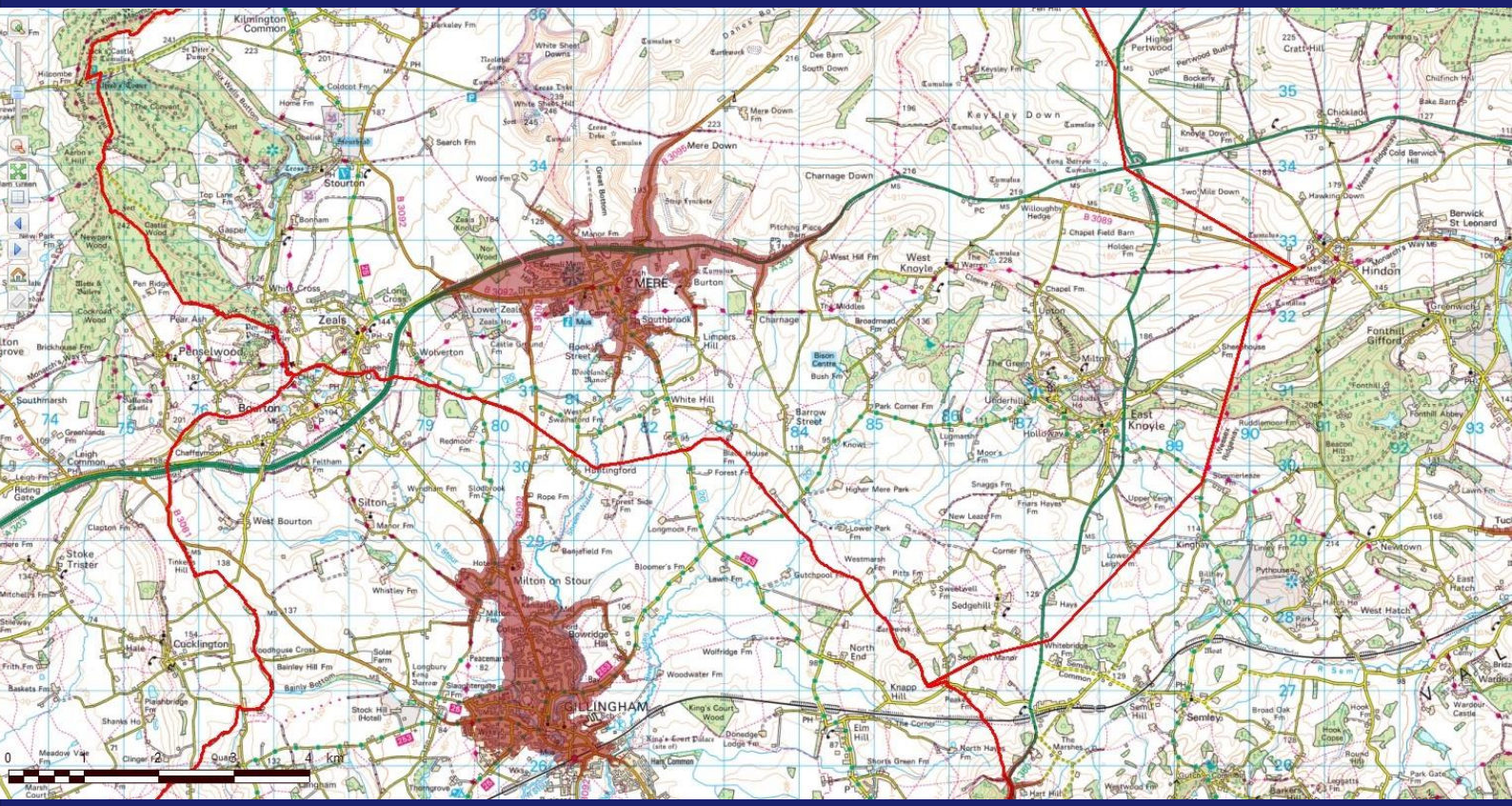
DORSET & WILTSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE

Item 26/07 Appendix 6 – Appendix A

Fire Station Review



Appendix A: Mere Fire Station

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Contents

Mere Fire Station

Mere Fire Station, White Road, Mere, Wiltshire, BA12 6EX

Resource and Crewing Profile

Mere Fire Station is a one-pump fire station crewed using the on-call duty system. Mere Fire station additionally has one co-responder vehicle, also crewed using the on-call duty system.

Existing Resource and Crewing Profile at Mere Fire Station		
Appliance	**Resource**	**Crewing Profile**
P1	Standard Pumping Appliance	On-Call Duty System
V1	Co-responder Vehicle	On-Call Duty System

Table 1: Existing resource and crewing profile at Mere Fire Station

This review considers the closure of Mere Fire Station, with the removal of one pumping appliance from the Service.

In June 2025, South Western Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust (SWASFT) announced that they would be phasing out the Fire Co-responder scheme over the following 12 months. This will see Mere Fire Station's Co-responder vehicle removed from service by June 2026.

Financial Profile

This section provides an overview of the financial budgetary commitment for Mere Fire Station and the anticipated savings that would be realised if Mere Fire Station were closed.

Table 2 below, below, provides the annual revenue costs incurred at the station in the period April 2020 to March 2025. This includes the cost of drill nights and operational activity, premises costs including standard maintenance and cleaning, laundry and equipment costs.

Annual Revenue Costs Incurred at Mere Fire Station	
Year	**Revenue Costs**
2020 / 21	£172,108
2021 / 22	£145,285
2022 / 23	£181,897
2023 / 24	£207,055
2024 / 25	£159,628

Table 2: Analysis of the annual revenue costs incurred at Mere Fire Station in the period April 2020 to March 2025

Table 3 provides a breakdown of capital cyclical maintenance costs incurred since April 2016 (each station has a full cyclical review every seven years).

Cyclical Maintenance Costs Incurred at Mere Fire Station	
Type and Period	**Cost**
Cyclical Maintenance	£81,225

Table 3: Cyclical maintenance costs incurred at Mere Fire Station since April 2016

Table 4 provides a breakdown of the estimated annual cost avoidance that would be achieved indirectly across various support service departments should the station be closed by the Authority.

Annual Cost Avoidance if Closed	
Department	**Cost**
Fleet maintenance cost	£4,744
ICT – licencing, connectivity, printing	£15,940
Treasury – financing cost avoidance	£33,983
Uniform	£4,107
ICT – hardware	£2,876

Table 4: Annual cost avoidance across support service departments should Mere Fire Station be closed

If following public consultation, the Authority decided to close the station, the indicative annual savings, shown in Table 5, may be realised. It should be noted that some of the annual revenue budget savings will not be immediate due existing contracts for the provision of services and equipment but will be achieved once contract periods end and equipment is returned.

Estimated Annual Savings and Cost Avoidance	
Type	**Cost**
Annual Revenue Budget Savings	£180,670
Capital Expenditure Cost Avoidance	£31,239

Table 5: Estimated annual revenue budget savings and capital expenditure cost avoidance at Mere Fire Station

It is estimated that 98.80% of the stations operational activity will transfer to a neighbouring on-call station, so these costs will not cease and have been excluded from the estimated savings.

Table 6 provides an estimate of expected redundancy costs based on current station personnel.

Estimated Redundancy Costs	
Type	**Cost**
Estimated Redundancy Costs	£37,796

Table 6: Estimate of expected redundancy costs based on current station personnel at Mere Fire Station

Asset Ownership and Covenants

The station land is owned by the Authority with no covenants in place. At the end of each financial year the Service must value each station for inclusion in the annual Statement of Accounts. This amount has been included for reference only. Table 7 provides a breakdown of the last full station valuation, which was completed in March 2021.

Latest Full Station Valuation	
Building Valuation	**Land Valuation**
£390,000	£240,000

Table 7: Breakdown of the latest full station valuation for Mere Fire Station

The actual value which could be achieved via site disposal is likely to vary from this, and a full independent valuation of likely capital receipts will be established if a capital receipt is to be sought.

Impact on Service Delivery

This section evaluates the impact on service delivery that would result from the closure of Mere Fire Station.

Response modelling has been used to identify the nearest pumping appliances that would attend all incidents that occurred across the DWFRS service area during the five-year review period, 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024; this modelling has assumed 100% appliance availability and does not take into account simultaneous demand. All modelled response times incorporate 90 seconds for call handling and either a two- or five-minute turnout time for wholetime or on-call crews respectively. Unless otherwise stated, resources available from neighbouring fire and rescue services have not been included in the modelled responses.

These modelled responses have enabled identification of the incidents that occurred during the review period located where Mere Fire Station would support the initial response as either the first pumping appliance attendance or, where required by the initial response plan, the second pumping appliance attendance. This section focuses only on these incidents where Mere Fire Station would support the initial response plan, providing a summary by incident category of the anticipated impact on response capability that would result from the closure of Mere Fire Station.

Where appliance availability levels refer to including imports, this means the resulting appliance availability inclusive of periods where crewing shortfall and detached duties have been used to maintain appliance availability.

First and Second Appliance Attendance

Response modelling has identified 319 incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, located where Mere Fire Station would provide the first pumping appliance attendance; this represents 0.47% of all incidents service wide.

A further 262 incidents have been identified where Mere Fire Station would provide the second pumping appliance attendance; this represents an additional 0.39% of all incidents service wide. Whilst not all of these incidents would require a second pumping appliance on the initial response plan, this does provide an indication of the number of incidents where Mere Fire Station would either provide the second pumping appliance to support the initial response plan or provide resilience for when the nearest pumping appliance is not available

Based on the modelled responses, Mere Fire Station would provide the first or second pumping appliance to 581 of the incidents that occurred during the five-year review period, 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024; Table 8 provides a breakdown of these incidents by incident category.

Incidents Located where Mere Fire Station Would Support the Initial Response			
Incident Category	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**	**Total**
Property Fire with Sleeping Risk	11	18	**29**
Property Fire without Sleeping Risk	8	6	**14**
Other Fire	74	53	**127**
Automatic Fire Alarm (AFA)	65	38	**103**
Road Traffic Collision (RTC)	62	32	**94**
Non-Statutory with Life Risk	28	36	**64**
Non-Statutory without Life Risk	71	79	**150**
All Incidents	**319**	**262**	**581**

Table 8: Number of incidents located where Mere Fire Station would support the initial response as either the first or second pumping appliance during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024

Mobilising records show that Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance was actually available and mobilised to 187 (58.62%) of the 319 incidents located where the fire station has been modelled to provide the nearest response. Whilst the unavailability of the pumping appliance to attend these incidents may have been the result of simultaneous demand, this does provide an indication of the frequency that, during the reviewed five-year period, the pumping appliance was not available to support a response where it would have been the nearest station.

During the annual period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, inclusive of imports, averaged 59.78%. Assuming a uniform distribution of incidents and appliance availability, applying this most recent level of availability to the five-year review period, 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, would suggest that Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance would likely have been available for approximately 191 of the 319 incidents where it would provide the nearest response.

Modelled responses to the 319 incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance, have indicated a 12 minutes 12 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance. Modelled response to these incidents based on the closure of Mere Fire Station have indicated a 17 minutes 7 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance.

The closure of Mere Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would see an increase of 4 minutes 55 seconds in the average modelled response time for the first pumping appliance to the 319 incidents that occurred during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, located where Mere Fire Station is modelled to provide the nearest response.

Modelled Response Capability to All Incidents Located Where Mere Fire Station Would Provide the First Pumping Appliance	
Modelled Response including Mere Fire Station	**Average First Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	12:12
Modelled Response excluding Mere Fire Station	**Average First Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	17:07
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	**Average First Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	+ 04:55

Table 9: Modelled response capability all incidents located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024

Property Fire with Sleeping Risk

The response standard within DWFRS for property fire with sleeping risk incidents, is the first pumping appliance to attend within ten minutes, and the second pumping appliance to attend within 13 minutes. Figure 1 illustrates the geographical area that the pumping appliances from Mere and surrounding fire stations can attend within a ten- and thirteen-minute response. Within Mere Fire Station's ten-minute response area there are 1,487 domestic residential premises; fires at these premises would be classified as property fire with sleeping risk incidents. This does not account for commercial residential premises, such as hospitals or care homes, which would also be classified as a property with sleeping risk.

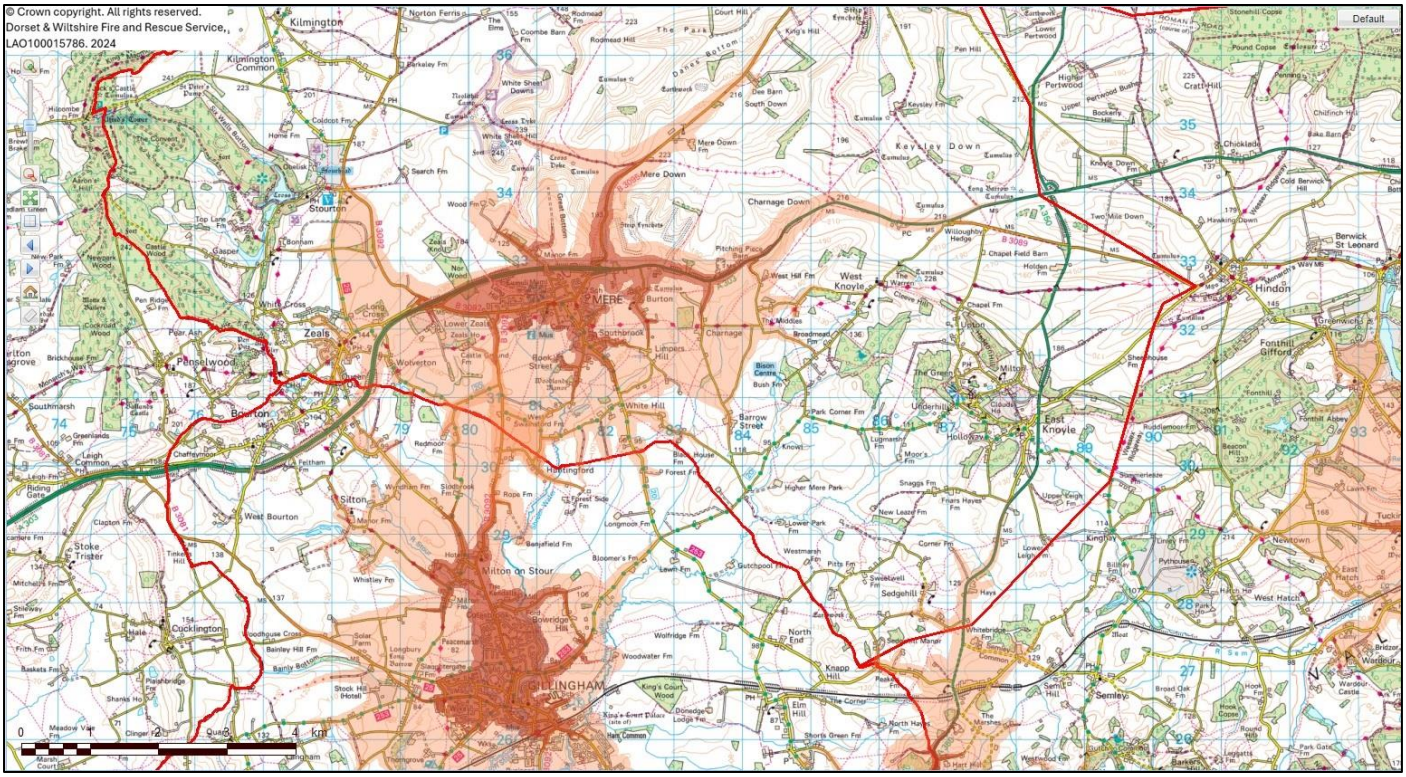

Figure 1: Ten- (red) and 13-minute (orange) response area for Mere and neighbouring fire stations

Modelled responses to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, have identified 11 property fire with sleeping risk incidents located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance. A further 18 property fire with sleeping risk incidents have been identified, where Mere Fire Station would provide the second attending pumping appliance.

Modelled responses to the 29 property fire with sleeping risk incidents located where Mere Fire Station would support the initial response plan have indicated a 11 minutes 30 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, achieving the ten-minute response standard on 14 (48.28%) occasions, and a 17 minute 52 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance, achieving the thirteen-minute response standard on zero (0.00%) occasions.

Closure of Mere Fire Station would require the initial response to these 29 property fire with sleeping risk incidents be fulfilled by additional resources from the neighbouring fire stations at Shaftesbury and Warminster. Modelled responses to these property fire with sleeping risk incidents based on the closure of Mere Fire Station, have indicated a 13 minutes 21 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, and a 21 minute 44 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance. Nine (31.03%) of these property fire with sleeping risk incidents would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard and zero (0.00%) would receive a second attending pumping appliance within the thirteen-minute response standard.

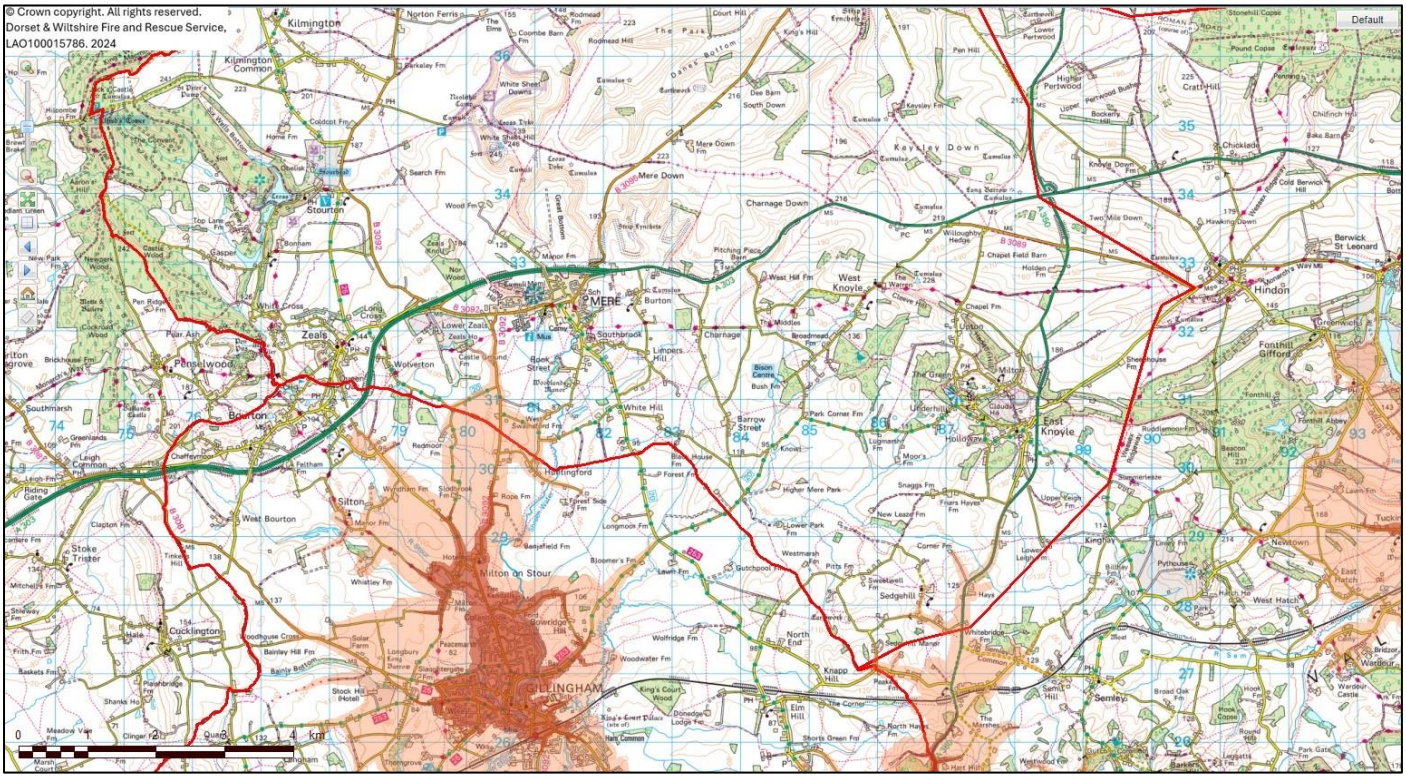

Figure 2: Ten- (red) and 13-minute (orange) response area for fire stations neighbouring the Mere Fire Station administration area

The closure of Mere Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would see an increase of 1 minute 51 seconds in the average modelled response time for the first pumping appliance to the property fire with sleeping risk incidents that occurred during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, and 3 minutes 52 seconds in the average modelled response time for the second pumping appliance. The ten-minute response standard for the first attending pumping appliance to these property fire with sleeping risk incidents would have been achieved on five fewer occasions, and no change in the number of occasions the thirteen-minute response standard for the second attending pumping appliance would have been.

Modelled Response Capability for Property Fire with Sleeping Risk Incidents Located where Mere Fire Station Would Support the Initial Response Plan		
Modelled Response including Mere Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	11:30	17:52
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	14 of 29 (48.28%)	0 of 29 (0.00%)
Modelled Response excluding Mere Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	13:21	21:44
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	9 of 29 (31.03%)	0 of 29 (0.00%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	+ 1:51	+ 3:52
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	- 5	No Change

Table 10: Modelled response capability for the 29 property fire with sleeping risk incidents located where Mere Fire Station would support the initial response plan during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024

Mobilising records for these 29 property fire with sleeping risk incidents show that Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance was actually available and mobilised to nine (31.03%) of these incidents. Whilst the unavailability of the pumping appliance to attend these incidents may have been the result of simultaneous demand, this does provide an indication of the frequency that, during the reviewed five-year period, Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance was not available to attend the property fire with sleeping risk incidents located where it would have supported the initial response.

During the annual period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, inclusive of imports, averaged 59.78%. Assuming a uniform distribution of incidents and appliance availability, applying this most recent level of availability to the five-year review period, 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, would suggest that Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance would likely have been available for 17 of the 29 property fire with sleeping risk incidents where its pumping appliance would be required to support the initial response.

Property Fire without Sleeping Risk

The response standard within DWFRS for property fire without sleeping risk incidents, is the first pumping appliance to attend within ten minutes, and the second pumping appliance to attend within 15 minutes. Figure 3 illustrates the geographical area that the pumping appliances from Mere and surrounding fire stations can attend within a ten- and fifteen-minute response. Within Mere Fire Station's ten-minute response area there are 171 commercial premises; fires at these premises would be classified as property fire without sleeping risk incidents. However, this does include commercial residential premises, such as hospitals and care homes, which would be classified as premises with sleeping risk.

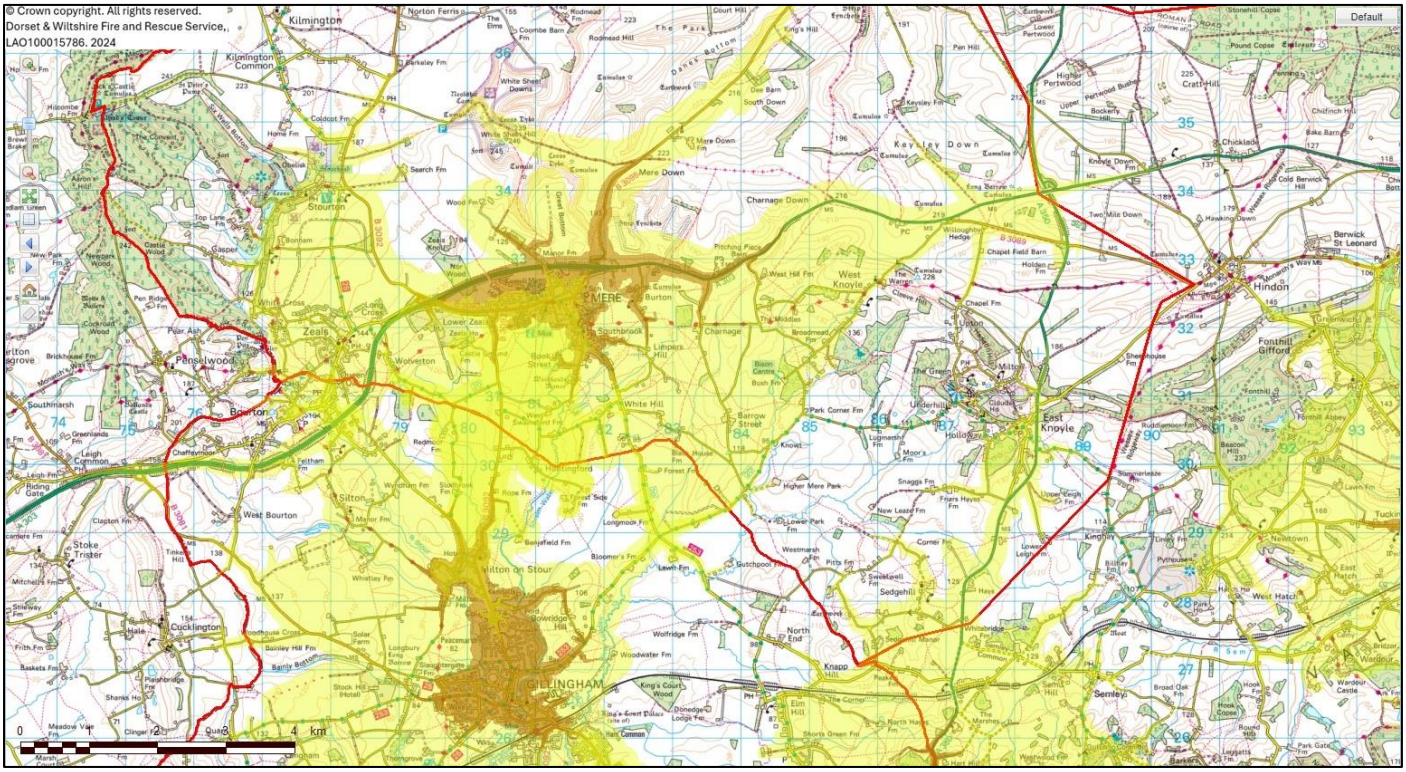

Figure 3: Ten- (red) and 15-minute (yellow) response area for Mere and neighbouring fire stations

Modelled responses to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, have identified eight property fire without sleeping risk incidents located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance. A further six property fire without sleeping risk incidents have been identified, where Mere Fire Station would provide the second attending pumping appliance.

Modelled responses to the 14 property fire without sleeping risk incidents located where Mere Fire Station would support the initial response plan have indicated a 12 minutes 37 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, achieving the ten-minute response standard on seven (50.00%) occasions, and a 18 minutes 27 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance, achieving the fifteen-minute response standard on one (7.14%) occasion.

Closure of Mere Fire Station would require the initial response to these 14 property fire without sleeping risk incidents be fulfilled by resources from the neighbouring fire stations at Salisbury, Shaftesbury and Warminster. Modelled responses to these property fire without sleeping risk incidents, based on the closure of Mere Fire Station, have indicated a 15 minutes 14 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, and a 23 minutes 44 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance. three (21.43%) of these property fire without sleeping risk incidents would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard and zero (0.00%) would receive a second attending pumping appliance within the fifteen-minute response standard.

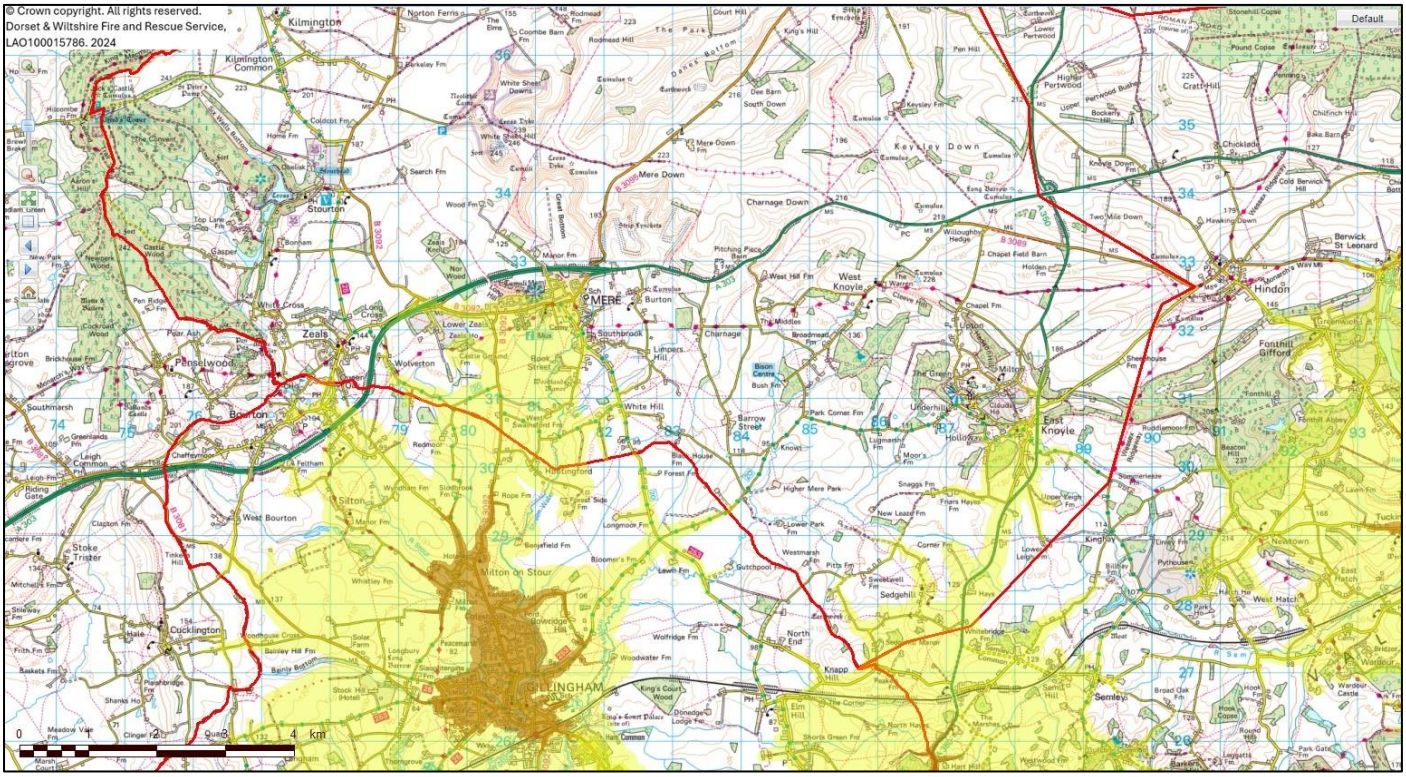

Figure 4: Ten- (orange) and 15-minute (yellow) response area for fire stations neighbouring the Mere Fire Station administration area

The closure of Mere Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would see an increase of 2 minutes 37 seconds in the average modelled response time for the first pumping appliance to the property fire without sleeping risk incidents that occurred during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, and 5 minutes 17 seconds in the average modelled response time for the second pumping appliance. The ten-minute response standard for the first attending pumping appliance to these property fire without sleeping risk incidents would have been achieved on four fewer occasions, and the fifteen-minute response standard for the second attending pumping appliance would have been achieved on one fewer occasions.

Modelled Response Capability for Property fire without sleeping risk Incidents Located where Mere Fire Station Would Support the Initial Response Plan		
Modelled Response including Mere Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	12:37	18:27
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	7 of 14 (50.00%)	1 of 14 (7.14%)
Modelled Response excluding Mere Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	15:14	23:44
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	3 of 14 (21.43%)	0 of 14 (0.00%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	+ 2:37	+5:17
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	- 4	- 1

Table 11: Modelled response capability for the 14 property fire without sleeping risk incidents located where Mere Fire Station would support the initial response plan during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024

Mobilising records for these 14 property fire without sleeping risk incidents show that Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance was actually available and mobilised to ten (71.43%) of these incidents. Whilst the unavailability of the pumping appliance to attend these incidents may have been the result of simultaneous demand, this does provide an indication of the frequency that, during the reviewed five-year period, Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance was not available to attend the property fire without sleeping risk incidents located where it would have supported the initial response.

During the annual period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, inclusive of imports, averaged 59.78%. Assuming a uniform distribution of incidents and appliance availability, applying this most recent level of availability to the five-year review period, 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, would suggest that Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance would likely have been available for eight of the 14 property fire without sleeping risk incidents where its pumping appliance would be required to support the initial response.

Road Traffic Collision (RTC)

The response standard within DWFRS for road traffic collision (RTC) incidents, is the first pumping appliance to attend within 15 minutes. Whilst the response plan requires two pumping appliance to RTC incidents, there is no response standard for the second pumping appliance. Figure 5 illustrates the geographical area that the pumping appliances from Mere and surrounding fire stations can attend within a fifteen-minute response.

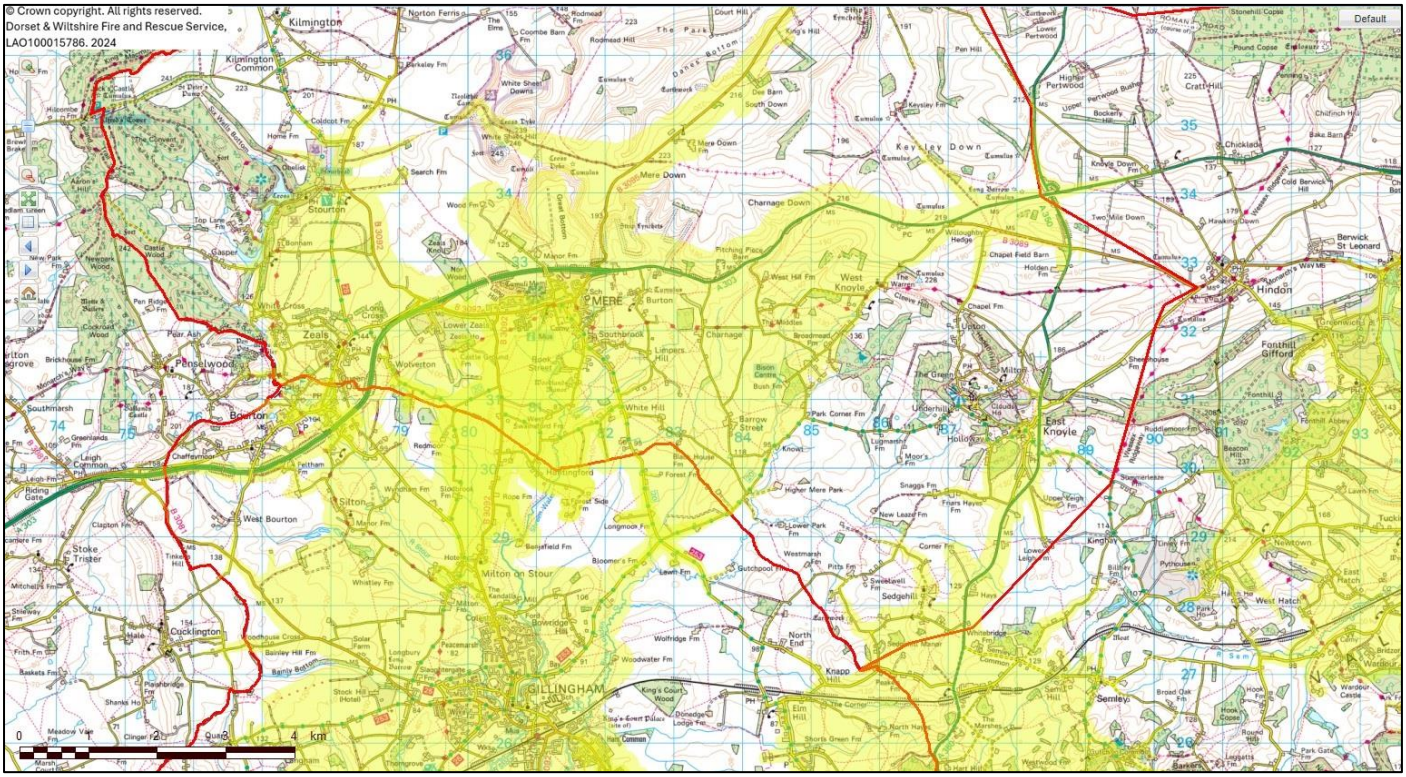

Figure 5: 15-minute (yellow) response area for Mere and neighbouring fire stations

Modelled responses to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, have identified 62 road traffic collision (RTC) incidents located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance. A further 32 road traffic collision (RTC) incidents have been identified, where Mere Fire Station would provide the second attending pumping appliance.

Modelled responses to the 94 road traffic collision (RTC) incidents located where Mere Fire Station would support the initial response have indicated a 14 minutes 1 second average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, achieving the fifteen-minute response standard on 53 (56.38%) occasions.

Closure of Mere Fire Station would require the initial response to these 94 road traffic collision (RTC) incidents be fulfilled by additional resources from the neighbouring fire stations at Amesbury, Shaftesbury and Warminster. Modelled responses to these road traffic collision (RTC) incidents based on the closure of Mere Fire Station, have indicated a 17 minutes 7 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, with 17 (18.09%) that would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the fifteen-minute response.

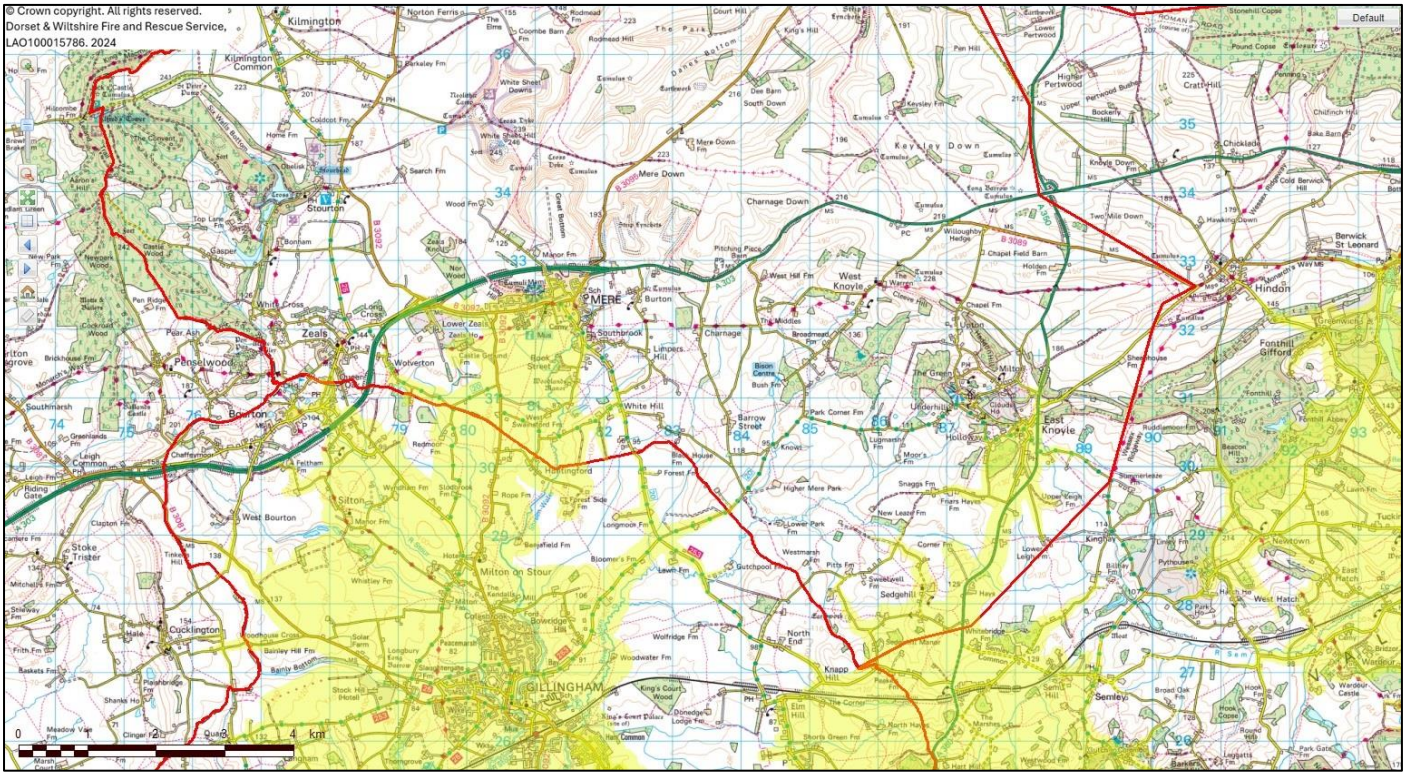

Figure 6: 15-minute (yellow) response area for Mere and neighbouring fire stations

The closure of Mere Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would see an increase of 3 minutes 6 seconds in the average modelled response time for the first pumping appliance to the road traffic collision (RTC) incidents that occurred during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024. The fifteen-minute response standard for the first attending pumping appliance to these road traffic collision (RTC) incidents would have been achieved on 36 fewer occasions.

Modelled Response Capability for Road traffic collision (RTC) Incidents Located where Mere Fire Station Would Support the Initial Response Plan		
Modelled Response including Mere Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	14:01	18:00
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	53 of 94 (56.38%)	Not Applicable
Modelled Response excluding Mere Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	17:07	21:56
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	17 of 94 (18.09%)	Not Applicable
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	+ 3:06	+ 3:56
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	- 36	Not Applicable

Table 12: Modelled response capability for the 94 road traffic collision (RTC) incidents located where Mere Fire Station would support the initial response plan during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024

Mobilising records for these 94 road traffic collision (RTC) incidents show that Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance was actually available and mobilised to 45 (47.87%) of these incidents. Whilst the unavailability of the pumping appliance to attend these incidents may have been the result of simultaneous demand, this does provide an indication of the frequency that, during the reviewed

five-year period, Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance was not available to attend the road traffic collision (RTC) incidents located where it would have supported the initial response.

During the annual period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, inclusive of imports, averaged 59.78%. Assuming a uniform distribution of incidents and appliance availability, applying this most recent level of availability to the five-year review period, 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, would suggest that Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance would likely have been available for 56 of the 94 road traffic collision (RTC) incidents where its pumping appliance would be required to support the initial response.

Accidental Dwelling Fire (ADF)

The response standard within DWFRS applicable to accidental dwelling fires is that for property fire with sleeping risk incidents; see Property Fire with Sleeping Risk section for applicable response standard and response area maps.

Modelled responses to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, have identified 11 accidental dwelling fire incidents located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance. A further 18 accidental dwelling fire incidents have been identified, where Mere Fire Station would provide the second attending pumping appliance.

Modelled responses to the 29 accidental dwelling fire incidents located where Mere Fire Station would support the initial response plan have indicated a 11 minutes 37 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, achieving the ten-minute response standard on 13 (44.83%) occasions, and a 17 minutes 57 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance, achieving the thirteen-minute response standard on none (0.00%) occasions.

Closure of Mere Fire Station would require the initial response to these 29 accidental dwelling fire incidents be fulfilled by additional resources from the neighbouring fire stations at Shaftesbury and Warminster. Modelled responses to these accidental dwelling fire incidents, based on the closure of Mere Fire Station, have indicated a 13 minutes 28 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, and a 21 minutes 48 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance. Eight (27.59%) of these accidental dwelling fire incidents would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard and none (0.00%) would receive a second attending pumping appliance within the thirteen-minute response standard.

The closure of Mere Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would see an increase of 1 minute 51 seconds in the average modelled response time for the first pumping appliance to the accidental dwelling fire incidents that occurred during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, and 3 minutes 51 seconds in the average modelled response time for the second pumping appliance. The ten-minute response standard for the first attending pumping appliance to these accidental dwelling fire incidents would have been achieved on five fewer occasions, and the thirteen-minute response standard for the second attending pumping appliance would have been achieved on no fewer occasions.

Modelled Response Capability for Accidental Dwelling Fire Incidents Located where Mere Fire Station Would Support the Initial Response Plan		
Modelled Response including Mere Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	11:37	17:57
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	13 of 29 (44.83%)	0 of 29 (0.00%)
Modelled Response excluding Mere Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	13:28	21:48
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	8 of 29 (27.59%)	0 of 29 (0.00%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	+ 1:51	+ 3:51
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	- 5	No Change

Table 13: Modelled response capability for the 29 Accidental Dwelling Fire incidents located where Mere Fire Station would support the initial response plan during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024

Mobilising records for these 29 accidental dwelling fire incidents show that Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance was actually available and mobilised to nine (31.03%) of these incidents. Whilst the unavailability of the pumping appliance to attend these incidents may have been the result of simultaneous demand, this does provide an indication of the frequency that, during the reviewed five-year period, Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance was not available to attend the accidental dwelling fire incidents located where it would have supported the initial response.

During the annual period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, inclusive of imports, averaged 59.78%. Assuming a uniform distribution of incidents and appliance availability, applying this most recent level of availability to the five-year review period, 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, would suggest that Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance would likely have been available for 17 of the 29 accidental dwelling fire incidents where its pumping appliance would be required to support the initial response.

Fire Related Injuries

Fire related injuries are those injuries sustained at a fire incident where the casualty attended hospital. For the purpose of this review, response capability to incidents where a fire related injury was sustained has been reviewed against the response standard for property fire with sleeping risk incidents, however, it is acknowledged that this response standard is not necessarily applicable to all incidents where a fire related injury was sustained. See Property Fire with Sleeping Risk section for applicable response standard and response area maps.

Modelled responses to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, have identified one incident resulting in a fire related injury, located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance. A further one incident resulting in a fire related injury has been identified where Mere Fire Station would provide the second attending pumping appliance.

Modelled responses to the two incidents resulting in a fire related injury, located where Mere Fire Station would support the initial response plan, have indicated a 13 minutes 21 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, achieving the ten-minute response standard on no (0.00%) occasions, and a 18 minutes 1 second average response time for the second attending pumping appliance, achieving the thirteen-minute response standard on no (0.00%) occasions.

Closure of Mere Fire Station would require the initial response to these two incidents resulting in a fire related injury be fulfilled by additional resources from the neighbouring fire station at Shaftesbury. Modelled responses to these incidents resulting in a fire related injury, based on the closure of Mere Fire Station, have indicated a 15 minutes 11 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, and a 19 minutes 21 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance. None (0.00%) of these incidents resulting in a fire related injury would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard and none (0.00%) would receive a second attending pumping appliance within the thirteen-minute response standard.

The closure of Mere Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would see an increase of 1 minutes 50 seconds in the average modelled response time for the first pumping appliance to the incidents resulting in a fire related injury that occurred during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, and 1 minutes 20 seconds in the average modelled response time for the second pumping appliance. There would be no change in the number of occasions the ten-minute response standard for the first attending pumping appliance to these incidents resulting in a fire related injury would have been achieved, and no change in the number of occasions the thirteen-minute response standard for the second attending pumping appliance would have been achieved.

Modelled Response Capability for Incidents Resulting in Fire Related Injury Located where Mere Fire Station Would Support the Initial Response Plan		
Modelled Response including Mere Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	13:21	18:01
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	0 of 2 (0.00%)	0 of 2 (0.00%)
Modelled Response excluding Mere Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	15:11	19:21
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	0 of 2 (0.00%)	0 of 2 (0.00%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	+ 1:50	+ 1:20
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	No Change	No Change

Table 14: Modelled response capability for the four incidents resulting in a fire related injury located where Mere Fire Station would support the initial response plan during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024

Mobilising records for these two incidents resulting in a fire related injury show that Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance was actually available and mobilised to one (50.00%) of these incidents. Whilst the unavailability of the pumping appliance to attend these incidents may have been the result of simultaneous demand, this does provide an indication of the frequency that, during the reviewed five-year period, Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance was not available to attend the incidents resulting in fire related injury, located where it would have supported the initial response.

During the annual period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, inclusive of imports, averaged 59.78%. Assuming a uniform distribution of incidents and appliance availability, applying this most recent level of availability to the five-year review period, 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, would suggest that Mere Fire Station's pumping

appliance would likely have been available for one of the two incidents resulting in a fire related injury where its pumping appliance would be required to support the initial response.

Fire Related Fatalities

Fire related fatalities are those that have been determined by the coroner as being caused by fire; fatalities that have occurred at incidents where the cause of death is yet to be determined by the coroner, have also been included. For the purpose of this review, response capability to incidents where a fire related fatality occurred has been reviewed against the response standard for property fire with sleeping risk incidents, however, it is acknowledged that this response standard is not necessarily applicable to all incidents where a fire related fatality occurred. See Property Fire with Sleeping Risk section for applicable response standard and response area maps.

Modelled responses to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, have identified no incidents resulting in a fire related fatality, located where Mere Fire Station would provide either the nearest or second nearest pumping appliance.

High Risk 'Safe & Well' Properties

DWFRS undertakes Safe & Well visits to eligible domestic dwellings within the Service area, during which fire safety advice and interventions are delivered to reduce the risk, and mitigate the impact of, accidental dwelling fires. As part of the Safe & Well process, a risk level is determined both pre- and post- visit, ranging from very low to very high. For this section, properties have been identified within the DWFRS Service area that remain assessed as high or very high risk following completion of a Safe & Well visit during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024.

Response modelling has been used to identify the nearest pumping appliance to all high risk Safe & Well properties within the DWFRS Service area and determine whether, in the event of a property fire occurring, the ten-minute response standard for the first attending pumping appliance would be achieved.

Modelled responses have identified 116 high risk Safe & Well properties located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance; 69 (59.48%) of these properties would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard.

Modelled Response Capability to High Risk Safe & Well Properties Located where Mere Fire Station Would Provide the Nearest Pumping Appliance	
Modelled Response including Mere Fire Station	
Number of properties where Mere Fire Station provides the nearest pumping appliance	116
Number of properties located within ten-minute response area	69 (59.48%)
Modelled Response excluding Mere Fire Station	
Number of properties located within ten-minute response area	0 (0.00%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	
Number of properties located within ten-minute response area	- 69

Table 15: Modelled response capability for the high risk Safe & Well properties located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest response, following visits undertaken during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024

Closure of Mere Fire Station would require the initial response to these 116 high risk Safe & Well properties be fulfilled by resources from the neighbouring fire stations at Gillingham, Tisbury and Warminster. Modelled responses based on the closure of Mere Fire Station have indicated that 69

fewer properties would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard.

Risk Sites

The Fire Cover Review (FCR) 2023 identified risk sites in the DWFRS Service area within the following categories:

- High Rise,
- Care Homes,
- Hospitals,
- Wildfire,
- Heritage,
- Thatch,
- COMAH and MACR, and
- Flooding.

Response modelling has been used to identify the nearest pumping appliance to all risk sites identified within the DWFRS Service area and determine whether, in the event of an incident occurring, the applicable response standard for the first attending pumping appliance would be achieved. Where there is no response standard applicable to the risk site or likely incident scenario, a notional ten-minute response standard has been used for all fire scenarios and fifteen-minute response standard for non-fire scenarios.

High Rise

Modelled responses have identified no high rise risks sites located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance.

Care Homes

Modelled responses have identified five care home risk sites located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance; four (80.00%) of these properties would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard.

Modelled Response Capability to Care home Risk Sites Located where Mere Fire Station Would Provide the Nearest Pumping Appliance	
Modelled Response including Mere Fire Station	
Number of risk sites where Mere Fire Station provides the nearest pumping appliance	5
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	4 (80.00%)
Modelled Response excluding Mere Fire Station	
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	0 (0.00%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	- 4

Table 16: Modelled response capability for the care home risk sites identified in the FCR (2023), located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest response

Closure of Mere Fire Station would require the initial response to these five care home risk sites be fulfilled by resources from the neighbouring fire station at Gillingham. Modelled responses

based on the closure of Mere Fire Station have indicated that four fewer risk sites would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard.

Hospitals

Modelled responses have identified no hospital risk sites located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance.

Wildfire

Modelled responses have identified no wildfire risks sites located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance.

Heritage

Modelled responses have identified 26 heritage risk sites located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance; four (15.38%) of these properties would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard.

Modelled Response Capability to Heritage Risk Sites Located where Mere Fire Station Would Provide the Nearest Pumping Appliance	
Modelled Response including Mere Fire Station	
Number of risk sites where Mere Fire Station provides the nearest pumping appliance	26
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	4 (15.38%)
Modelled Response excluding Mere Fire Station	
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	0 (0.00%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	- 4

Table 17: Modelled response capability for the heritage risk sites identified in the FCR (2023), located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest response

Closure of Mere Fire Station would require the initial response to these 26 heritage risk sites be fulfilled by resources from the neighbouring fire stations at Gillingham, Shaftesbury and Warminster. Modelled responses based on the closure of Mere Fire Station have indicated that four fewer risk sites would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard.

Thatch

Modelled responses have identified 37 thatch risk sites located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance; five (13.51%) of these properties would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard.

Modelled Response Capability to Thatch Risk Sites Located where Mere Fire Station Would Provide the Nearest Pumping Appliance	
Modelled Response including Mere Fire Station	
Number of risk sites where Mere Fire Station provides the nearest pumping appliance	37
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	5 (13.51%)
Modelled Response excluding Mere Fire Station	
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	0 (0.00%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	- 5

Table 18: Modelled response capability for the thatch risk sites identified in the FCR (2023), located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest response

Closure of Mere Fire Station would require the initial response to these 37 thatch risk sites be fulfilled by resources from the neighbouring fire stations at Gillingham, Shaftesbury and Warminster. Modelled responses based on the closure of Mere Fire Station have indicated that five fewer risk sites would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard.

COMAH / MACR

Modelled responses have identified no COMAH / MACR risk sites located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance.

Flooding

Modelled responses have identified 12 flooding risk sites located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance; 12 (100.00%) of these properties would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the fifteen-minute response standard.

Modelled Response Capability to Flooding Risk Sites Located where Mere Fire Station Would Provide the Nearest Pumping Appliance	
Modelled Response including Mere Fire Station	
Number of risk sites where Mere Fire Station provides the nearest pumping appliance	12
Number of risk sites located within 15-minute response area	12 (100.00%)
Modelled Response excluding Mere Fire Station	
Number of risk sites located within 15-minute response area	8 (66.67%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	
Number of risk sites located within 15-minute response area	- 4

Table 19: Modelled response capability for the flooding risk sites identified in the FCR (2023), located where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest response

Closure of Mere Fire Station would require the initial response to these 12 flooding risk sites be fulfilled by resources from the neighbouring fire station at Gillingham. Modelled responses based on the closure of Mere Fire Station have indicated that four fewer risk sites would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the fifteen-minute response standard.

Impact on Local Fire Stations

This section evaluates the impact on individual fire stations that would see a change in operational activity resulting from the closure of Mere Fire Station and removal of its pumping appliance. Response modelling has been used to measure the variation in the number of times each fire station would provide either the first or second nearest pumping appliance to all incidents during the review period. Whilst not all of these incidents would require a second pumping appliance on the initial response plan, this does provide an indication of the impact on neighbouring fire stations where they would be required to either support the initial response or provide resilience for when the nearest pumping appliance is not available.

Modelled responses to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, based on both with and without the pumping appliance from Mere Fire Station, have identified an impact on pumping appliance mobilisations at the following local fire stations:

- Gillingham Fire Station
- Shaftesbury Fire Station
- Salisbury Fire Station
- Tisbury Fire Station
- Amesbury Fire Station
- Warminster Fire Station

These mobilisations have been modelled assuming 100% appliance availability and do not take into account mobilisations for standby moves, reliefs, or those resulting from larger initial response plans or make-ups.

Gillingham Fire Station

Modelled responses to all incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024 where Mere Fire Station would provide either the first or second nearest pumping appliance, have identified 448 occasions where Gillingham Fire Station would support or provide resilience to the initial response plan by providing either the first or the second nearest pumping.

Modelled responses to the same incidents without the availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, have identified 448 occasions where Gillingham Fire Station would provide either the nearest or second nearest pumping appliance.

The closure of Mere Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would have seen no change in the number of occasions where Gillingham Fire Station's pumping appliance would provide the nearest or second nearest response to support or provide resilience to the initial response plan for incidents that occurred during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024.

Modelled Responses for Gillingham Fire Station Pumping Appliances	
Modelled Responses based on availability of Mere Fire Station's Pumping Appliance	
Gillingham (P1) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	207
Gillingham (P1) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	241
Gillingham Fire Station	**448**
Modelled Responses based on removal of Mere Fire Station's Pumping Appliance	
Gillingham (P1) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	448
Gillingham (P1) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	0
Gillingham Fire Station	**448**
Impact on Modelled Responses for Gillingham Fire Station	
Gillingham (P1) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	+ 241
Gillingham (P1) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	- 241
Gillingham Fire Station	**No Change**

Table 20: Modelled responses of Gillingham Fire Station's pumping appliance to support or provide resilience to the initial response plan to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, located where Mere Fire Station would provide the first or second nearest response, with and without availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

For context, during the five-year review period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, Gillingham Fire Station's pumping appliance was actually mobilised on 825 occasions to incidents within the DWFRS Service area, not including standby movements.

Shaftesbury Fire Station

Modelled responses to all incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024 where Mere Fire Station would provide either the first or second nearest pumping appliance, have identified 37 occasions where Shaftesbury Fire Station would support or provide resilience to the initial response plan by providing either the first or the second nearest pumping.

Modelled responses to the same incidents without the availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, have identified 559 occasions where Shaftesbury Fire Station would provide either the nearest or second nearest pumping appliance.

The closure of Mere Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would have seen an increase of 522 occasions where Shaftesbury Fire Station's pumping appliances would provide the nearest or second nearest response to support or provide resilience to the initial response plan for incidents that occurred during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024.

Modelled Responses for Shaftesbury Fire Station Pumping Appliances	
Modelled Responses based on availability of Mere Fire Station's Pumping Appliance	
Shaftesbury (P1 or P4) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	0
Shaftesbury (P1 or P4) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	37
Shaftesbury Fire Station	**37**
Modelled Responses based on removal of Mere Fire Station's Pumping Appliance	
Shaftesbury (P1 or P4) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	37
Shaftesbury (P1 or P4) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	522
Shaftesbury Fire Station	**559**
Impact on Modelled Responses for Shaftesbury Fire Station	
Shaftesbury (P1 or P4) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	+ 37
Shaftesbury (P1 or P4) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	+ 485
Shaftesbury Fire Station	**+ 522**

Table 21: Modelled responses of Shaftesbury Fire Station's pumping appliance to support or provide resilience to the initial response plan to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, located where Mere Fire Station would provide the first or second nearest response, with and without availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

For context, during the five-year review period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, Shaftesbury Fire Station's pumping appliances were actually mobilised on 1,678 occasions to incidents within the DWFRS Service area, not including standby movements.

Salisbury Fire Station

Modelled responses to all incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024 where Mere Fire Station would provide either the first or second nearest pumping appliance, have identified no occasions where Salisbury Fire Station would support or provide resilience to the initial response plan by providing either the first or the second nearest pumping.

Modelled responses to the same incidents without the availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, have identified four occasions where Salisbury Fire Station would provide either the nearest or second nearest pumping appliance.

The closure of Mere Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would have seen an increase of four occasions where Salisbury Fire Station's pumping appliances would provide the nearest or second nearest response to support or provide resilience to the initial response plan for incidents that occurred during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024.

Modelled Responses for Salisbury Fire Station Pumping Appliances	
Modelled Responses based on availability of Mere Fire Station's Pumping Appliance	
Salisbury (P1 or P4) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	0
Salisbury (P1 or P4) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	0
Salisbury Fire Station	**0**
Modelled Responses based on removal of Mere Fire Station's Pumping Appliance	
Salisbury (P1 or P4) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	0
Salisbury (P1 or P4) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	4
Salisbury Fire Station	**4**
Impact on Modelled Responses for Salisbury Fire Station	
Salisbury (P1 or P4) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	No Change
Salisbury (P1 or P4) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	+ 4
Salisbury Fire Station	**+ 4**

Table 22: Modelled responses of Salisbury Fire Station's pumping appliance to support or provide resilience to the initial response plan to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, located where Mere Fire Station would provide the first or second nearest response, with and without availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

For context, during the five-year review period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, Salisbury Fire Station's pumping appliances were actually mobilised on 4,830 occasions to incidents within the DWFRS Service area, not including standby movements.

Tisbury Fire Station

Modelled responses to all incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024 where Mere Fire Station would provide either the first or second nearest pumping appliance, have identified 68 occasions where Tisbury Fire Station would support or provide resilience to the initial response plan by providing either the first or the second nearest pumping.

Modelled responses to the same incidents without the availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, have identified 68 occasions where Tisbury Fire Station would provide either the nearest or second nearest pumping appliance.

The closure of Mere Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would have seen no change in the number of occasions where Tisbury Fire Station's pumping appliance would provide the nearest or second nearest response to support or provide resilience to the initial response plan for incidents that occurred during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024.

Modelled Responses for Tisbury Fire Station Pumping Appliances	
Modelled Responses based on availability of Mere Fire Station's Pumping Appliance	
Tisbury (P1) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	55
Tisbury (P1) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	13
Tisbury Fire Station	**68**
Modelled Responses based on removal of Mere Fire Station's Pumping Appliance	
Tisbury (P1) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	68
Tisbury (P1) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	0
Tisbury Fire Station	**68**
Impact on Modelled Responses for Tisbury Fire Station	
Tisbury (P1) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	+ 13
Tisbury (P1) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	- 13
Tisbury Fire Station	**No Change**

Table 23: Modelled responses of Tisbury Fire Station's pumping appliance to support or provide resilience to the initial response plan to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, located where Mere Fire Station would provide the first or second nearest response, with and without availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

For context, during the five-year review period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, Tisbury Fire Station's pumping appliance was actually mobilised on 311 occasions to incidents within the DWFRS Service area, not including standby movements.

Amesbury Fire Station

Modelled responses to all incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024 where Mere Fire Station would provide either the first or second nearest pumping appliance, have identified no occasions where Amesbury Fire Station would support or provide resilience to the initial response plan by providing either the first or the second nearest pumping.

Modelled responses to the same incidents without the availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, have identified six occasions where Amesbury Fire Station would provide either the nearest or second nearest pumping appliance.

The closure of Mere Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would have seen an increase of six occasions where Amesbury Fire Station's pumping appliances would provide the nearest or second nearest response to support or provide resilience to the initial response plan for incidents that occurred during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024.

Modelled Responses for Amesbury Fire Station Pumping Appliances	
Modelled Responses based on availability of Mere Fire Station's Pumping Appliance	
Amesbury (P1 or P4) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	0
Amesbury (P1 or P4) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	0
Amesbury Fire Station	**0**
Modelled Responses based on removal of Mere Fire Station's Pumping Appliance	
Amesbury (P1 or P4) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	0
Amesbury (P1 or P4) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	6
Amesbury Fire Station	**6**
Impact on Modelled Responses for Amesbury Fire Station	
Amesbury (P1 or P4) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	No Change
Amesbury (P1 or P4) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	+ 6
Amesbury Fire Station	**+ 6**

Table 24: Modelled responses of Amesbury Fire Station's pumping appliance to support or provide resilience to the initial response plan to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, located where Mere Fire Station would provide the first or second nearest response, with and without availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

For context, during the five-year review period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, Amesbury Fire Station's pumping appliances were actually mobilised on 766 occasions to incidents within the DWFRS Service area, not including standby movements.

Warminster Fire Station

Modelled responses to all incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024 where Mere Fire Station would provide either the first or second nearest pumping appliance, have identified 28 occasions where Warminster Fire Station would support or provide resilience to the initial response plan by providing either the first or the second nearest pumping.

Modelled responses to the same incidents without the availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, have identified 77 occasions where Warminster Fire Station would provide either the nearest or second nearest pumping appliance.

The closure of Mere Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would have seen an increase of 49 occasions where Warminster Fire Station's pumping appliances would provide the nearest or second nearest response to support or provide resilience to the initial response plan for incidents that occurred during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024.

Modelled Responses for Warminster Fire Station Pumping Appliances	
Modelled Responses based on availability of Mere Fire Station's Pumping Appliance	
Warminster (P1 or P2) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	0
Warminster (P1 or P2) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	28
Warminster Fire Station	**28**
Modelled Responses based on removal of Mere Fire Station's Pumping Appliance	
Warminster (P1 or P2) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	28
Warminster (P1 or P2) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	49
Warminster Fire Station	**77**
Impact on Modelled Responses for Warminster Fire Station	
Warminster (P1 or P2) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	+ 28
Warminster (P1 or P2) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	+ 21
Warminster Fire Station	**+ 49**

Table 25: Modelled responses of Warminster Fire Station's pumping appliance to support or provide resilience to the initial response plan to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, located where Mere Fire Station would provide the first or second nearest response, with and without availability of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

For context, during the five-year review period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, Warminster Fire Station's pumping appliances were actually mobilised on 1,583 occasions to incidents within the DWFRS Service area, not including standby movements.

Resilience

This section evaluates the resilience of Mere Fire Station and the following local or otherwise impacted fire stations with a pumping appliance crewed using the on-call duty system:

- Gillingham Fire Station
- Shaftesbury Fire Station
- Salisbury Fire Station
- Tisbury Fire Station
- Amesbury Fire Station
- Warminster Fire Station

Mere Fire Station

Station Isolation

Table 26 details the ten nearest pumping appliances within DWFRS to Mere Fire Station, ranked by response time incorporating turn-out and travel time; Table 27 details pumping appliances from neighbouring fire and rescue services that would provide a response within that of the nearest ten DWFRS pumping appliances.

Nearest Pumping Appliances to Mere Fire Station				
Appliance	**Fire Station**	**Crewing Model**	**Response Time**	**Availability**
P1	Gillingham	On-Call Duty System	13 minutes	96.88%
P1	Shaftesbury	On-Call Duty System	23 minutes	99.99%
P4	Shaftesbury	On-Call Duty System	23 minutes	85.77%
P1	Warminster	On-Call Duty System	27 minutes	92.70%
P2	Warminster	On-Call Duty System	27 minutes	26.54%
P1	Tisbury	On-Call Duty System	31 minutes	58.90%
P1	Westbury	On-Call Duty System	31 minutes	52.21%
P1	Sherborne	On-Call Duty System	32 minutes	99.66%
P4	Sherborne	On-Call Duty System	32 minutes	44.22%
P1	Amesbury	Day Duty System	32 / 35 minutes	84.65%

Table 26: Nearest ten pumping appliances within DWFRS to Mere Fire Station by response time to fire station (response time incorporates turn-out time plus travel time) with on-call appliance availability, inclusive of imports, for period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Nearest Pumping Appliances to Mere Fire Station from Neighbouring Fire and Rescue Services				
Appliance	**Fire Station**	**Fire and Rescue Service**	**Crewing Model**	**Response Time**
P1	Wincanton	Devon & Somerset	On-Call Duty System	17 minutes
P1	Castle Cary	Devon & Somerset	On-Call Duty System	26 minutes
P1	Frome	Devon & Somerset	On-Call Duty System	26 minutes

Table 27: Nearest pumping appliances from neighbouring fire and rescue services to Mere Fire Station by response time to fire station (response time incorporates turn-in time plus travel time)

On-Call Availability and Incident Distribution

During the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance averaged 59.78% availability with imports, and 58.15% without imports (Figure 7).

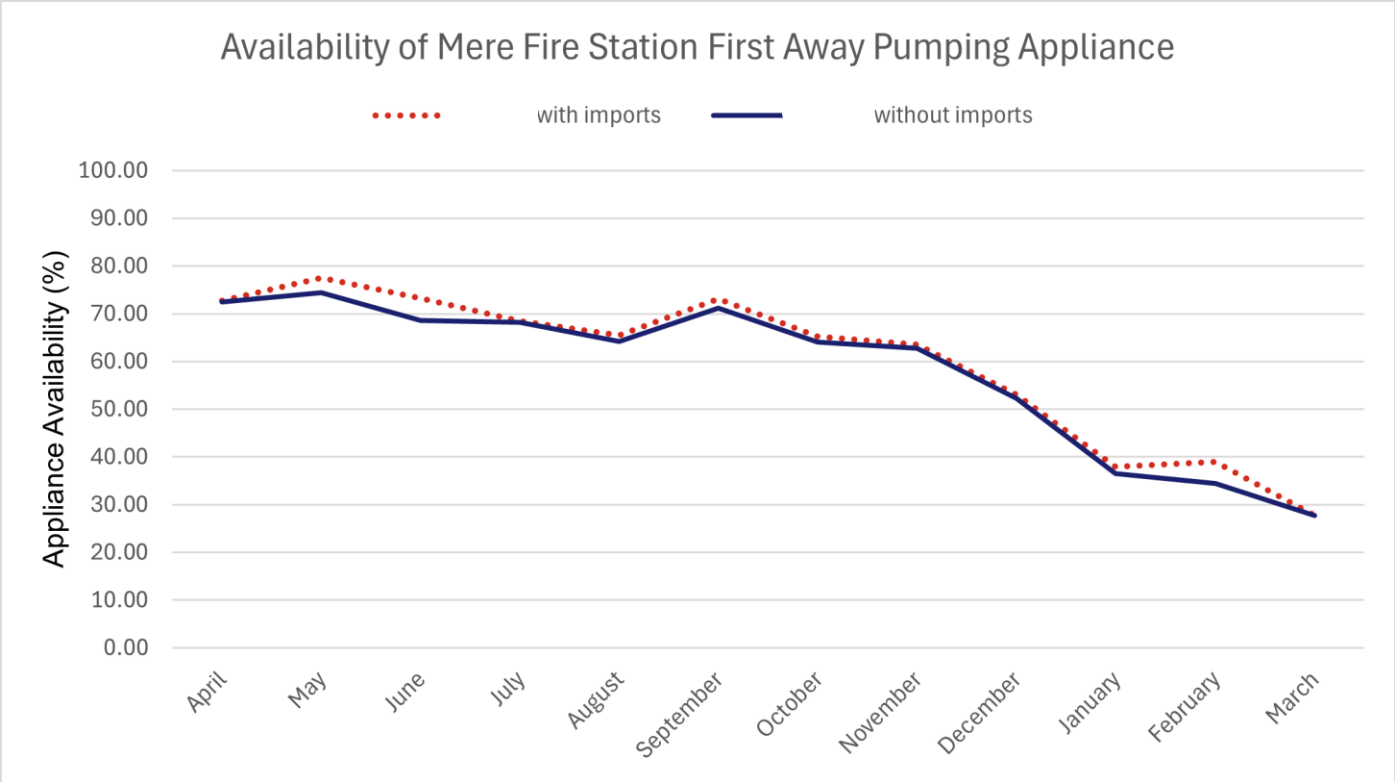

Figure 7: Average availability of Mere Fire Station first-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Figure 8 and Figure 10 detail the average number of on-call personnel available at Mere Fire Station, per half hour time block, during the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, for weekdays and weekends respectively. This does not account for the required skills to meet the minimum crewing rules and so does not necessarily translate into appliance availability; however, it does provide an indication of potential future appliance availability subject to fulfilling any training requirements where required.

Figure 9 and Figure 11 illustrate the distribution of incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024 where Mere Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance, for weekdays and weekends respectively.

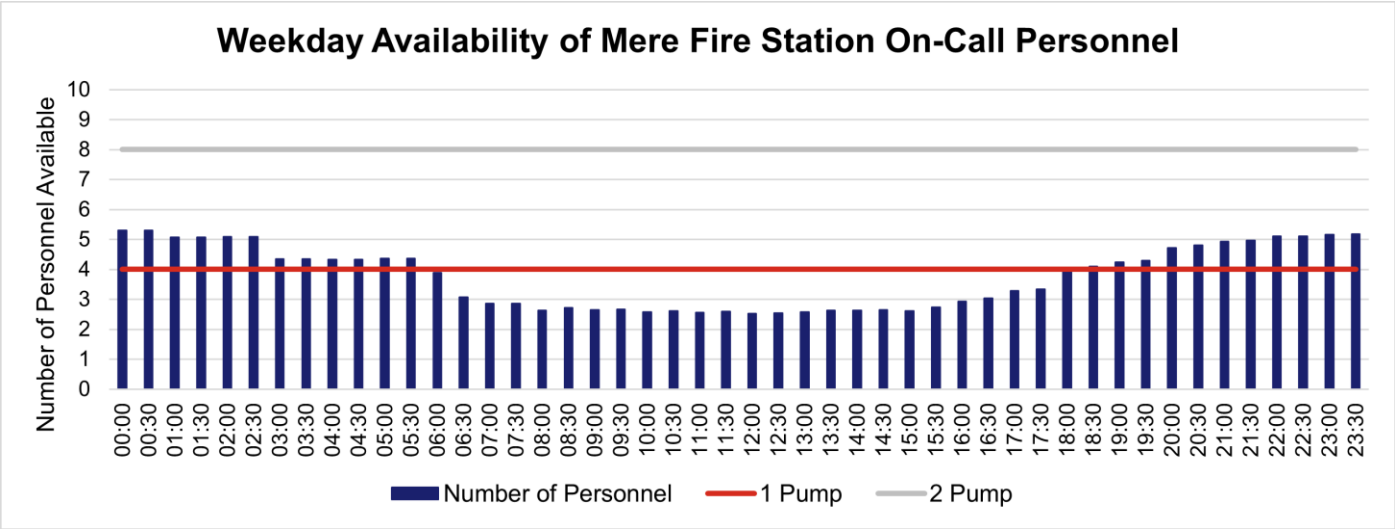

Figure 8: Average Monday to Friday availability of Mere Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

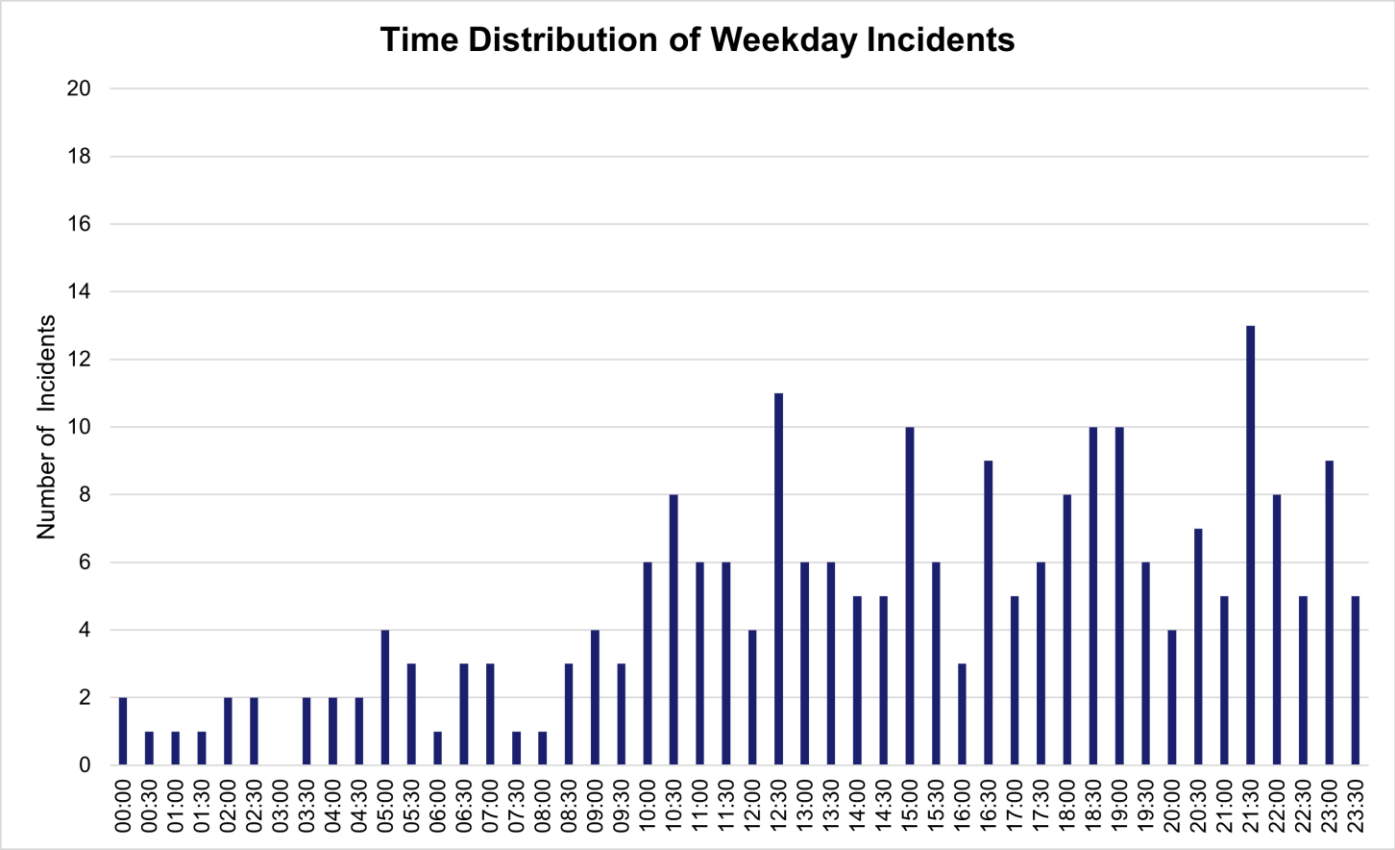

Figure 9: Distribution by time of day of weekday incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Mere fire station would provide the first attending pumping appliance

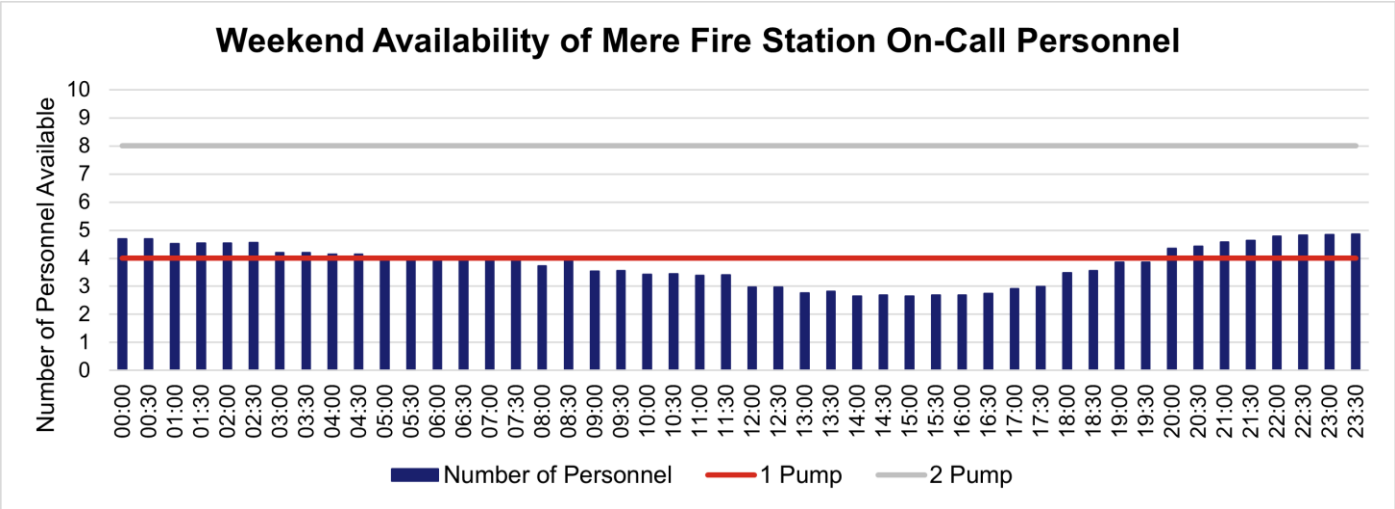

Figure 10: Average Saturday and Sunday availability of Mere Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

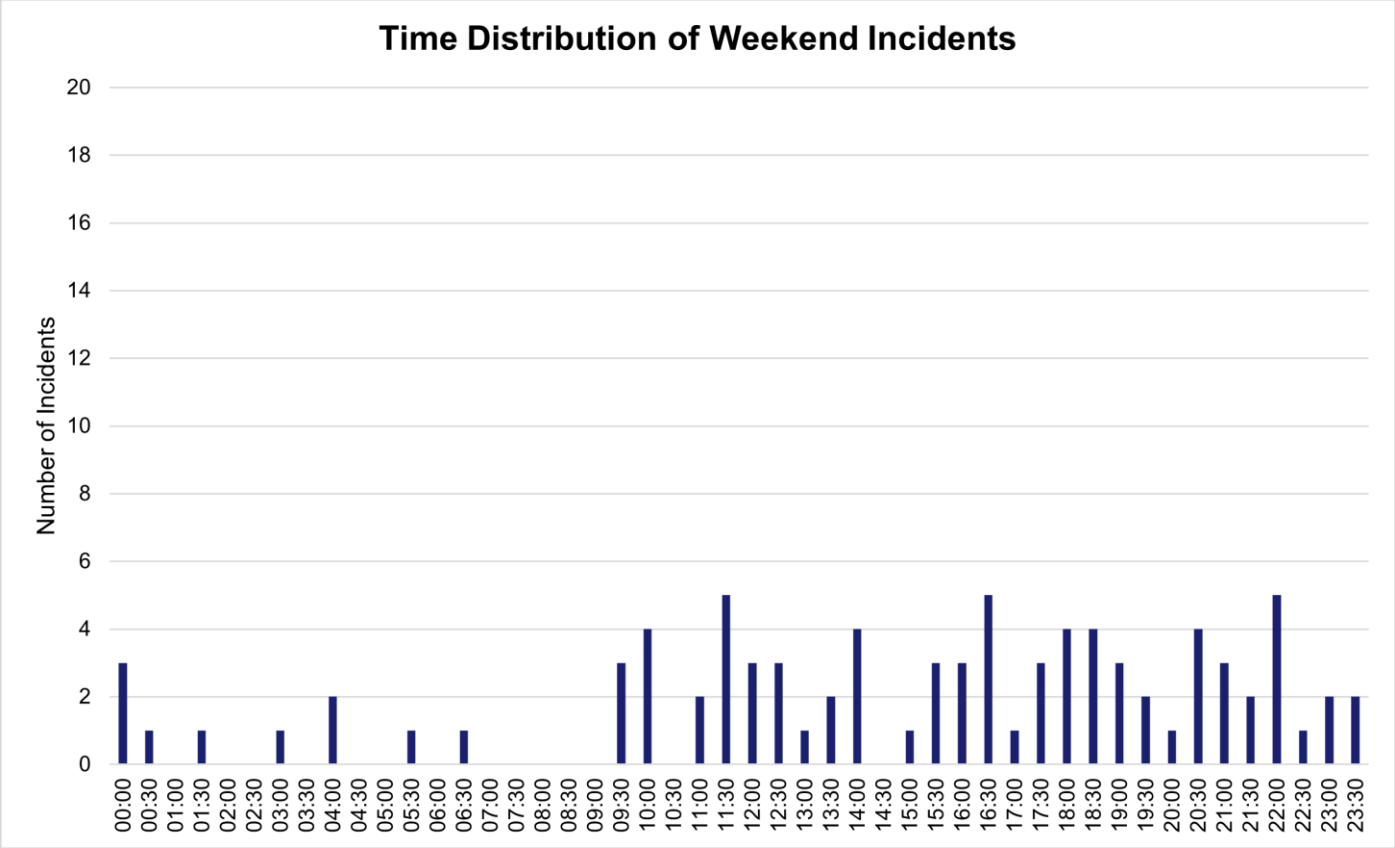

Figure 11: Distribution by time of day of weekend incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Mere fire station would provide the first attending pumping appliance

On-Call Establishment

Mere Fire Station had a total of nine individuals on the on-call duty system for all or part of the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025; collectively these individuals were contracted to provide a total of 34,531.50 hours across the period, averaging 664.07 hours per week, 55.34% of the optimum contracted cover required for an on-call fire station with one pumping appliance. During this period, these individuals provided a total of 44,779.25 positive hours, averaging 861.14 hours per week, 71.76% of the optimum cover required.

On-Call Establishment for Mere Fire Staton				
	Optimum		Actual	
	Weekly	Annual	Weekly Average	Annual Total
Fire Station Contracted Hours	1,200	62,400	664.07 (55.34%)	34,531.50
Fire Station Positive Hours			861.14 (71.76%)	44,779.25

Table 28: On-call establishment for Mere Fire Station, averaged for period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025 (52 weeks), compared to optimum establishment for an on-call fire station with one pumping appliance

Figure 12 illustrates how contracted and positive hours provided at Mere Fire Station has fluctuated during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025.

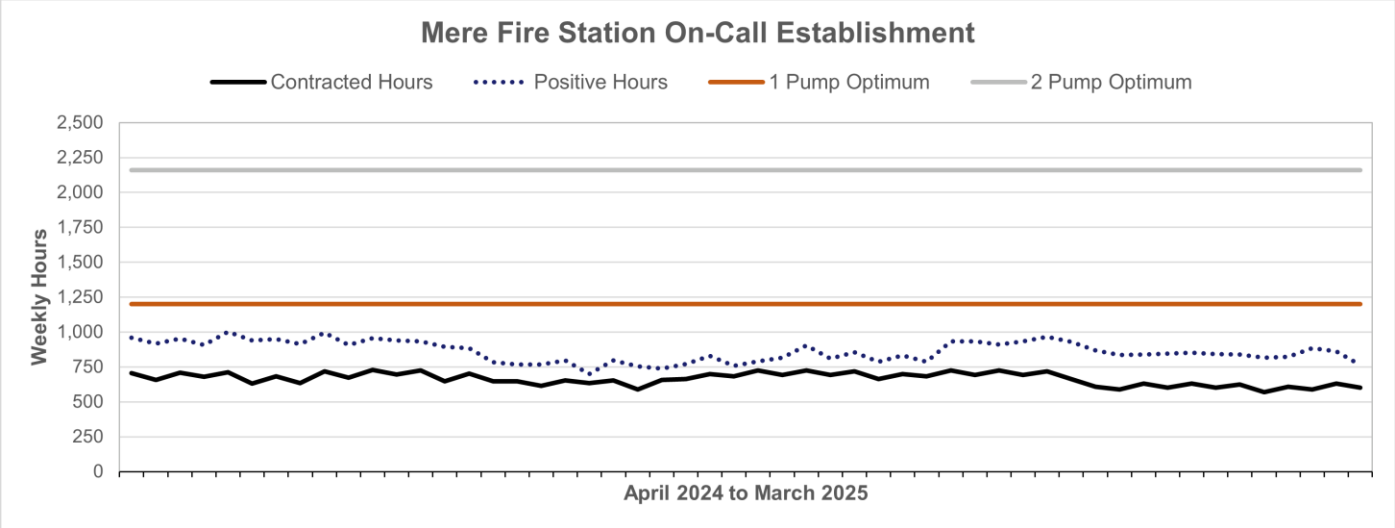

Figure 12: Total weekly contracted and positive hours for Mere Fire Station on-call establishment during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025

Gillingham Fire Station

Gillingham Fire Station has one pumping appliance crewed using the on-call duty system.

On-Call Availability and Incident Distribution

During the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, Gillingham Fire Station's pumping appliance averaged 96.57% availability (Figure 13), excluding imports.

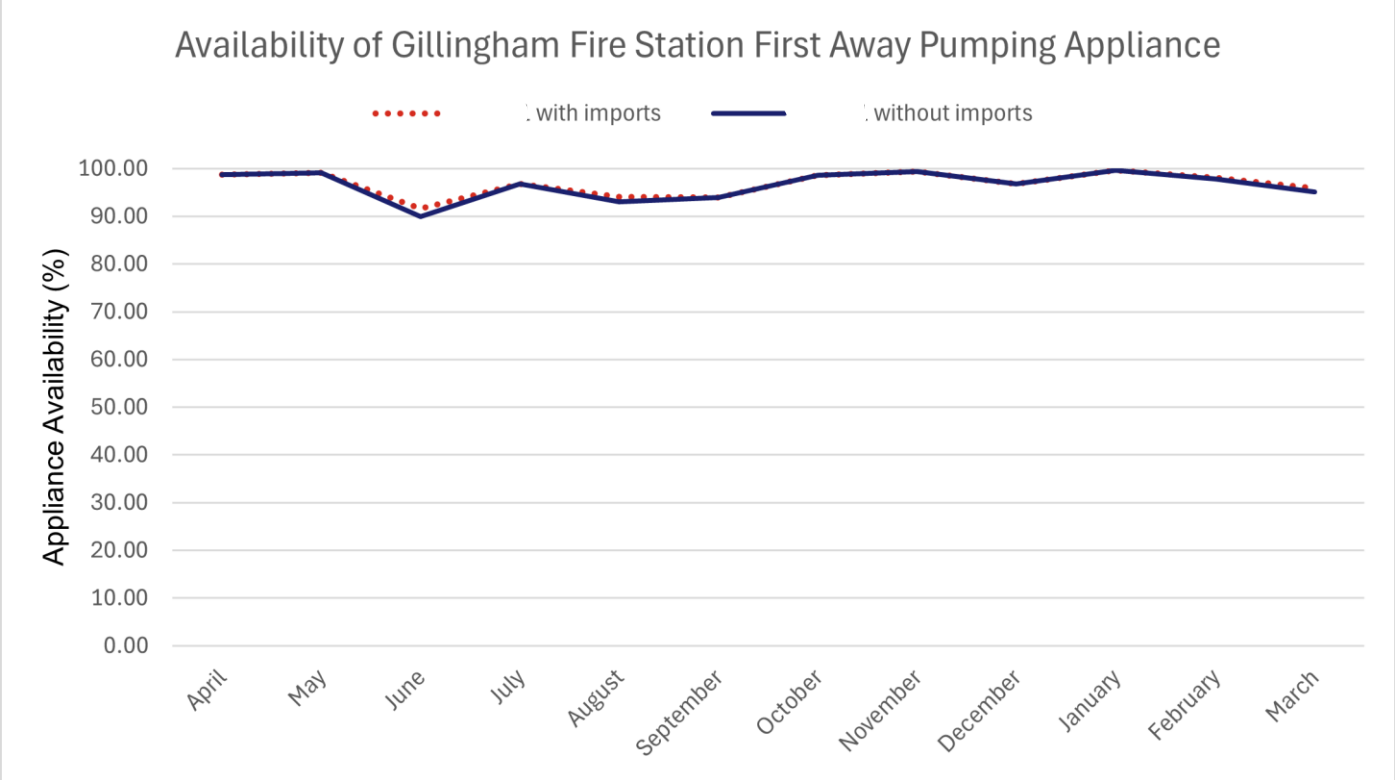

Figure 13: Average availability of Gillingham Fire Station first-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Figure 14 and Figure 16 detail the average number of on-call personnel available at Gillingham Fire Station, per half hour time block, during the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, for weekdays and weekends respectively. This does not account for the required skills to meet the minimum crewing rules and so does not necessarily translate into appliance availability; however, it does provide an indication of potential future appliance availability subject to fulfilling any training requirements where required.

Figure 15 and Figure 17 illustrate the distribution of the additional incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2014 where Gillingham Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance based on the removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, for weekdays and weekends respectively.

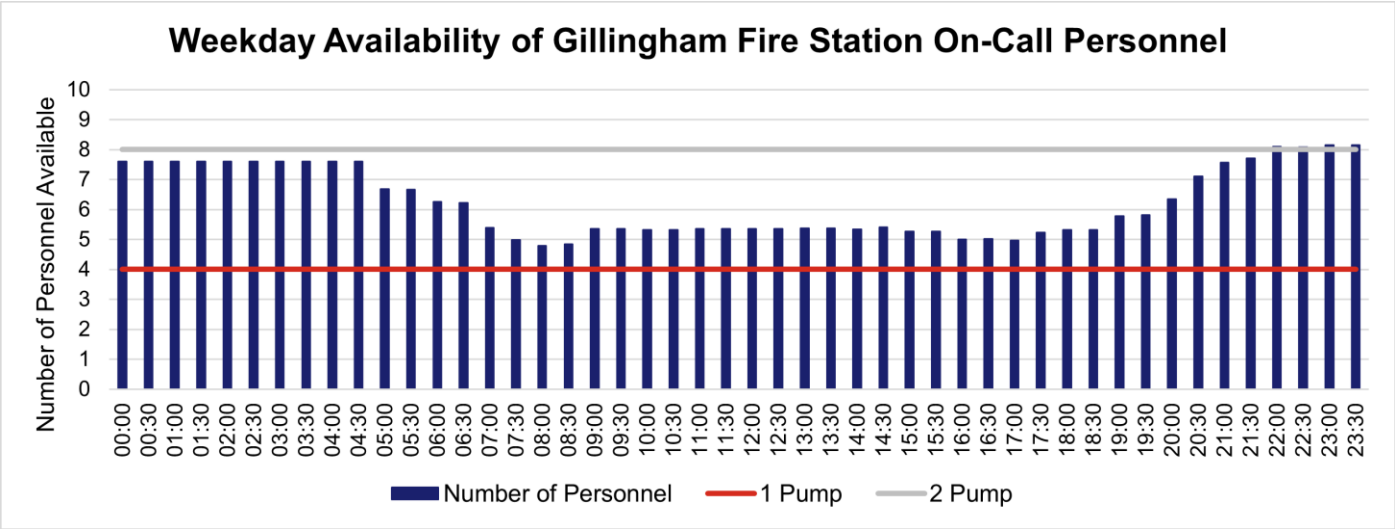

Figure 14: Average Monday to Friday availability of Gillingham Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

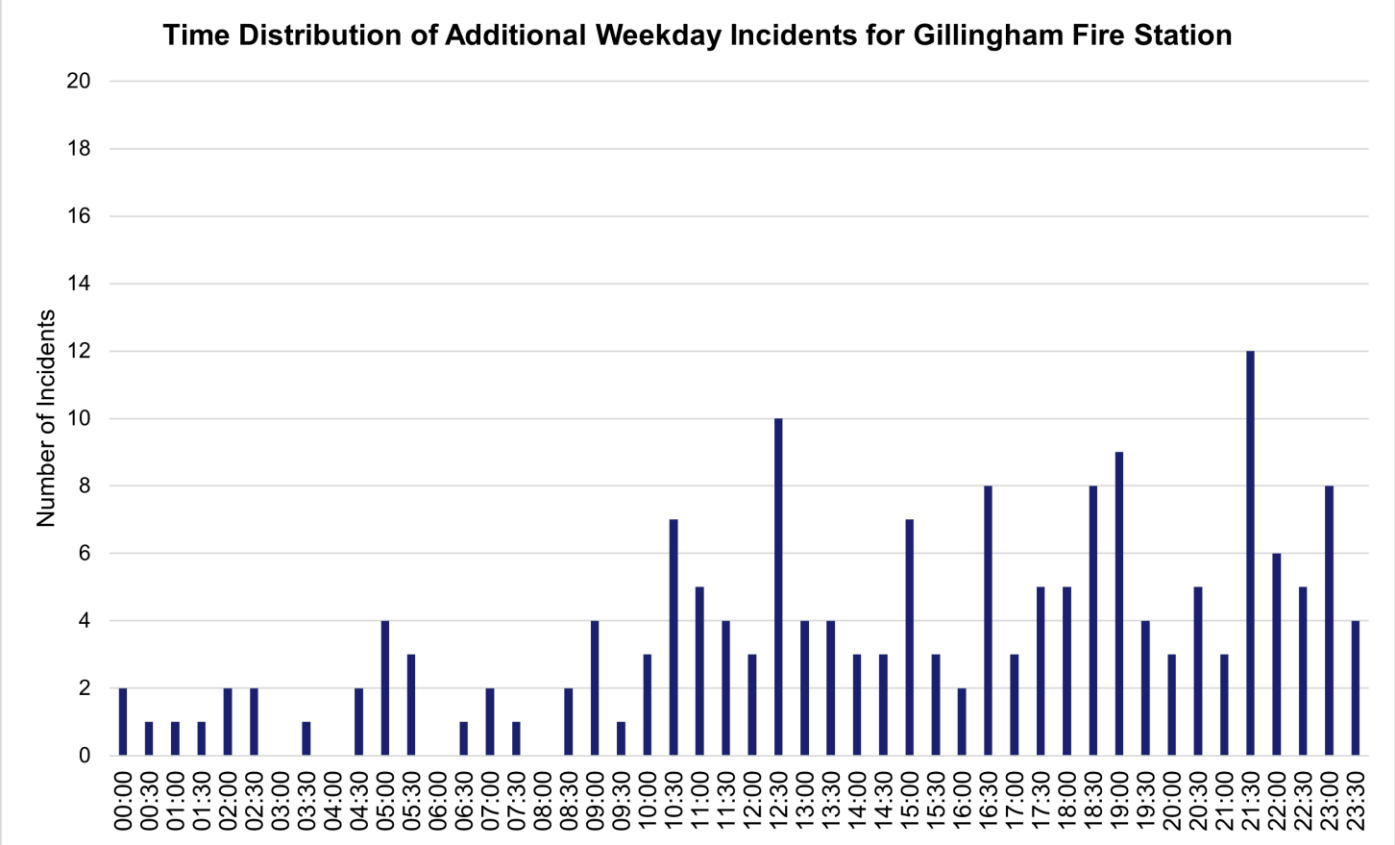

Figure 15: Distribution by time of day of additional weekday incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Gillingham fire station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

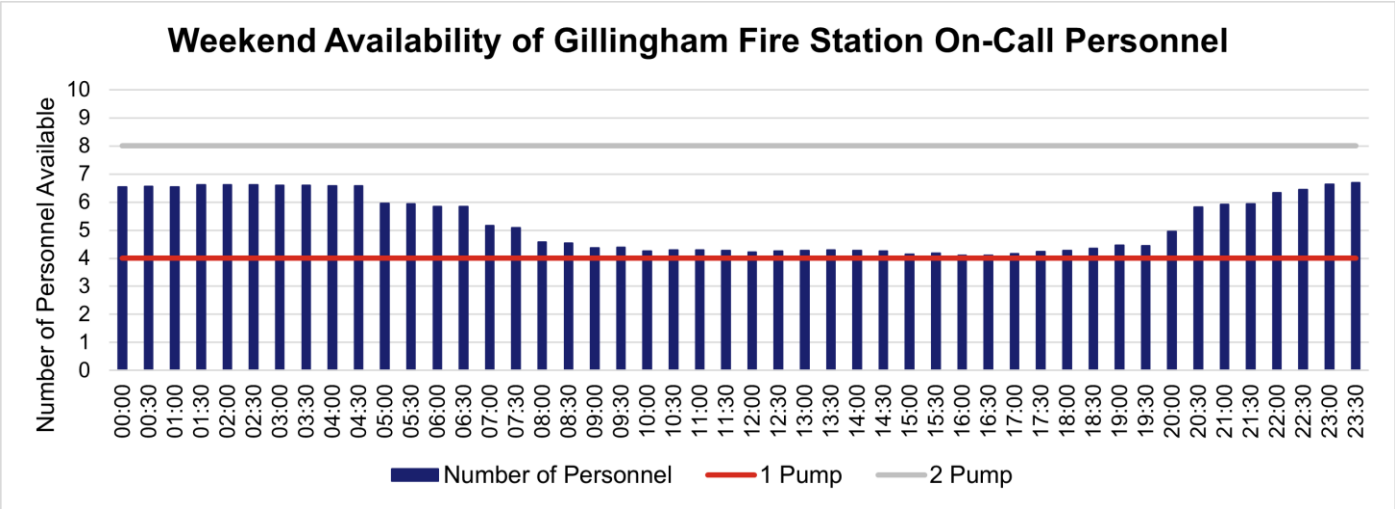

Figure 16: Average Saturday and Sunday availability of Gillingham Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

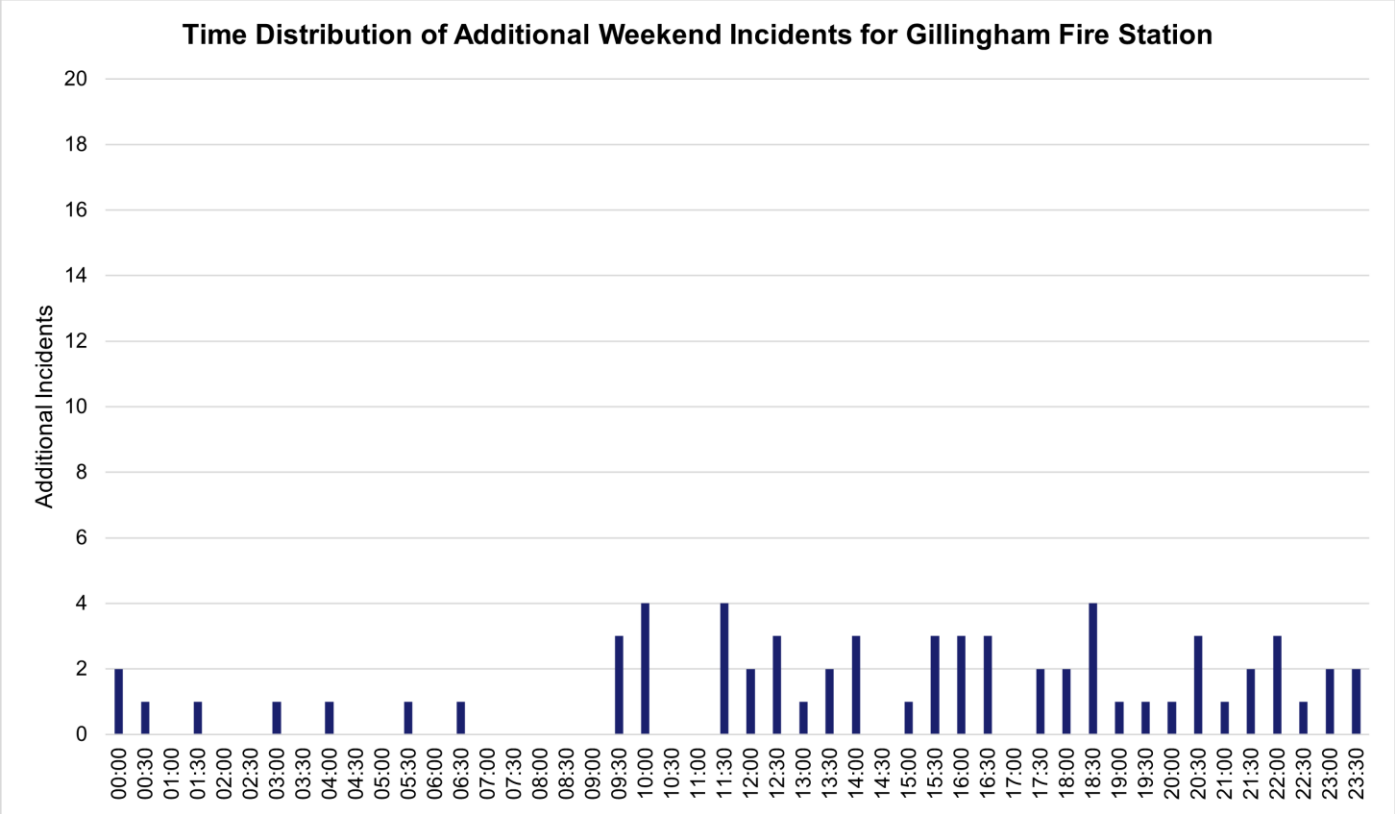

Figure 17: Distribution by time of day of additional weekend incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Gillingham fire station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

On-Call Establishment

Gillingham Fire Station had a total of 12 individuals on the on-call duty system for all or part of the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025; collectively these individuals were contracted to provide a total of 53,813.00 hours across the period, averaging 1,034.87 hours per week, 86.24% of the optimum contracted cover required for an on-call fire station with one pumping appliance. During this period, these individuals provided a total of 58,952.50 positive hours, averaging 1,133.70 hours per week, 94.48% of the optimum cover required.

On-Call Establishment for Gillingham Fire Staton				
	Optimum		Actual	
	Weekly	Annual	Weekly Average	Annual Total
Fire Station Contracted Hours	1,200	62,400	1,034.87 (86.24%)	53,813.00
Fire Station Positive Hours			1,133.70 (94.48%)	58,952.50

Table 29: On-call establishment for Gillingham Fire Station, averaged for period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025 (52 weeks), compared to optimum establishment for an on-call fire station with one pumping appliance

Figure 18 illustrates how contracted and positive hours provided at Gillingham Fire Station has fluctuated during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025.

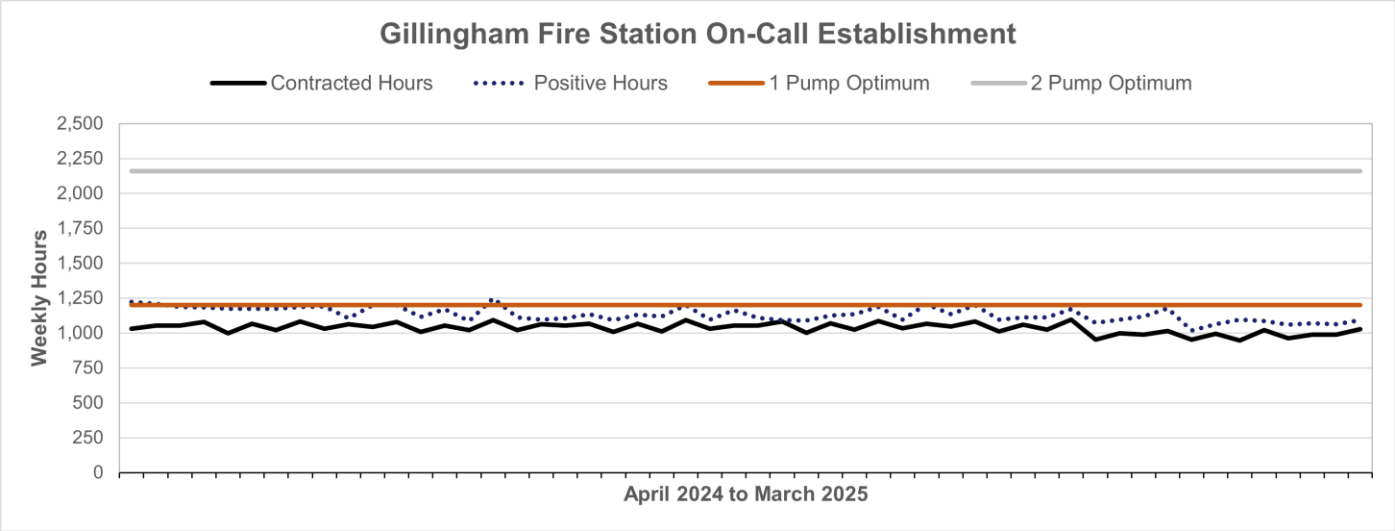

Figure 18: Total weekly contracted and positive hours for Gillingham Fire Station on-call establishment during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025

Shaftesbury Fire Station

Shaftesbury Fire Station has two pumping appliances, both crewed using the on-call duty system.

On-Call Availability and Incident Distribution

During the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, Shaftesbury Fire Station's first-away pumping appliance averaged 99.78% availability (Figure 19), and 85.66% availability for the second-away pumping appliance (Figure 20), excluding imports.

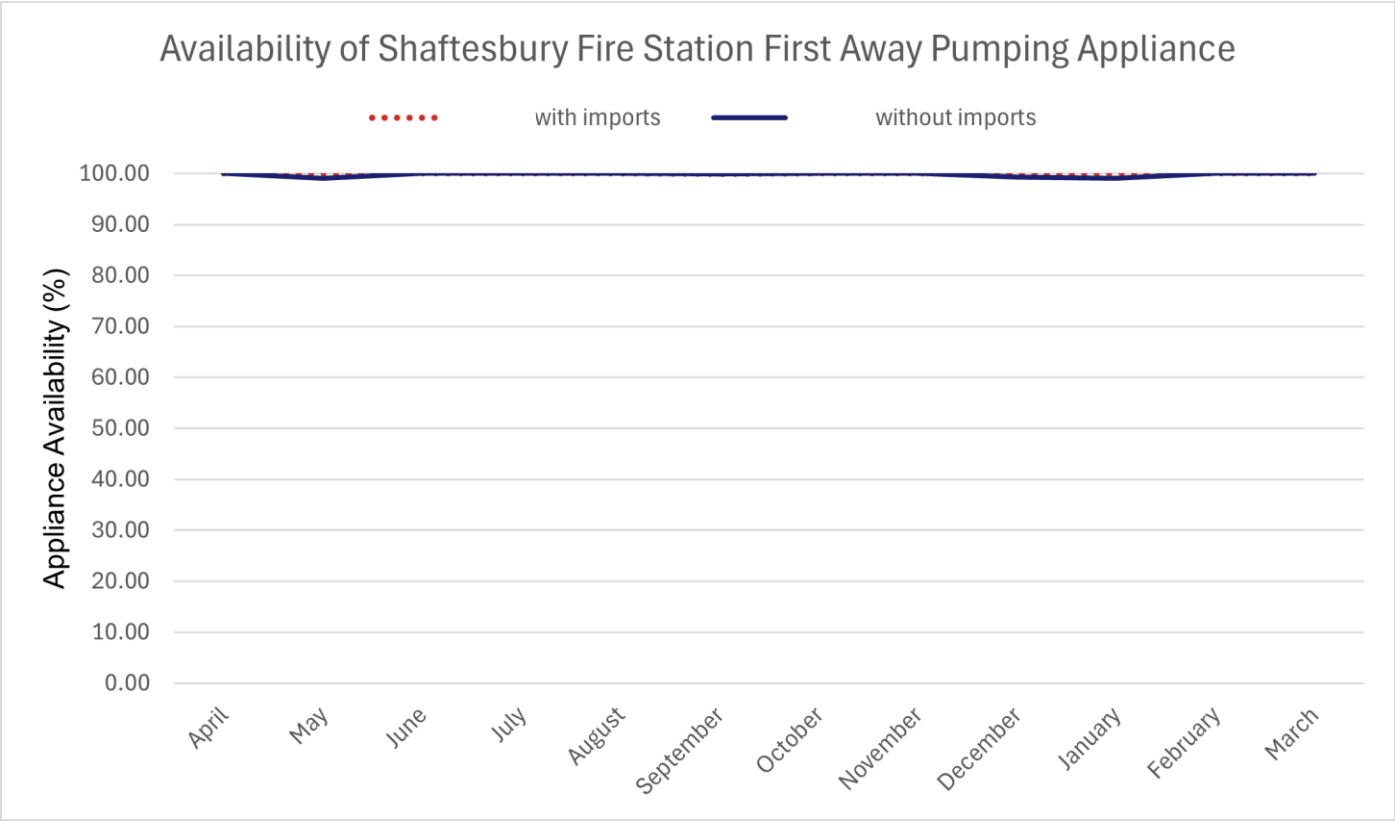

Figure 19: Average availability of Shaftesbury Fire Station first-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

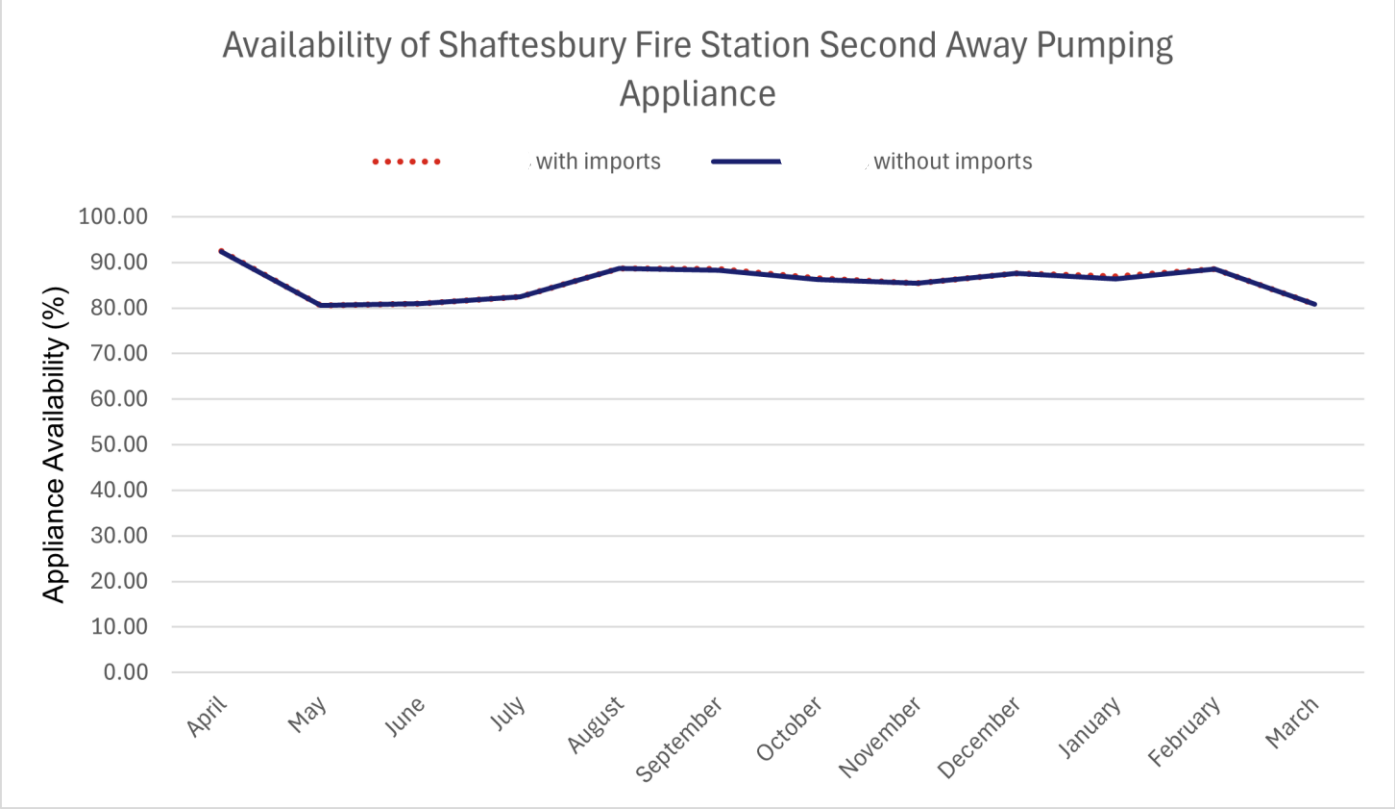

Figure 20: Average availability of Shaftesbury Fire Station second-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Figure 21 and Figure 23 detail the average number of on-call personnel available at Shaftesbury Fire Station, per half hour time block, during the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, for

weekdays and weekends respectively. This does not account for the required skills to meet the minimum crewing rules and so does not necessarily translate into appliance availability; however, it does provide an indication of potential future appliance availability subject to fulfilling any training requirements where required.

Figure 22 and Figure 24 illustrate the distribution of the additional incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2014 where Shaftesbury Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance based on the removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, for weekdays and weekends respectively.

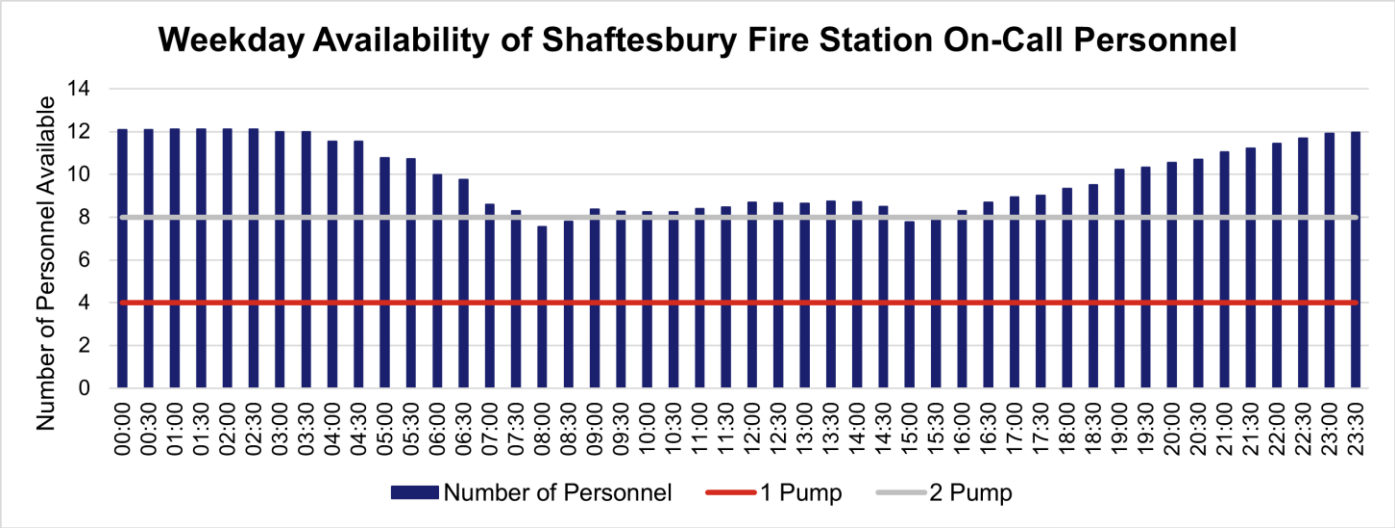

Figure 21: Average Monday to Friday availability of Shaftesbury Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

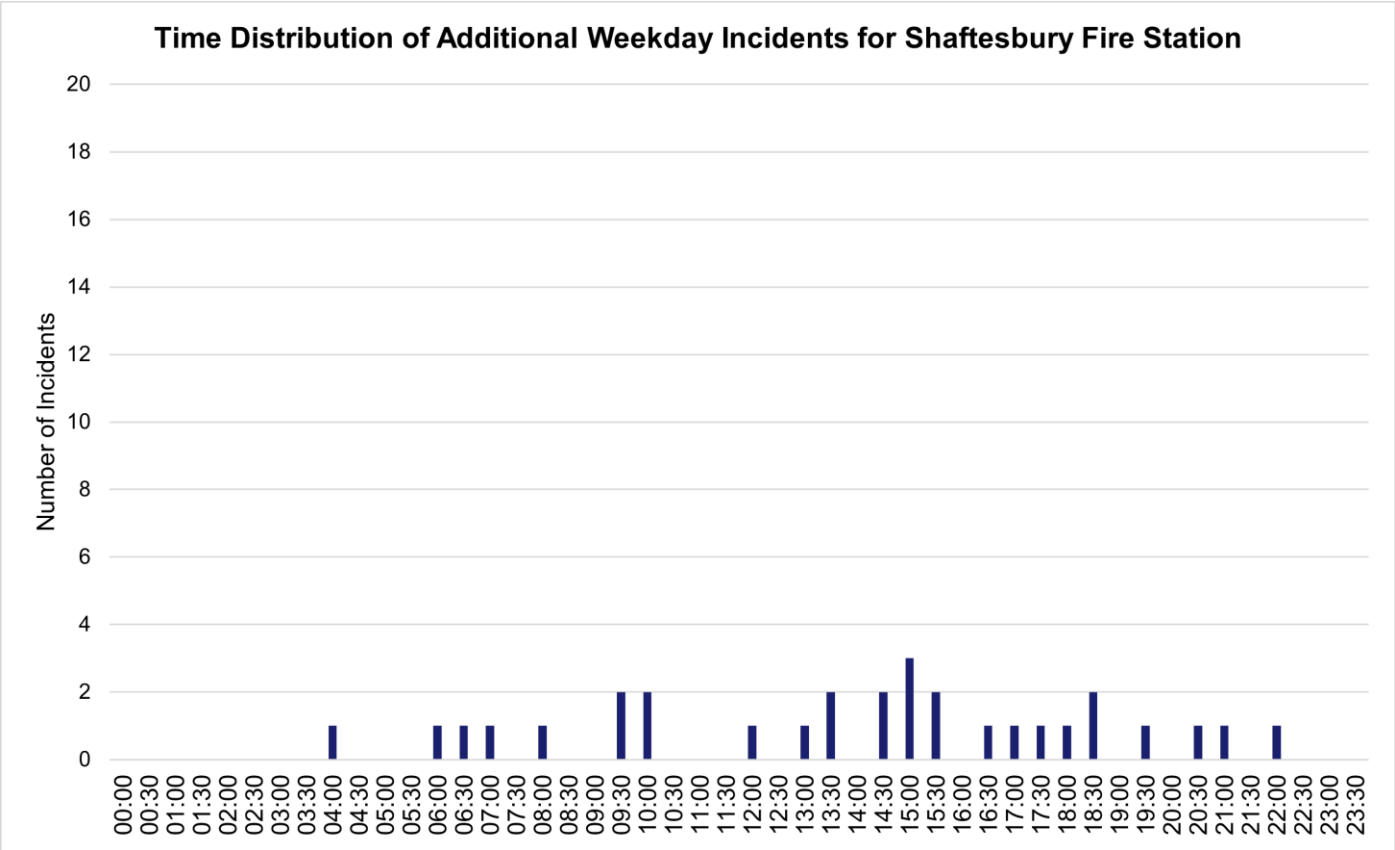

Figure 22: Distribution by time of day of additional weekday incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Shaftesbury fire station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

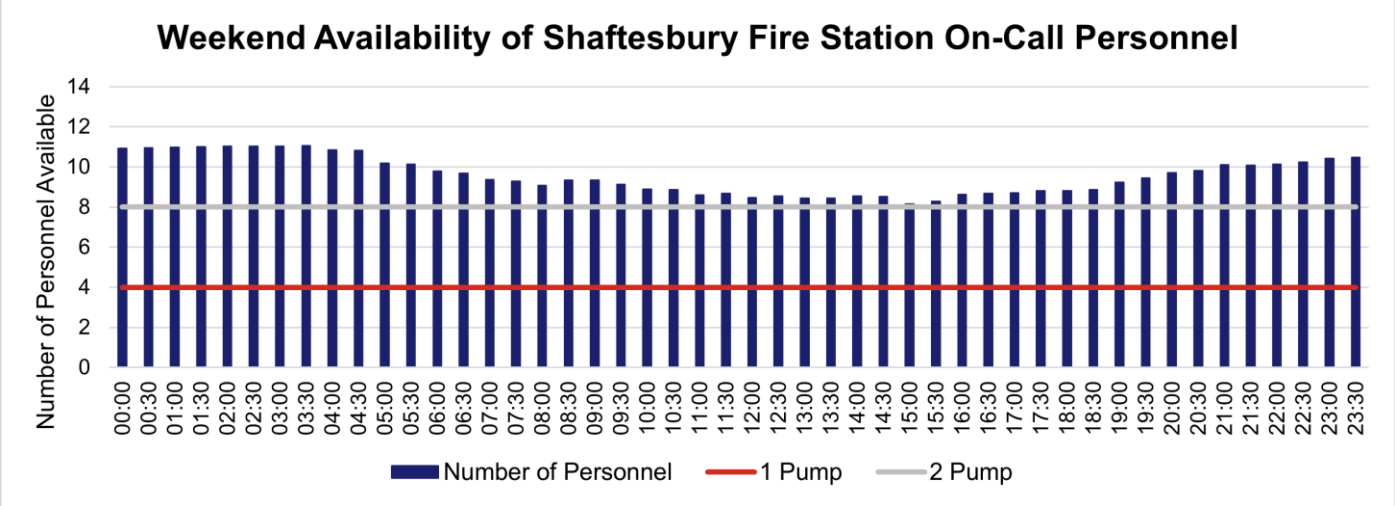

Figure 23: Average Saturday and Sunday availability of Shaftesbury Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

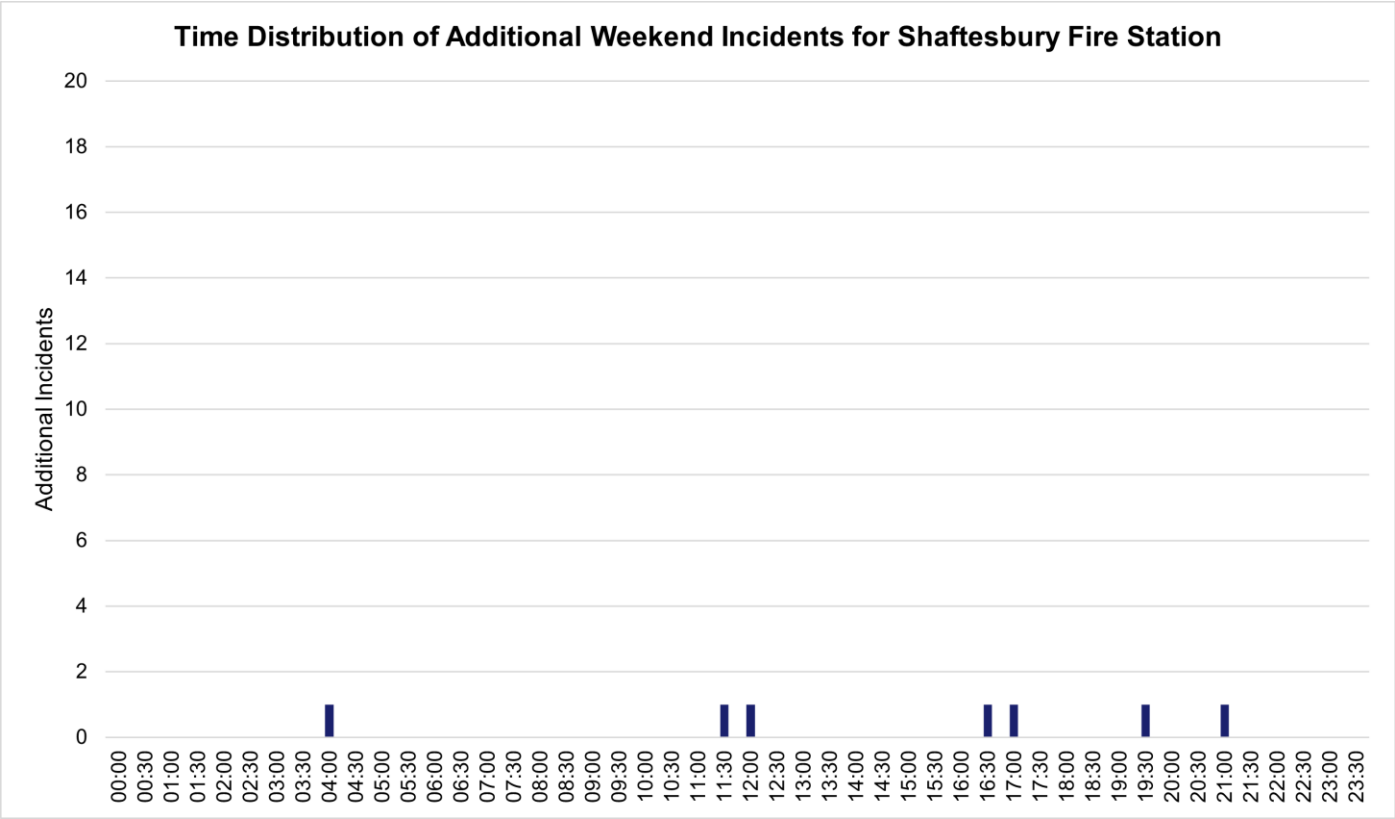

Figure 24: Distribution by time of day of additional weekend incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Shaftesbury fire station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

On-Call Establishment

Shaftesbury Fire Station had a total of 19 individuals on the on-call duty system for all or part of the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025; collectively these individuals were contracted to provide a total of 98,375.00 hours across the period, averaging 1,891.83 hours per week, 87.58% of the optimum contracted cover required for an on-call fire station with two pumping appliances. During this period, these individuals provided a total of 116,801.50 positive hours, averaging 2,246.18 hours per week, 103.99% of the optimum cover required.

On-Call Establishment for Shaftesbury Fire Staton				
	Optimum		Actual	
	Weekly	Annual	Weekly Average	Annual Total
Fire Station Contracted Hours	2,160	112,320	1,891.83 (87.58%)	98,375.00
Fire Station Positive Hours			2,246.18 (103.99%)	116,801.50

Table 30: On-call establishment for Shaftesbury Fire Station, averaged for period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025 (52 weeks), compared to optimum establishment for an on-call fire station with two pumping appliances

Figure 25 illustrates how contracted and positive hours provided at Shaftesbury Fire Station has fluctuated during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025.

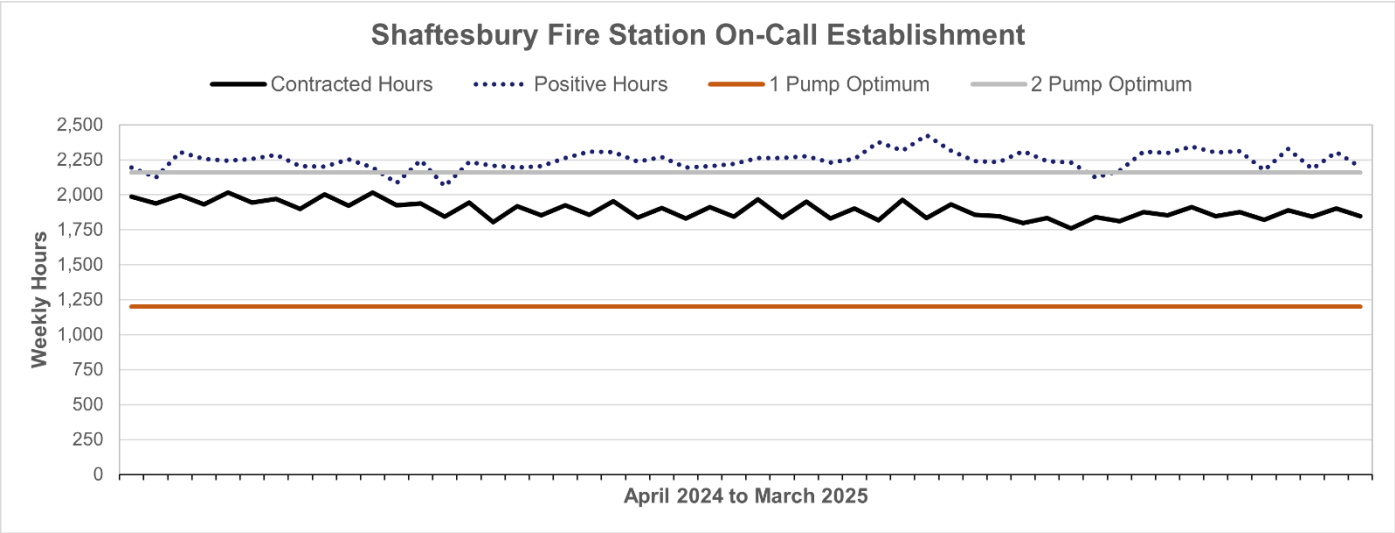

Figure 25: Total weekly contracted and positive hours for Shaftesbury Fire Station on-call establishment during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025

Salisbury Fire Station

Salisbury Fire Station has two pumping appliances, the first-away pumping appliance is crewed using the Wholetime duty system and the second-away pumping appliance is crewed using the on-call duty system. For the purpose of this section, availability of the first-away pumping appliance, crewed using the Wholetime duty system, is considered to be 100.00%. The following information is provided as an indication of the resilience of the second-away pumping appliance, crewed using the on-call duty system.

On-Call Availability and Incident Distribution

During the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, Salisbury Fire Station's second-away pumping appliance averaged 56.16% availability (Figure 26), excluding imports.

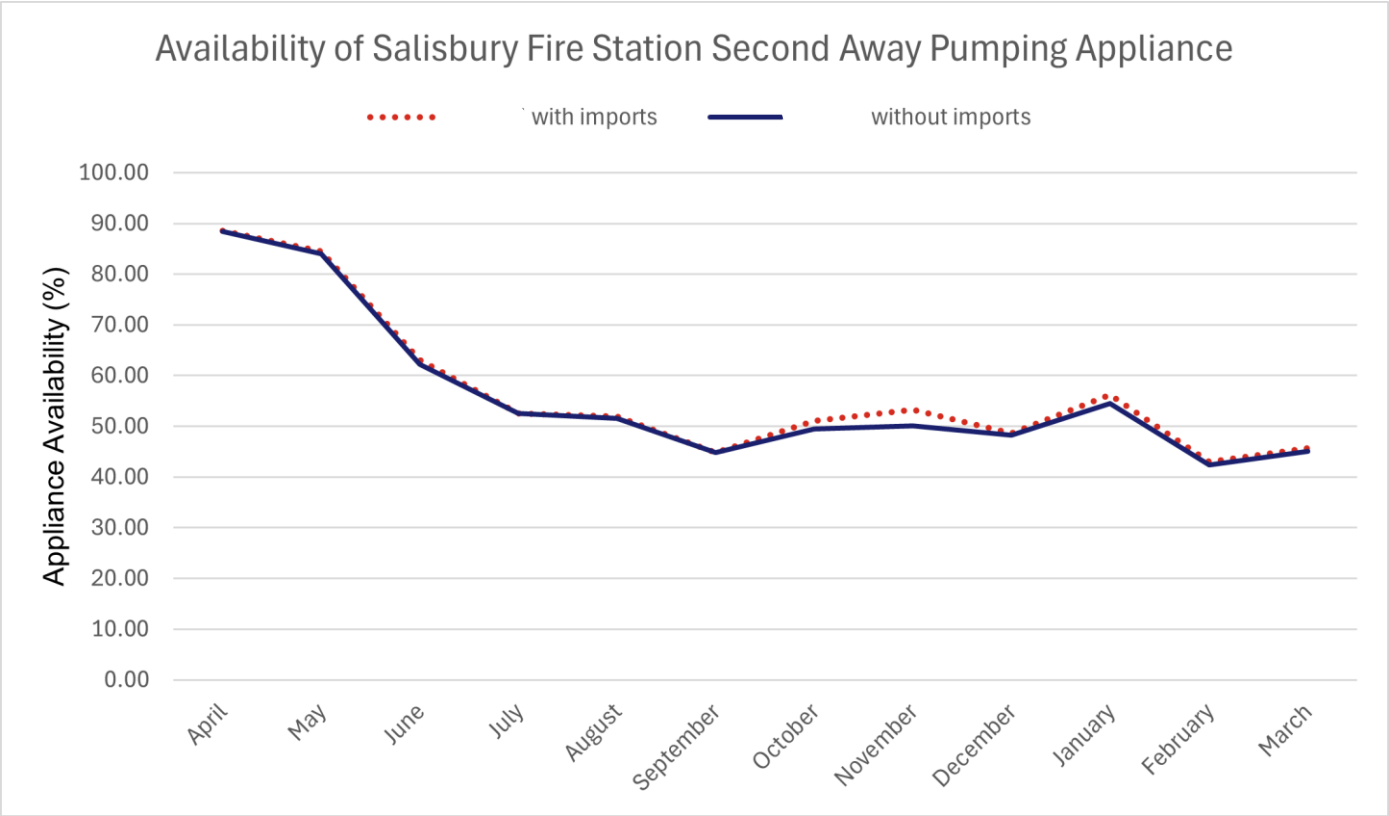

Figure 26: Average availability of Salisbury Fire Station second-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Figure 27 and Figure 29 detail the average number of on-call personnel available at Salisbury Fire Station, per half hour time block, during the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2024, for weekdays and weekends respectively. This does not account for the required skills to meet the minimum crewing rules and so does not necessarily translate into appliance availability; however, it does provide an indication of potential future appliance availability subject to fulfilling any training requirements where required.

Figure 28 and Figure 30 illustrate the distribution of the additional incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2014 where Salisbury Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance based on the removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, for weekdays and weekends respectively.

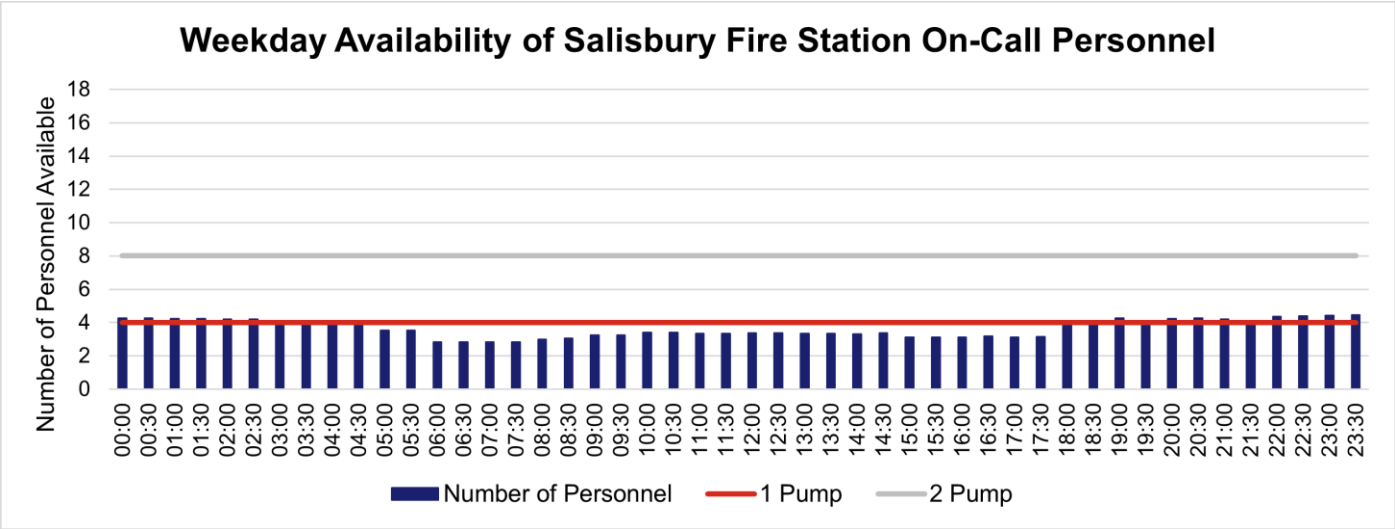

Figure 27: Average Monday to Friday availability of Salisbury Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

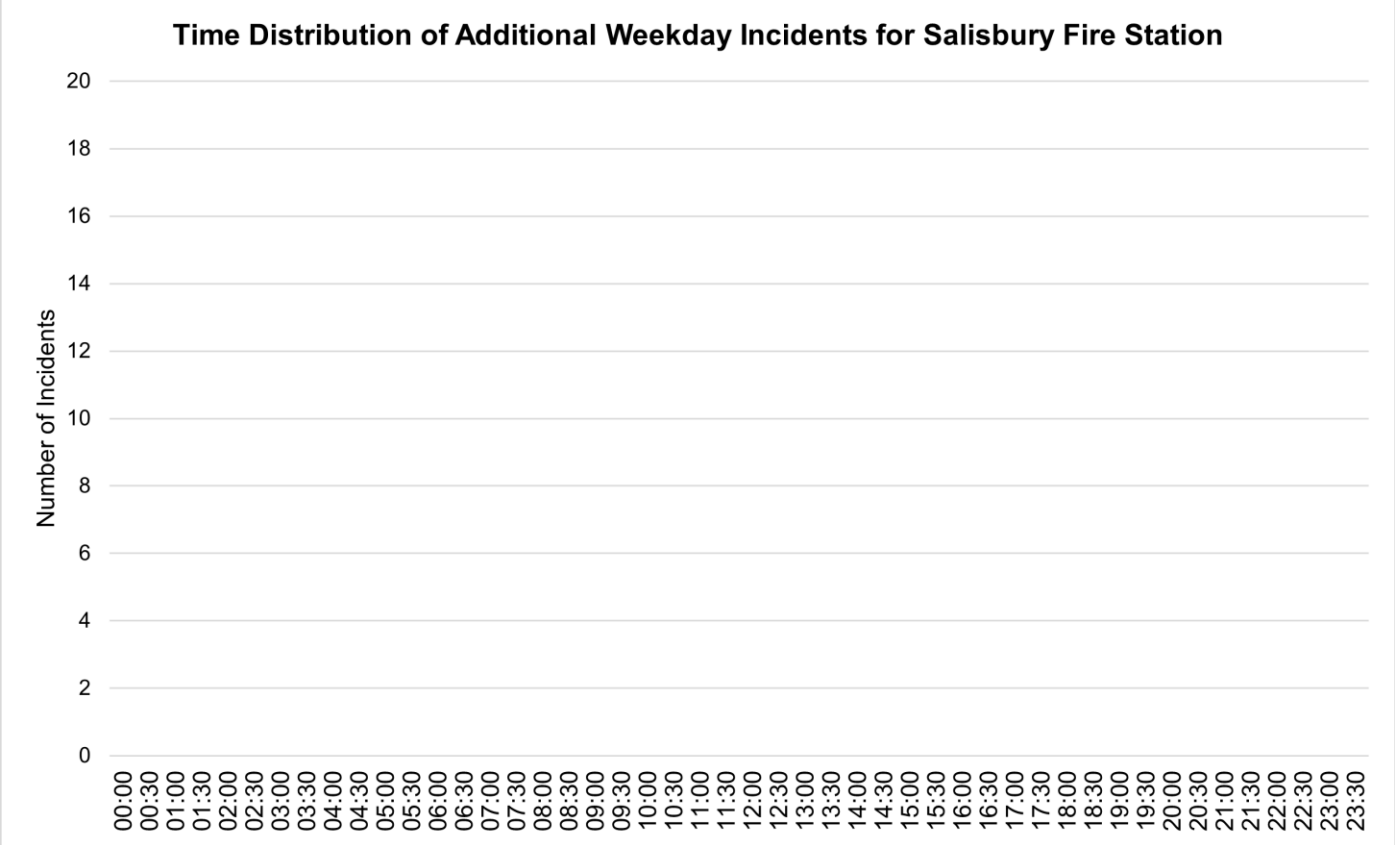

Figure 28: Distribution by time of day of additional weekday incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Salisbury fire station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

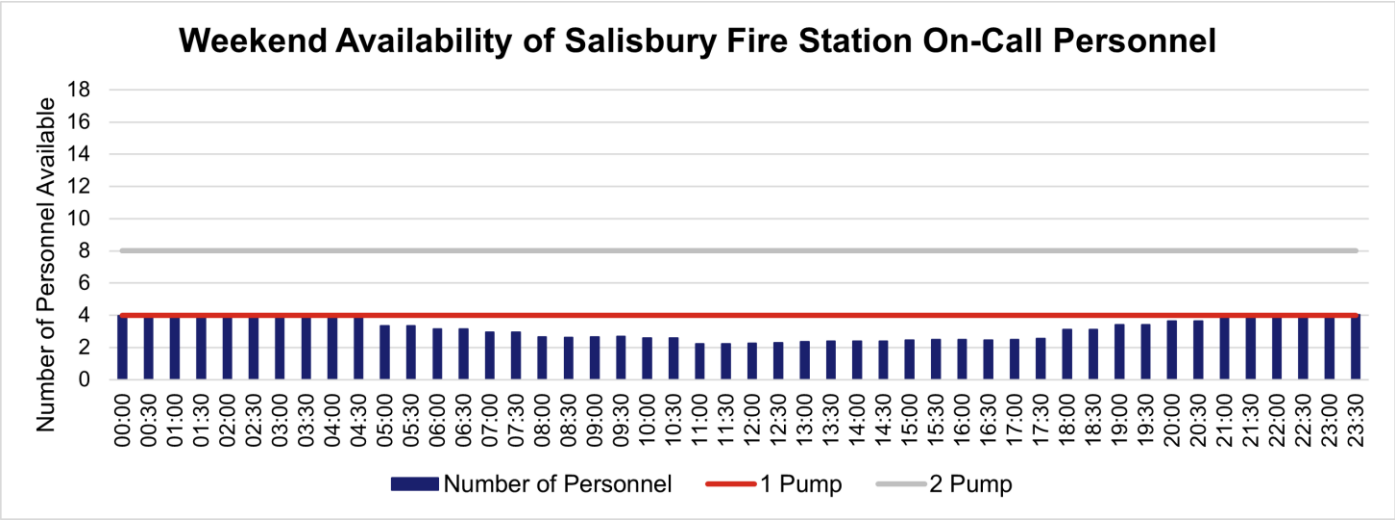

Figure 29: Average Saturday and Sunday availability of Salisbury Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Figure 30: Distribution by time of day of additional weekend incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Salisbury fire station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

On-Call Establishment

Salisbury Fire Station had a total of 17 individuals on the on-call duty system for all or part of the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025; collectively these individuals were contracted to provide a total of 37,778.00 hours across the period, averaging 726.50 hours per week, 60.54% of the optimum contracted cover required for an on-call fire station with one pumping appliance. During this period, these individuals provided a total of 61,124.50 positive hours, averaging 1,175.47 hours per week, 97.96% of the optimum cover required.

On-Call Establishment for Salisbury Fire Staton				
	Optimum		Actual	
	Weekly	Annual	Weekly Average	Annual Total
Fire Station Contracted Hours	1,200	62,400	726.50 (60.54%)	37,778.00
Fire Station Positive Hours			1,175.47 (97.96%)	61,124.50

Table 31: On-call establishment for Salisbury Fire Station, averaged for period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025 (52 weeks), compared to optimum establishment for an on-call fire station with one pumping appliance

Figure 31 illustrates how contracted and positive hours provided at Salisbury Fire Station has fluctuated during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025.

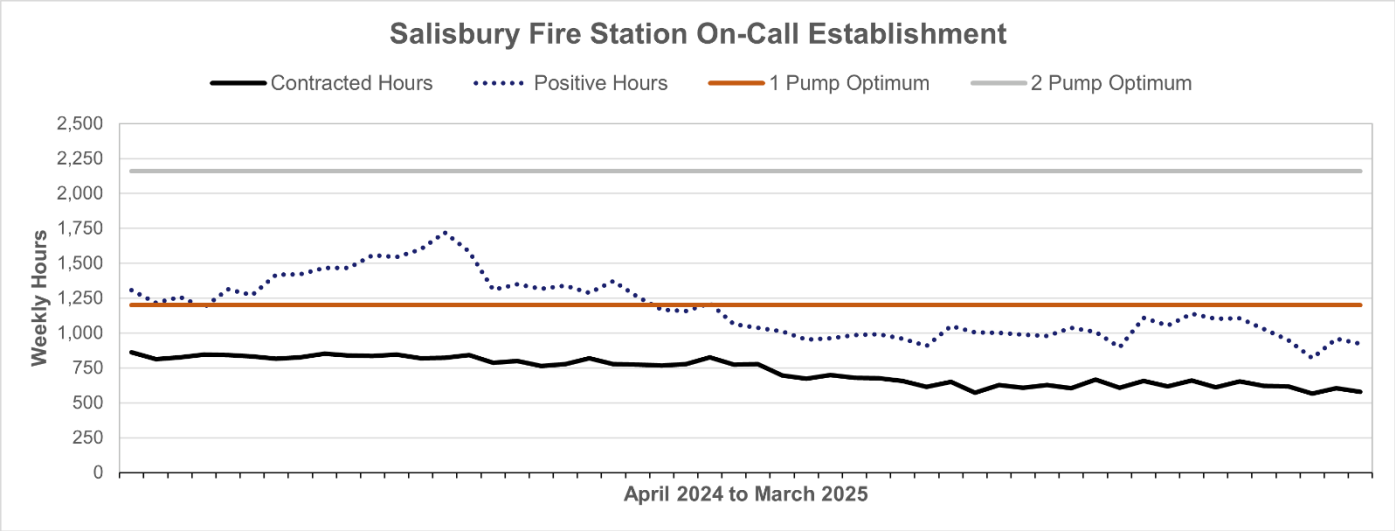

Figure 31: Total weekly contracted and positive hours for Salisbury Fire Station on-call establishment during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025

Tisbury Fire Station

Tisbury Fire Station has one pumping appliance crewed using the on-call duty system.

On-Call Availability and Incident Distribution

During the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, Tisbury Fire Station's pumping appliance averaged 57.21% availability (Figure 32), excluding imports.

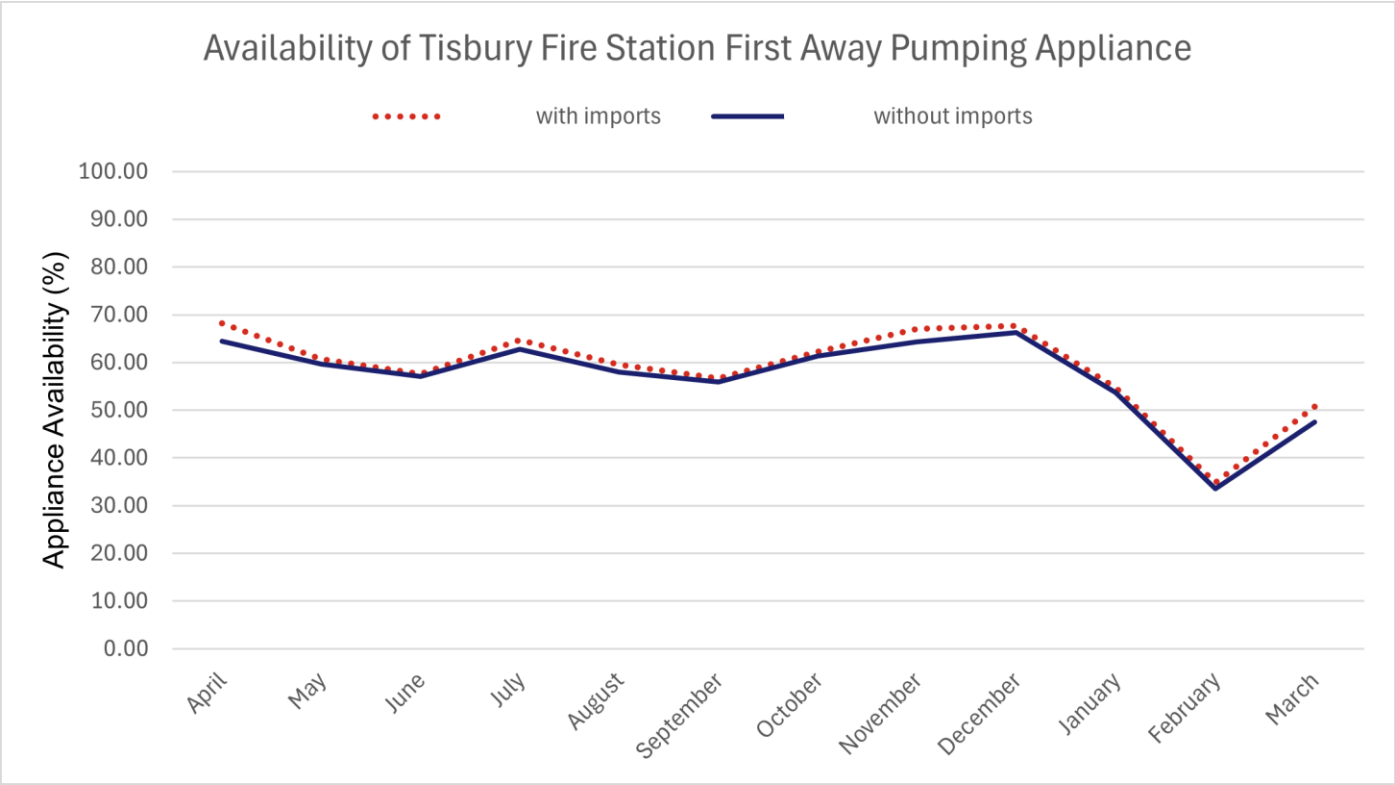

Figure 32: Average availability of Tisbury Fire Station first-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Figure 33 and Figure 35 detail the average number of on-call personnel available at Tisbury Fire Station, per half hour time block, during the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, for weekdays and weekends respectively. This does not account for the required skills to meet the minimum crewing rules and so does not necessarily translate into appliance availability; however, it does provide an indication of potential future appliance availability subject to fulfilling any training requirements where required.

Figure 34 and Figure 36 illustrate the distribution of the additional incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2014 where Tisbury Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance based on the removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, for weekdays and weekends respectively.

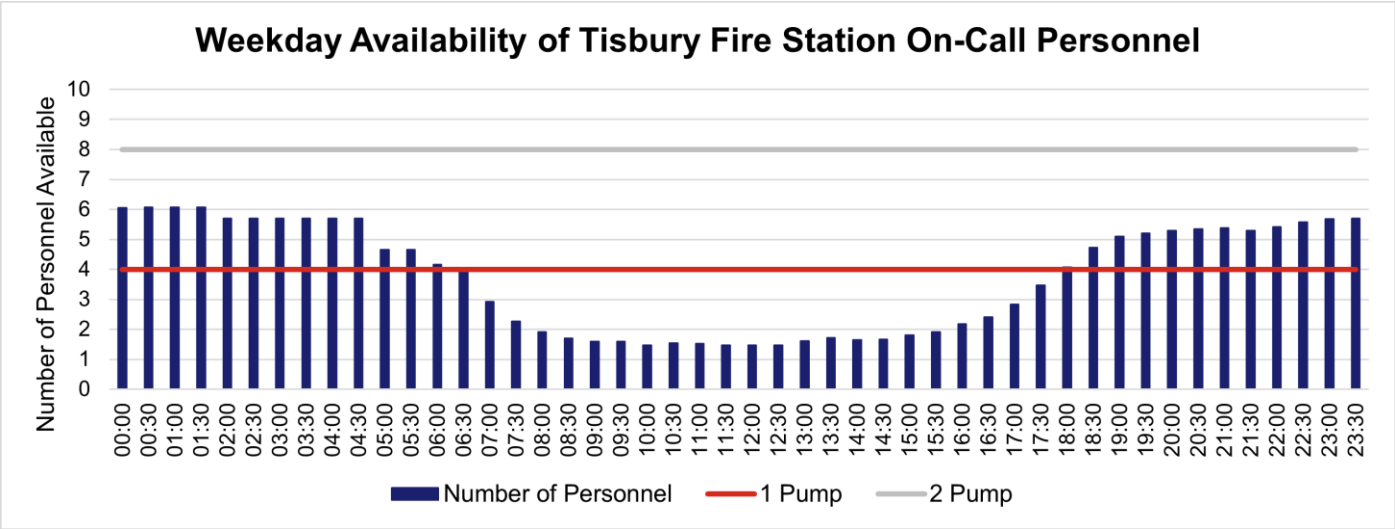

Figure 33: Average Monday to Friday availability of Tisbury Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

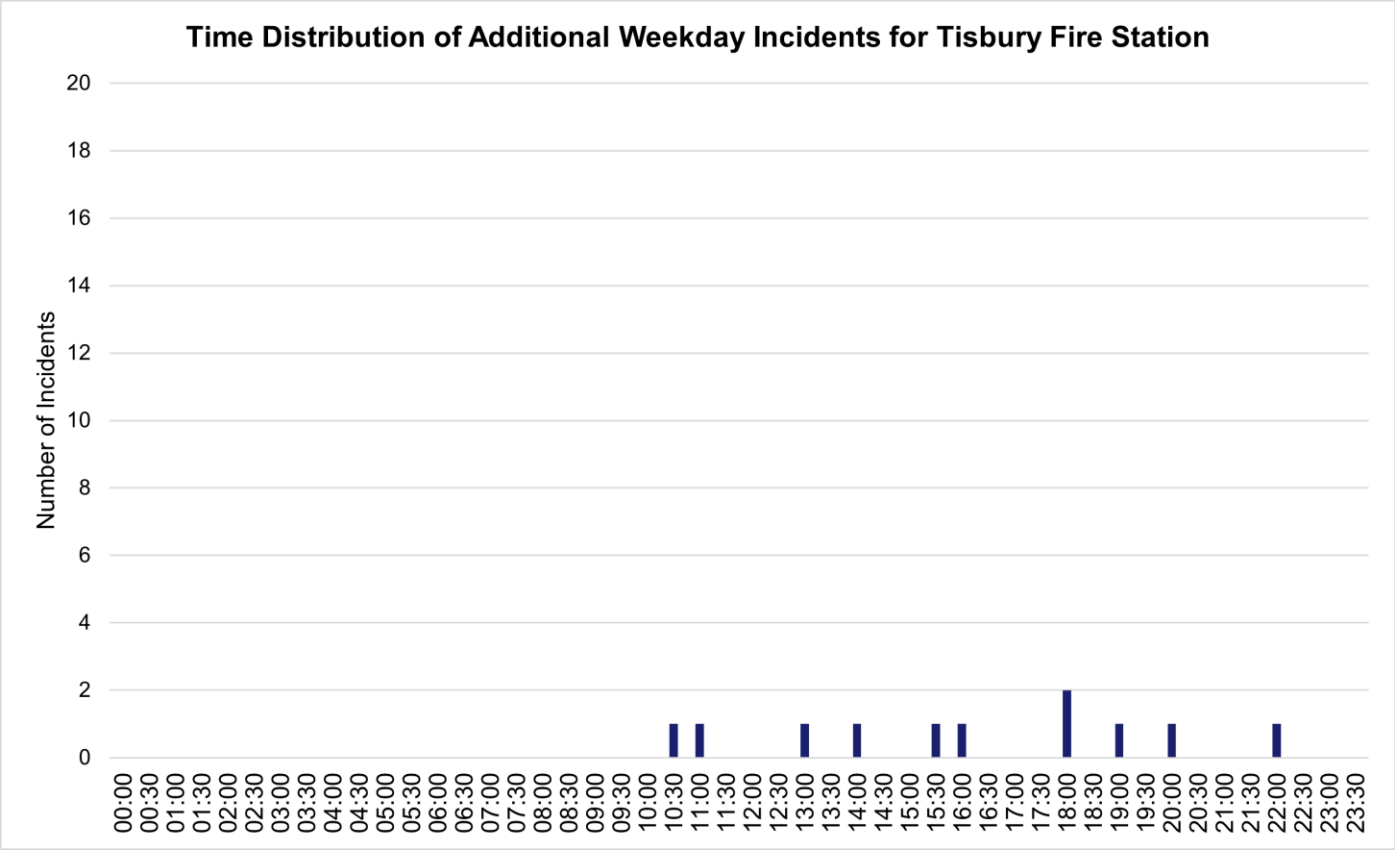

Figure 34: Distribution by time of day of additional weekday incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Tisbury fire station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

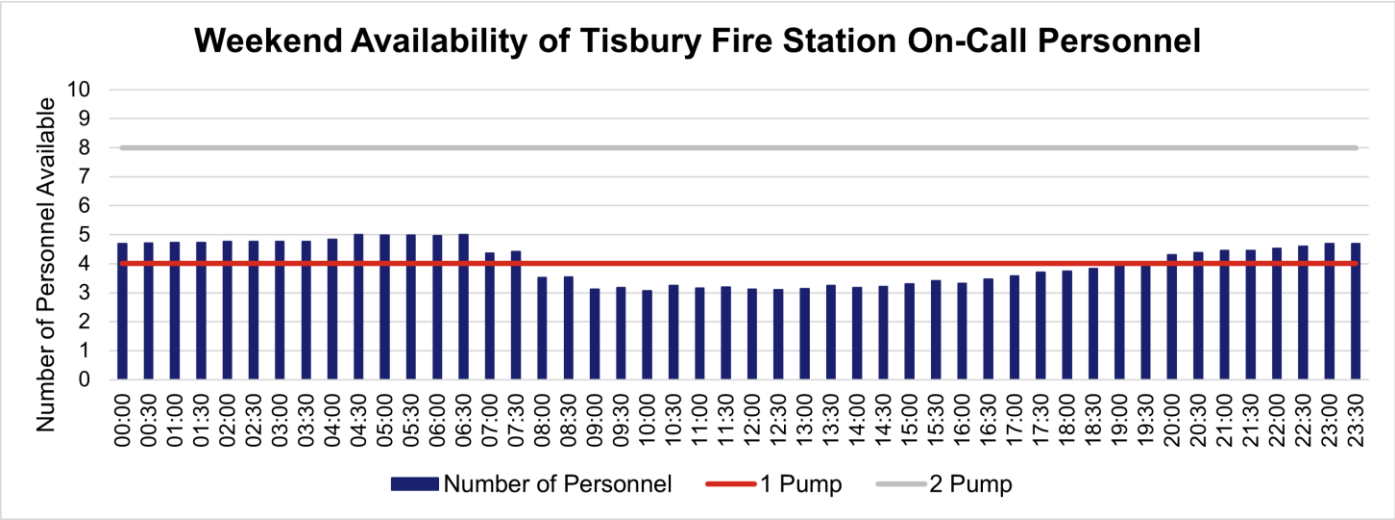

Figure 35: Average Saturday and Sunday availability of Tisbury Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

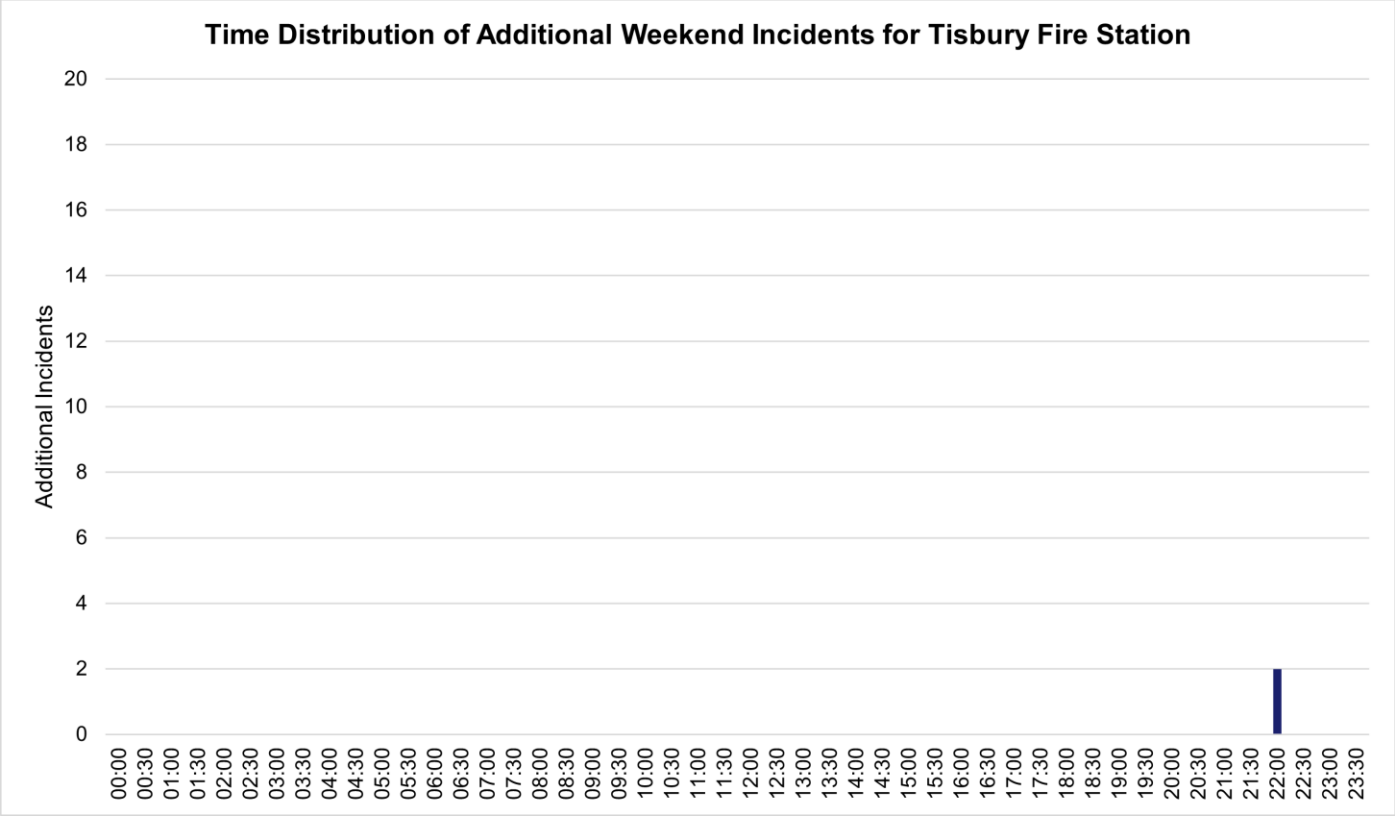

Figure 36: Distribution by time of day of additional weekend incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Tisbury fire station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

On-Call Establishment

Tisbury Fire Station had a total of eight individuals on the on-call duty system for all or part of the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025; collectively these individuals were contracted to provide a total of 33,409.00 hours across the period, averaging 642.48 hours per week, 53.54%% of the optimum contracted cover required for an on-call fire station with one pumping appliance. During this period, these individuals provided a total of 44,400.00 positive hours, averaging 853.85 hours per week, 71.15% of the optimum cover required.

On-Call Establishment for Tisbury Fire Staton				
	Optimum		Actual	
	Weekly	Annual	Weekly Average	Annual Total
Fire Station Contracted Hours	1,200	62,400	642.48 (53.54%)	33,409.00
Fire Station Positive Hours			853.85 (71.15%)	44,400.00

Table 32: On-call establishment for Tisbury Fire Station, averaged for period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025 (52 weeks), compared to optimum establishment for an on-call fire station with one pumping appliance

Figure 37 illustrates how contracted and positive hours provided at Tisbury Fire Station has fluctuated during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025.

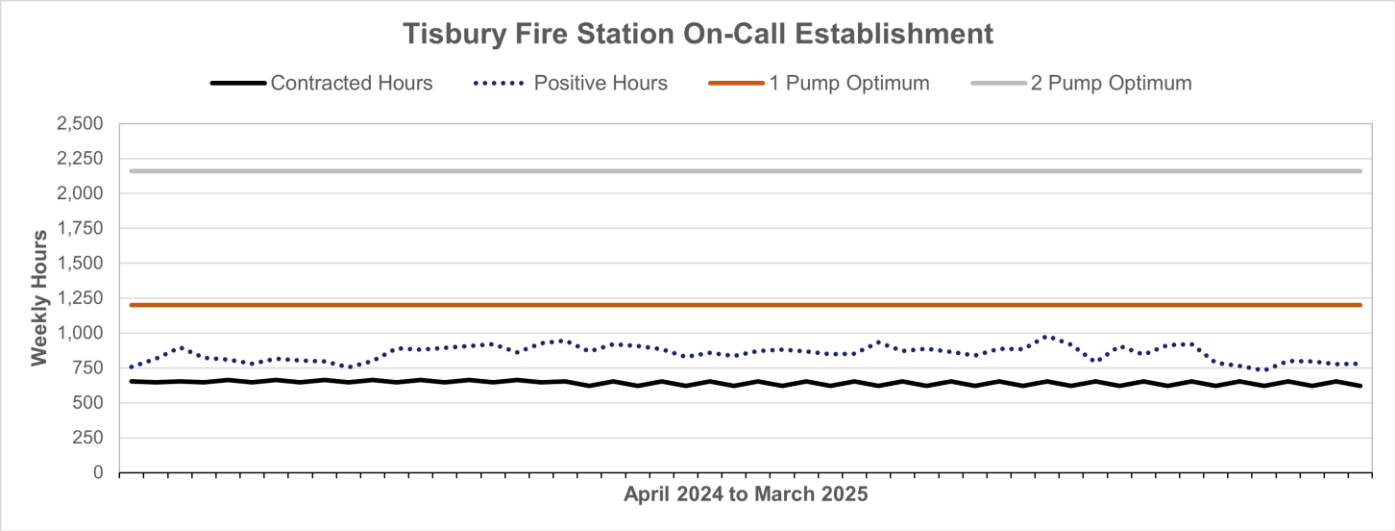

Figure 37: Total weekly contracted and positive hours for Tisbury Fire Station on-call establishment during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025

Amesbury Fire Station

Amesbury Fire Station has two pumping appliances, the first-away pumping appliance is crewed using the Day Duty crewing model and the second-away pumping appliance is crewed using the on-call duty system. For the purpose of this section, availability of the first-away pumping appliance, crewed using wholetime personnel for the period 07:30 to 19:30 and on-call personnel for the period 19:30 to 07:30, has been calculated assuming 100.00% availability for the wholetime period.

On-Call Availability and Incident Distribution

During the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, Amesbury Fire Station's first-away pumping appliance averaged 84.65% availability (Figure 38), and 3.81% availability for the second-away pumping appliance (Figure 39), excluding imports.

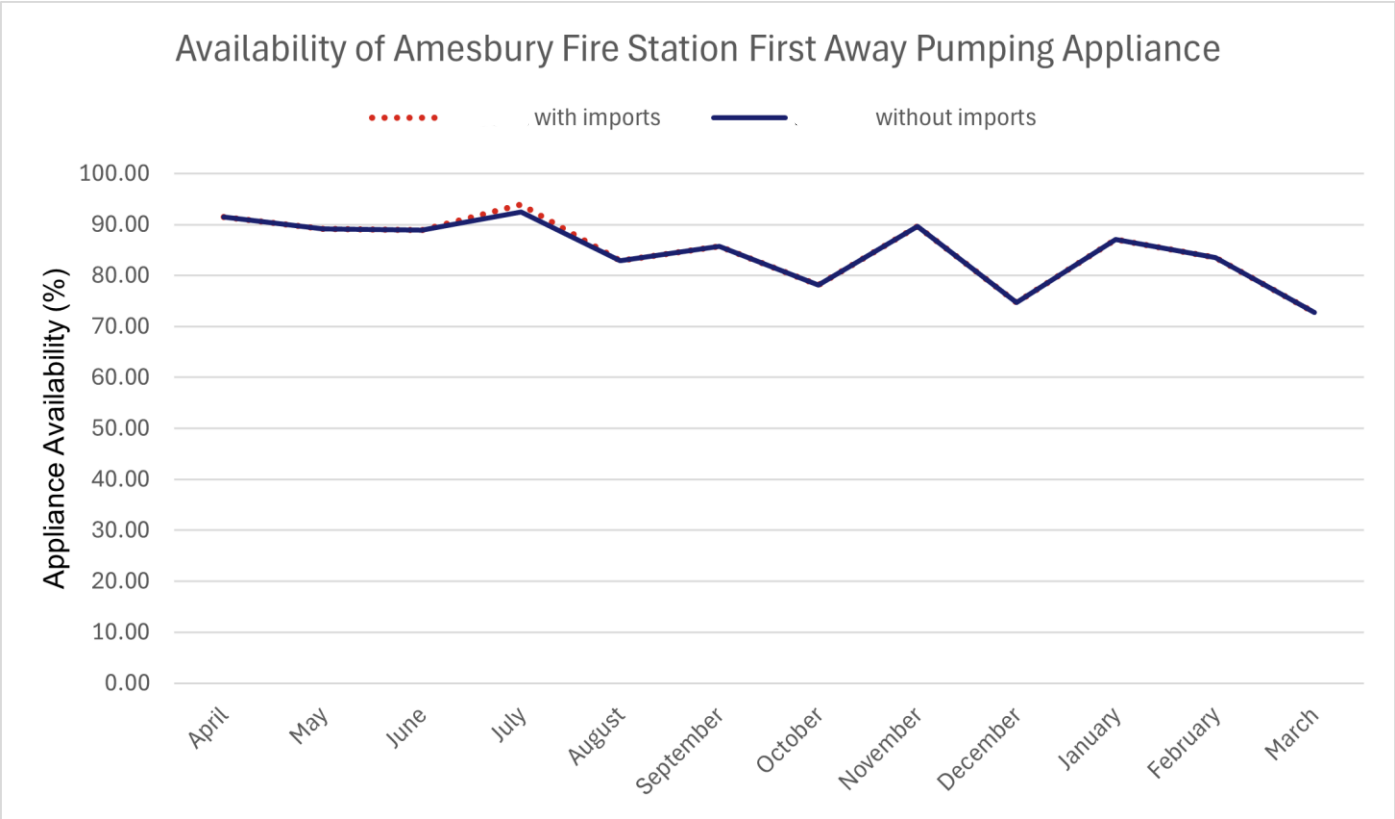

Figure 38: Average availability of Amesbury Fire Station first-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

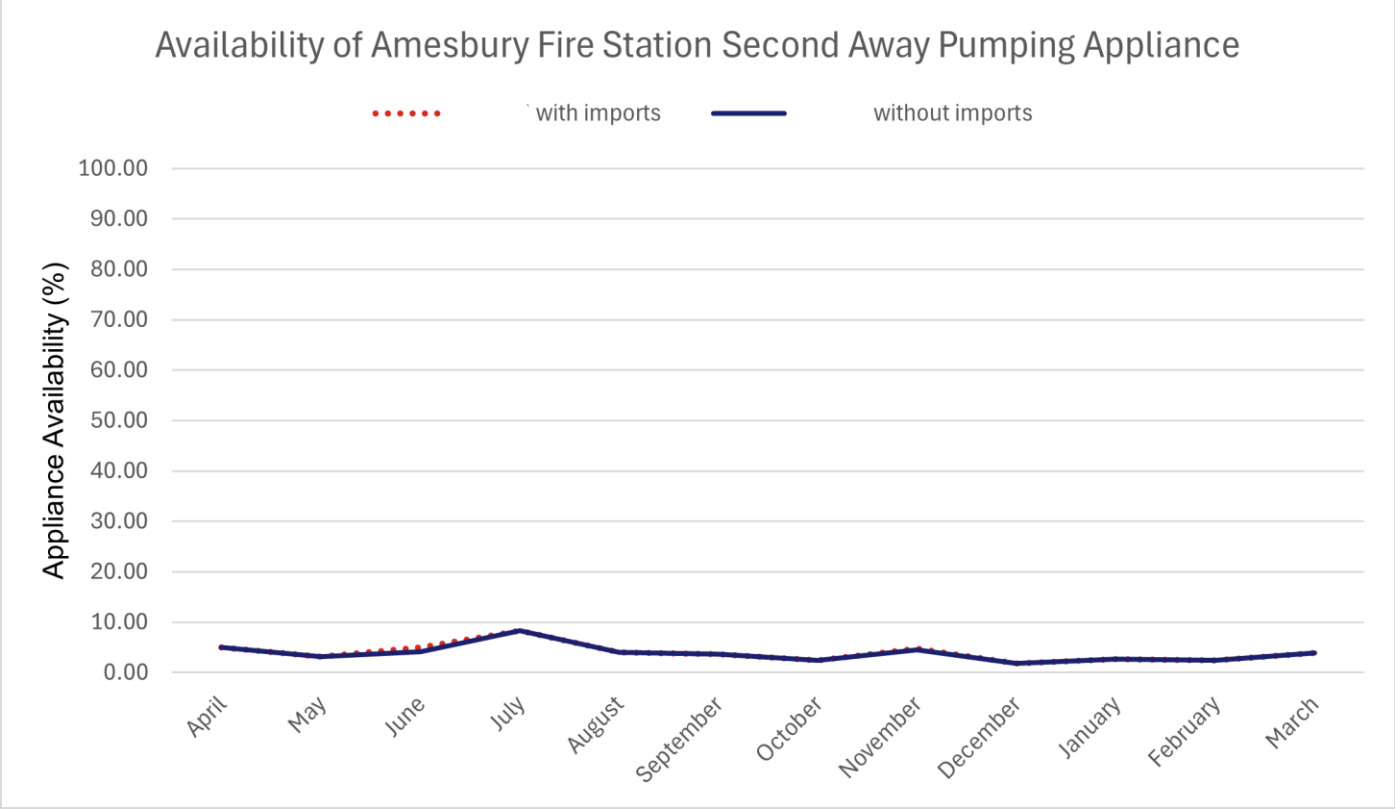

Figure 39: Average availability of Amesbury Fire Station second-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Figure 40 and Figure 42 detail the average number of on-call personnel available at Amesbury Fire Station, per half hour time block, during the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, for

weekdays and weekends respectively. This does not account for the required skills to meet the minimum crewing rules and so does not necessarily translate into appliance availability; however, it does provide an indication of potential future appliance availability subject to fulfilling any training requirements where required.

Figure 41 and Figure 43 illustrate the distribution of the additional incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2014 where Amesbury Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance based on the removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, for weekdays and weekends respectively.

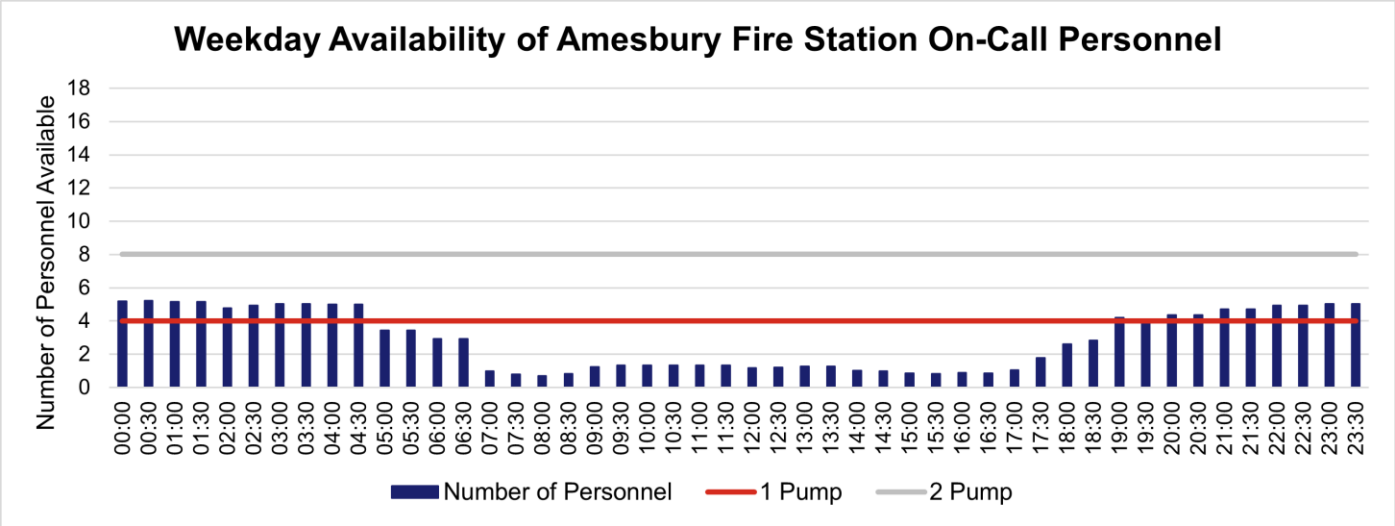

Figure 40: Average Monday to Friday availability of Amesbury Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

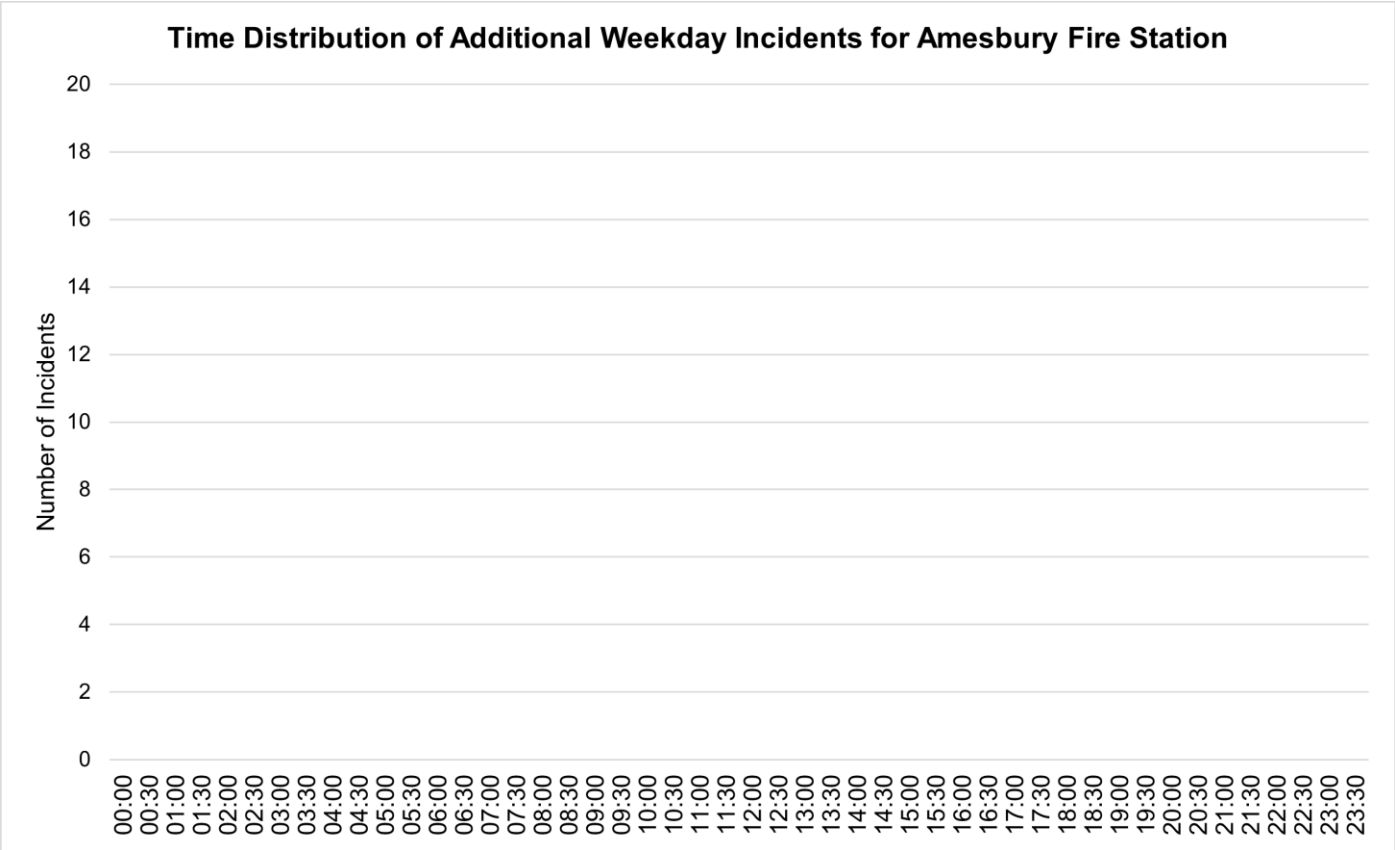

Figure 41: Distribution by time of day of additional weekday incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Amesbury fire station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

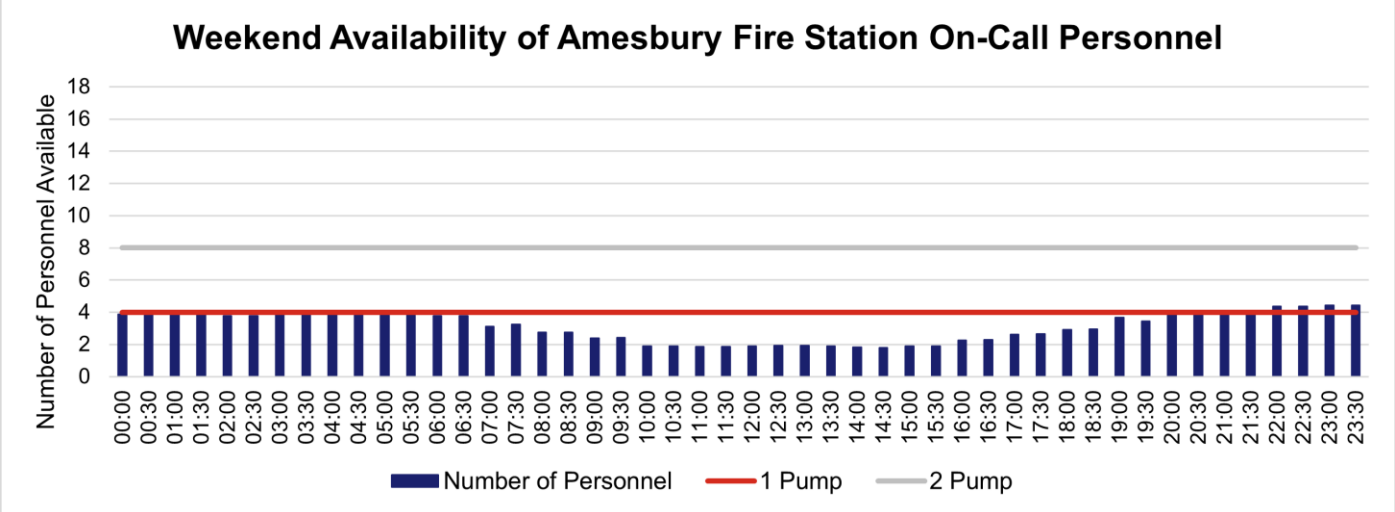

Figure 42: Average Saturday and Sunday availability of Amesbury Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

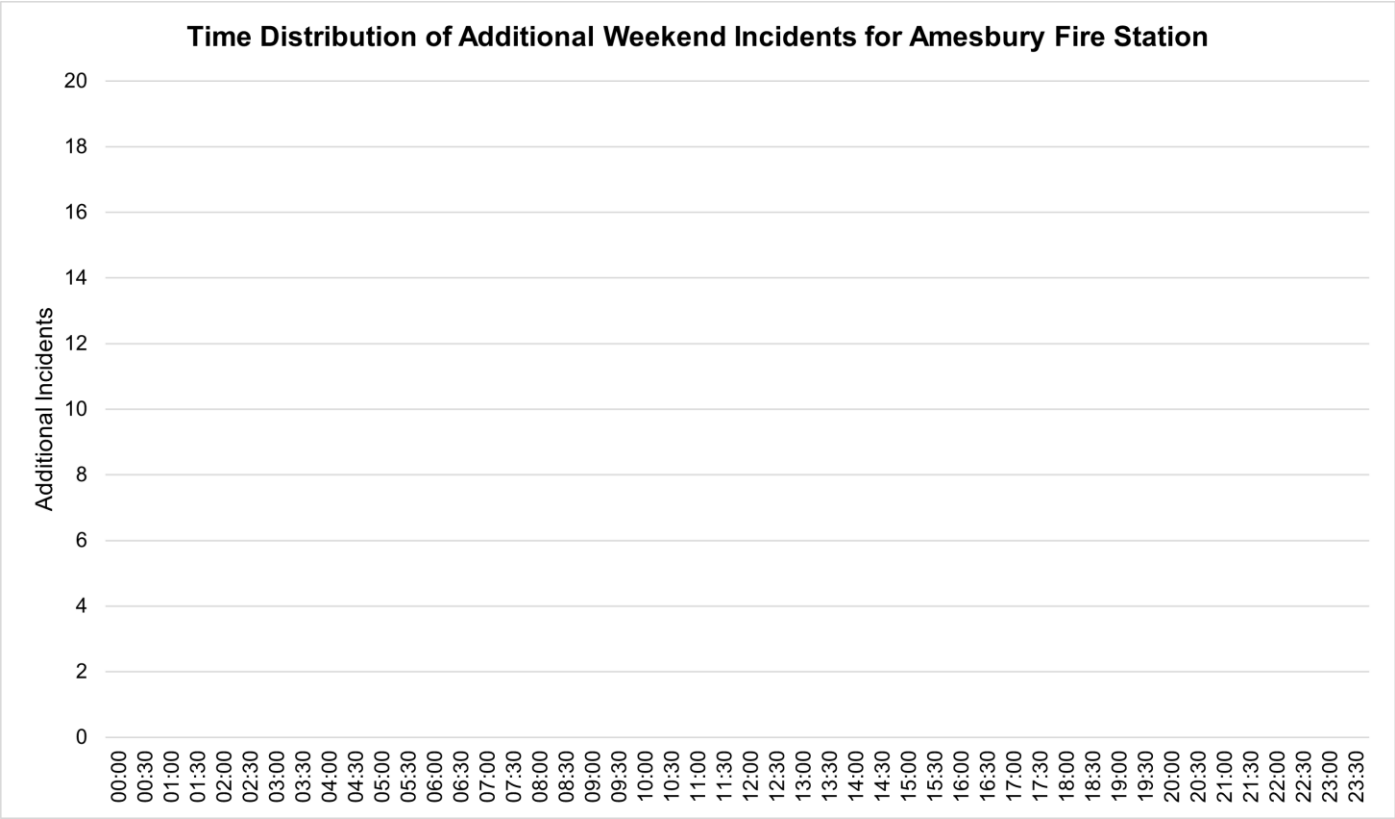

Figure 43: Distribution by time of day of additional weekend incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Amesbury fire station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

On-Call Establishment

Amesbury Fire Station had a total of nine individuals on the on-call duty system for all or part of the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025; collectively these individuals were contracted to provide a total of 26,740.00 hours across the period, averaging 514.23 hours per week, 30.61% of the optimum contracted cover required for an on-call fire section with one and a half pumping appliances. During this period, these individuals provided a total of 30,702.00 positive hours, 590.42 hours per week, 35.14% of the optimum cover required.

On-Call Establishment for Amesbury Fire Staton				
	Optimum		Actual	
	Weekly	Annual	Weekly Average	Annual Total
Fire Station Contracted Hours	1,680	87,360	514.23 (30.61%)	26,740.00
Fire Station Positive Hours			590.42 (35.14%)	30,702.00

Table 33: On-call establishment for Amesbury Fire Station, averaged for period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025 (52 weeks), compared to optimum establishment for an on-call fire station with one and a half pumping appliances

Figure 44 illustrates how contracted and positive hours provided at Amesbury Fire Station has fluctuated during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025.

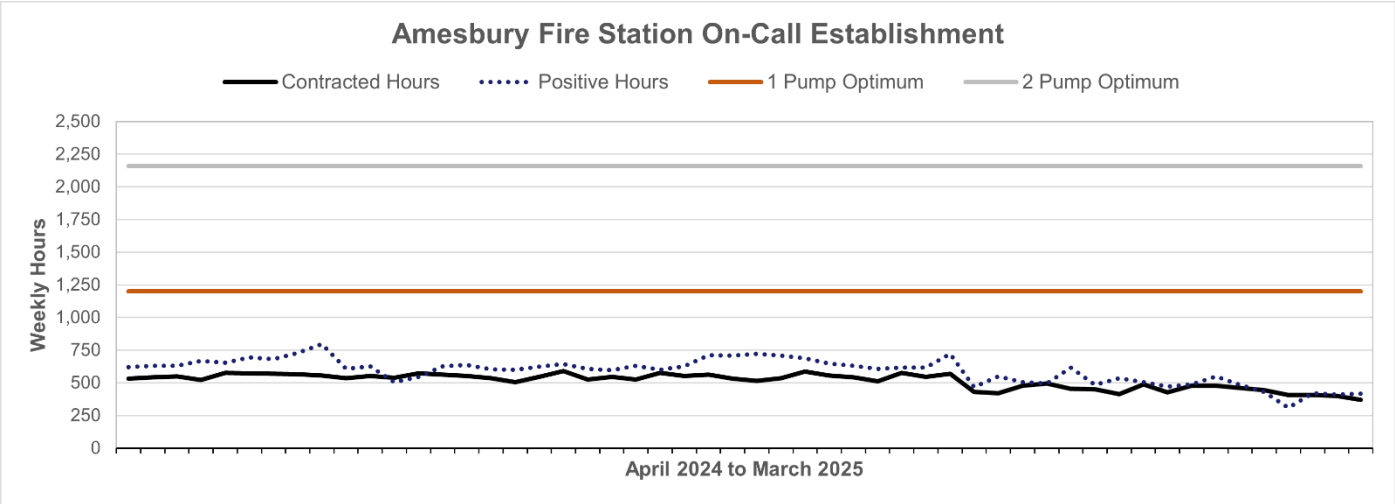

Figure 44: Total weekly contracted and positive hours for Amesbury Fire Station on-call establishment during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025

Warminster Fire Station

Warminster Fire Station has two pumping appliances, both crewed using the on-call duty system.

On-Call Availability and Incident Distribution

During the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, Warminster Fire Station's first-away pumping appliance averaged 88.27% availability (Figure 45), and 26.13% availability for the second-away pumping appliance (Figure 46), excluding imports.

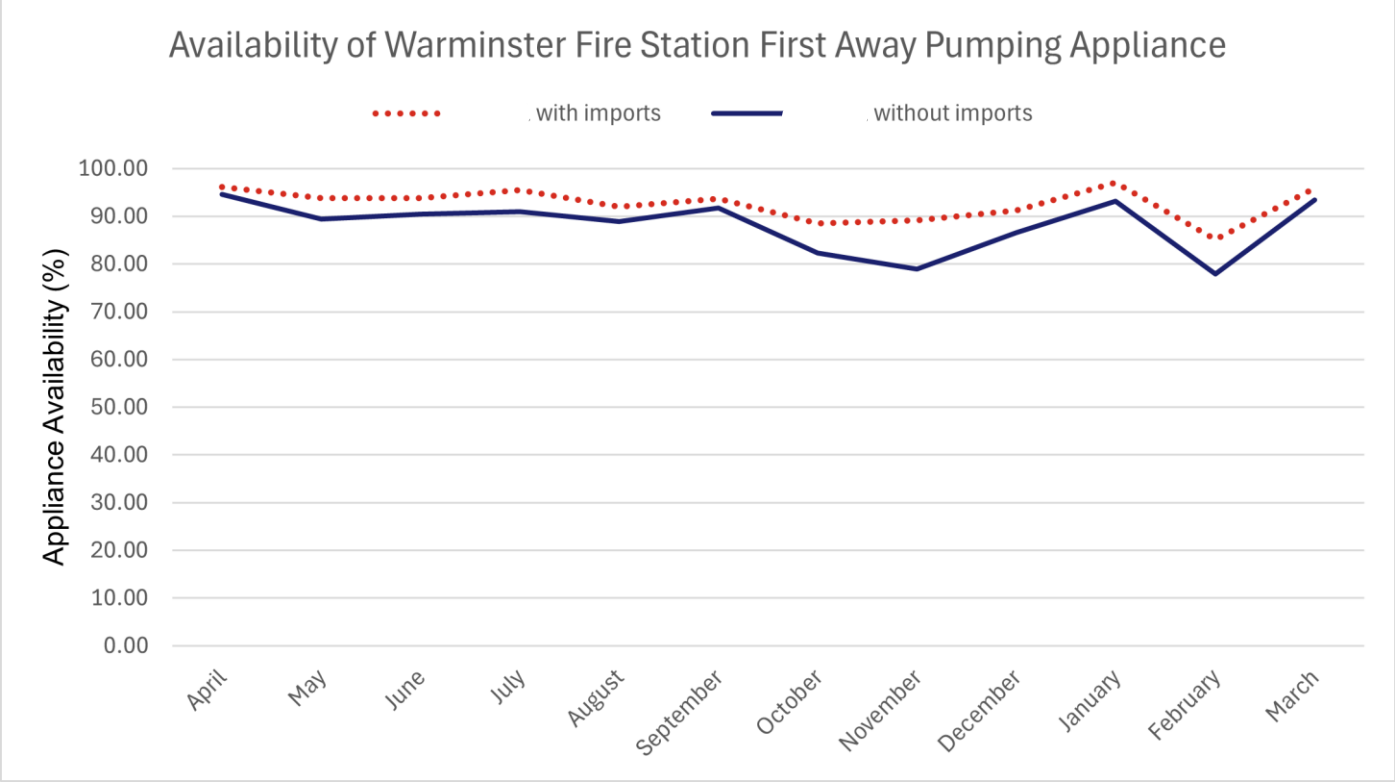

Figure 45: Average availability of Warminster Fire Station first-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

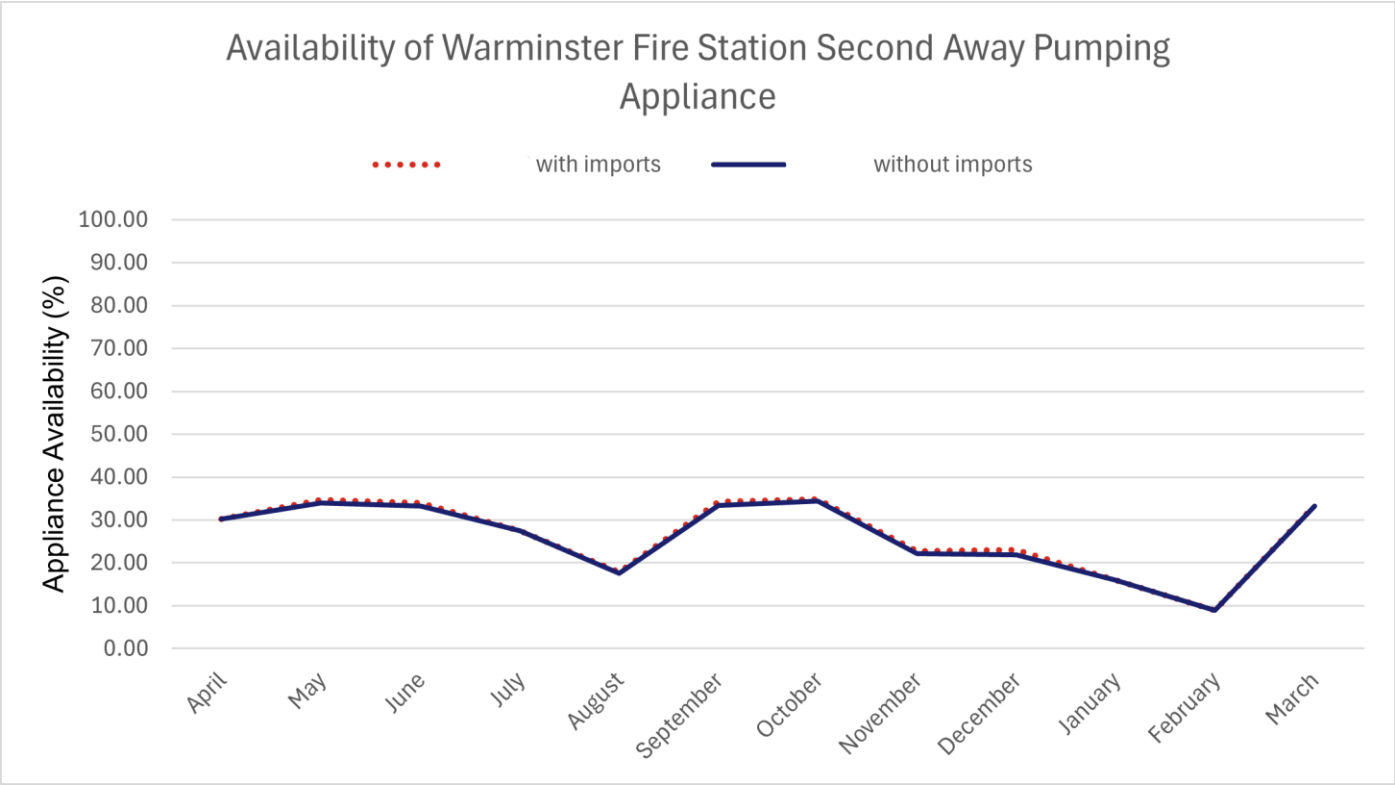

Figure 46: Average availability of Warminster Fire Station second-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Figure 47 and Figure 49 detail the average number of on-call personnel available at Warminster Fire Station, per half hour time block, during the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, for weekdays and weekends respectively. This does not account for the required skills to meet the minimum crewing rules and so does not necessarily translate into appliance availability; however, it does provide an indication of potential future appliance availability subject to fulfilling any training requirements where required.

Figure 48 and Figure 50 illustrate the distribution of the additional incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2014 where Warminster Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance based on the removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance, for weekdays and weekends respectively.

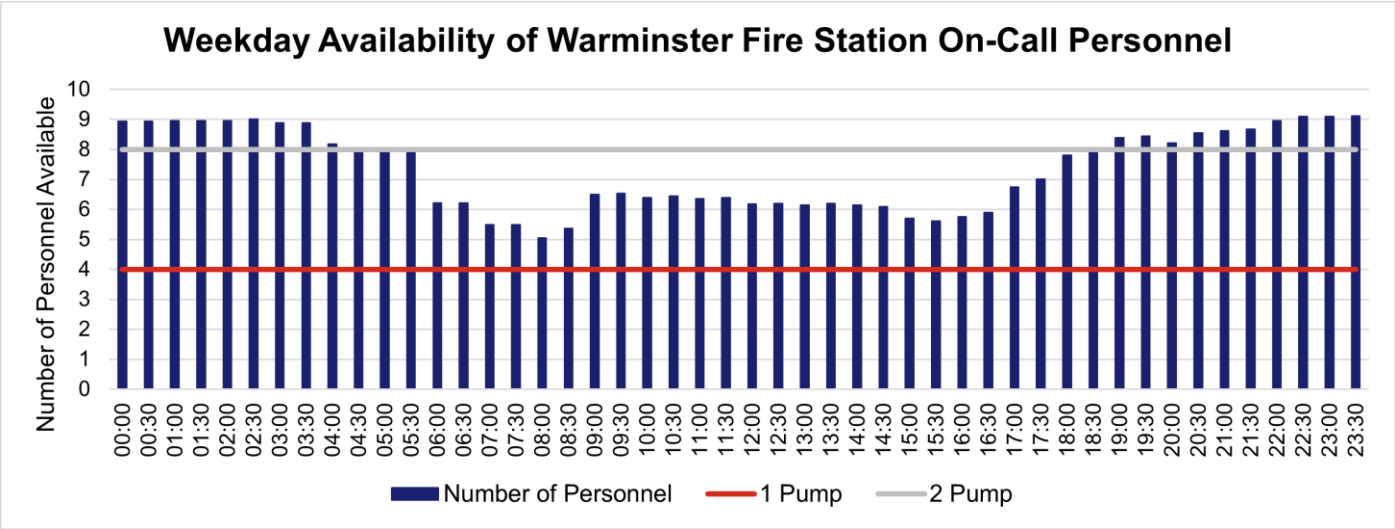

Figure 47: Average Monday to Friday availability of Warminster Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

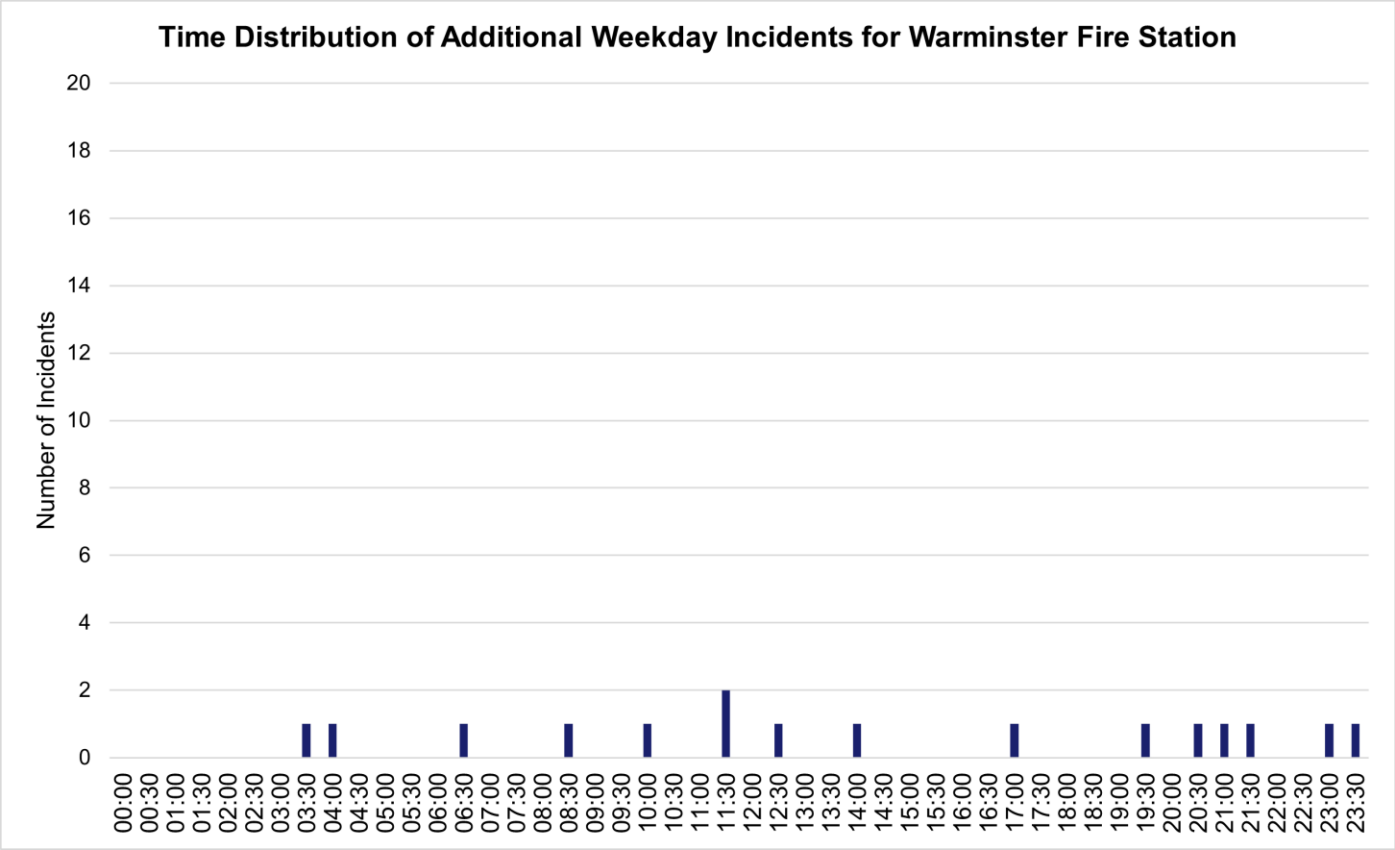

Figure 48: Distribution by time of day of additional weekday incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Warminster fire station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

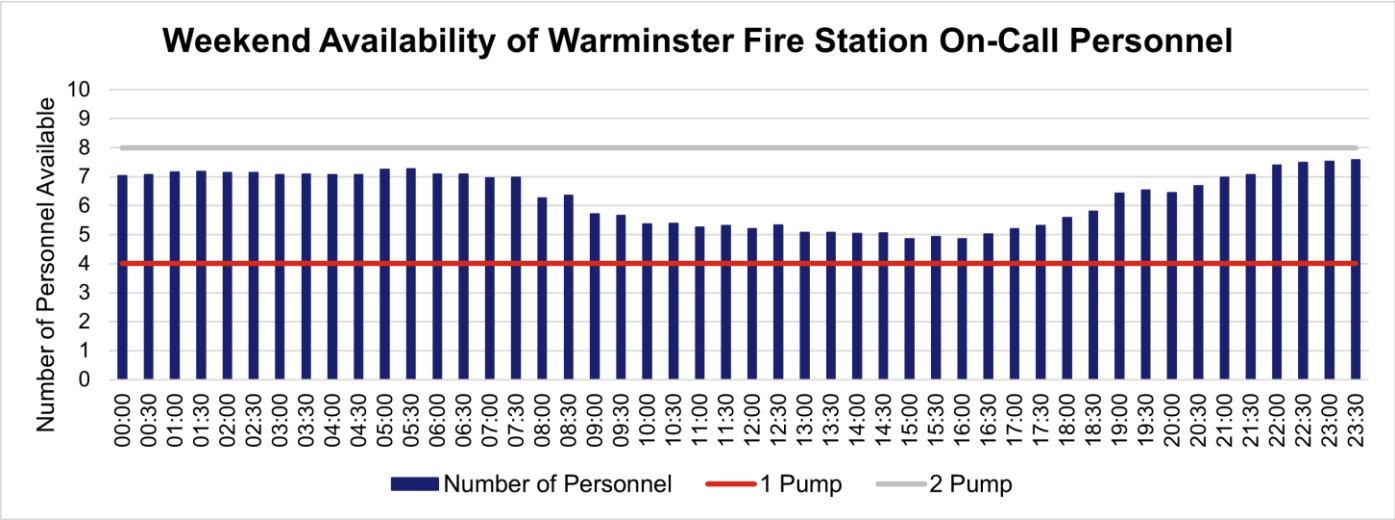

Figure 49: Average Saturday and Sunday availability of Warminster Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

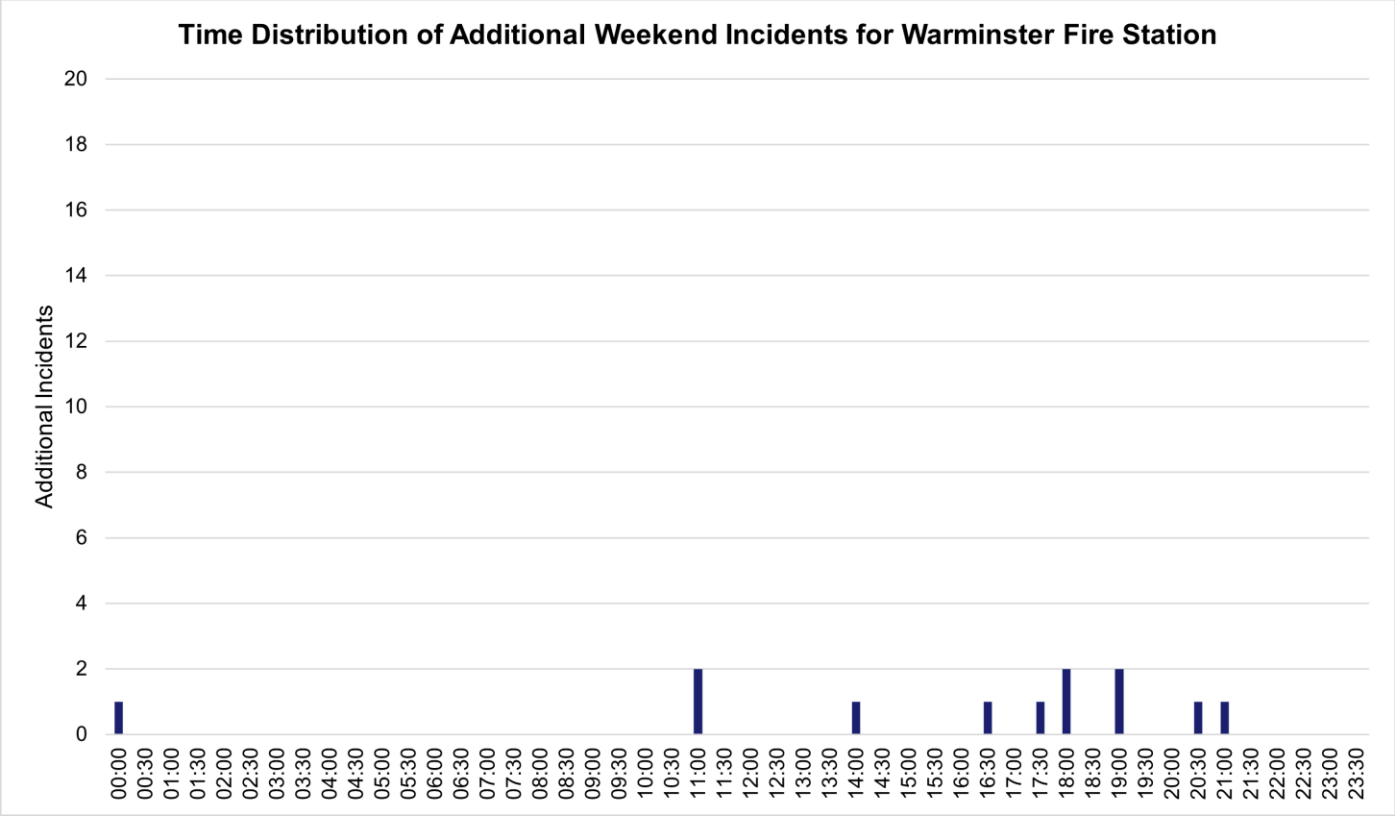

Figure 50: Distribution by time of day of additional weekend incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Warminster fire station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Mere Fire Station's pumping appliance

On-Call Establishment

Warminster Fire Station had a total of 20 individuals on the on-call duty system for all or part of the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025; collectively these individuals were contracted to provide a total of 60,316.50 hours across the period, averaging 1,159.93 hours per week, 53.70% of the optimum contracted cover required for an on-call fire station with two pumping appliances. During this period, these individuals provided a total of 75,650.25 positive hours, averaging 1,454.81 hours per week, 67.35% of the optimum cover required.

On-Call Establishment for Warminster Fire Staton				
	Optimum		Actual	
	Weekly	Annual	Weekly Average	Annual Total
Fire Station Contracted Hours	2,160	112,320	1,159.93 (53.70%)	60,316.50
Fire Station Positive Hours			1,454.81 (67.35%)	75,650.25

Table 34: On-call establishment for Warminster Fire Station, averaged for period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025 (52 weeks), compared to optimum establishment for an on-call fire station with two pumping appliances

Figure 51 illustrates how contracted and positive hours provided at Warminster Fire Station has fluctuated during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025.

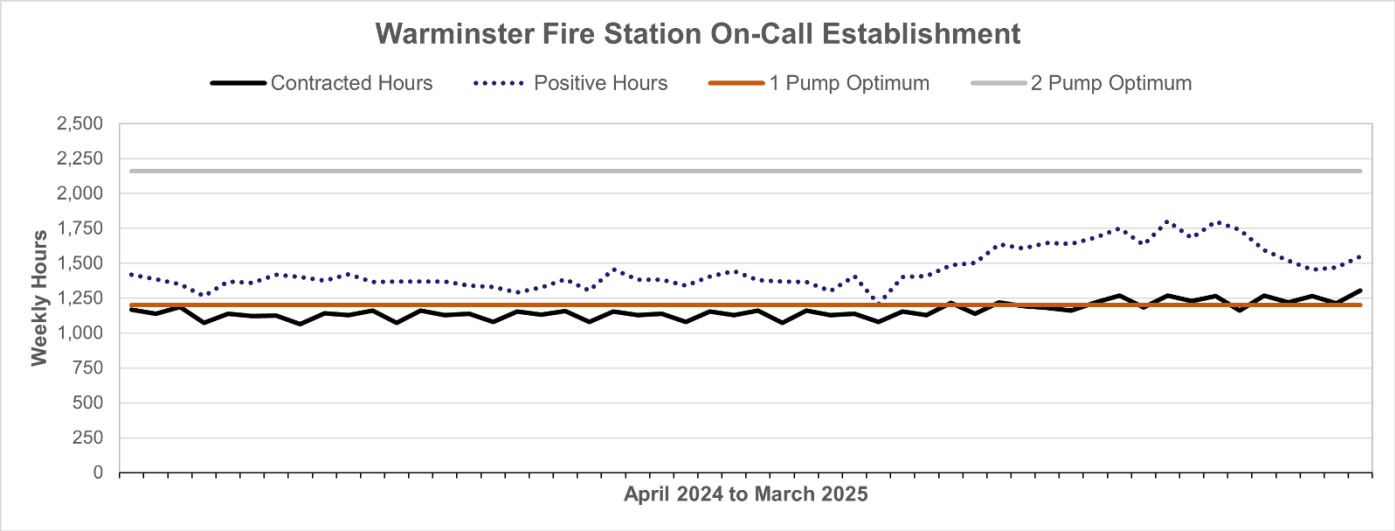

Figure 51: Total weekly contracted and positive hours for Warminster Fire Station on-call establishment during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025

Current and Emerging Operational Risk

This section summarises the current and future operational risks identified within the Mere Fire Station administration area, including cross-border mobilising.

Operational Risk Information

There are currently two Site Specific Risk Information (SSRI) documents for premises within the Mere Fire Station administration area; both of these have been classified as medium risk. The location of these SSRI premises are illustrated in Figure 52.

The most significant SSRI premises within the Mere Fire Station administration area are:

- Stourhead House, High Street, Warminster, Wiltshire, BA12 6QH
- Clouds House, East Knoyle, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP3 6BE

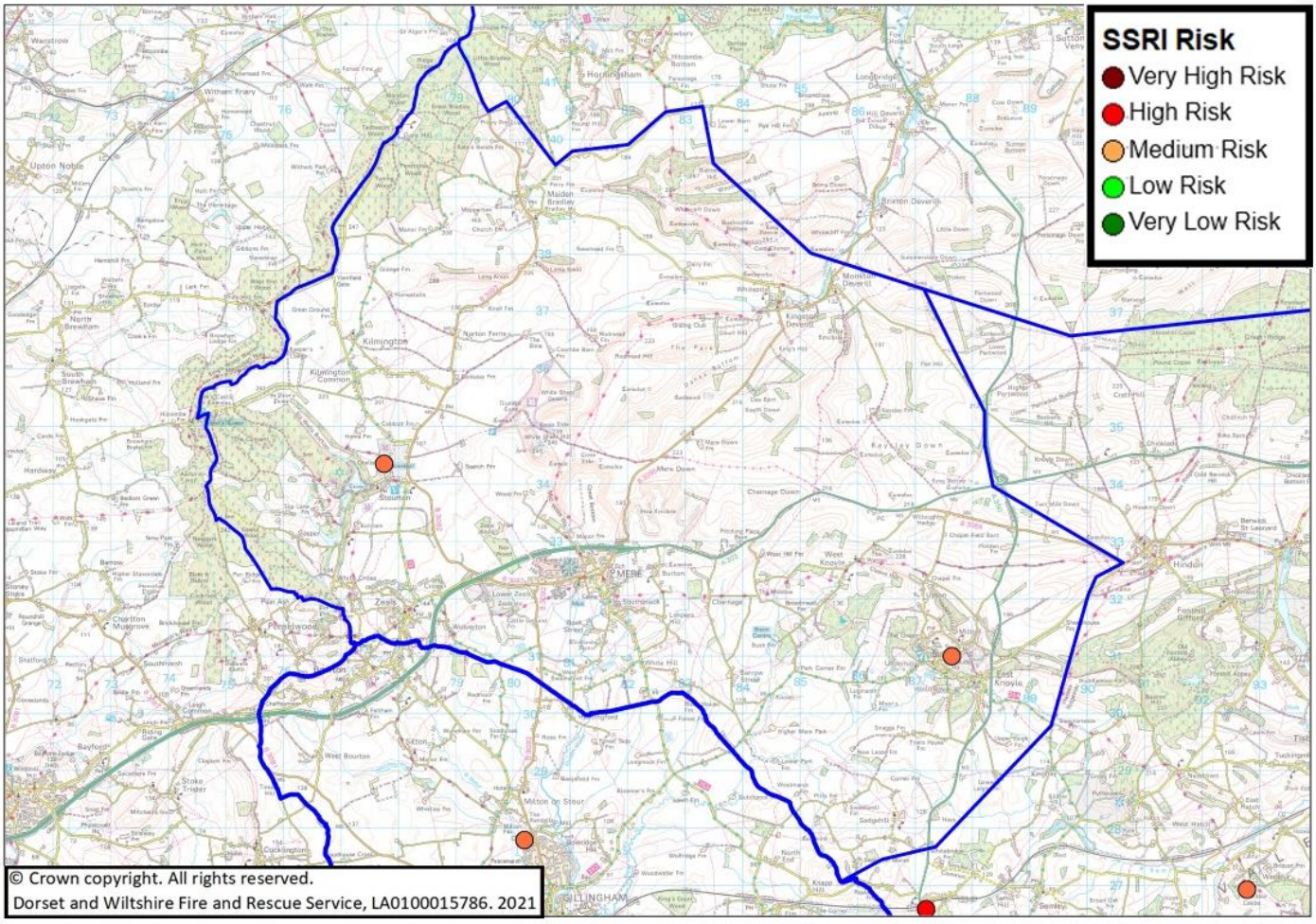

Figure 52: Location of Site Specific Risk Information (SSRI) premises within the Mere Fire Station administration area

Table 35 provides a summary of the risk category ratings within the Site-Specific Risk Information (SSRI) documents for premises within the Mere Fire Station administration area.

Summary of Risks Within Site Specific Risk Information (SSRI) Documents					
Risk	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Firefighter	0	0	2	0	0
Individual and Societal	0	0	1	1	0
Environmental	0	0	0	2	0
Community	0	0	1	1	0
Heritage	0	0	1	1	0
Economic and Other	0	0	2	0	0

Table 35: Provision of Risk Information System (PORIS) scores for Site Specific Risk Information (SSRI) premises within the Mere Fire Station administration area

Future Development

This section details any confirmed or potential future development identified within the response area of Mere Fire Station.

Local Authority Housing Strategy

Mere falls within the area administered by Wiltshire Council and is identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy (adopted 2015) as a local service centre. Other relevant planning documents include the Wiltshire Housing Site Allocations Plan (adopted 2020) and the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (2023).

The Core Strategy sets out a housing requirement of 285 dwellings for the Mere Community Area between 2006 and 2026, with 235 of these in Mere town and 50 in the Community Area Remainder (the surrounding villages and rural parts of the Mere Community Area).

As of 2023, 241 dwellings had been completed in Mere town, with a further developable commitment of 78 (between 2023 and 2026). In the Community Area Remainder, 71 dwellings had been completed with a further developable commitment of 14 (between 2017 and 2026).

According to the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (2023), small sites are defined as those comprising a single dwelling or located on plots under 0.25 hectares. In Mere Community Area, ten dwellings with planning permission fall into this category, whilst 18 within the Community Area Remainder fall into this category. It is expected that some of the remaining Core Strategy housing requirement will be met through future small-scale or windfall developments.

Wiltshire Council typically defines large sites as those comprising ten or more dwellings, and/or sites exceeding 0.25 hectares, particularly where identified for allocation within strategic plans. Within the Mere fire station response area, there are currently no large strategic housing sites allocated or proposed. Neither the Housing Site Allocations Plan nor the Housing Land Supply Statement identifies any such development.

Although the overall housing requirement for Mere remains partially unmet, the scale of projected dwelling growth is modest. The expected impact on operational demand for the fire station is minimal.

Local Infrastructure

For the purposes of this assessment, local infrastructure has been categorised as either critical or non-critical. Critical infrastructure refers to facilities and assets essential to the continued safety,

health, and functioning of the community, including healthcare provision, schools, utilities, and major transport links. Non-critical infrastructure includes community or commercial developments that may influence local activity or accessibility but are not central to emergency resilience, such as retail premises, leisure facilities, or minor roads.

No specific changes to critical infrastructure have been identified within the Mere fire station response area. While the Wiltshire Core Strategy acknowledges the importance of transport infrastructure in supporting local communities, there are no confirmed infrastructure projects currently proposed for Mere. Regional improvement works to key routes such as the A350 do not currently include major schemes in the immediate vicinity of the town.

Community feedback collected as part of Wiltshire Council's area profiles and local surveys indicates concern over highway maintenance and the condition of local roads. However, no defined improvement schemes or non-critical infrastructure developments have been identified through official planning or transport documents.

As no confirmed or proposed changes to infrastructure have been identified within the Mere fire station response area, no operational impact is anticipated, and no mitigation measures are currently required.

Cross Border Mobilising

During the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, there were 66 pumping appliance mobilisations from Mere Fire Station to incidents within neighbouring fire and rescue service area; all 66 mobilisations were into the Devon & Somerset Fire and Rescue Service (DSFRS) area.

During the same period, there were 109 mobilisations of neighbouring fire and rescue service pumping appliances to incidents in the Mere Fire Station administration area; all 109 neighbouring fire and rescue service resources were provided by DSFRS.

Special Appliances

In addition to the standard pumping appliance, Mere Fire Station also has a co-responder vehicle, also crewed by the on-call team. If the decision is taken to close Mere Fire Station, consideration will need to be given as to whether this resource will need to be removed or retained and relocated.

Co-responder Vehicle

A co-responder vehicle is a resource provided in partnership with South Western Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust (SWASFT), crewed by firefighters with advanced casualty care training. The co-responder vehicle is mobilised to SWASFT category 1 incidents, such as persons in cardiac arrest, where SWASFT are unable to achieve their applicable response time, and the co-responder vehicle is nearer than their closest available resource.

Mobilisations

During the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, Mere Fire Station's co-responder vehicle was mobilised on 49 occasions.

Of these 49 mobilisations of Mere Fire Station's co-responder vehicle, 14 were to an incidents located within their own administration area, 35 were to incidents located elsewhere across the DWFRS Service area, and five were to incidents within the Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service area.

Mobilisations of Mere Fire Station's Co-responder Vehicle	
Incident Location	**Mobilisations**
Mere Fire Station	14
Gillingham Fire Station	22
Shaftesbury Fire Station	2
Tisbury Fire Station	3
Trowbridge Fire Station	1
Warminster Fire Station	2
Devon & Somerset Fire and Rescue Service	5
Total mobilisations	**50**

Table 36: Mobilisations of Mere Fire Station's co-responder vehicle during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, by incident location

Additionally, during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, there were 40 occasions that SWAST requested the mobilisation of Mere Fire Station's co-responder to incidents within their administration area, at times that they were not available to respond. Furthermore, during the same period, the co-responder vehicles from the neighbouring fire stations at Gillingham and Tisbury were mobilised to incidents within the Mere Fire Station administration area on 21 occasions.

Availability and Trained Personnel

For the co-responder vehicle at Mere Fire Station to be considered available, there must be a minimum crew available of at least one firefighter, who must have received the advanced casualty care training approved by SWAST. As of 1 April 2025, there are five appropriately trained firefighters at Mere Fire Station that can crew their co-responder vehicle.

During the review period, 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, Mere Fire Station's co-responder vehicle averaged 7.75% availability.

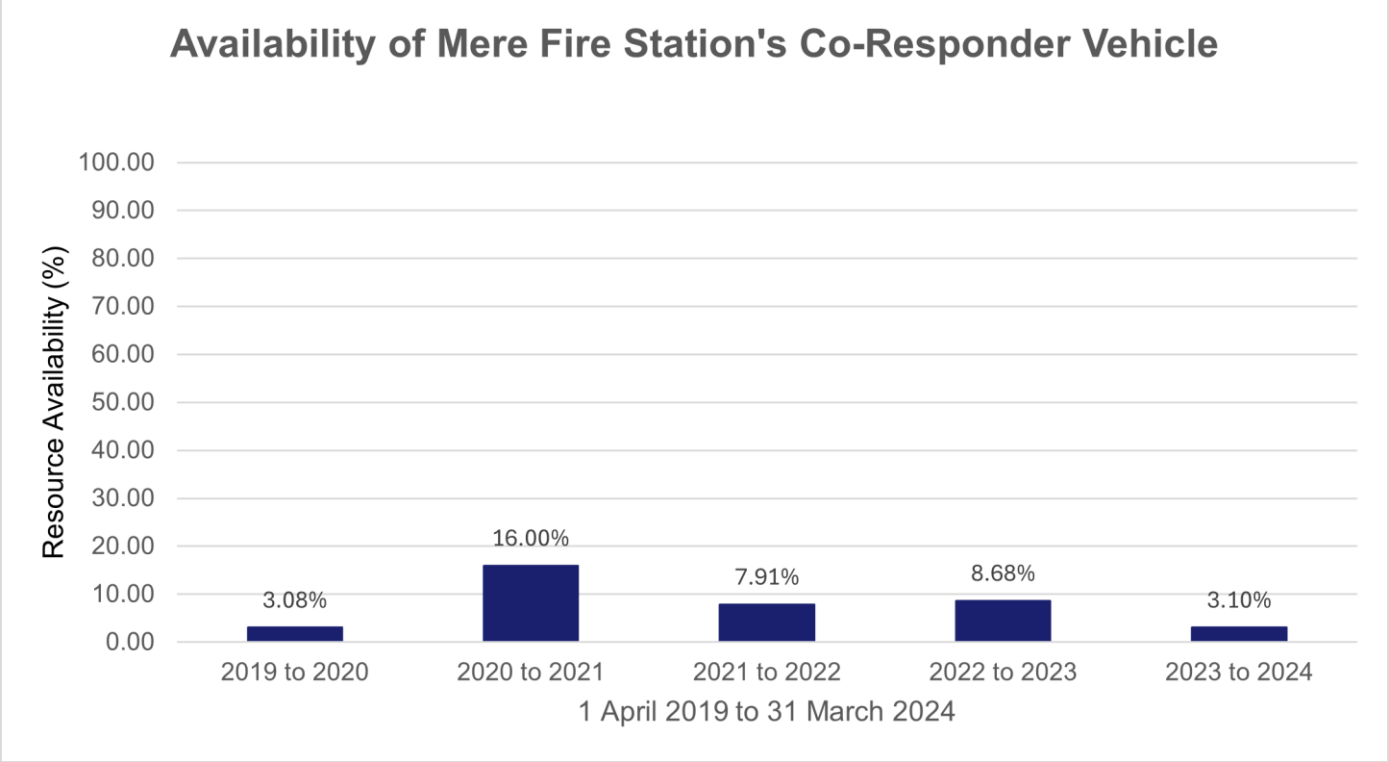

Figure 53: Average availability of Mere Fire Station co-responder vehicle for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, by year

During the most recent annual period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, Mere Fire Station's co-responder vehicle averaged 3.65% availability.

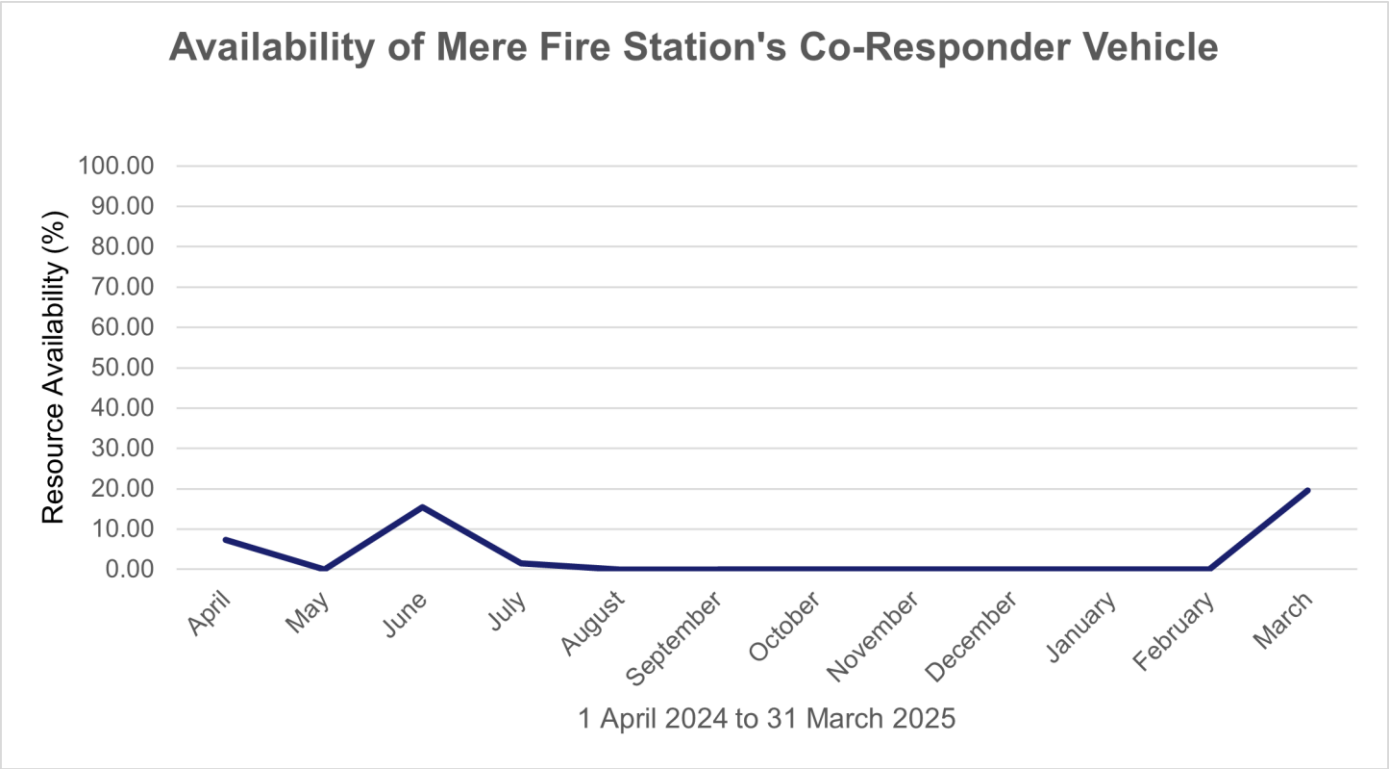

Figure 54: Average availability of Mere Fire Station co-responder vehicle for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Area Profile

Station Administration Area	
Size	**Population**
124 square kilometres	6,762

Table 37: Mere Fire Station administration area size and population (Office of National Statistics 2022)

Protected Characteristics

The Public Sector Equality Duty imposes a statutory requirement on public authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have due regard to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010. Furthermore, public authorities are required to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people who share and people who do not share a relevant protected characteristic.

The relevant protected characteristics are:

- age,
- disability,
- gender reassignment,
- pregnancy and maternity,
- race,
- religion or belief,
- sex, and
- sexual orientation.

Data for these protected characteristics has been collated from the 2021 Census to provide a profile for the local population within the Mere Fire Station administration area. This profile has been used to inform the people impact assessment undertaken as part of the consideration for the closure of Mere Fire Station.

Due to the fluctuating levels of pregnancy and maternity, no meaningful data has been collated for this protected characteristic within this profile. However, the potential impacts of closing Mere Fire Station have been considered as part of the people impact assessment.

Whilst not a protected characteristic relevant to the Public Sector Equity Duty, marriage and civil partnership is an additional protected characteristic detailed within the Equality Act 2010; this characteristic has therefore been included in the area profile.

Age

The Equality Act 2010 legislates against discrimination on the basis of being, or not being, a certain age or within a certain age group.

The 2021 Census data allocates individuals to an age bracket based on their declared age on 21 March 2021.

Proportion of Population by Age			
Age Bracket	**Mere**	**Wiltshire**	**England**
Aged 15 years and under	13.90%	17.88%	18.56%
Aged 16 to 24 years	7.03%	8.98%	10.60%
Aged 25 to 34 years	7.48%	11.66%	13.57%
Aged 35 to 49 years	13.84%	18.34%	19.43%
Aged 50 to 64 years	23.89%	21.29%	19.42%
Aged 65 years and over	33.86%	21.85%	18.41%

Table 38: Proportion of local population by age bracket within Mere Fire Station administration area, local authority area and England (Office of National Statistics 2021)

Disability

The Equality Act 2010 legislates against discrimination on the basis of having a disability; this is defined as a physical or mental condition which has a substantial and long-term impact on your ability to do normal day to day activities.

The 2021 Census data details whether an individual has declared a disability that meets the definition of the Equality Act 2010.

Proportion of Population by Disability Status			
Disability Status	**Mere**	**Wiltshire**	**England**
Disabled under the Equality Act	19.99%	16.95%	17.30%
Not disabled under the Equality Act	80.01%	83.05%	82.70%

Table 39: Proportion of local population by disability status within Mere Fire Station administration area, local authority area and England (Office of National Statistics 2021)

Gender Reassignment

The Equality Act 2010 legislates against discrimination on the basis of gender reassignment; this includes proposing to undergo, undergoing or having undergone a process to reassign sex.

The 2021 Census data provides estimates that classify residents aged 16 years or over by gender identity. This data is only available at a local authority area level and cannot be further broken down to represent Mere Fire Station administration area.

Proportion of Population by Gender Identity			
Gender Identity	**Mere**	**Wiltshire**	**England**
Same as sex registered at birth	Not Available	94.73%	93.47%
Unspecified, different from sex registered at birth	Not Available	0.12%	0.25%
Trans woman	Not Available	0.07%	0.10%
Trans man	Not Available	0.08%	0.10%
All other gender identities	Not Available	0.08%	0.10%
Not answered	Not Available	4.92%	5.98%

Table 40: Proportion of local population by gender identity within Mere Fire Station administration area, local authority area and England (Office of National Statistics 2021)

Race

The Equality Act 2010 legislates against discrimination on the basis of race; in the Equality Act, race can mean skin colour, nationality, citizenship, and ethnic or national origin.

The 2021 Census provides two datasets that correlate with the Equality Act's definition of race: Ethnic Group data details the ethnic group the individual feels they belong to, based on their culture, family background, identity or physical appearance; and National Identity data details the individual's self-determined national identity, which could be based on the country or countries where they feel they belong or think of as home.

Proportion of Population by Ethnic Group			
Ethnic Group	**Mere**	**Wiltshire**	**England**
Asian			
Bangladeshi	0.00%	0.19%	1.11%
Chinese	0.12%	0.29%	0.76%
Indian	0.13%	0.55%	3.26%
Pakistani	0.01%	0.08%	2.78%
Other Asian	0.22%	1.03%	1.69%
Black			
African	0.01%	0.58%	2.60%
Caribbean	0.07%	0.31%	1.10%
Other Black	0.06%	0.24%	0.52%
Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups			
White and Asian	0.28%	0.53%	0.84%
White and Black African	0.00%	0.23%	0.43%
White and Black Caribbean	0.28%	0.48%	0.88%
Other Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	0.22%	0.46%	0.80%
White			
English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	95.58%	90.05%	73.54%
Irish	0.79%	0.51%	0.88%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.09%	0.14%	0.11%
Roma	0.00%	0.05%	0.18%
Other White	1.94%	3.58%	6.35%
Other Ethnic Group			
Arab	0.01%	0.13%	0.57%
Any other ethnic group	0.16%	0.57%	1.61%

Table 41: Proportion of local population by ethnic group within Mere Fire Station administration area, local authority area and England (Office of National Statistics 2021)

Proportion of Population by National Identity			
National Identity	**Mere**	**Wiltshire**	**England**
British only identity	55.64%	57.52%	56.83%
Welsh only identity	0.49%	0.77%	0.34%
Welsh and British only identity	0.33%	0.38%	0.15%
English only identity	20.17%	16.98%	15.25%
English and British only identity	18.99%	16.67%	14.26%
Any other combination of only UK identities	1.22%	1.42%	1.15%
Non-UK identity only	2.22%	4.78%	9.97%
UK identity and non-UK identity	0.95%	1.47%	2.05%

Table 42: Proportion of local population by national identity within Mere Fire Station administration area, local authority area and England (Office of National Statistics 2021)

Religion or Belief

The Equality Act 2010 legislates against discrimination on the basis of religion or philosophical belief.

The 2021 Census data provides details of religions that an individual identifies with or is connected to, irrespective of whether they practise or have belief in it.

Proportion of Population by Religion			
Religion	**Mere**	**Wiltshire**	**England**
No religion	35.34%	41.27%	36.67%
Christian	56.66%	50.20%	46.32%
Buddhist	0.22%	0.49%	0.46%
Hindu	0.18%	0.52%	1.81%
Jewish	0.12%	0.09%	0.48%
Muslim	0.04%	0.69%	6.73%
Sikh	0.07%	0.09%	0.92%
Other religion	0.65%	0.63%	0.59%
Not answered	6.71%	6.02%	6.02%

Table 43: Proportion of local population by religion within Mere Fire Station administration area, local authority area and England (Office of National Statistics 2021)

Sex

The Equality Act 2010 legislates against discrimination on the basis of being, or not being, a particular sex.

The 2021 Census data details whether individuals have recorded themselves as being female or male.

Proportion of Population by Sex			
Sex at Birth	**Mere**	**Wiltshire**	**England**
Female	51.55%	50.68%	51.04%
Male	48.45%	49.32%	48.96%

Table 44: Proportion of local population by sex at birth within Mere Fire Station administration area, local authority area and England (Office of National Statistics 2021)

Sexual Orientation

The Equality Act 2010 legislates against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation; this includes being heterosexual, gay, lesbian or bisexual.

The 2021 Census data provides estimates that classify residents aged 16 years or over by sexual orientation. This data is only available at a local authority area level and cannot be further broken down to represent Mere Fire Station administration area.

Proportion of Population by Sexual Orientation			
Sexual Orientation	**Mere**	**Wiltshire**	**England**
Straight or Heterosexual	Not Available	90.94%	89.37%
Gay or Lesbian	Not Available	1.13%	1.54%
Bisexual	Not Available	1.12%	1.29%
All other sexual orientations	Not Available	0.24%	0.34%
Not answered	Not Available	6.57%	7.46%

Table 45: Proportion of local population by sexual orientation within Mere Fire Station administration area, local authority area and England (Office of National Statistics 2021)

Marriage and Civil Partnership

The Equality Act 2010 legislates against discrimination on the basis of being married or in a civil partnership.

The 2021 Census data details an individual's legal marital or civil partnership status on 21 March 2021.

Proportion of Population by Marital and Civil Partnership Status			
Marital or Civil Partnership Status	**Mere**	**Wiltshire**	**England**
Never married or in registered civil partnership	24.94%	30.26%	37.93%
Married or in a registered civil partnership	54.09%	51.10%	44.69%
Separated, but still married or in civil partnership	1.98%	2.23%	2.25%
Divorced or civil partnership dissolved	10.29%	9.97%	9.07%
Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner	8.71%	6.44%	6.06%

Table 46: Proportion of local population by marital or civil partnership within Mere Fire Station administration area, local authority area and England (Office of National Statistics 2021)

Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England. Each Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA), a geographical area devised for statistical purposes, is rated on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the most deprived and 10 being the least deprived.

The Mere Fire Station administration area is comprised of three LSOAs, with ratings ranging from 4 to 10.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1

Figure 55: Number of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) by IMD rating within the Mere Fire Station administration area (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019)

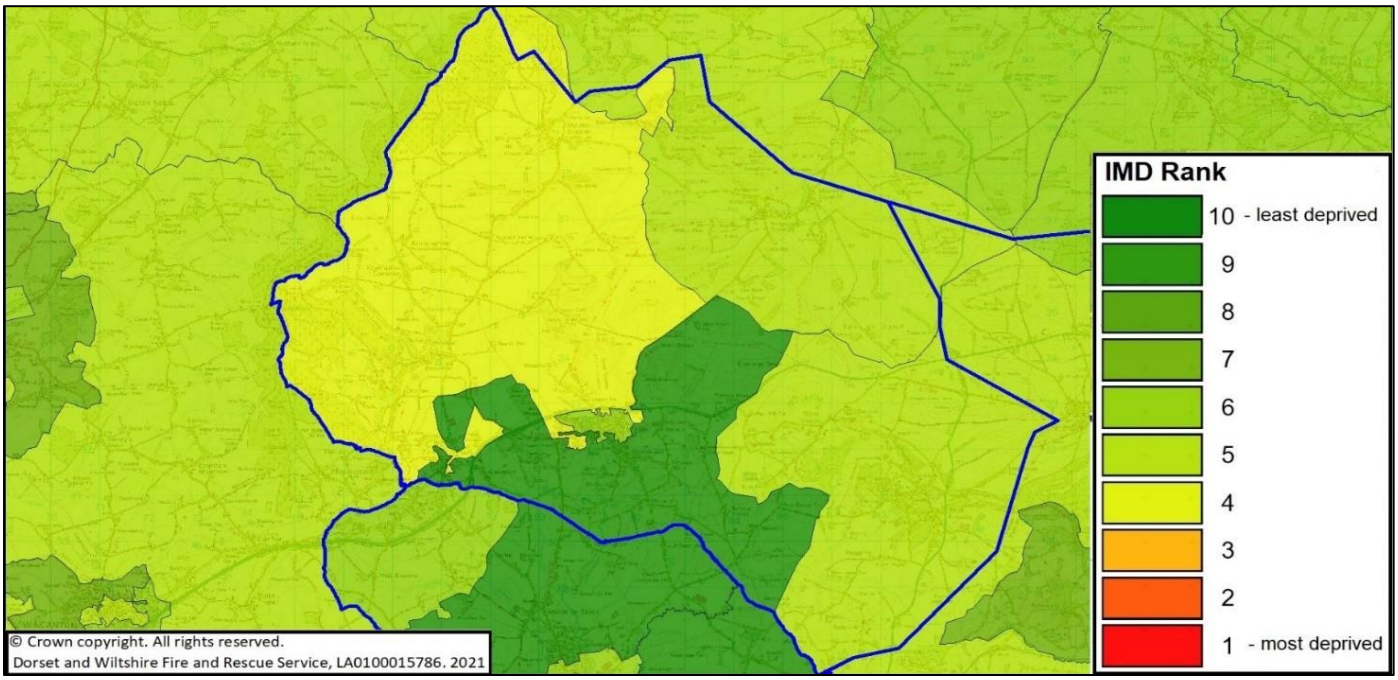

Figure 56: IMD ranking of Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) within Mere Fire Station administration area (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019)

Further information relating to the demographics of the Mere Fire Station administration area is available within the respective Station Risk Profile.