APPENDIX A – CURRENT INCIDENTS AND RESOURCES

Over the last decade there has been a significant reduction in the number of incidents attended. This is to be applauded and is a real success which we are extremely proud of, due largely to our proactive prevention work. The downward trend in incidents demonstrates that the risks in the community are reducing as a result of our investment in prevention and protection activities. Even though there has been an increase in the population, number of cars on the road and the number of dwelling and commercial premises, the number of incidents we attend has not increased to reflect this, indicating that the public are more safety conscious. It is our intention that our prevention work will continue to have a positive effect on the reduction of incidents.

This downward trend is occurring in all incidents, not just fires, as Figure 1 demonstrates.

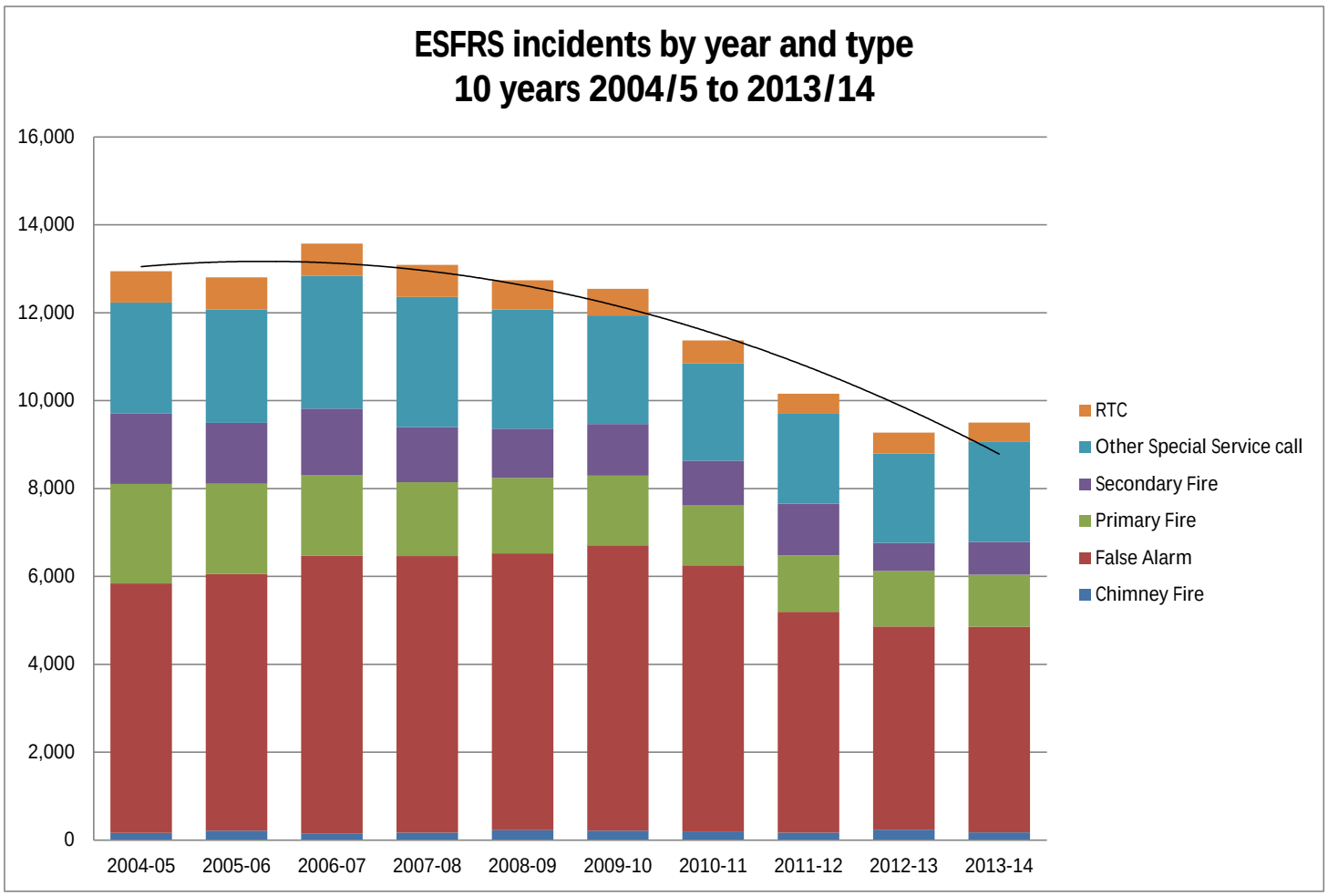

Figure 1 All incidents by year and type 2004/05 – 2013/14

Figure 2 shows the spread of incidents across our service area in the financial year 2013-2014, including false alarms which make up 49% of the total calls. Figure 3 and Figure 4 show only dwelling fires and road traffic collisions (RTCs) respectively for the same year. Figure 5 shows the number of deaths occurring in accidental dwelling fires and RTCs that we have attended over the last 10 years.

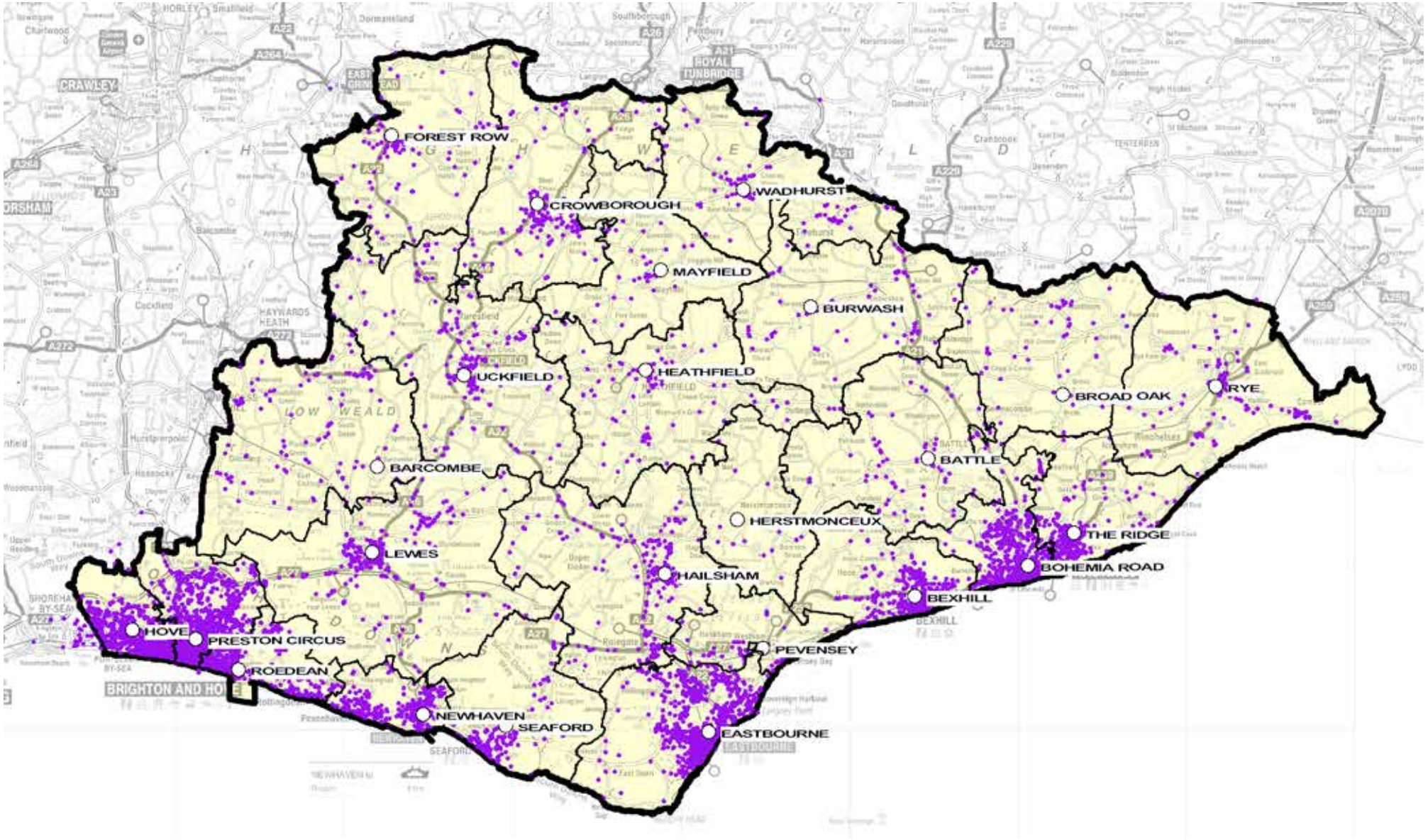

Figure 2 All Incidents Apr 2013 - Mar 2014

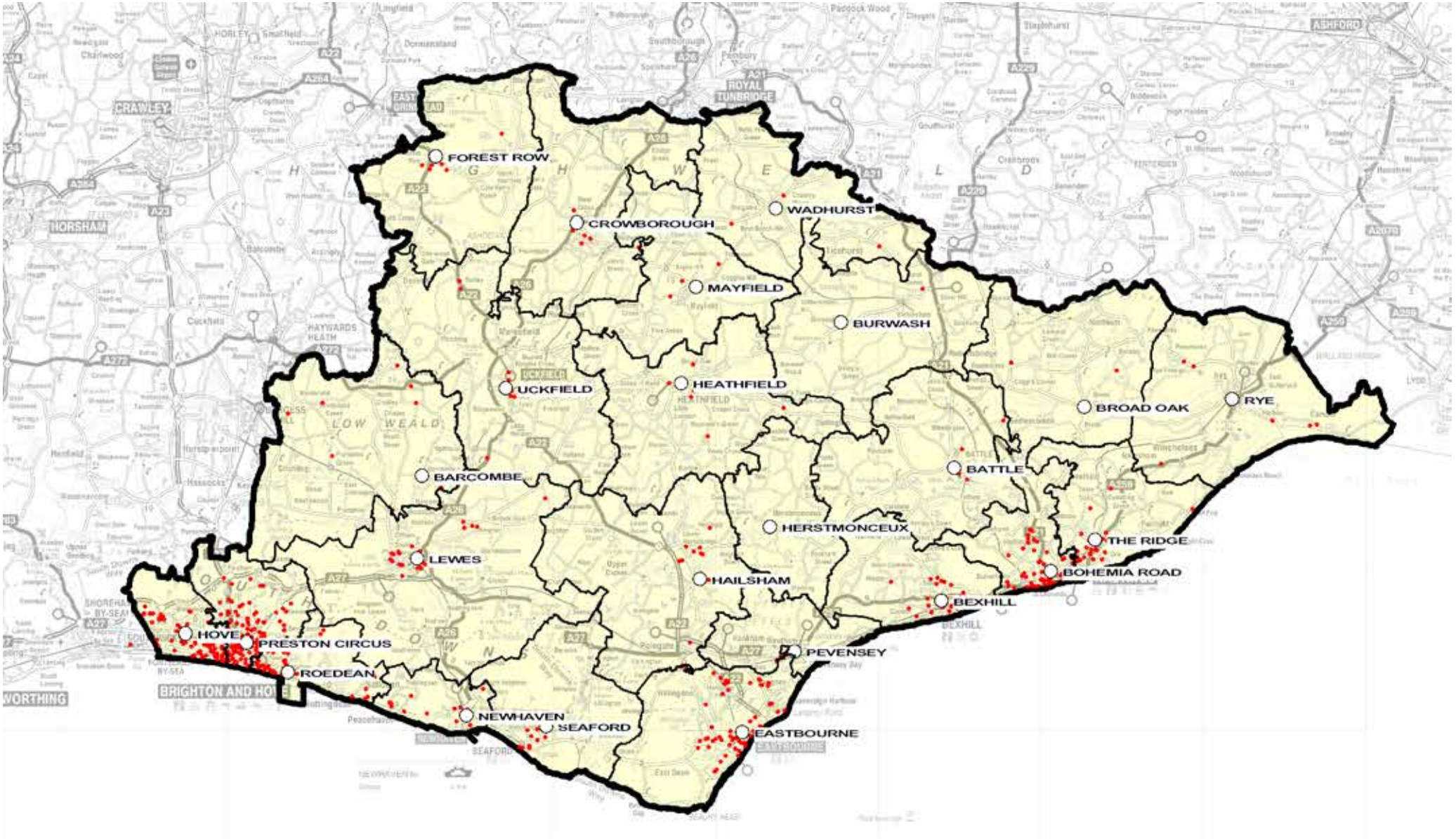

Figure 3 Dwelling Fires Apr 2013 – Mar 2014

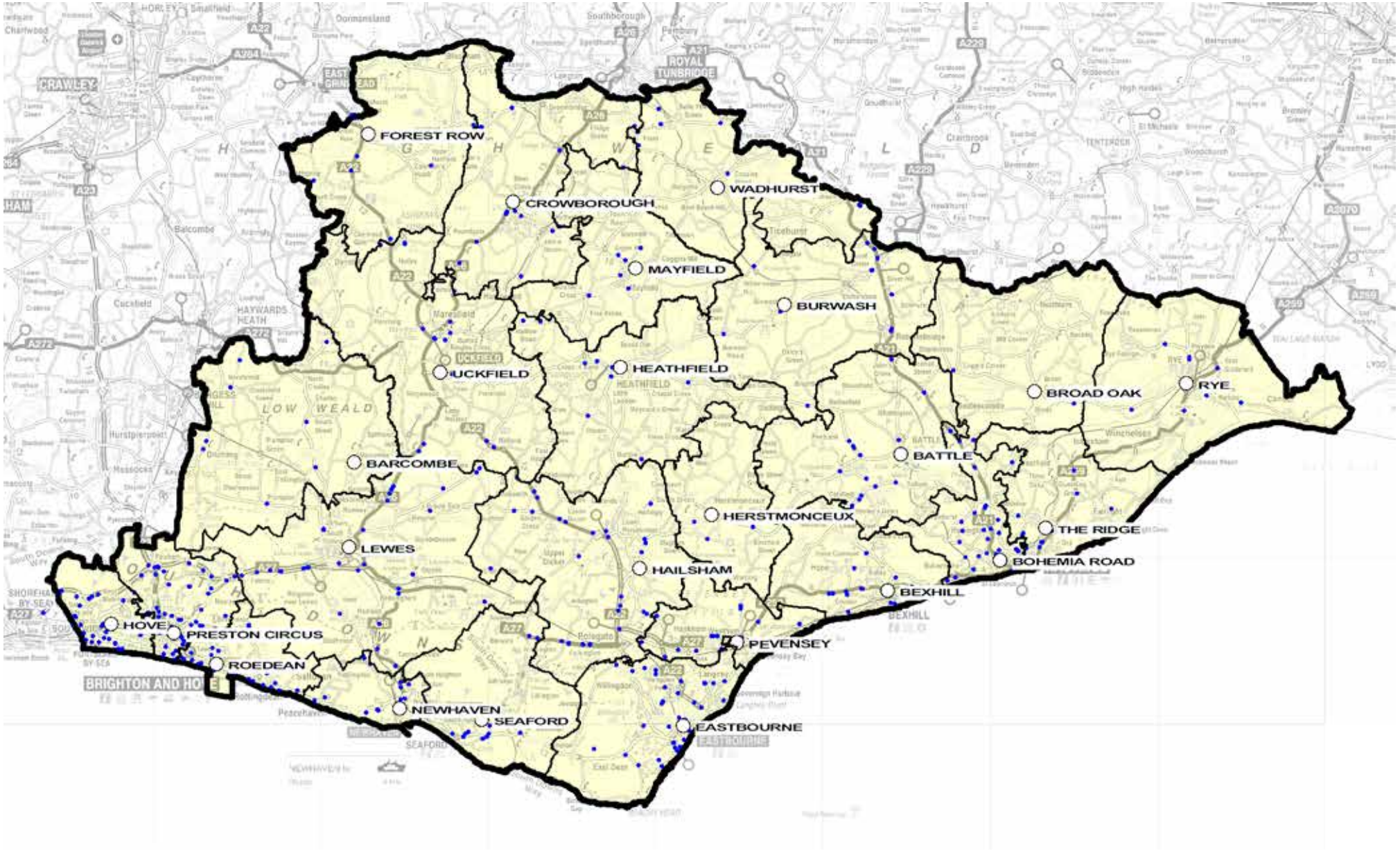

Figure 4 RTCs Apr 2013 – Mar 2014

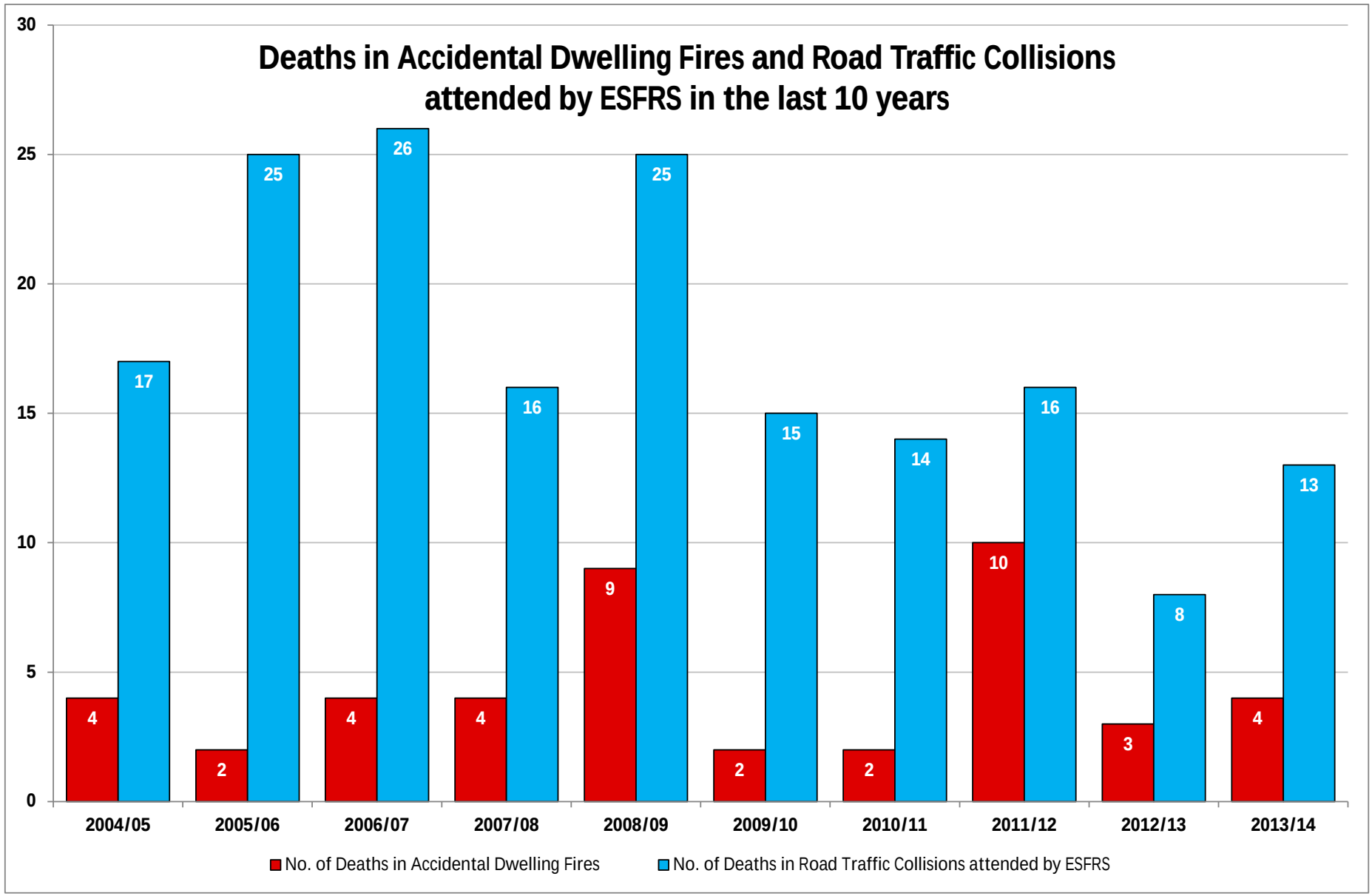

Figure 5 Deaths in accidental dwelling fires and RTCs attended by ESFRS in the last 10 years

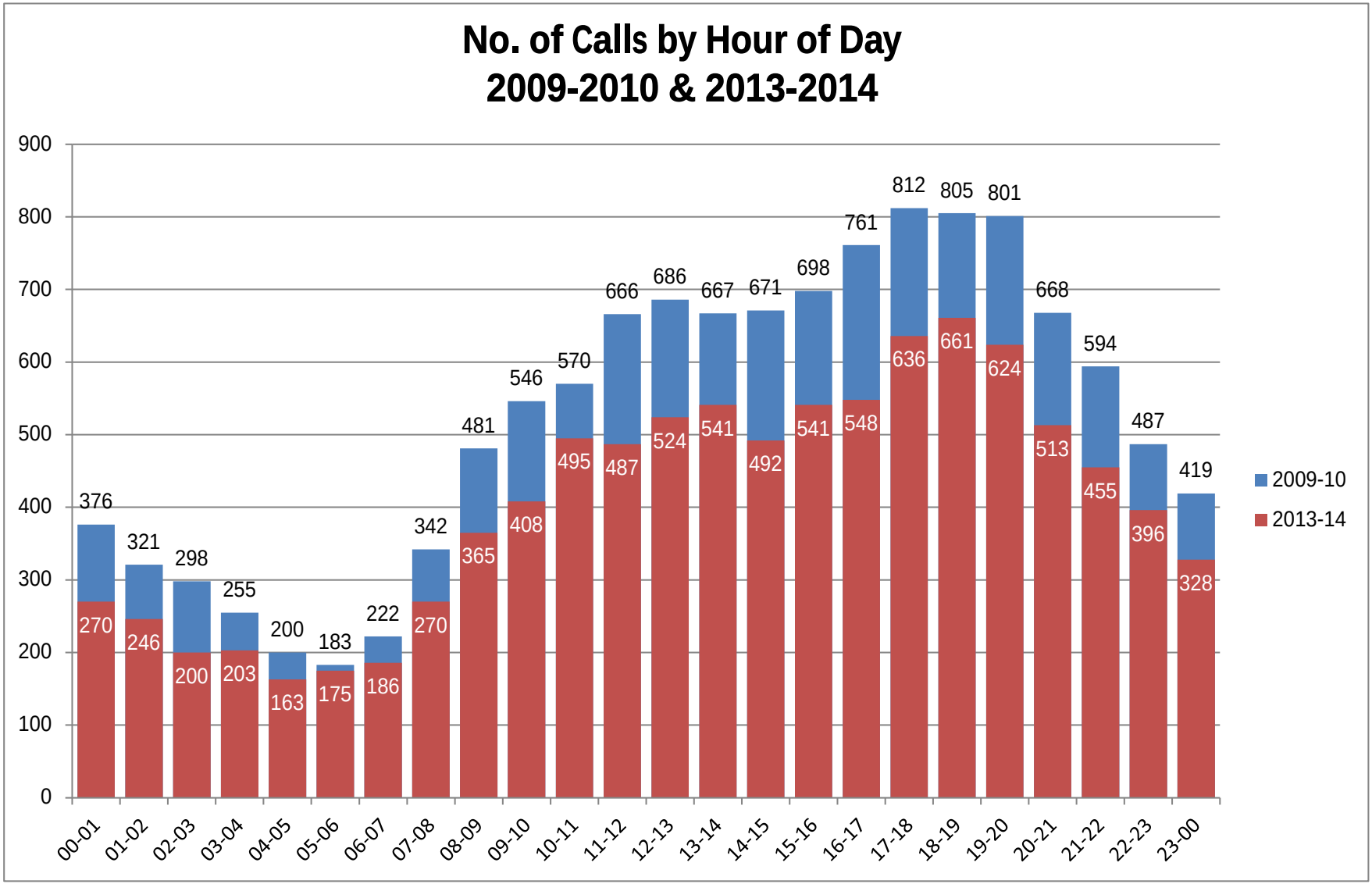

Figure 6 ESFRS Calls Split by Hour of Day 2009-10 & 2013-2014

Figure 6 shows how our calls are split across a 24 hour period. This distribution of calls is roughly the same for any given station at any given time of year with little variation and shows that there are clear peaks and troughs in demand at certain times.

1. OUR SERVICE

Employees

The Authority employs a total of 859 employees (full time equivalents):

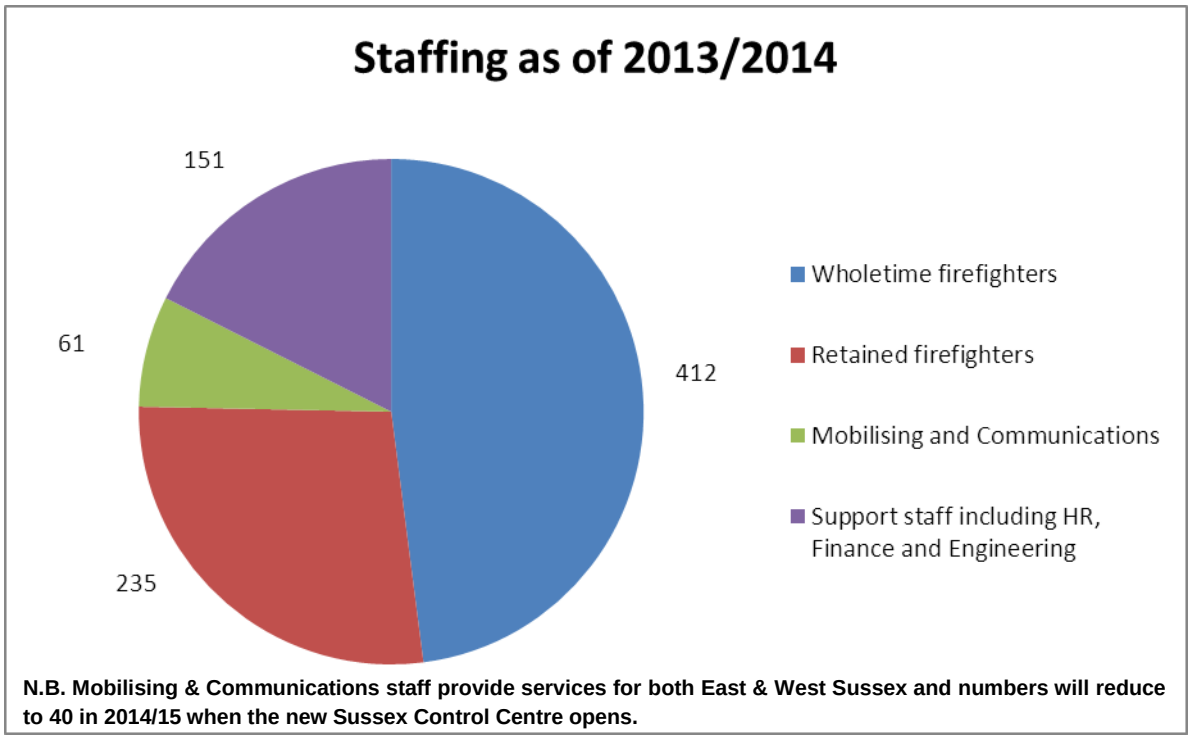

Figure 7 Breakdown of employee numbers across the Service

We also have a Community Volunteer scheme with approximately 60 active volunteers providing support to prevention activities and campaigns to promote safety awareness.

Resources as they stand during 2014/15

We provide our operational response from:

- 6 wholetime shift stations - crewed 24 hours a day (one of which also has a retained pump crewed 24 hours a day by firefighters on call)
- 6 day crewed stations – crewed from 0830-1830 on station and covered out of hours by firefighters on call
- 12 retained stations – crewed 24 hours a day by firefighters on call

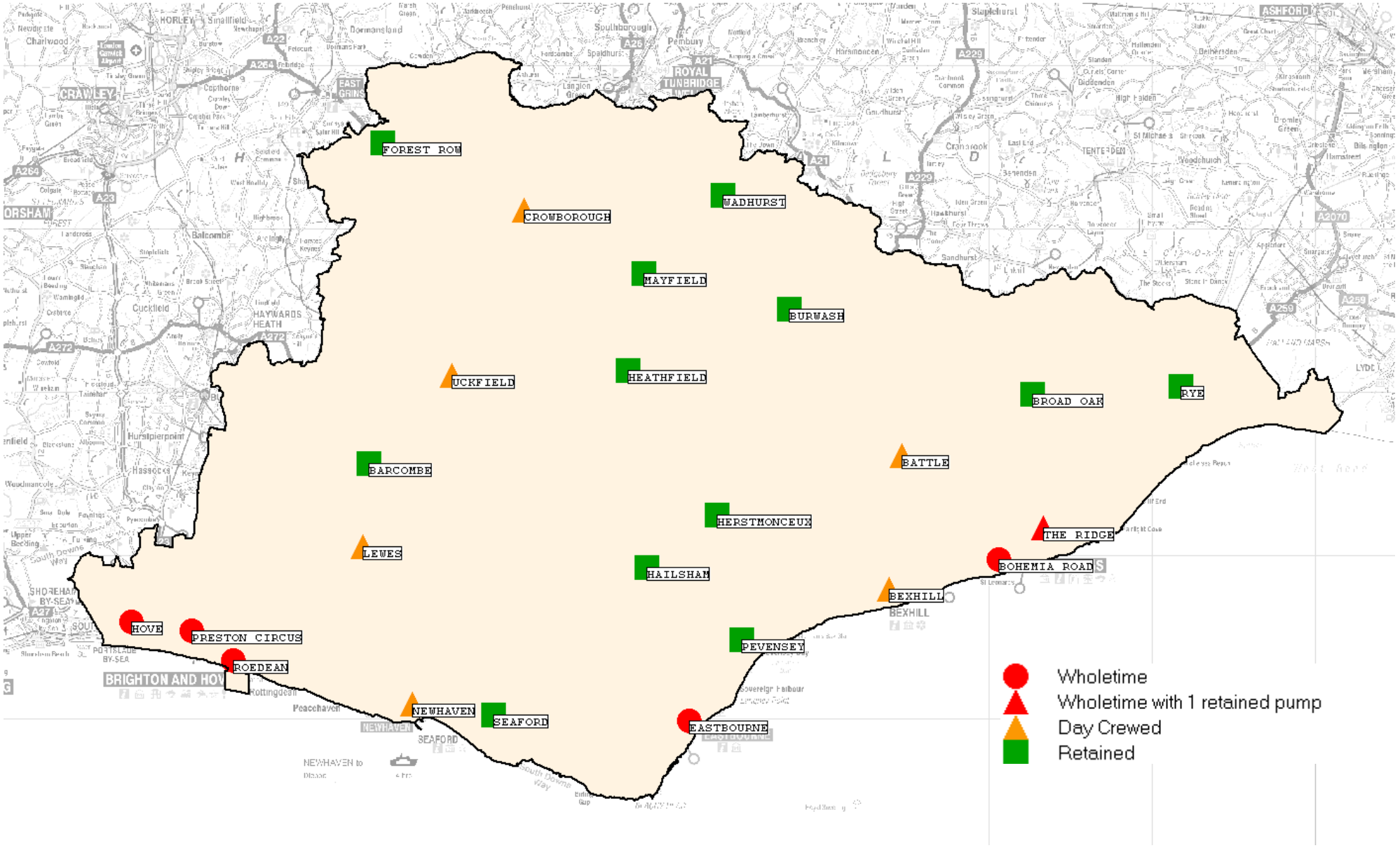

Figure 8 Fire Station Locations and Crewing Types

Types of Appliances

There are 4 main types of firefighting appliances used by ESFRS as follows:

- An Extended Rescue Pump (known as an Echo pump) – a multi-purpose appliance carrying a large amount of equipment including a variety of ladders, 1800 litres of water and a pump capable of supplying 2250 litres per minute, dedicated hydraulic rescue tools, water safety and rescue equipment and oxygen. (A number of strategically located Echo pumps also carry compressed air foam. This is a highly effective extinguishing media and is a recent innovation introduced into ESFRS)
- A Water Tender (known as a Whiskey pump) – a multi-purpose appliance that carries both firefighting and rescue equipment with the same water and pumping capacity as the Echo appliance.
- A Maxicab - an extended rescue pump able to carry a crew of 8 firefighters, equipped with rescue and firefighting equipment with the same water and pumping capacity as the Echo appliance.
- An Aerial Rescue Platform – (known as an ARP) – a multi-purpose pump that combines the firefighting capabilities of an Echo pump with a high-reach aerial ladder platform.

These are supported by a variety of special appliances e.g. animal rescue unit, technical rescue unit, rope rescue, aerial appliances etc.

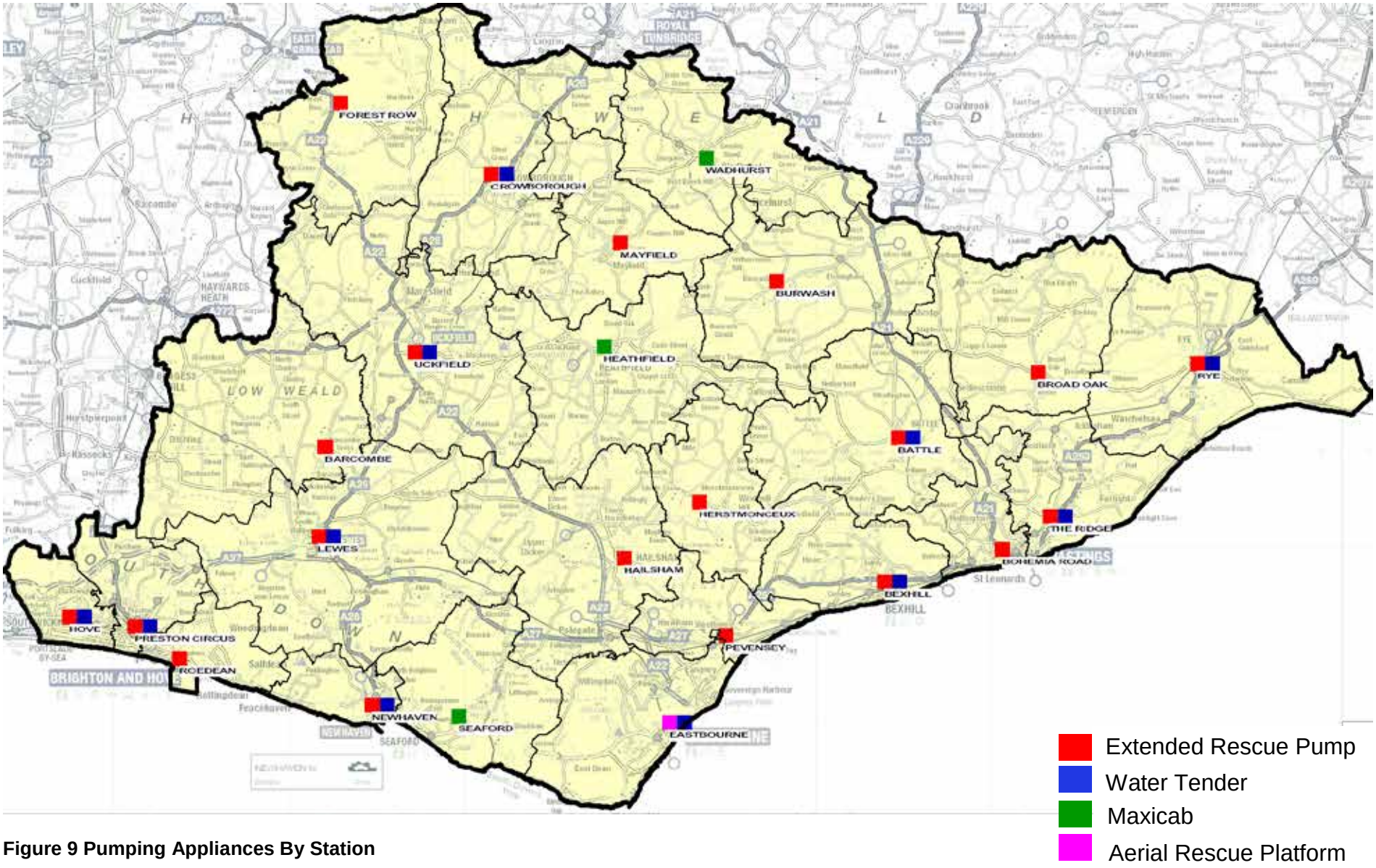

Figure 9 Pumping Appliances By Station

2. AGREED ATTENDANCE STANDARDS

East Sussex Fire Authority has agreed attendance standards for life-threatening[1] and non life-threatening incidents.

Incidents classified as life-threatening will attract the following standard speed of response for the 1st appliance:

- 60% of calls in 8 minutes
- 90% of calls in 13 minutes

and for the 2nd appliance:

- 50% of calls in 8 minutes
- 80% of calls in 13 minutes

ESFRS intends to maintain a minimum attendance of eight firefighters as the initial response to dwelling fires and RTCs on 90% of occasions.

- All incidents will be attended within 20 minutes on 95% of occasions.

These standards were initially set via the Integrated Risk Management Planning process in 2004/05 and 2006/07 and were updated in April 2011. They replaced the centrally prescribed standards of fire cover which were designed to protect buildings and property, rather than people. The previous standards prescribed that some areas of our service required a 1st pump attendance in 8-10 minutes and some in 20 minutes. These new standards, therefore, represent a marked improvement in most of our service area.

[1] Definition of life-threatening incidents – dwelling fires and road traffic collisions with persons trapped