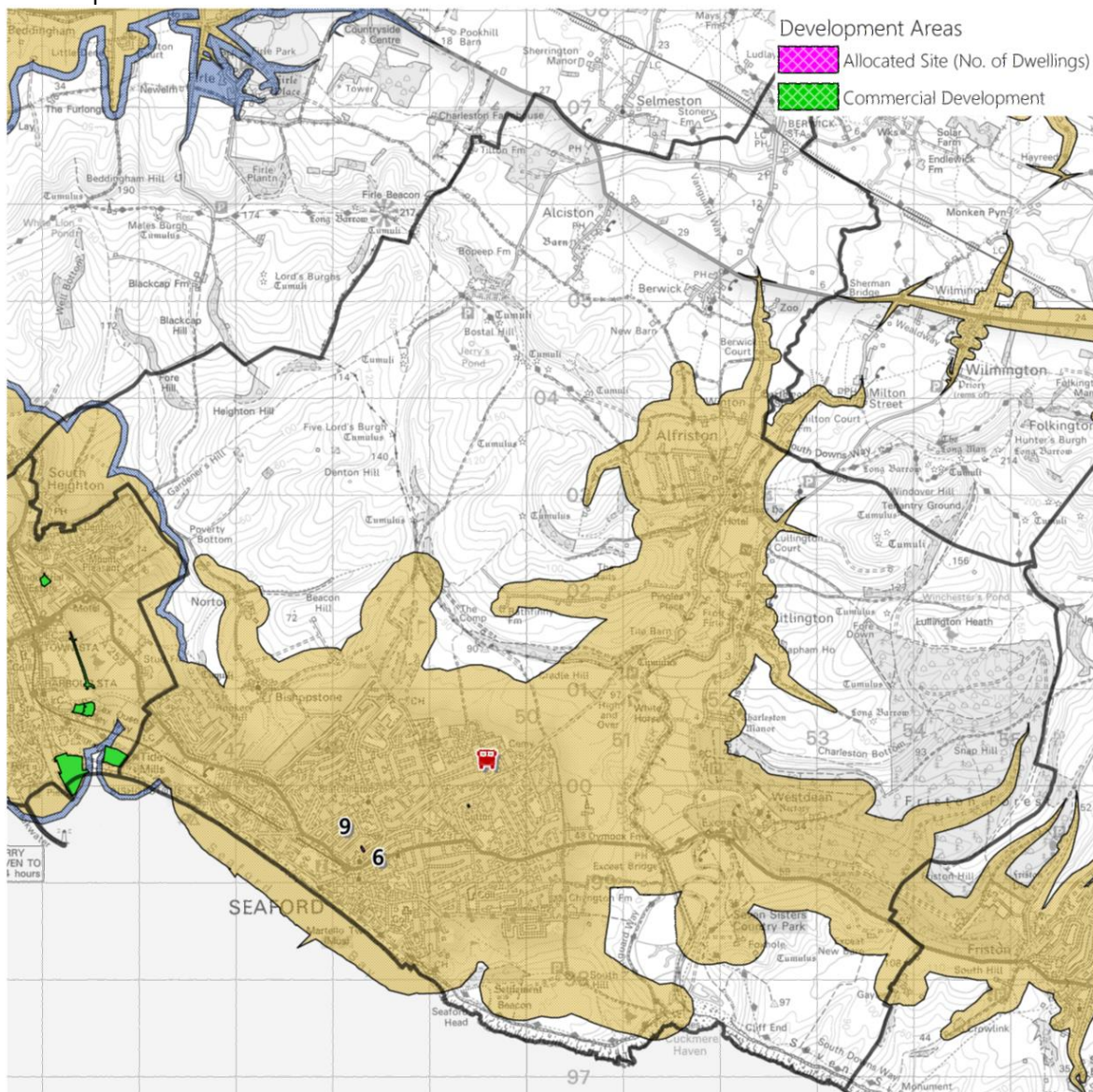
🏞 Road Risk

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 Seaford Station area, broken down by Road type. There is approximately 183km of Road within Seaford station area, 7% of which are A Roads, which represents a lower proportion of A Roads within the station area than the ESFRS average (Seaford, in fact, ranks 7th lowest area with greatest proportion of A Roads).

| Road Type	Seaford	ESFRS
A Road	13km (7%)	521km (10%)
B Road	0km (0%)	302km (6%)
Classified Unnumbered	20km (11%)	759km (14%)
Total Classified Roads	33km (18%)	3,779km (30%)
Not Classified/Unclassified	150km (82%)	1,582km (70%)
Total All Road Types	183km (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.

There are, on average, 49 KSI collisions per year in Seaford station area. 26.8% of collisions result in serious or fatal injuries and this proportion is 4.7% higher than ESFRS overall.

Collision Severity	Seaford	ESFRS
Fatal	4 (1.6%)	112 (1.1%)
Serious	62 (25.2%)	2,235 (21%)
Slight	180 (73.2%)	8,307 (78%)
Total	246	10,654
Ave. per Year	49	2,131

The following map shows RTCs in Seaford 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)
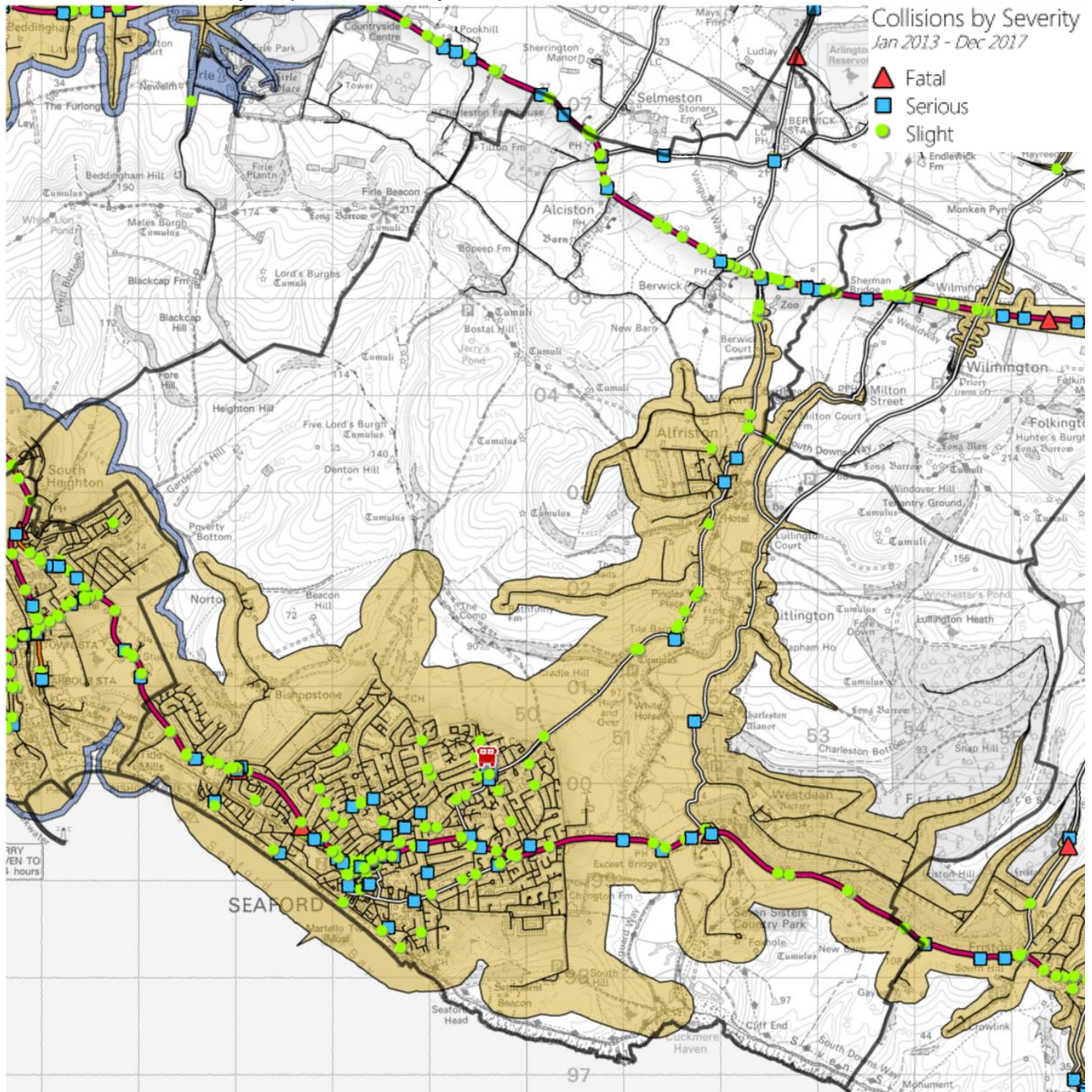
Out of the 246 collisions, there were 52 (21%) that sit outside of the attendance standards isochrones – overwhemingly situated in the far north of the station area along the A27 – 1 fatal (near Arlington Reservoir), 12 serious, and 39 slight. The SSRP data did not contain the time of the collision.

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

STATION RISK PROFILE v1.0 - OFFICIAL
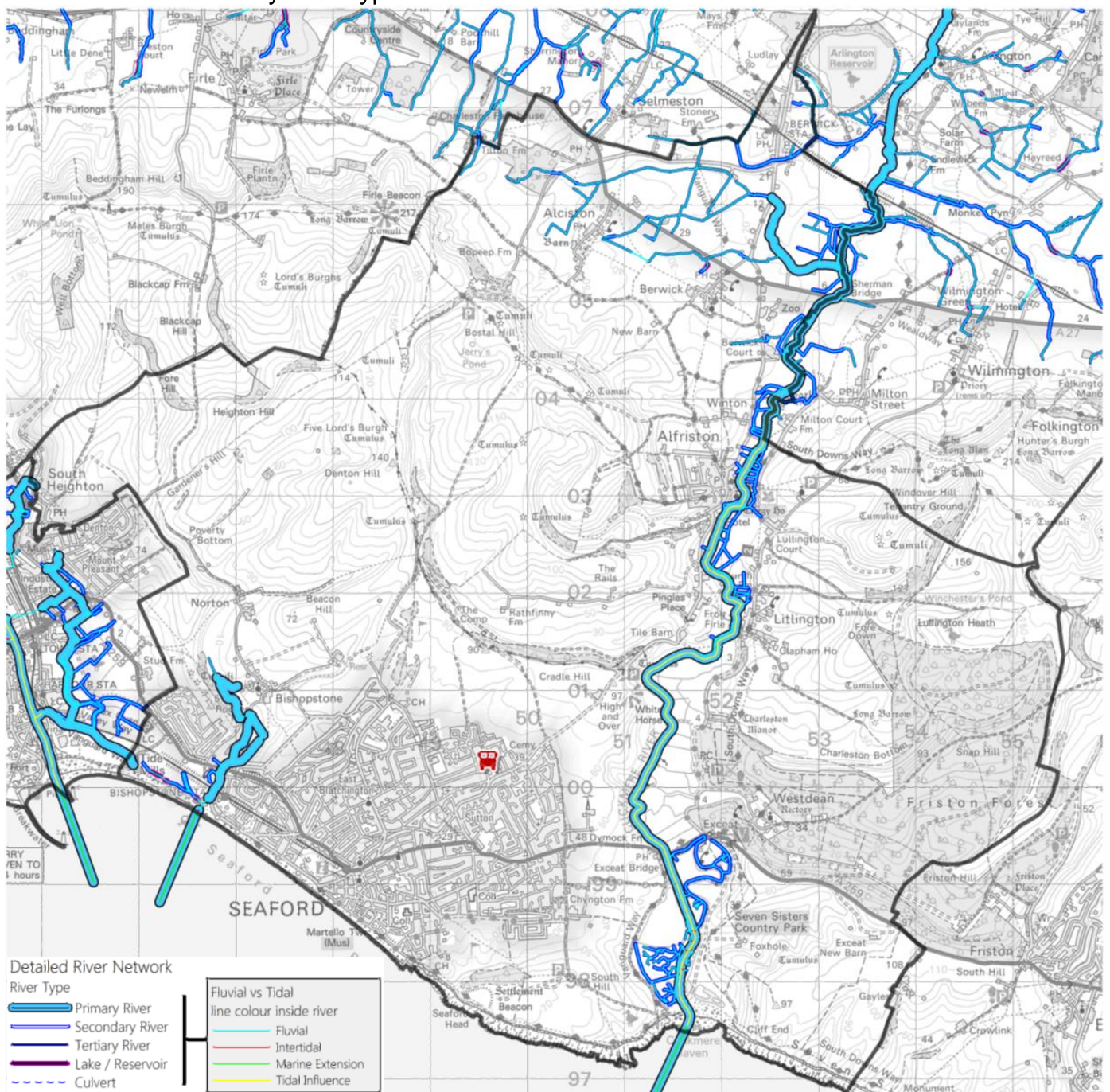
The table below shows the total length of rivers by type and whether the river is fluvial or tidal. It can be seen that there are 50km of rivers within the Seaford station area, which makes up approximately 1.3% of all rivers across the ESFRs area. This ranks Seaford station area as 21 out of the 24 station areas.

Seaford has 14km of primary rivers, the majority of which is the Cuckmere River which travels through the middle of the station area from top to bottom. There is also another river which drains from Bishopstone down into the sea.

Whilst Seaford station area does not have many kilometres of rivers compared to other station areas, it is worth noting that it has the 3rd highest proportion of tidal rivers across the ESFRS area (18.6% of all tidal rivers) and the 5th highest proportion of intertidal rivers (6% of all intertidal rivers across ESFRS)

Seaford station area covers 9km coastline, ranging from a shingle beach, through to chalk-cliffed headland, as well as opening out into the wide river mouth of the Cuckmere Haven before giving way to the Seven Sisters chalk-cliffed headland of the South Downs.

River Type	Fluvial vs Tidal	Seaford River Length (km)	%	ESFRS River Length	%
Primary River	Fluvial	5.36	10.7	613.07	15.6
Primary River	Intertidal	0.04	0.1	2.02	0.1
Primary River	Marine Extension	1.00	2.0	6.25	0.2
Primary River	Tidal Influence	7.70	15.4	41.19	1.0
	Total Primary	*14.10*	*28.1*	*662.53*	*16.9*
Secondary River	Fluvial	19.57	39.1	1,129.06	28.8
Secondary River	Intertidal	0.18	0.4	0.58	0.0
Secondary River	Tidal Influence	0.11	0.2	0.97	0.0
	Total Secondary	*19.86*	*39.6*	*1,130.62*	*28.8*
Tertiary River	Fluvial	14.98	29.9	1,899.39	48.4
Tertiary River	Intertidal	0.08	0.2	2.37	0.1
Tertiary River	Marine Extension	0.00	0.0	6.22	0.2
Tertiary River	Tidal Influence	0.05	0.1	0.24	0.0
	Total Tertiary	*15.11*	*30.2*	*1,908.22*	*48.6*
Lake / Reservoir	Fluvial	0.20	0.4	111.25	2.8
Culvert	Fluvial	0.81	1.6	111.24	2.8
	Total Fluvial	*40.93*	*81.7*	*3,864.01*	*98.5*
	Total Intertidal	*0.30*	*0.6*	*4.97*	*0.1*
	Total Marine Extension	*1.00*	*2.0*	*12.47*	*0.3*
	Total Tidal Influence	*7.86*	*15.7*	*42.40*	*1.1*
	Grand Total	50	100	3,923.85	100

Heritage Risk

The following map shows the location of different types of heritage risk dispersed across the station area.
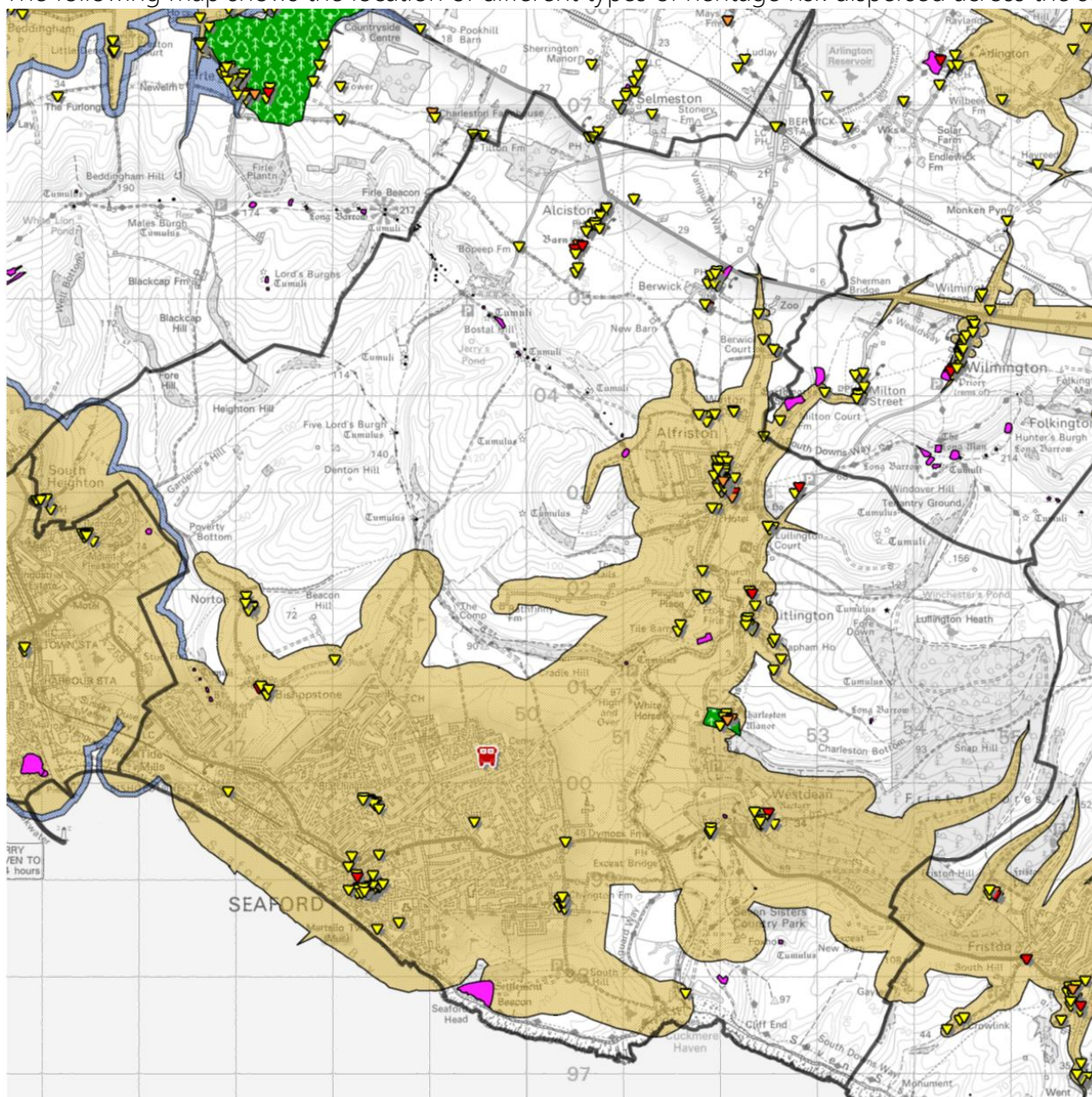
	Grade I Listed Building		Battlefield		Protected Wreck
	Grade II* Listed Building		Park & Garden		Scheduled Monument
	Grade II Listed Building				

Grade	# in Area	Within Attendance Standard (Day)	%	Within Attendance Standard (Night)	%
I	10	6	60.0	6	60.0
II*	8	6	75.0	6	75.0
II	199	167	83.9	167	83.9
Total	217	179	82.5	179	82.5

Approximately 83% of listed buildings are within the attendance standards isochrones. There are 38 listed buildings outside of the standards – 4 of which are Grade I. These are all located in the north of the station area and are all parish churches bar one, which is Tithe Barn in Alciston.

🏞 Environmental Risk

The following map shows a breakdown of various environmental risks across Seaford station area, including flood-zone mapping as defined by the Environment Agency in the following way:

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.

It can be seen that there is a flood risk represented by the River Cuckmere and whilst this does not particularly affect major residential settlements, it does affect infrastructure in terms of the inter-linking roads between the small villages such as Alfriston and Litlington and down to Exceat.

There are, on average, 8 incidents per year in Seaford station area classified as "special service – flooding". This equates to 3.7% of all incidents in Seaford and is lower than the ESFRS proportion of 4.2% per year.

There are 2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in Seaford station area – Seaford Head, which is also designated as a Local Nature Reserve and Lullington Heath, which is also a Nature Reserve and a biological SSSI. Lullington Heath is outside of the attendance standards isochrones and is remote.

Friston Forest is to the east of Seaford station area (also crossing into Eastbourne station area) residing in the South Downs National Park between Lulington Heath National Nature Reserve and Seven Sisters Country Park. Covering an area of 279 hectares, it is the largest area of recently established forest in South East England (mainly planted with Beech in the 1950s) and is popular for walking, cycling and horseriding and has several picnic areas and 3 bookable BBQs. The forest is situated on a large aquifer which supplies water to Eastbourne and the surrounding area. Protection of the aquifer is of paramount importance and any timber production, recreation and conservation work are undertaken with this in mind.

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

50

⚠️ Special Risk (Operational Risk)

Site-Specific Risk Information (SSRI)

There are a total of 9 SSRIs (Levels 1-3) within the Seaford Station Admin area, three of which are Level 2, as shown in the table below.

SSRI Risk	Seaford	ESFRS
Level 1	0 (0.0%)	25 (3.1%)
Level 2	3 (33.3%)	294 (36.3%)
Level 3	6 (66.7%)	461 (56.9%)
Total	9	810

The map below shows the location of the SSRIs. It can be seen that the majority are located within the town of Seaford itself, primarily located to the south of the fire station, nearer the town centre. All SSRIs are within the attendance standards isochrones, although the one based in Litlington will have extended travel times.
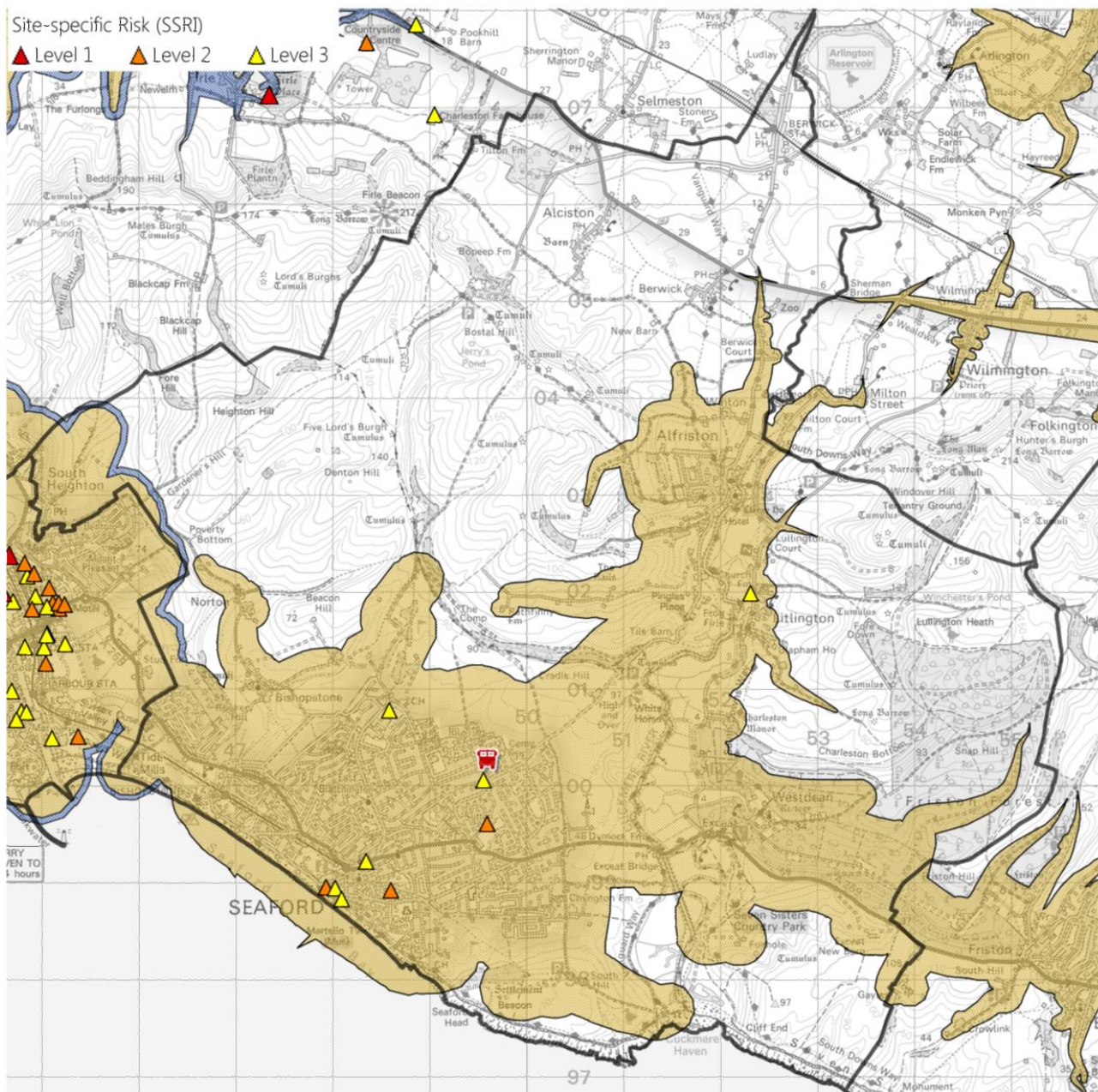
High-Rise Risk

There are six high rise premises in Seaford station area (properties ≥6 floors), which equates to 2% of the overall number of high-rise premises across the ESFRS area.

Special Risk

The River Cuckmere near Exceat is an area that is particularly used for kayaking, canoeing and paddleboarding and there are both commercial entities and members of the public that make good use of the meanders. Access to the meanders for such purposes is only permitted by a dedicated slipway. The beach at Cuckmere Haven represents a risk due to the strong currents of the River flowing into the sea.

Seaford Head, as well as being a Local Nature Reserve and home to many nationally rare and significant species of plants, birds and insect and being part of the Seaford Head to Beachy Head Site of Special Scientific Interest and falling within the Beachy Head West Marine Conservation Zone – it is also part of the Sussex coastline which has notoriety as a suicide location.

Over border risks

The station are does not share a border with another FRS.