Appendix 1

Fire Authority 2018-19 Performance Report: Quarters 1 & 2

This report reviews the Service's overall performance against agreed performance indicators. It covers operational activity with a commentary on any notable events and activities, as well as absence management statistics and On-Call Firefighter availability.

In the following sections, each graph includes a black line indicating an average monthly total over the previous three years for that statistic, with red and green lines indicating 10% upper and lower tolerance thresholds. The report reviews any negative factors affecting performance outside the tolerance levels.

1. Operational Activity

Operational activity covers all emergency incidents attended by Fire and Rescue Crews, including Fires, Special Services* and False Alarms. Each of these is broken down further in the following tables.

* Special Services are incidents other than fires and false alarms, and include road traffic collisions, flooding, person rescues, lift rescues, spills and leaks and animal rescues.

1.1. Total Incidents attended

The total number of incidents attended in Q1 & Q2 2018-19 was 4,070, which is an increase of 12.5% (453 incidents) compared with Q1 & Q2 2017-18. The majority of this is accounted for by an increase of 19.4% in Fires calls (216 incidents). Special Service related incidents were up by 17.9% (144 incidents). False Alarms were up as well (93 incidents), an increase of 5.5%.
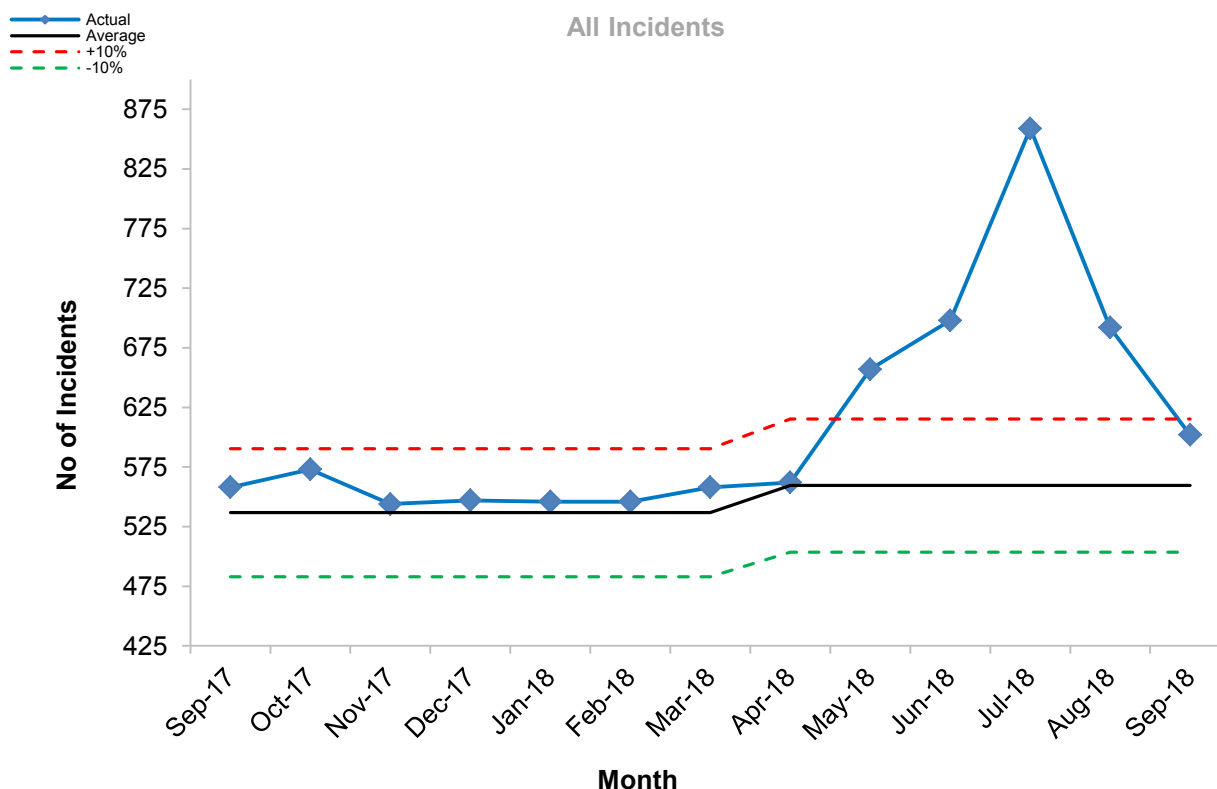
(Figure 1 – Total Incidents per month: Sep 2017 to Sep 2018)

Total Incidents	Q1 & Q2 2017-18	Q1 & Q2 2018-19	% change
Fires	1116	1332	19.4
Special Services	803	947	17.9
False Alarms	1698	1791	5.5
Total Incidents	**3617**	**4070**	**12.5**

*(Table 1 –Total Incidents: Q1 & Q2 2017-18 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)*

- Total Fire Incidents, which include Primary, Secondary and Chimney Fires, were 19.4% higher (216 incidents) than the same period in 2017-18.

- An increase of 74 incidents (13.1%) for Primary Fires occurred in Q1 & Q2 2018-19 compared to Q1 & Q2 2017-18.

- The number of Special Service incidents has increased by 17.9% (144 incidents) compared with the same period in 2017-18 largely due to increases in Flooding at 94.9% (37 incidents), Other Special Service incidents up by 28.9% (80 incidents) and Assisting other Agencies up 27.8% (15 incidents).

- The total number of False Alarm incidents increased by 5.5% (93 incidents) compared with the same period in 2017-18.

(Figure 2 – All Incidents: Q1 & Q2 2014-15 to Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

1.2 Total Number of Fires

The number of fires has increased by 19.4% (216 incidents) in Q1 & Q2 2018-19 compared with the same period in 2017-18. Figure 3 shows the seasonal trends with fire incident numbers increasing in the warmer, summer months and decreasing during winter. Figure 4 shows the total number of fires in Q1 & Q2 for the last five years.
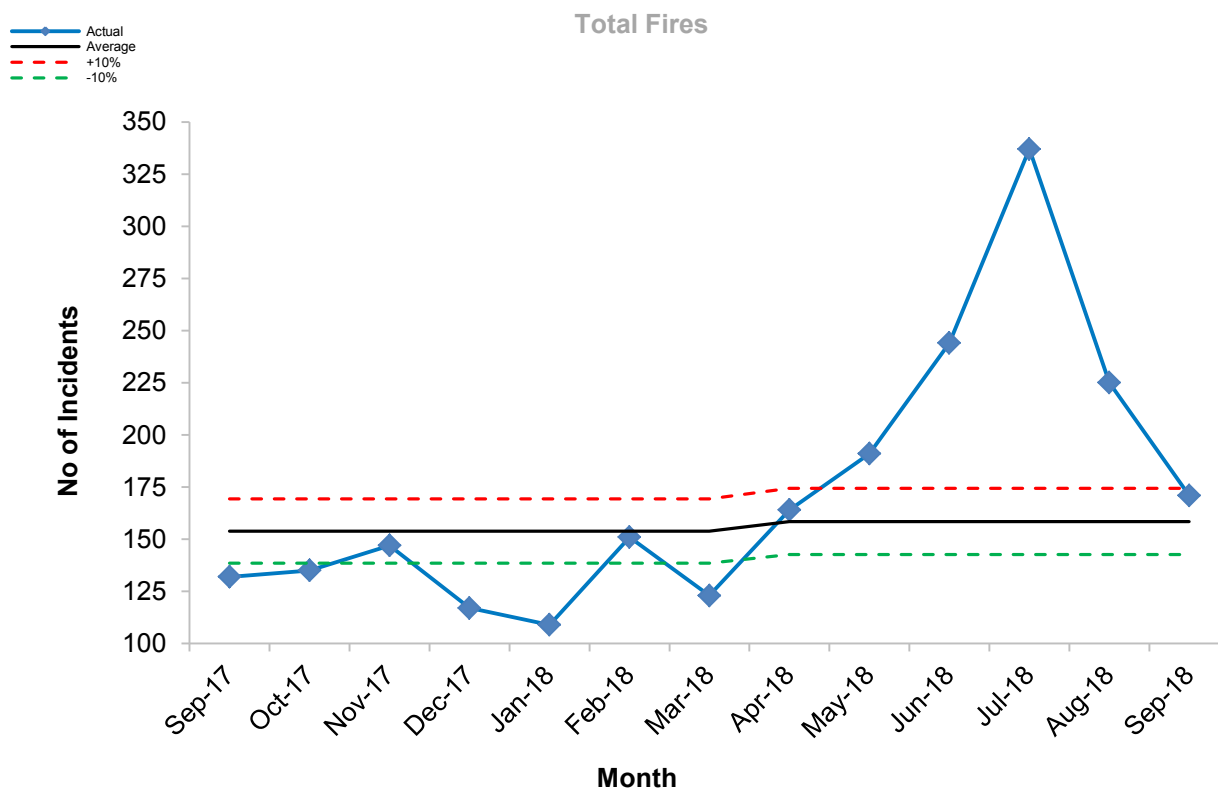
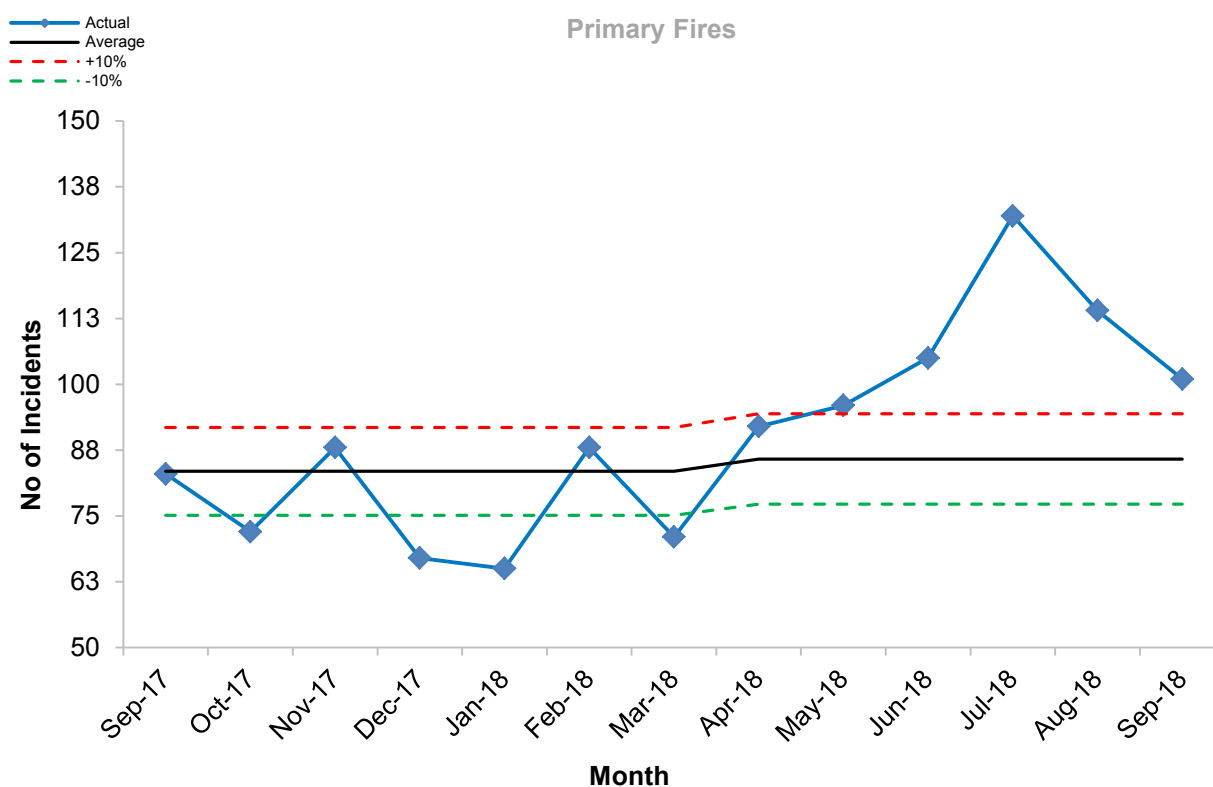*(Figure 3 – Total Fires per month: Sep 2017 to Sep 2018)*
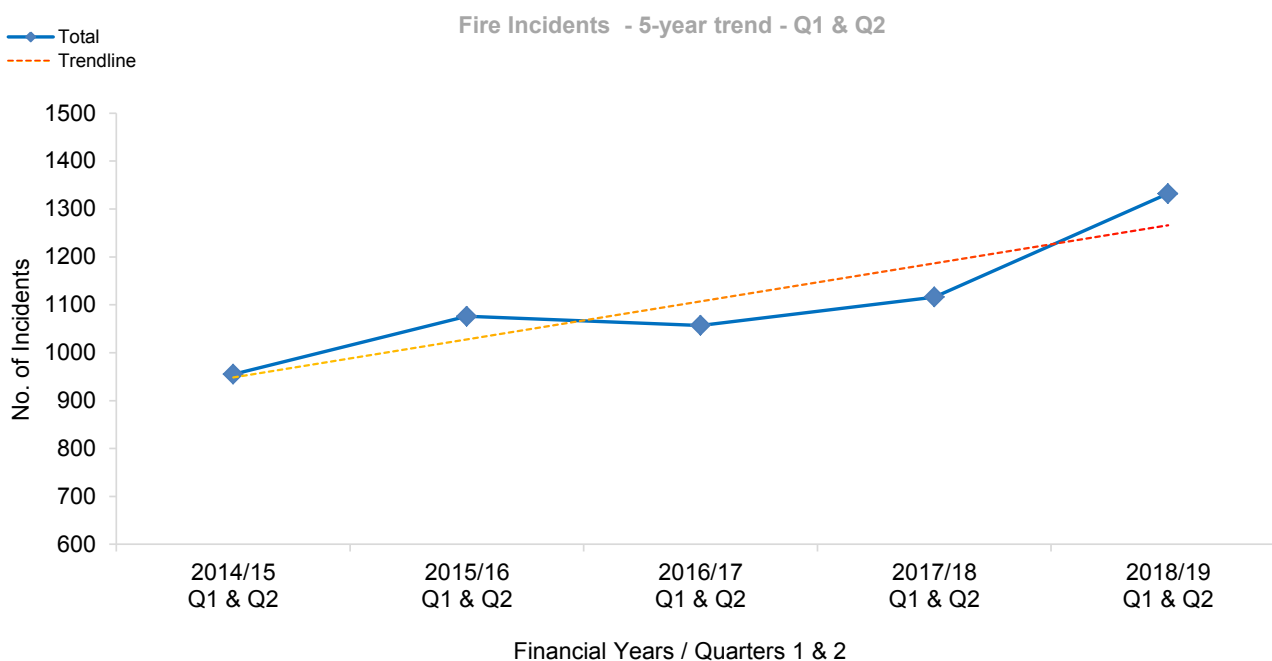
(Figure 4 – Primary Fires: Q1 & Q2 2014-15 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

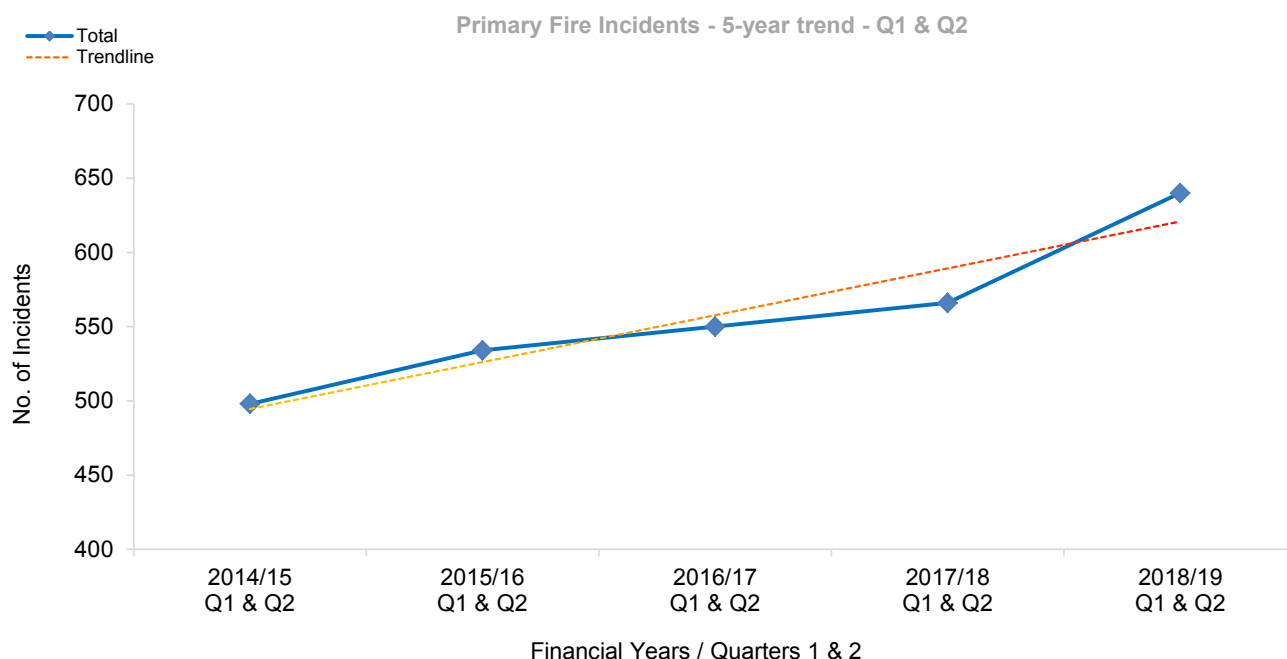| Total Fires	Q1 & Q2 2017-18	Q1 & Q2 2018-19	% change
Primary Fires	566	640	**13.1**
Secondary Fires	527	674	**27.9**
Chimney Fires	23	18	**-21.7**
Total Fires	**1116**	**1332**	**19.4**

(Table 2 –Total Fires: Q1 & Q2 2017-18 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

- The number of Primary Fire incidents increased by 74 incidents in Q1 & Q2 of 2018-19 compared to the same period in 2017-18, representing an increase of 13.1%.

- The number of Secondary Fires increased by 147 incidents (27.9%) compared with the same period in 2017-18.

- The number of Chimney Fires has decreased by 5 incidents (21.7%) compared with the same period in 2017-18.

- During Quarters 1 & 2, Community Risk activity included 2033 Home Fire Safety Checks (HFSCs), which target vulnerable households, 356 Business Fire Safety Checks (BFSCs) and 720 Signposting referrals to other support agencies the full range of Community Risk activity is shown in Appendix 2.

- Fire Safety officers continue to deliver the Houses of Multi-Occupancy (HMO) project, focusing on commercial properties with residential accommodation above. This project reflects the increase in enforcement activity, also shown in Appendix 2.

1.3 Primary Fires

(Figure 5 – Primary Fires per month: Sep 2017 to Sep 2018)

Primary Fire Incidents - 5-year trend - Q1 & Q2

(Figure 6 – Primary Fires: Q1 & Q2 2014-15 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

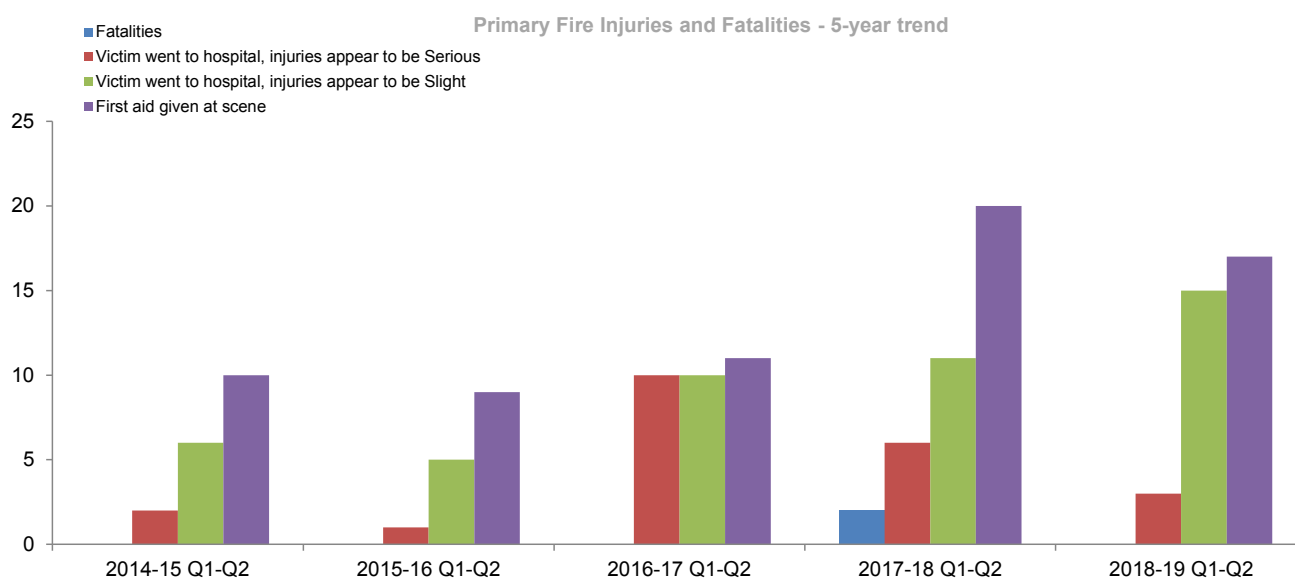| Primary Fires	Q1 & Q2 2017-18	Q1 & Q2 2018-19	% change
Building Fires	322	364	**13.0**
Vehicle & Transport Fires	175	161	**-8.0**
Outdoor Fires	69	115	**66.7**
Total	**566**	**640**	**13.1**

(Table 3 – Primary Fires: Q1 & Q2 2017-18 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

- The number of Building Fires has increased by 13.0% compared with the same period in 2017-18. This was predominantly caused by an increase in Domestic fires (26 incidents). Domestic fires constituted 63.7% of the total building primary fires. The largest increases can be seen in Other (not specified) fires (10 incidents), Combustible articles placed too close to heat source or fire (8 incidents) and Cooking related fires (7 incidents). The Community Risk Department continues to work alongside operational crews to deliver fire safety messages on a day to day basis.

- Technical Fire Safety continues to work with businesses and post-fire audits are completed following all fires in business premises.

- Vehicle & Transport Fires decreased by 14 incidents (8.0%) compared with the same period in 2017-18.

- Building Fires currently account for the greatest proportion (56.9%) in this category with 364 incidents.

- Primary Outdoor Fires totalled 115 incidents in Q1 & Q2 2018-19 compared with 69 incidents in the same period in 2017-18. These are classified as Primary Fires, if they are attended by five or more Fire Appliances or if they involve a casualty or fatality.

- There were 0 fatalities at Primary Fires during Q1 & Q2 in 2018-19.

- We have supported Dementia Awareness Week and Deaf Awareness Week to promote fire safety and Home Fire Safety Checks.

| Primary Fires Casualty: severity	Q1 & Q2 2017-18	Q1 & Q2 2018-19	% change
Fatalities	2	0	-200.0
Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious	6	3	-50.0
Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight	11	15	36.4
First aid given at scene	20	17	-15.0
Total	39	35	-10.3

(Table 4 – Primary Fires Casualties: Q1 & Q2 2017-18 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

(Figure 7 – Primary Fire Injuries and Fatalities: Q1 & Q2 2014-15 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

1.4 Secondary Fires

Secondary Fires include all other fires which are not Primary or Chimney Fires, do not involve casualties and are attended by no more than four Fire Appliances. There was a 27.9% increase (147 incidents) in Secondary Fires in Quarters 1 & 2 2018-19 compared with the same period in 2017-18.
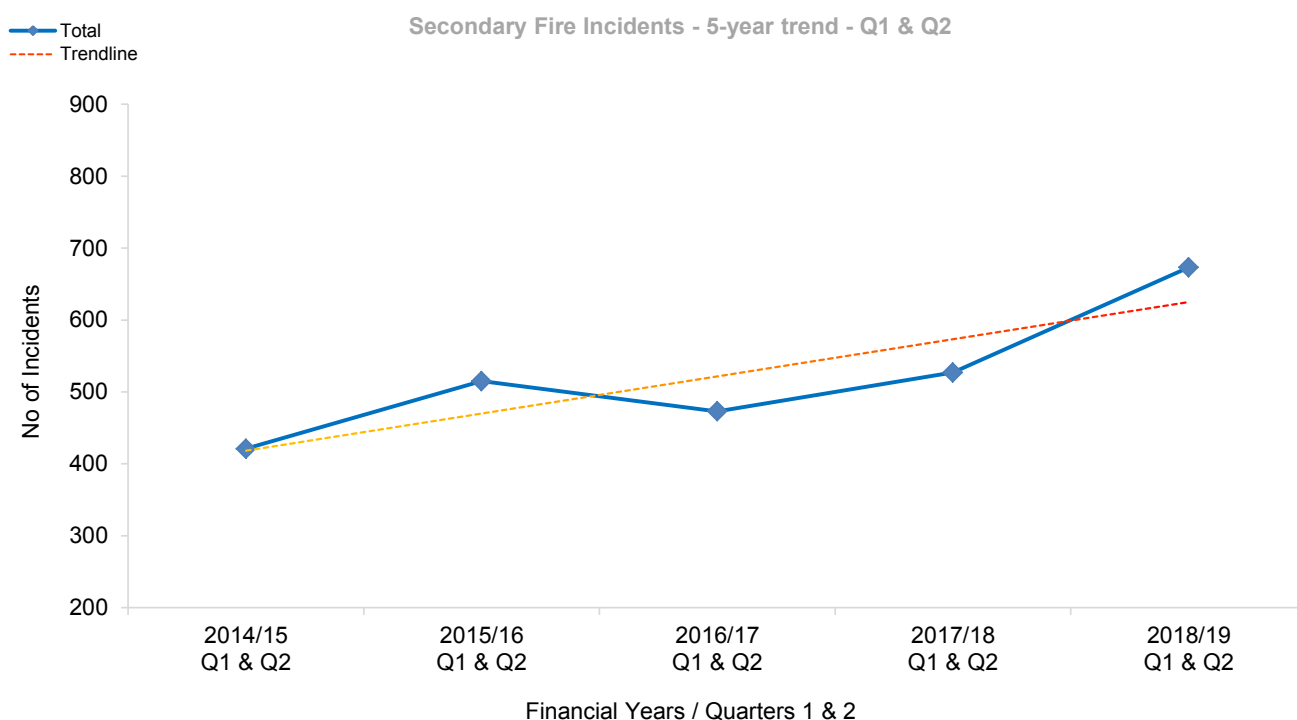
(Figure 8 – Secondary Fires: Q1 & Q2 2014-15 to Q1 & Q2 2018-19)
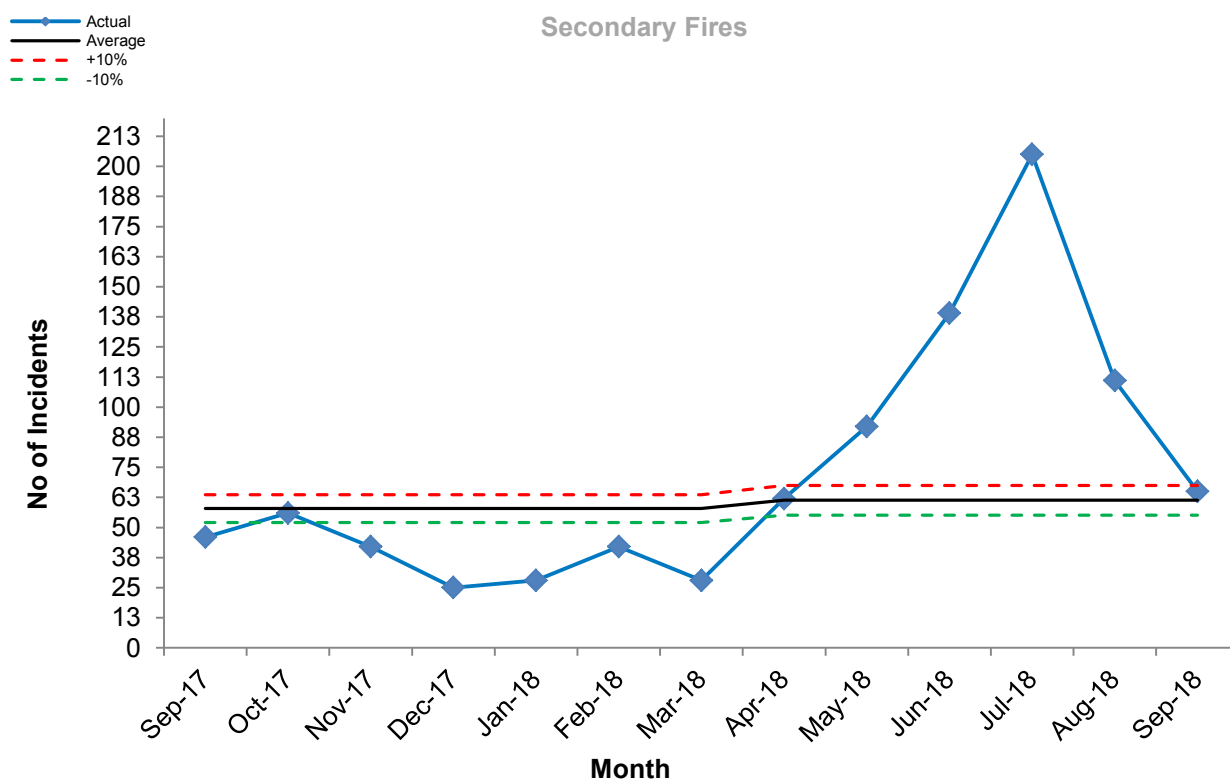
(Figure 9 – Secondary Fires per month: Sep 2017 - Sep 2018)

- The increase in the number of secondary fires was mostly observed by the end of June when a heat wave occurred (temperatures reaching 30°C) with a peak occurring between 6 and 8 July 2018.

- Secondary fires in Q1 & Q2 2018/19 were also influenced by weather events; during Q1 & Q2, dominated by a low pressure system which brought higher monthly precipitations in April and June compared to the long-term weather analysis (1981-2010, Met Office). From 8 August 2018 onwards, the number of fires significantly decreased to 10 or less incidents per day. Similarly, this can be explained by cooler weather at times during the second half of August and rainfall amounts which were more significant during this period.
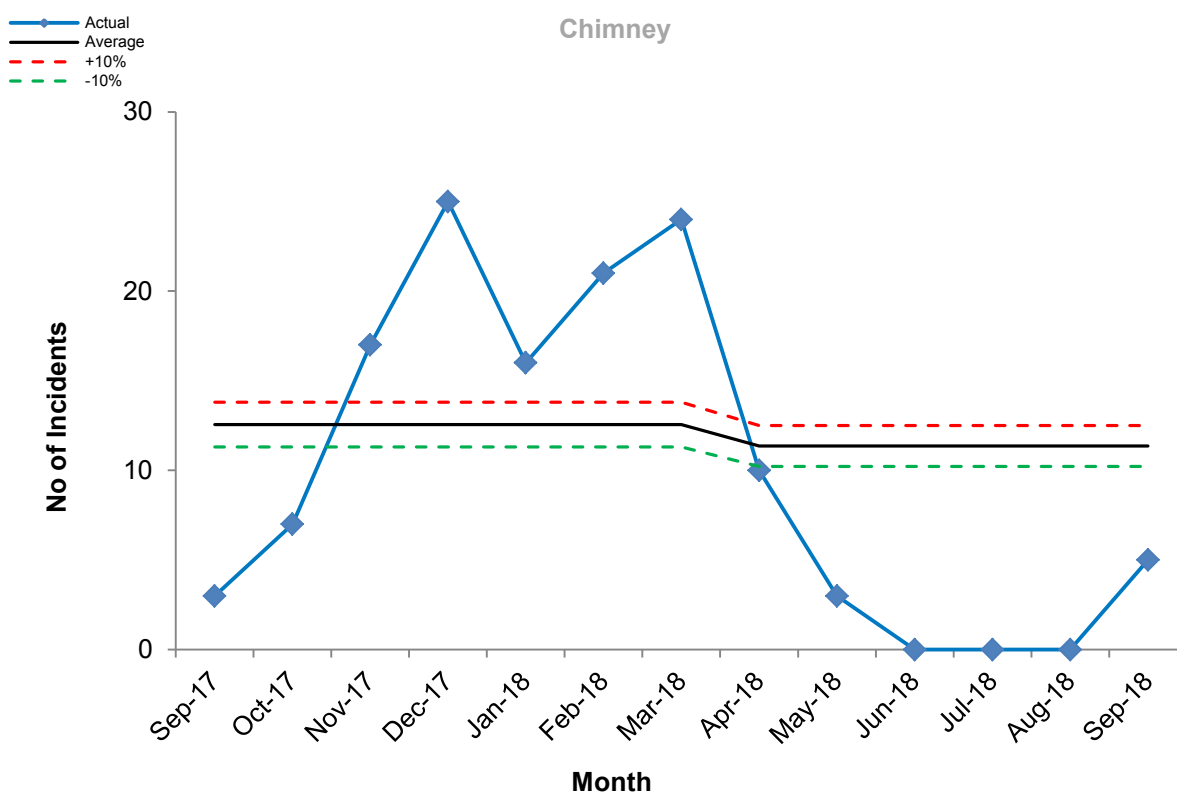
Secondary Fires	Q1 & Q2 2017-18	Q1 & Q2 2018-19	% change
Grassland, Woodland and Crop	202	312	**54.5**
Other Outdoors (including land)	165	197	**19.4**
Outdoor equipment & machinery	11	16	**45.5**
Outdoor Structures	119	125	**5.0**
Building & Transport	30	24	**-20.0**
Total	**527**	**674**	**27.9**

(Table 5 – Secondary Fires: Q1 & Q2 2017-18 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

- Grassland, Woodland and Crop Fires represent the greatest proportion (46.3%) of all Secondary Fires.

- The number of Building & Transport fires has decreased by 20.0% in Q1 & Q2.

- 11 out of 16 Outdoor equipment & machinery fires were of accidental nature; 68.9% of Outdoor equipment & machinery fires were caused by cables (11 incidents) and the rest by not-secured barbecues (5 incidents).

1.5. Chimney Fires

The number of Chimney Fires (18) has decreased by 5 incidents in Quarters 1 & 2 of 2018-19, compared to (23) in the same period of 2017-18. The decrease in the numbers has occurred due to the warmer than usual weather. This is in contrast to the weather in the previous two quarters (Q4 2017-18 and Q1 2018-19).

(Figure 10 - Chimney Fires per month: Sep 2017 to Sep 2018)
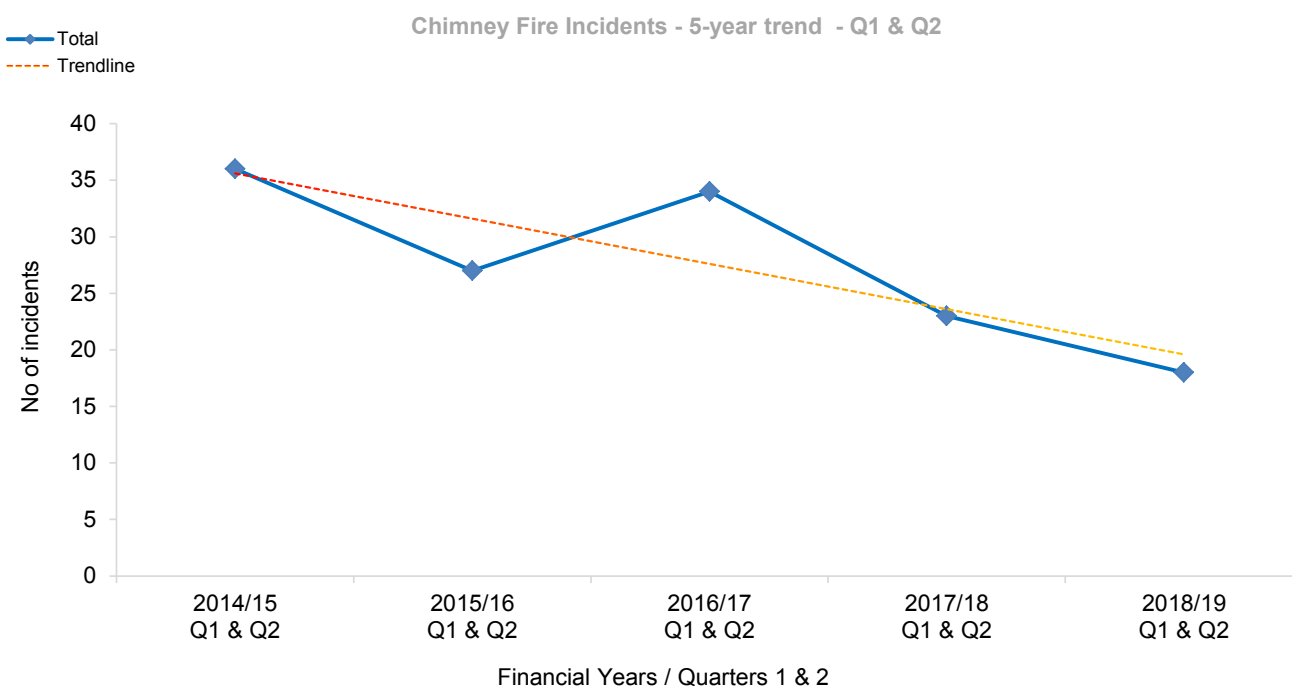
(Figure 11 – Chimney Fires: Q1 & Q2 2014 -15 to Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

Chimney Fires	Q1 & Q2 2017-18	Q1 & Q2 2018-19	% change
April	12	10	**-16.7**
May	4	3	**-25.0**
June	2	0	**-200.0**
July	2	0	**-200.0**
August	0	0	**0.0**
September	3	5	**66.7**
October			
November			
December			
January			
February			
March			
Total	**23**	**18**	**-21.7**

*(Table 6 – Chimney Fires: Q1 & Q2 2017-18 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)*

- The number of chimney fires is 65.2% less than the 5-year average of 27.6 incidents.

2. Operational Activity - Other Non-Fire incidents

Emergency incidents attended which are not fire related, are generally termed as Special Services and False Alarms. Special Services include Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs), extrications, lift rescues, lock-ins/outs, hazardous materials, chemical incidents, flooding incidents and other rescues.

2.1. Special Service Incidents

The number of Special Service incidents has risen by 17.9% (144 incidents) in Quarters 1 & 2 of 2018-19 compared to the same period in 2017-18. RTC incidents continue to form the greatest proportion of Special Service incidents, representing 34.7% of all Special Service incidents.
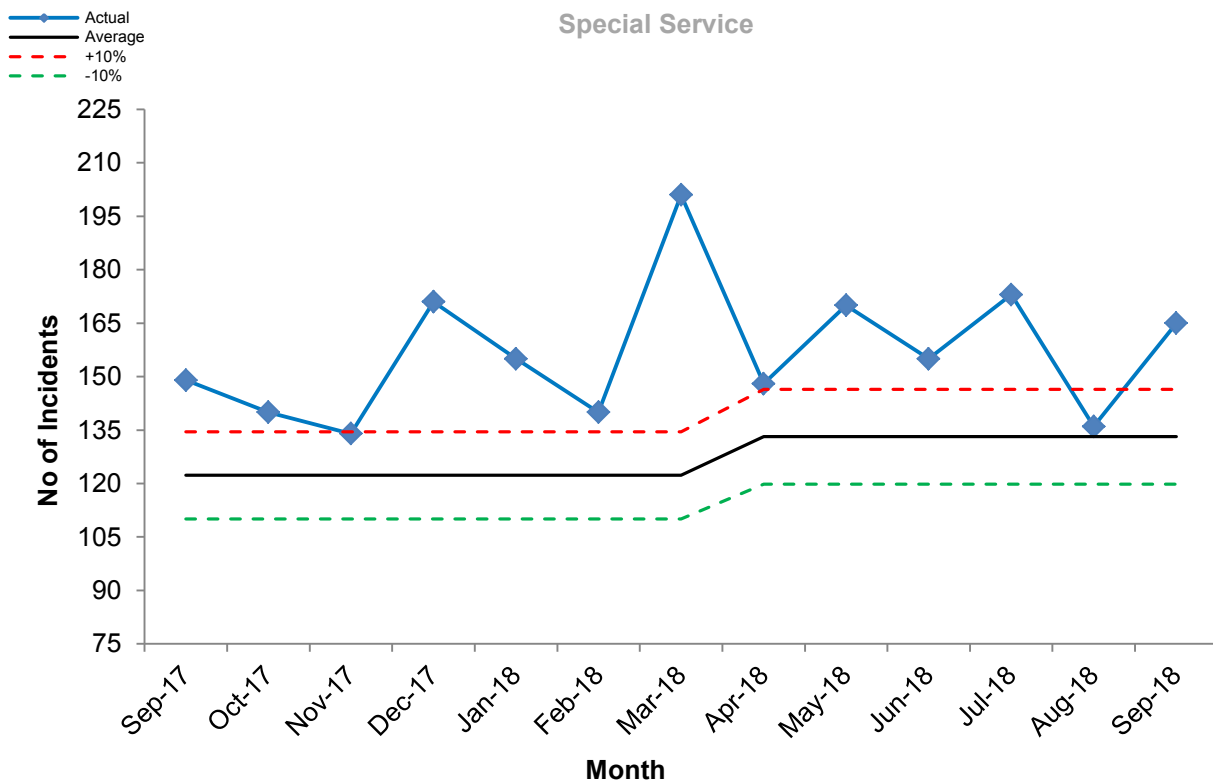
(Figure 12 – Special Service incidents per month: Sep 2017 to Sep 2018)
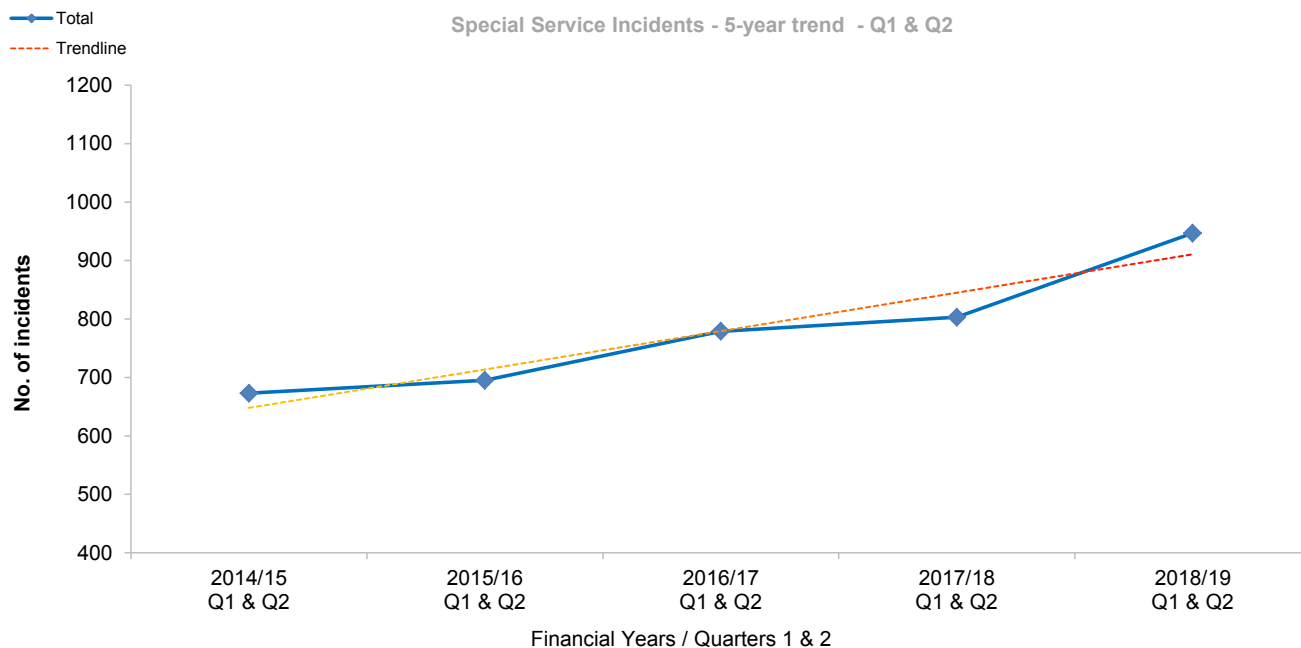
(Figure 13 – Special Service incidents: Q1 & Q2 2014-15 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

Special Services	Q1 & Q2 2017-18	Q1 & Q2 2018-19	% change
RTC	301	329	**9.3**
Flooding	39	76	**94.9**
Rescue or evacuation from water	23	20	**-13.0**
Animal assistance	78	67	**-14.1**
Assist other agencies	54	69	**27.8**
Lift release	31	30	**-3.2**
Other Special Services	277	356	**28.5**
Total	**803**	**947**	**17.9**

(Table 7 – Special Services: Q1 & Q2 2017-18 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

- The number of RTC incidents shows a 9.3% increase (27 incidents) in Quarters 1 & 2 2018-19 compared with the same period in 2017-18.

- There was a large increase in the number of flash flooding incidents in Quarters 1 & 2 of 2018 which were caused by torrential rains recorded on 25/05/2018 (27.4 mm) and on 27/05/2018 (13.5 mm). 19 incidents were recorded on 27/05/2018 in Hollywood (Birmingham) area and were attended by Redditch and Bromsgrove fire stations. In contrast, another torrential rain observed on 20/09/2018, which yielded 30.2 mm of rain, did not seem to have an impact on the number of Special Service incidents. This was Storm Bronagh which by-passed Herefordshire and Worcestershire counties.

- Incidents involving Animal Assistance has decreased by 14.1%.

- Other Special Services incidents increased by 28.5%. These are incidents such as the removal of objects, spills and leaks (non-RTC), provision of advice and assisting other agencies. In Q1 & Q2 2018-19 the top 3 categories were 'Effecting entry/exit' (64), 'Other rescue/release of persons' (50), 'Removal of objects from people' (47).

2.2. RTC Incidents

Road Traffic Collision incident numbers reflect the total number of incidents attended by HWFRS occurring across the two counties of Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

- The number of RTC incidents attended in Q1 & Q2 increased by 9.3% (28 incidents) compared to the same period in 2017-18. This is predominantly through an increase in attending 'Rescues – RTC persons trapped in small vehicles' (34 incidents) and 'Rescues – RTC persons trapped in large vehicles' (8 incidents).

- RTC incidents that required the extrication of persons (use of cutting equipment) decreased by 18.6% from 43 to 35 incidents.

- The majority of RTCs involved making vehicles safe (59.3% of all RTC incidents attended).

- Fire and Rescue crews attended 10 fatalities involving RTCs in Quarters 1 & 2, compared to 4 in the same period in 2017-18. These 10 fatalities all occurred at separate incidents. The number of people seriously injured in RTCs increased from 34 to 35 but the overall number of casualties decreased from 215 to 163 (as shown in Table 9 below).

- The Community Risk Department continue to work with Partner Agencies to raise awareness of road safety.

RTC Incidents	Q1 & Q2 2017-18	Q1 & Q2 2018-19	% change
Extrication of person/s	43	35	-18.6
Make scene safe	40	52	30.0
Make vehicle safe	185	195	5.4
Release of person/s	16	25	56.3
Wash down road	1	1	0.0
Other	16	21	31.3
Total	**301**	**329**	**9.3**

(Table 8 – RTC Incidents: Q1 & Q2 2017-18 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

RTC Casualty severity	Q1 & Q2 2017-18	Q1 & Q2 2018-19	% change
Fatalities	4	10	150.0
Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious	34	35	2.9
Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight	123	93	-24.4
First aid given at scene	54	25	-53.7
Total	**215**	**163**	**-24.2**

(Table 9 – RTC Casualty severity: Q1 & Q2 2017-18 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)
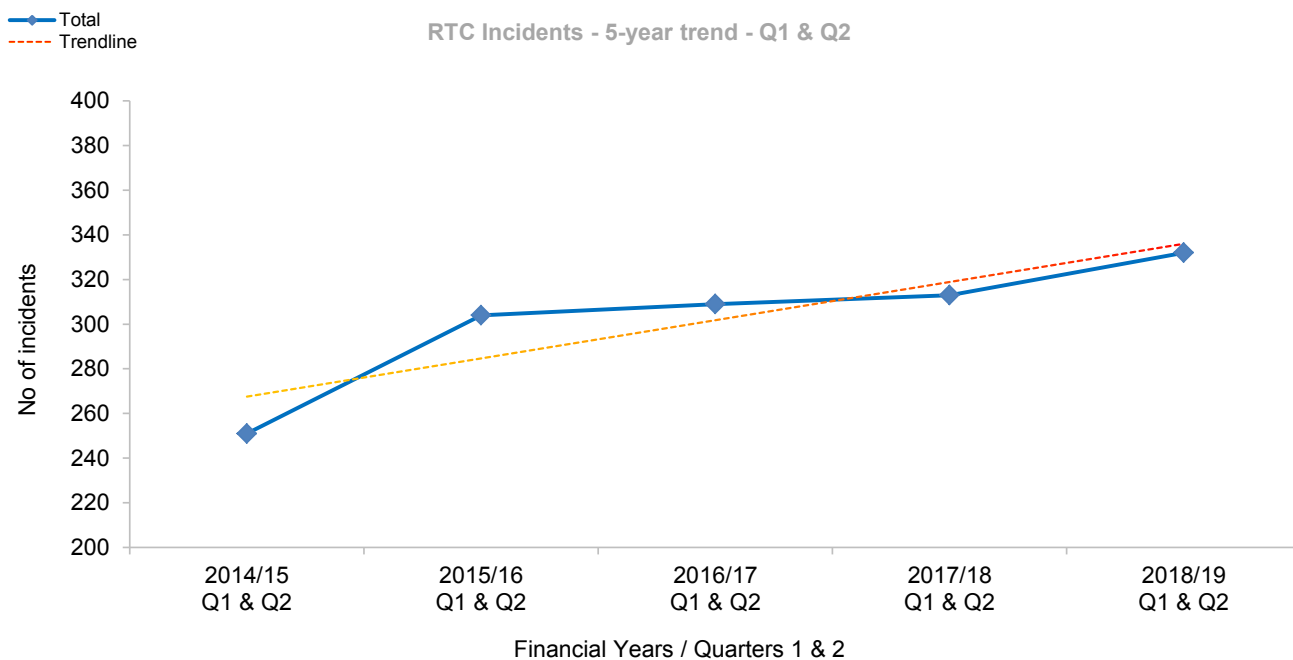
(Figure 14 – RTC Incidents per quarters: Q1 & Q2 2014-15 to Q1 & Q2 2018-19)
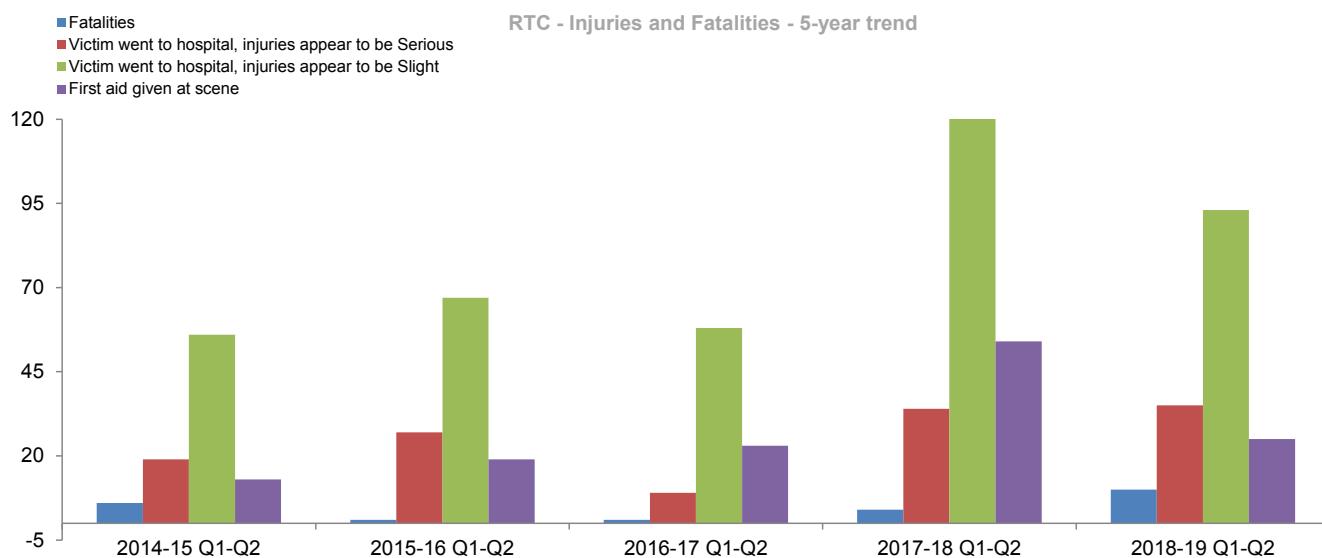
(Figure 15 – RTC Injury and fatalities quarterly data: Q1 & Q2 2014-15 to Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

2.3. False Alarm Incidents

The number of False Alarm incidents in Quarters 1 & 2 of 2018-19 shows an increase of 93 incidents (5.5%) compared to the same period in 2017-18. Overall, there were 46.4% of residential and 53.6% of non-residential FA calls.

Automatic Fire Alarm incidents increased by 43 incidents (3.5%) in Q1 & Q2 2018-19 compared to the same period in 2017-18. The Service continues to analyse the cause and location of the incidents and works with premises owners to reduce call numbers.

False Alarm Good Intent incidents increased by 63 incidents (14.8%) in Q1 & Q2 2018-19, compared to the same period in 2017-18. Malicious False Alarms decreased from 32 to 19.
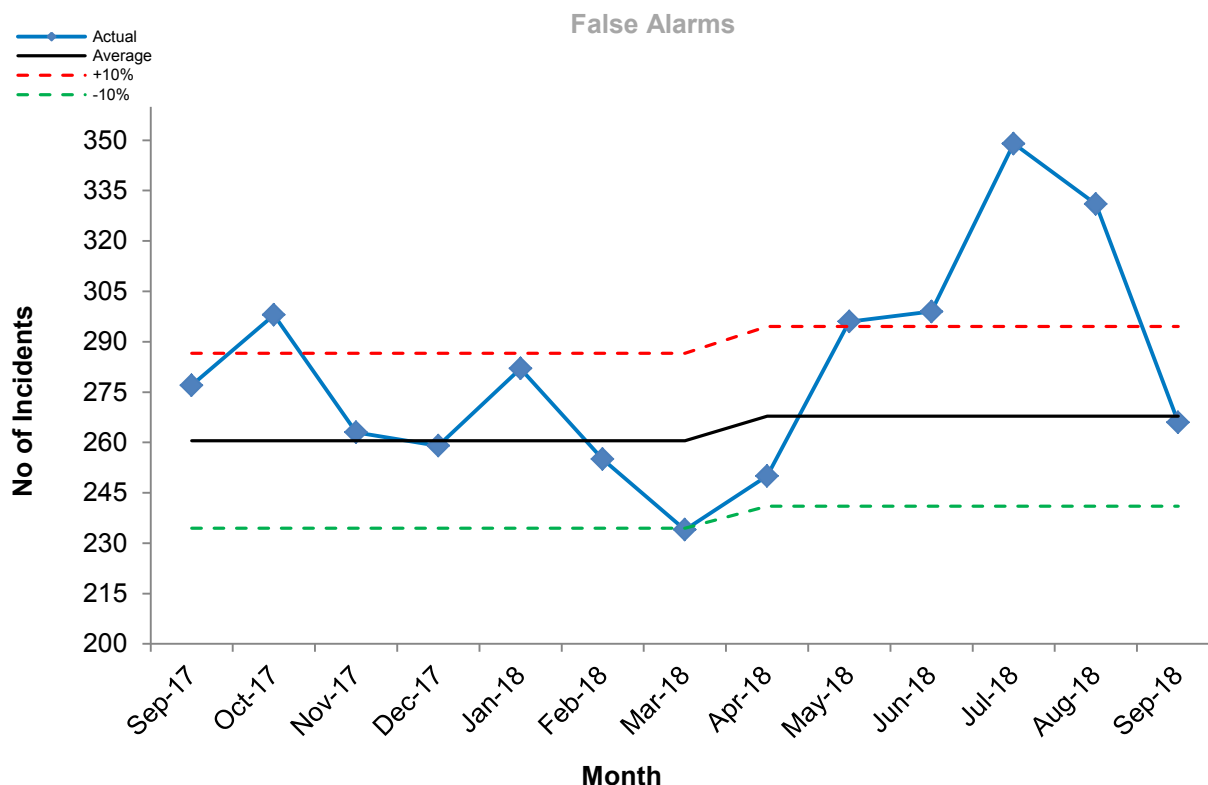
(Figure 16 – False Alarm incidents per month: Sep 2017 to Sep 2018)

False Alarms Incidents - 5-year trend - Q1 & Q2

Legend: Total, Trendline

Y-axis: No. of incidents (1400 to 2000)

X-axis: Financial Years / Quarters 1 & 2

2014/15 Q1 & Q2, 2015/16 Q1 & Q2, 2016/17 Q1 & Q2, 2017/18 Q1 & Q2, 2018/19 Q1 & Q2
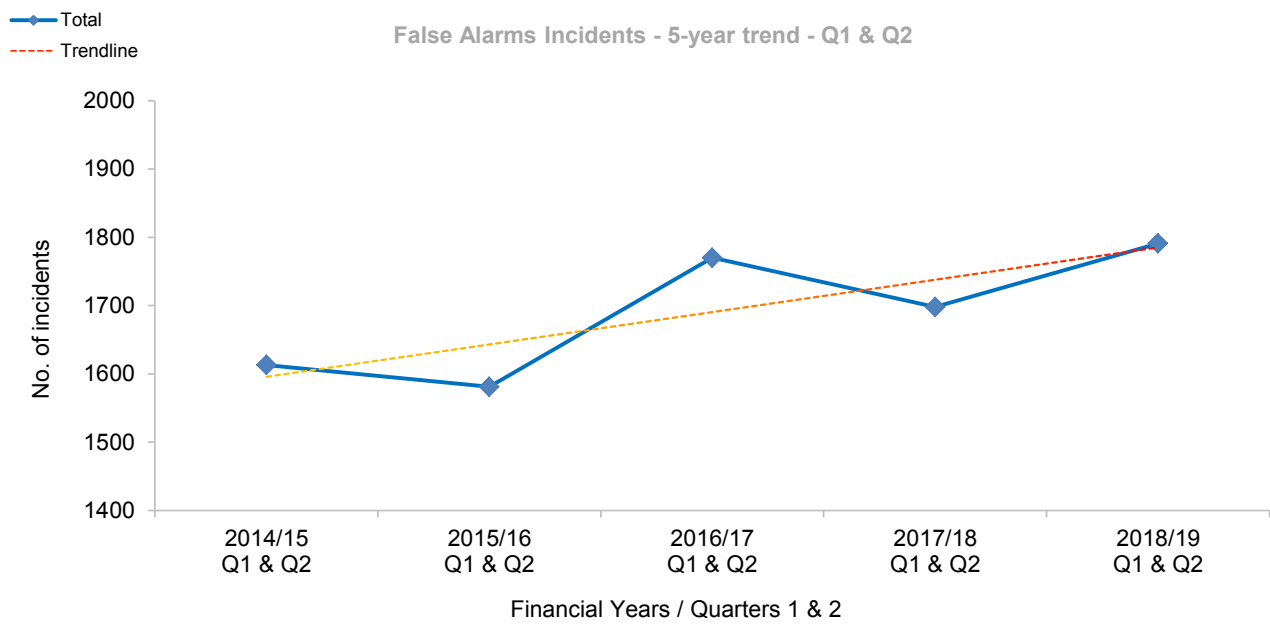
(Figure 17 – False Alarm incidents: Q1 & Q2 2014-15 to Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

3. Absence Management
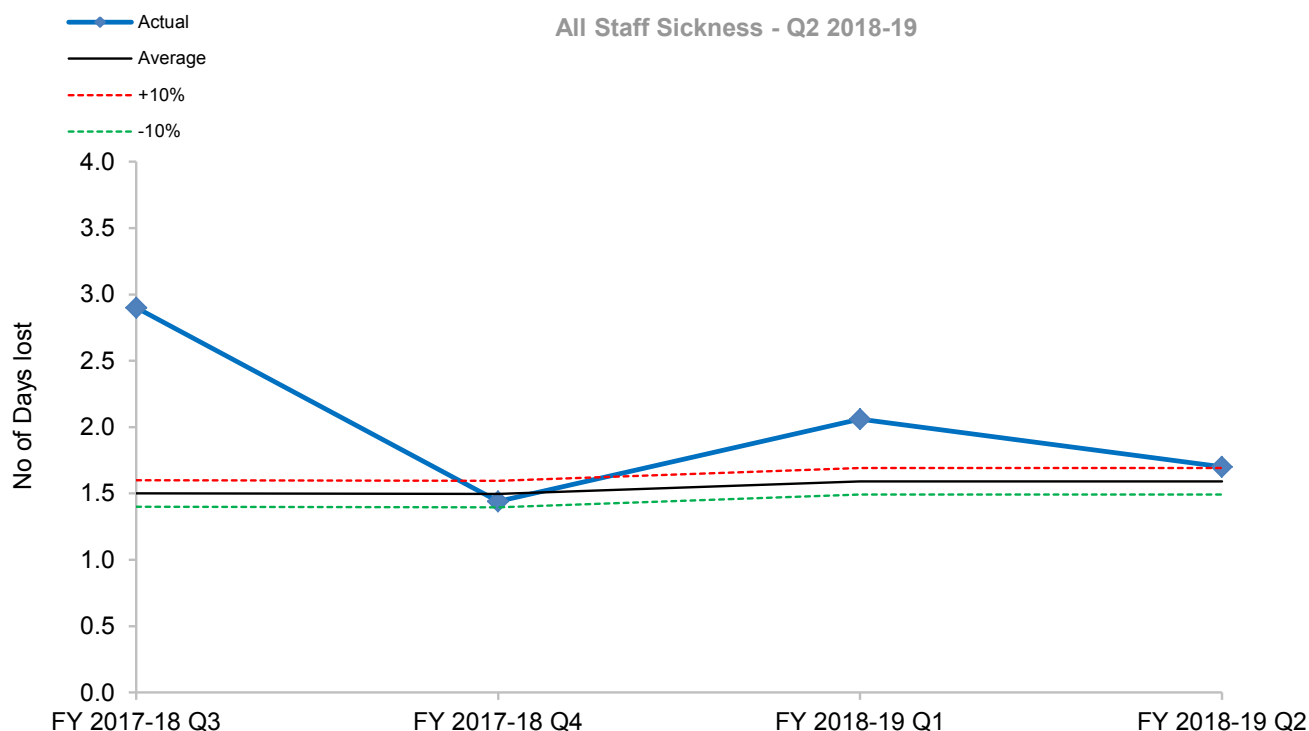
Staff absence and sickness is recorded on a quarterly basis in line with the Service's HR Connect management system. The sickness level for all staff in Q2 of 2018-19 has decreased overall to 1.70 days when compared to 2.03 days lost per head in Q2 in 2017-18. This is slightly above the 5-year average of 1.61 days lost per head.

3.1. All Staff Sickness

(Figure 18 – All Staff Sickness: Q3 2017-18 – Q2 2018-19)

All Staff Sickness	Short Term Sickness per head (Day lost)	Long Term Sickness per head (Days lost)	All Staff Sickness per head (Days lost)
Quarter 1	0.86	1.20	2.06
Quarter 2	0.45	1.25	1.70
Quarter 3			
Quarter 4			

(Table 10 – All Staff Sickness: Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

- Q2 of 2018-19 saw a decrease in overall sickness compared to the same period in 2017-18, a total of 1.70 days lost per head. Long-term sickness continues to form the greatest proportion.

(Figure 19 – All staff sickness: Q2 from 2014-15 to Q2 2018-19)

3.2. Non-Uniform Staff Sickness

The overall level of Non-Uniform Staff Sickness for Q2 of 2018-19 is slightly above the 5-year average (1.72) at 1.80.
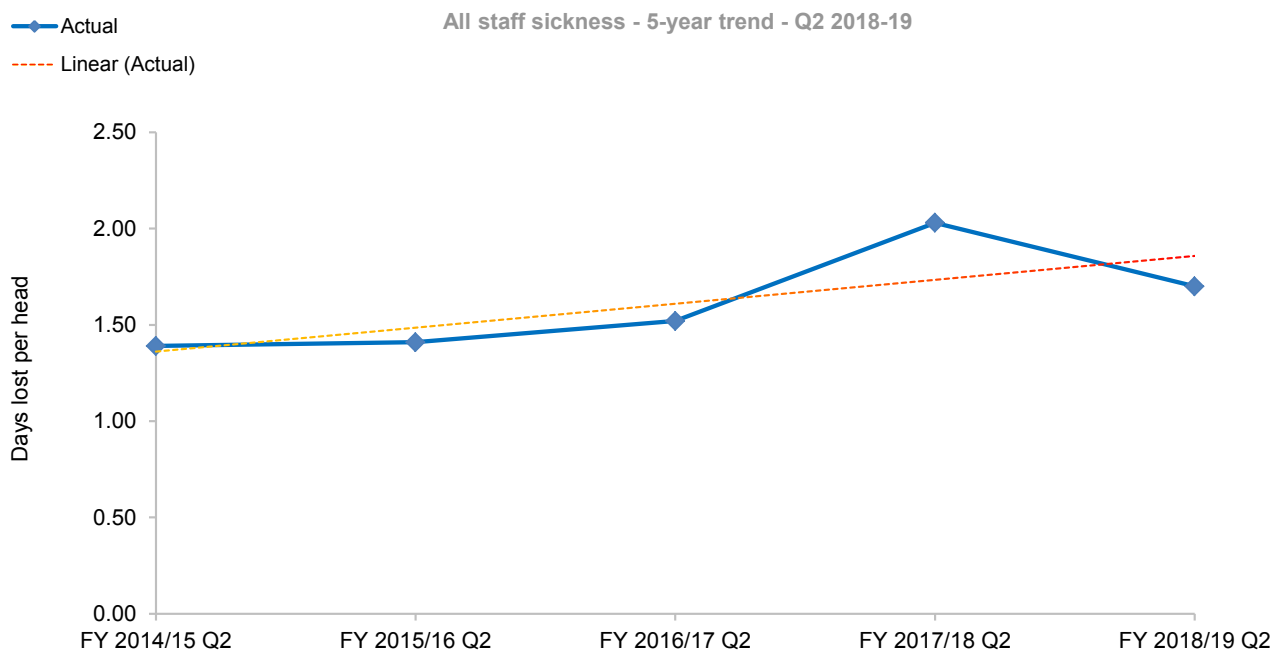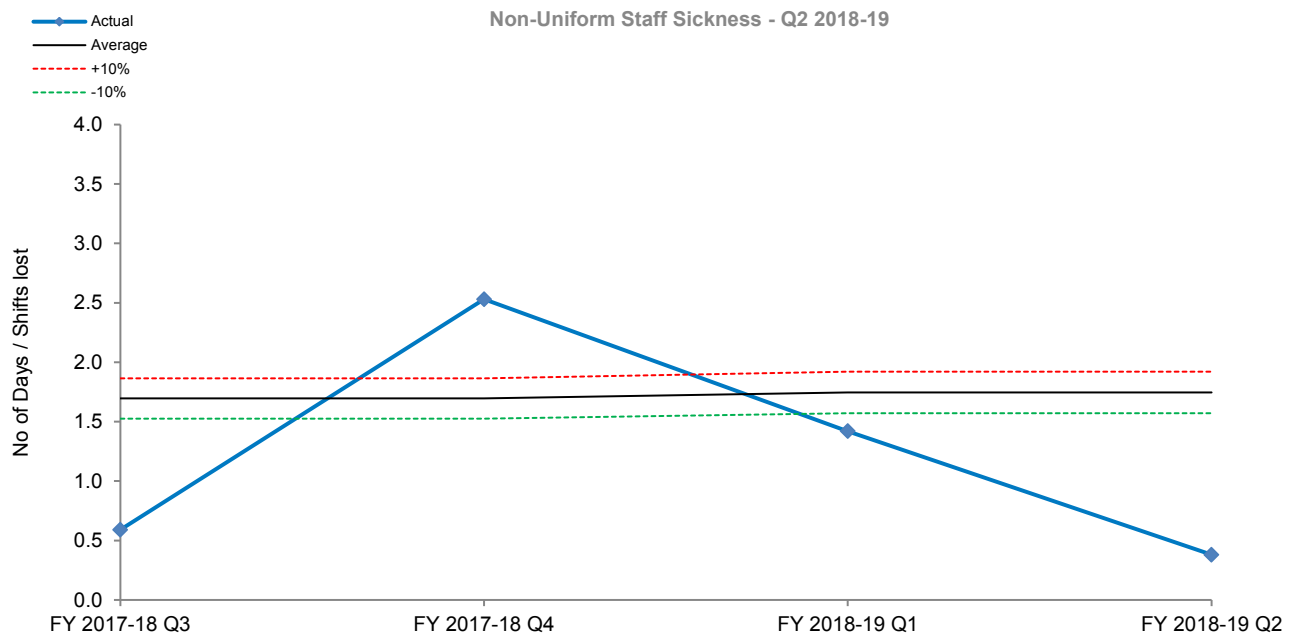

(Figure 20 – Non-Uniform Staff Sickness: Q3 2017-18 to Q2 2018-19)

Non-Uniform Staff Sickness	Short Term Sickness per head (days lost)	Long Term Sickness per head (days lost)	All Non-uniform Staff Sickness per head (Days lost)
Quarter 1	1.11	0.31	1.42
Quarter 2	0.32	0.06	0.38
Quarter 3			
Quarter 4			

(Table 11 - Non-Uniform Staff Sickness: Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

- Short term sickness is the largest proportion of sickness for Non-Uniform Staff.

3.3 Wholetime Staff Sickness

Wholetime Staff Sickness has decreased in Q2 2018-19 to 2.24 days. During the same period in 2017-18, Wholetime Staff Sickness was at a lower level (1.95 days lost per head).

(Figure 21 – Wholetime Staff Sickness: Q2 2017-18 to Q2 2018-19)

Wholetime Staff Sickness	Short Term Sickness per head (days lost)	Long Term Sickness per head (days lost)	All Wholetime Staff Sickness per head (days lost)
Quarter 1	0.76	1.64	2.40
Quarter 2	0.30	1.94	2.24
Quarter 3			
Quarter 4			

(Table 12 – Wholetime Staff Sickness: Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

- The reduction seen within Wholetime Firefighters Sickness (from Q1 2.40 to Q2 2.24) is mainly due to decreases in mental health (depression), musculo-skeletal (upper limb) and musculo-skeletal (shoulder) injuries.

3.4 Comparative All Staff Sickness

To give an idea of how the Service's staff sickness levels compare with other public sector organisations, a comparison has been made against Herefordshire Council and Worcestershire County Council (WCC), whose sickness figures are most readily available.
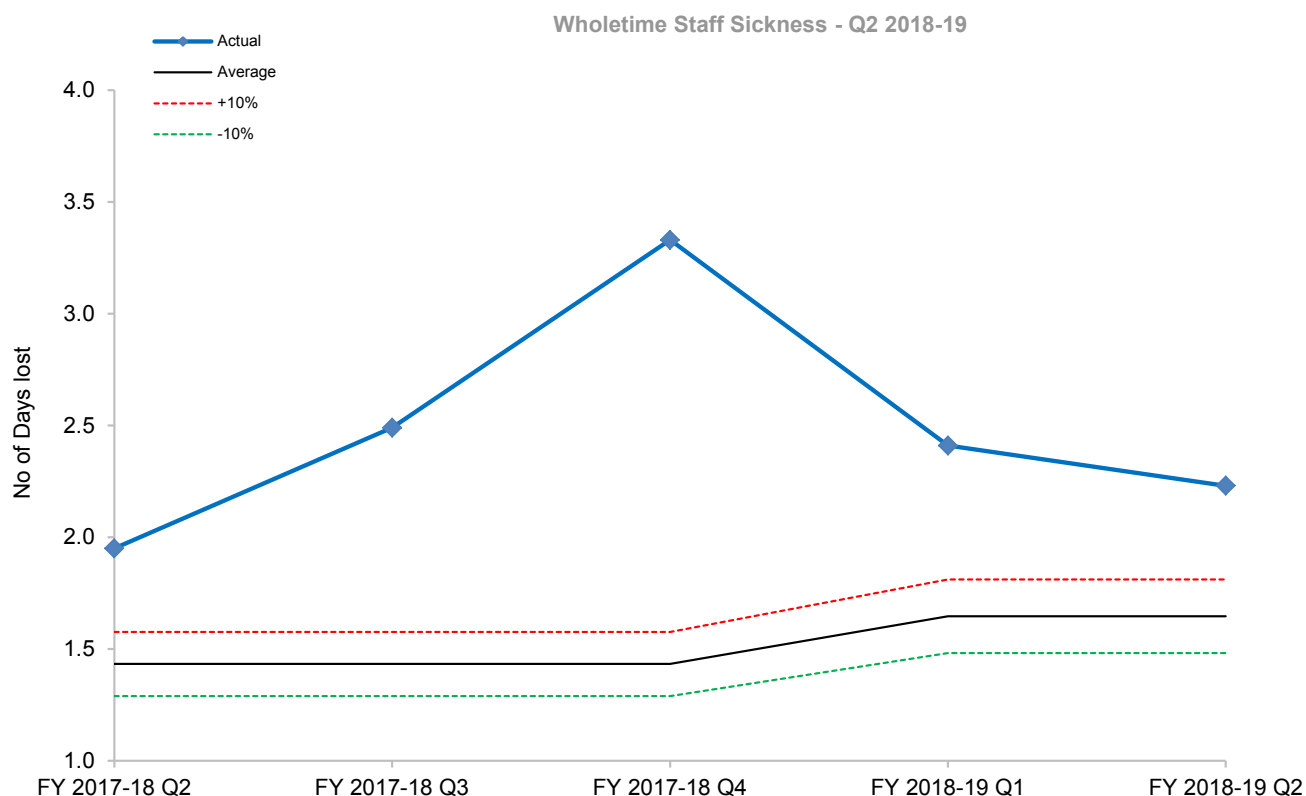
Comparative All Staff Sickness	Short Term Sickness per head (days lost)	Long Term Sickness per head (days lost)	All Staff Sickness per head (days lost)
Worcestershire County Council	0.90	3.48	4.38
Herefordshire Council			2.02
HWFRS	1.31	2.45	3.76

(Table 13 – Comparative All Staff Sickness: Q2 2018-19)

- The latest figures for Q1-Q2 of 2018-19 show that the Service's overall staff sickness levels continue to compare favourably, with lower levels of sickness for all staff at 3.76 days lost per head compared to WCC at 4.38.

4. Key Performance Indicators Out of Tolerance

In addition to the totals for Total Incidents, Total Fires, Primary Fires, Secondary Fires, Special Service and All Staff Sickness being out of tolerance for Q1 & Q2, the first attendance by a Fire Appliance at Building Fires within 10 minutes was also outside tolerance level.

4.1 Attendance Standards – 1st Fire Appliance at Building Fires

The Attendance Standard was set in the Service's Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) 2009-2012. The standard is a stretch target for the first Fire Appliance to arrive at all Building Fires within 10 minutes on at least 75% of occasions. The percentage of Building Fires attended by the first Fire Appliance within 10 minutes during Quarters 1 & 2 was 57.3% which is a 3.5% decline compared to the same period in 2017-18.

1ˢᵗ Fire Appliance attendance at Building Fires within 10 minutes	Q1 & Q2 2017-18	Q1 & Q2 2018-19
Building Fires attended within 10 minutes	209	219
Building Fires not attended within 10 minutes	344	163
% attended within 10 minutes	**60.8%**	**57.3%**

(Table 14 - 1ˢᵗ Fire Appliance attendance at Building Fires within 10 minutes: Q1 & Q2 2017-18 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

1ˢᵗ Fire Appliance attendance at Building Fires - average times	Q1 & Q2 2017-18 (mm:ss)	Q1 & Q2 2018-19 (mm:ss)
Time of Call until Time Appliance Mobilised	01:42	01:43
Mobile Time until Appliance Arrival at Scene	08:00	08:48
Time of Call to Arrival at Scene	**09:42**	**10:31**

(Table 15 - 1ˢᵗ Fire Appliance attendance at Building Fires average times: Q1 & Q2 2017-18 and Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

- The main reason cited by crews for the first Fire Appliances not attending Building Fires within 10 minutes was travel distance to the incident (51.5% of incidents).

- This benchmark or measurement standard does not alter how quickly the Service attend incidents. Many other factors can influence this target, such as call challenging and information gathering by Fire Control, changing societal issues, for example fewer incidents in built up areas and more incidents proportionally outside of towns and cities and weather/road conditions. All of this may increase the average time taken to attend incidents across both counties.

- The attendance standard was developed prior to the introduction of the current Fire Control system and there is no exact match between a time recorded in the current system and the time used under the old method to record the time of call. The nearest time in the current system would be "Incident Created", which is after the time of call and is when the Fire Control has identified the address in the database and needs to pinpoint the nearest Fire Appliance.

Reasons for not meeting 1st Fire Appliance attendance at Building Fires within 10 minutes		
Travel distance to the incident		84
Turn in time (Retained and Day crew only)		32
Appliance not booked in attendance		14
	Total	**130**

(Table 16 – Reasons for not meeting 1st Fire Appliance attendance at Building Fires within 10 minutes: Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

5. Retained Availability

The overall availability of the first On-Call Fire Appliance has decreased by 3.12%, when compared with the same period of 2017-18.

Call sign	Station	County Council	Q1 & Q2 Availability 2017-18	Q1 & Q2 Availability 2018-19	% Change +/-
542	Bromyard	Herefordshire	98.28%	96.52%	-1.76%
481	Eardisley	Herefordshire	94.52%	93.53%	-0.99%
472	Ewyas Harold	Herefordshire	96.52%	96.83%	0.31%
431	Fownhope	Herefordshire	92.89%	96.83%	3.94%
463	Hereford	Herefordshire	98.99%	97.72%	-1.27%
511	Kingsland	Herefordshire	99.70%	99.12%	-0.58%
492	Kington	Herefordshire	96.44%	95.64%	-0.80%
422	Ledbury	Herefordshire	96.87%	98.39%	1.52%
502	Leintwardine	Herefordshire	99.11%	97.68%	-1.43%
522	Leominster	Herefordshire	99.50%	99.93%	0.43%
552	Peterchurch	Herefordshire	89.49%	66.92%	-22.57%
442	Ross-on-Wye	Herefordshire	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
452	Whitchurch	Herefordshire	74.44%	67.20%	-7.24%
231	Bewdley	Worcestershire	71.89%	66.42%	-5.47%
302	Broadway	Worcestershire	83.90%	68.23%	-15.67%
251	Bromsgrove	Worcestershire	85.05%	80.77%	-4.28%
261	Droitwich	Worcestershire	64.49%	67.54%	3.05%
281	Evesham	Worcestershire	89.24%	91.25%	2.01%
241	Kidderminster	Worcestershire	40.89%	55.63%	14.74%
411	Malvern	Worcestershire	96.56%	74.86%	-21.70%
291	Pebworth	Worcestershire	86.54%	87.27%	0.73%
311	Pershore	Worcestershire	95.00%	87.22%	-7.78%
271	Redditch	Worcestershire	97.81%	98.14%	0.33%
221	Stourport	Worcestershire	81.13%	67.04%	-14.09%
532	Tenbury	Worcestershire	98.23%	98.98%	0.75%
322	Upton upon Severn	Worcestershire	92.89%	92.03%	-0.86%
213	Worcester	Worcestershire	96.09%	90.53%	-5.56%
	Total Hours Available		**89.50%***	**86.38%***	**-3.12%**

(Table 17 – 1st Appliance Retained Availability: Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

The list above contains first appliance availability.

* The total availability of all appliances.

5.1 No of incidents per station ground

Number of incidents recorded in each station ground area* (Quarters 1 & 2).

Station Ground	County Council	False Alarm	Fire	Special Service	Total
Bromyard	Herefordshire	16	23	14	**53**
Eardisley	Herefordshire	4	6	12	**22**
Ewyas Harold	Herefordshire	6	6	2	**14**
Fownhope	Herefordshire	2	10	4	**16**
Hereford	Herefordshire	218	99	111	**428**
Kingsland	Herefordshire	4	13	5	**22**
Kington	Herefordshire	2	3	11	**16**
Ledbury	Herefordshire	21	14	16	**51**
Leintwardine	Herefordshire	0	2	7	**9**
Leominster	Herefordshire	48	34	22	**104**
Peterchurch	Herefordshire	4	10	4	**18**
Ross-on-Wye	Herefordshire	33	30	19	**82**
Whitchurch	Herefordshire	6	5	12	**23**
Bewdley	Worcestershire	41	49	17	**107**
Broadway	Worcestershire	20	8	7	**35**
Bromsgrove	Worcestershire	200	102	82	**384**
Droitwich	Worcestershire	75	64	50	**189**
Evesham	Worcestershire	107	103	54	**264**
Kidderminster	Worcestershire	176	155	67	**398**
Malvern	Worcestershire	112	41	63	**216**
Pebworth	Worcestershire	5	17	4	**26**
Pershore	Worcestershire	56	37	13	**106**
Redditch	Worcestershire	231	189	133	**553**
Stourport	Worcestershire	61	67	27	**155**
Tenbury	Worcestershire	5	15	15	**35**
Upton upon Severn	Worcestershire	20	32	15	**67**
Worcester	Worcestershire	318	198	161	**677**
Total		**1791**	**1332**	**947**	**4070**

(Table 18 - Incidents per station ground: Q1 & Q2 2018-19)

* Based on the geographical coordinates of incident locations.