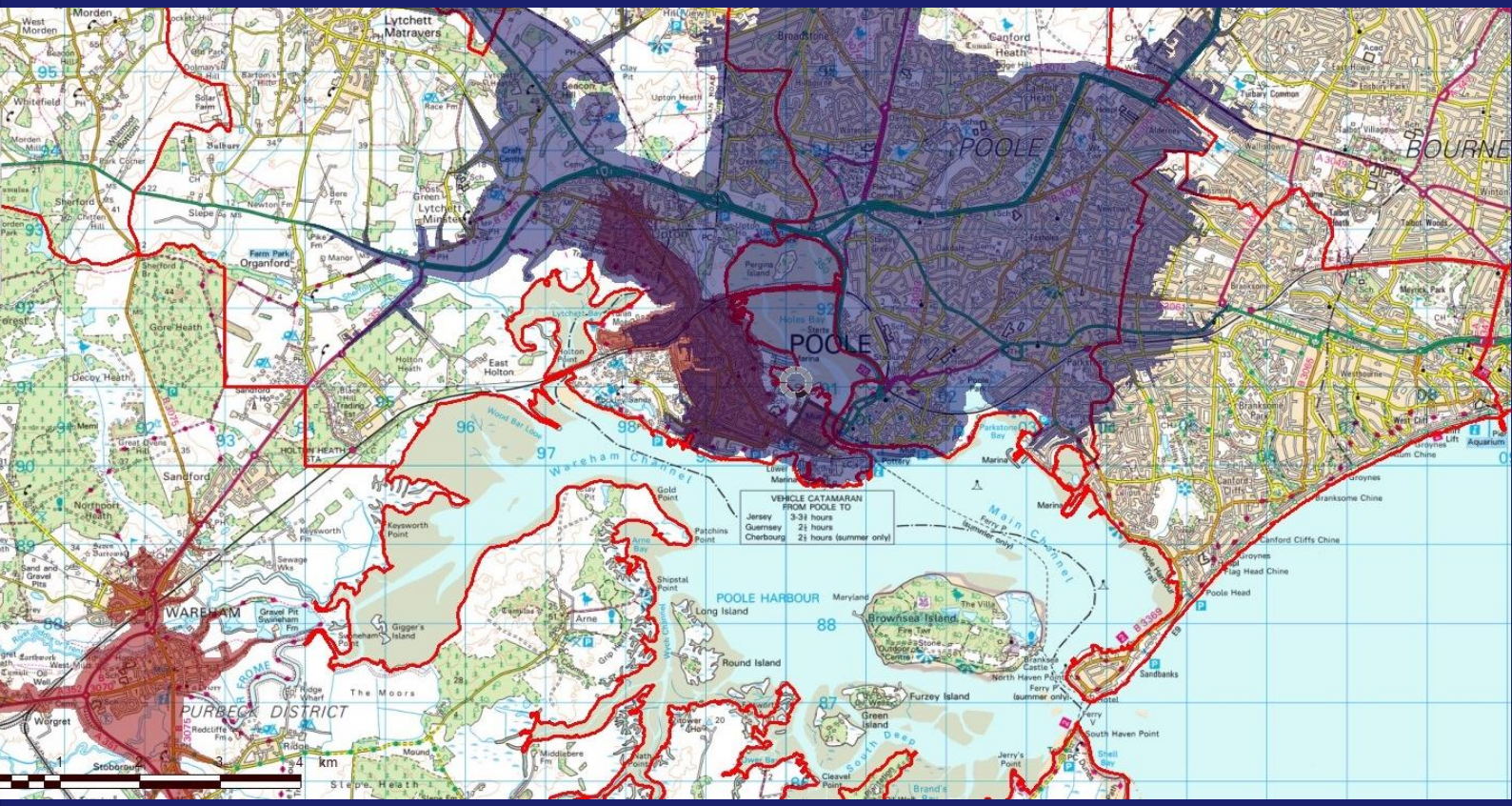
DORSET & WILTSHIRE
FIRE AND RESCUE

Item 26/07 Appendix 7 - Appendix A

Fire Station Review



Appendix A: Hamworthy Fire Station

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Contents

Hamworthy Fire Station

Hamworthy Fire Station, Blandford Road, Hamworthy, Dorset, BH15 4JN

Resource and Crewing Profile

Hamworthy Fire Station is a one-pump fire station crewed using the on-call duty system. Hamworthy Fire station additionally has one incident command vehicle and one light off road pumping appliance, both also crewed using the on-call duty system.

Existing Resource and Crewing Profile at Hamworthy Fire Station		
Appliance	**Resource**	**Crewing Profile**
P1	Standard Pumping Appliance	On-Call Duty System
C1	Incident Command Vehicle	On-Call Duty System
M1	Light Off Road Pumping Appliance	On-Call Duty System

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

This review considers the closure of Hamworthy Fire Station, with the removal of one pumping appliance from the Service, and the removal or relocation of one incident command vehicle and one light off road pumping appliance.

Financial Profile

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

Table 2, 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 Hamworthy Fire Station	
Year	**Revenue Costs**
2020 / 21	£213,924
2021 / 22	£216,517
2022 / 23	£229,613
2023 / 24	£264,561
2024 / 25	£243,320

Table 2: Analysis of the annual revenue costs incurred at Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy Fire Station	
Type and Period	**Cost**
Cyclical Maintenance	£86,061

Table 3: Cyclical maintenance costs incurred at Hamworthy 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	£5,998
ICT – licencing, connectivity, printing	£15,918
Treasury – financing cost avoidance	£33,983
Uniform	£4,928
ICT – hardware	£2,876

Table 4: Annual cost avoidance across support service departments should Hamworthy 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**
Revenue	£232,829
Capital Expenditure	£40,880

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

It is estimated that 100.00% 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.

Expected Redundancy Costs	
	Cost
Expected Redundancy Costs	£39,965

Table 6: Estimate of expected redundancy costs based on current station personnel at Hamworthy 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 2022.

Latest Station Valuation	
Building Valuation	**Land Valuation**
£430,000	£350,000

Table 7: Breakdown of the latest full station valuation for Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy 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 297 incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, located where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the first pumping appliance attendance; this represents 0.44% of all incidents service wide.

A further 503 incidents have been identified where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the second pumping appliance attendance; this represents an additional 0.74% 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 Hamworthy 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, Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the first or second pumping appliance to 800 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 Hamworthy Fire Station Would Support the Initial Response			
Incident Category	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**	**Total**
Property Fire with Sleeping Risk	23	39	**62**
Property Fire without Sleeping Risk	11	13	**24**
Other Fire	80	89	**169**
Automatic Fire Alarm (AFA)	51	142	**193**
Road Traffic Collision (RTC)	3	10	**13**
Non-Statutory with Life Risk	20	47	**67**
Non-Statutory without Life Risk	109	163	**272**
All Incidents	**297**	**503**	**800**

Table 8: Number of incidents located where Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance was actually available and mobilised to 193 (64.98%) of the 297 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 Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance, inclusive of imports, averaged 70.90%. 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 Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance would likely have been available for approximately 211 of the 297 incidents where it would provide the nearest response.

Modelled responses to the 297 incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, located where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance, have indicated a 9 minutes 1 second average response time for the first attending pumping appliance. Modelled response to these incidents based on the closure of Hamworthy Fire Station have indicated a 9 minutes 51 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance.

The closure of Hamworthy Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would see an increase of 50 seconds in the average modelled response time for the first pumping appliance to the 297 incidents that occurred during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, located where Hamworthy Fire Station is modelled to provide the nearest response.

Modelled Response Capability to All Incidents Located Where Hamworthy Fire Station Would Provide the First Pumping Appliance	
Modelled Response including Hamworthy Fire Station	**Average First Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	9:01
Modelled Response excluding Hamworthy Fire Station	**Average First Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	9:51
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	**Average First Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	+ 0:50

Table 9: Modelled response capability all incidents located where Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy and surrounding fire stations can attend within a ten- and thirteen-minute response. Within Hamworthy Fire Station's ten-minute response area there are 8,595 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.

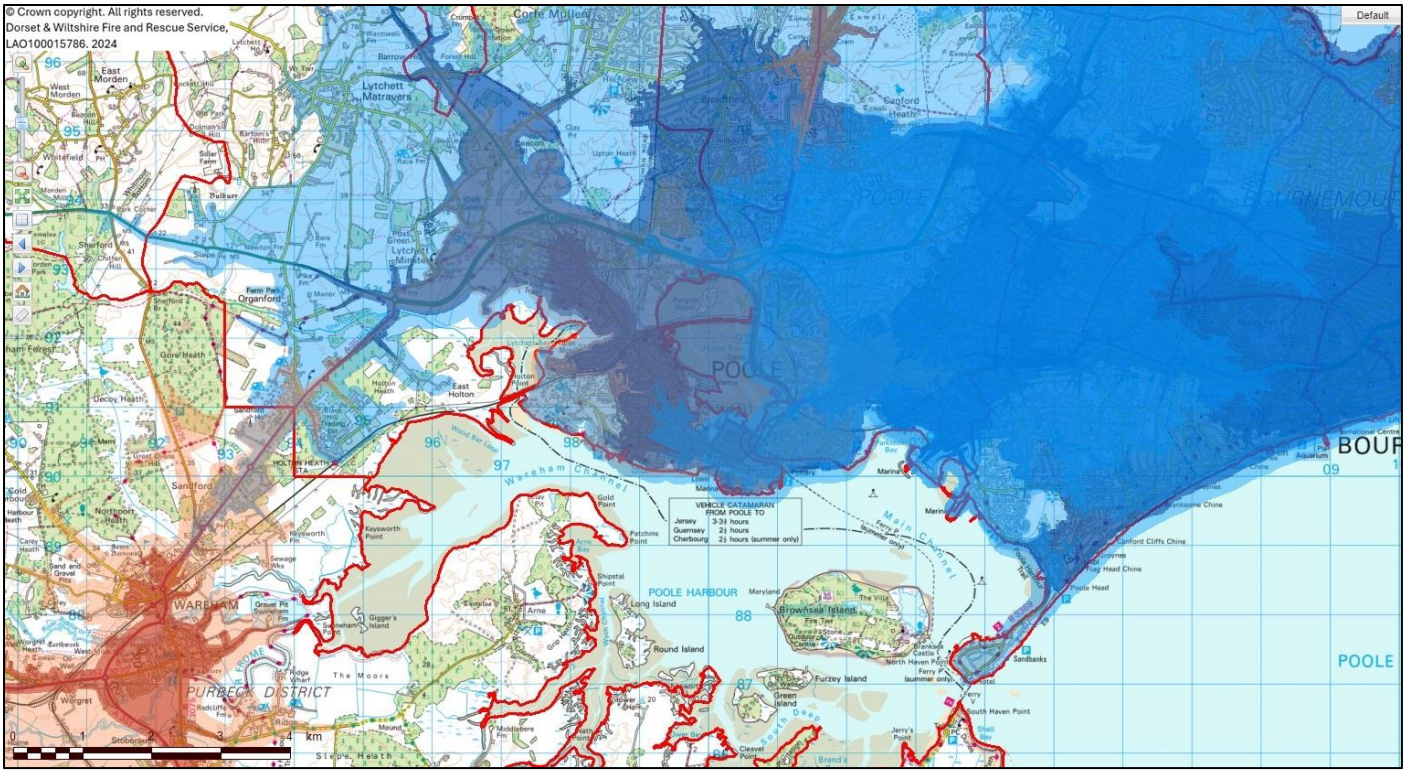

Figure 1: Ten- (red – on-call, dark blue - wholetime) and 13-minute (orange – on-call, light blue - wholetime) response area for Hamworthy and neighbouring fire stations

Modelled responses to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, have identified 23 property fire with sleeping risk incidents located where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance. A further 39 property fire with sleeping risk

incidents have been identified, where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the second attending pumping appliance.

Modelled responses to the 62 property fire with sleeping risk incidents located where Hamworthy Fire Station would support the initial response plan have indicated an 8 minutes 23 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, achieving the ten-minute response standard on 58 (93.55%) occasions, and a 9 minutes 43 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance, achieving the thirteen-minute response standard on 62 (100.00%) occasions.

Closure of Hamworthy Fire Station would require the initial response to these 62 property fire with sleeping risk incidents be fulfilled by additional resources from the neighbouring fire station at Poole. Modelled responses to these property fire with sleeping risk incidents based on the closure of Hamworthy Fire Station, have indicated an 8 minutes 44 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, and a 11 minutes 44 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance. 55 (88.71%) of these property fire with sleeping risk incidents would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard and 55 (88.71%) would receive a second attending pumping appliance within the thirteen-minute response standard.

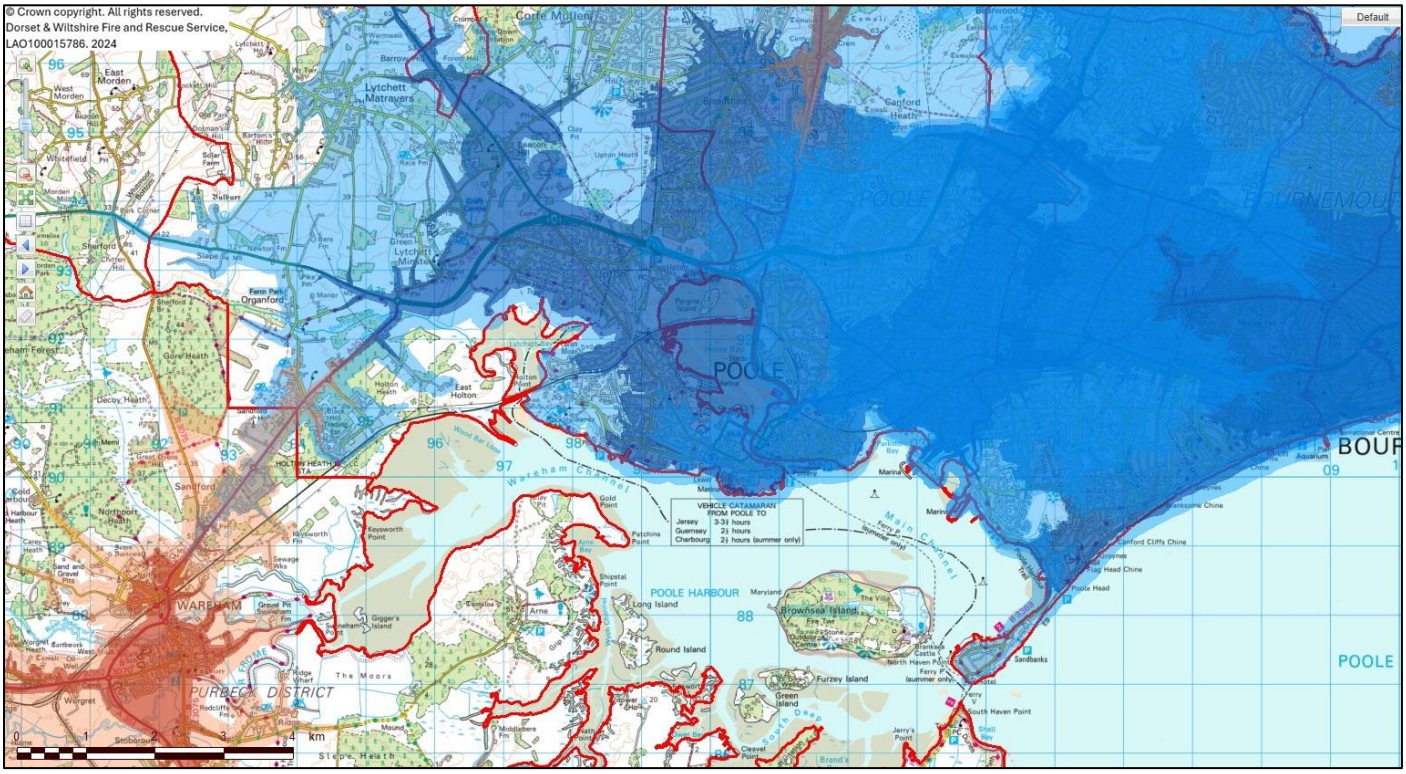

Figure 2: Ten- (dark blue) and 13-minute (light blue) response area for fire stations neighbouring the Hamworthy Fire Station administration area

The closure of Hamworthy Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would see an increase of 21 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 2 minutes 1 second 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 three

fewer occasions, and seven fewer 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 Hamworthy Fire Station Would Support the Initial Response Plan		
Modelled Response including Hamworthy Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	8:23	9:43
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	58 of 62 (93.55%)	62 of 62 (100.00%)
Modelled Response excluding Hamworthy Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	8:44	11:44
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	55 of 62 (88.71%)	55 of 62 (88.71%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	+ 0:21	+ 2:01
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	- 3	- 7

Table 10: Modelled response capability for the 62 property fire with sleeping risk incidents located where Hamworthy 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 62 property fire with sleeping risk incidents show that Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance was actually available and mobilised to 31 (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, Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance, inclusive of imports, averaged 70.90%. 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 Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance would likely have been available for 44 of the 62 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 Hamworthy and surrounding fire stations can attend within a ten- and fifteen-minute response. Within Hamworthy Fire Station's ten-minute response area there are 617 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.

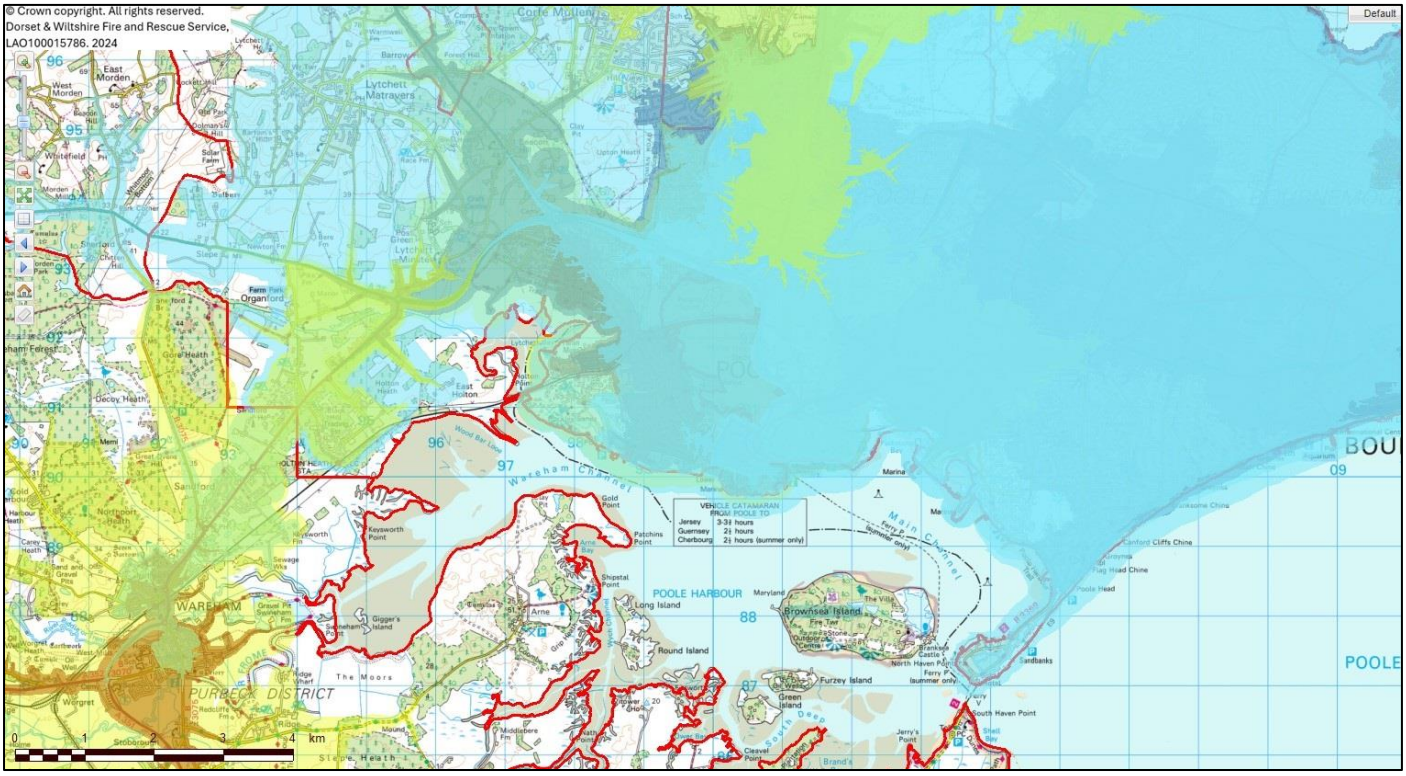

Figure 3: Ten- (red – on-call, dark blue - wholetime) and 15-minute (yellow – on-call, light blue - wholetime) response area for Hamworthy and neighbouring fire stations

Modelled responses to incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, have identified 11 property fire without sleeping risk incidents located where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance. A further 13 property fire without sleeping risk incidents have been identified, where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the second attending pumping appliance.

Modelled responses to the 24 property fire without sleeping risk incidents located where Hamworthy Fire Station would support the initial response plan have indicated a 9 minutes 8 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, achieving the ten-minute response standard on 18 (75.00%) occasions, and a 10 minutes 24 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance, achieving the fifteen-minute response standard on 24 (100.00%) occasions.

Closure of Hamworthy Fire Station would require the initial response to these 24 property fire without sleeping risk incidents be fulfilled by resources from the neighbouring fire station at Poole. Modelled responses to these property fire without sleeping risk incidents, based on the closure of Hamworthy Fire Station, have indicated a 9 minutes 39 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, and a 12 minutes 38 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance. 14 (58.33%) of these property fire without sleeping risk incidents would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard and 23 (95.83%) would receive a second attending pumping appliance within the fifteen-minute response standard.

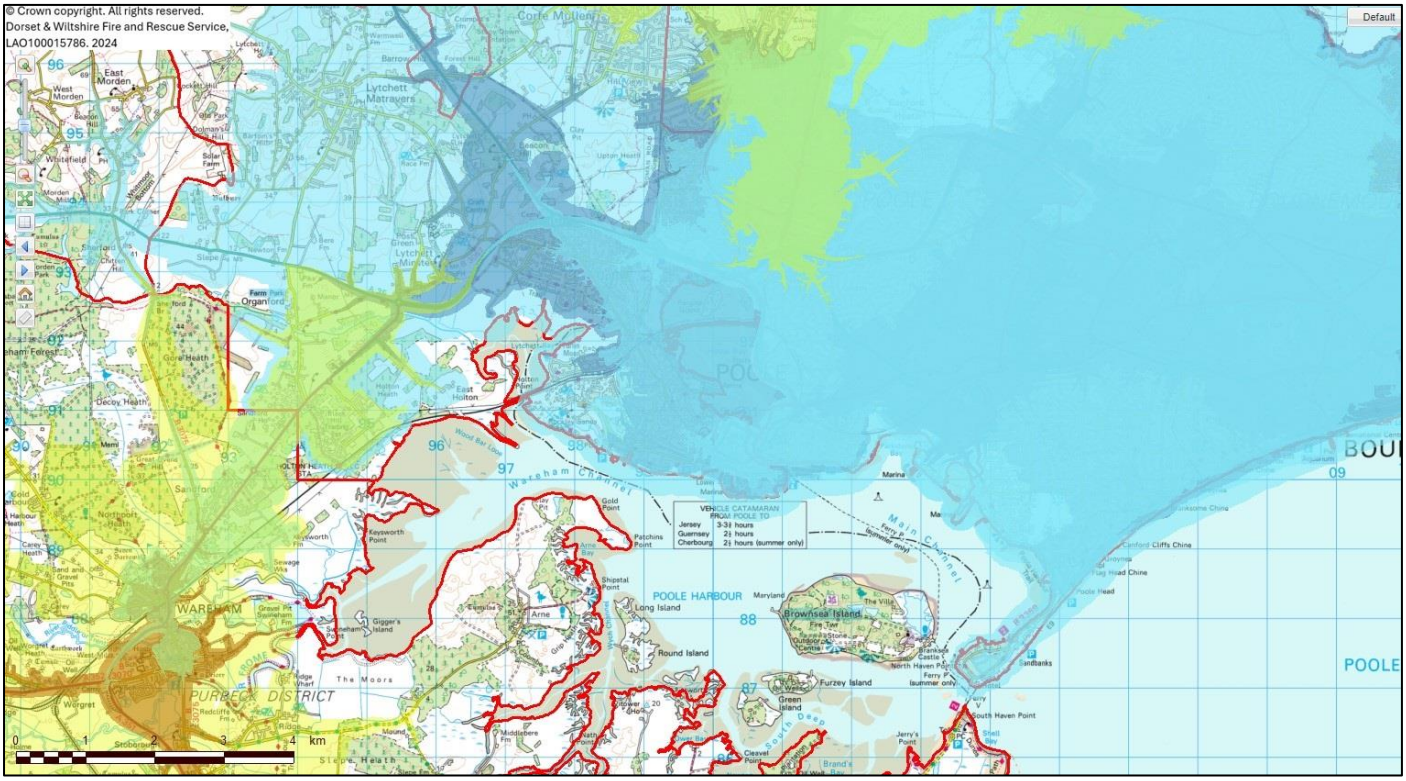

Figure 4: Ten- (red – on-call, dark blue - wholetime) and 15-minute (yellow – on-call, light blue - wholetime) response area for fire stations neighbouring the Hamworthy Fire Station administration area

The closure of Hamworthy Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would see an increase of 31 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 2 minutes 14 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 occasion.

Modelled Response Capability for Property fire without sleeping risk Incidents Located where Hamworthy Fire Station Would Support the Initial Response Plan		
Modelled Response including Hamworthy Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	9:08	10:24
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	18 of 24 (75.00%)	24 of 24 (100.00%)
Modelled Response excluding Hamworthy Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	9:39	12:38
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	14 of 24 (58.33%)	23 of 24 (95.83%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	+ 0:31	+ 2:14
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	- 4	- 1

Table 11: Modelled response capability for the 24 property fire without sleeping risk incidents located where Hamworthy 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 24 property fire without sleeping risk incidents show that Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance was actually available and mobilised to 12 (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, Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance, inclusive of imports, averaged 70.90%. 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 Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance would likely have been available for 17 of the 24 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 Hamworthy and surrounding fire stations can attend within a fifteen-minute response.

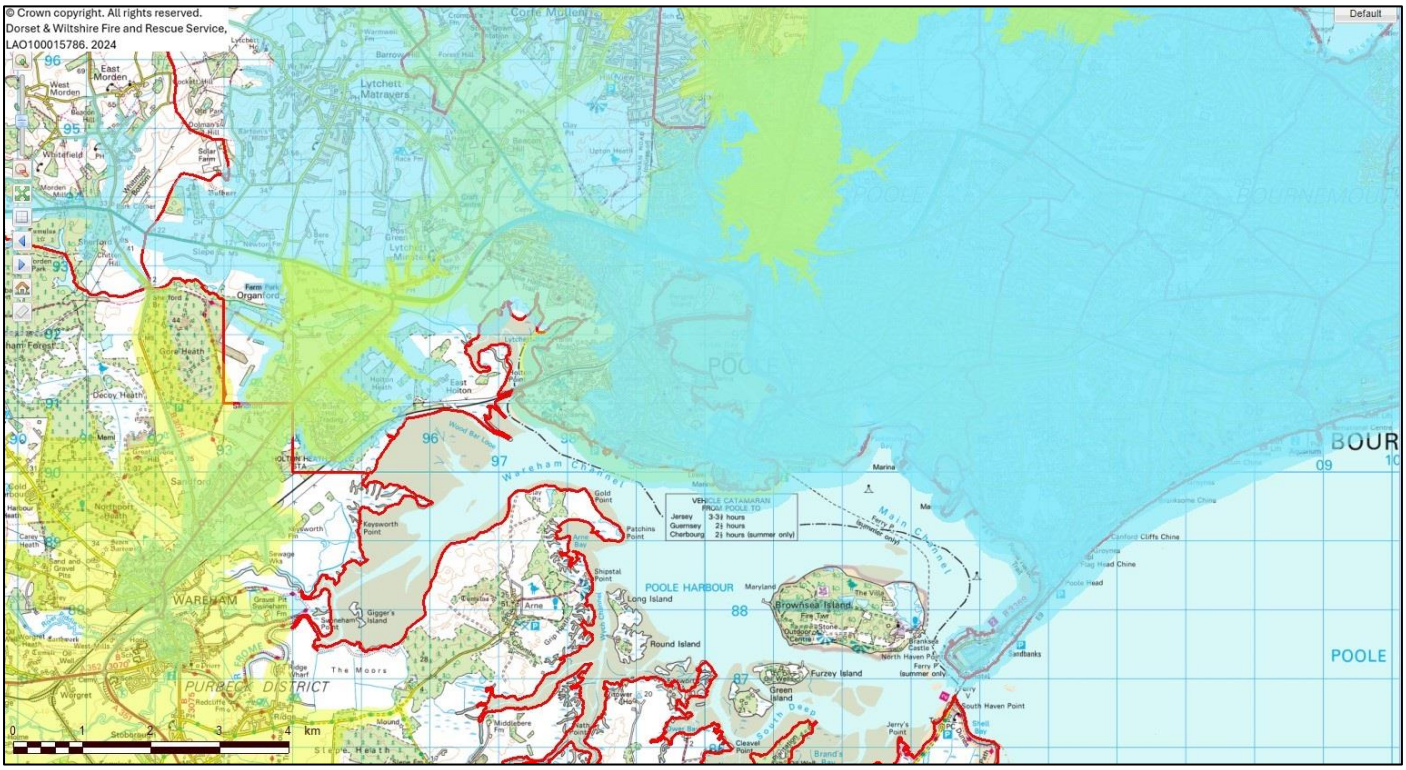

Figure 5: 15-minute (yellow – on-call, light blue - wholetime) response area for Hamworthy and neighbouring fire stations

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

Modelled responses to the 13 road traffic collision (RTC) incidents located where Hamworthy Fire Station would support the initial response have indicated an 8 minutes 3 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, achieving the fifteen-minute response standard on 13 (100.00%) occasions.

Closure of Hamworthy Fire Station would require the initial response to these 13 road traffic collision (RTC) incidents be fulfilled by additional resources from the neighbouring fire station at Poole. Modelled responses to these road traffic collision (RTC) incidents based on the closure of Hamworthy Fire Station, have indicated an 8 minutes 14 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, with 13 (100.00%) that would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the fifteen-minute response.

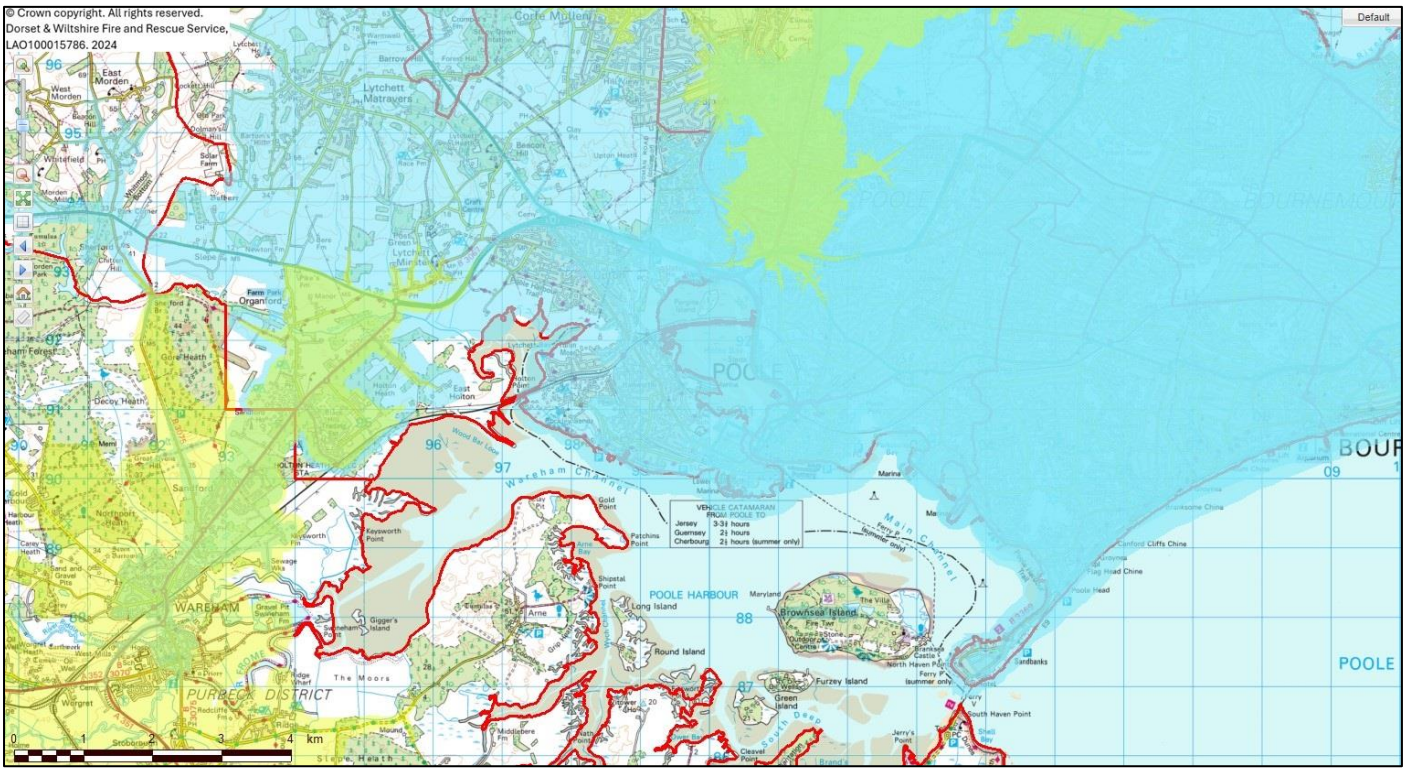

Figure 6: 15-minute (yellow) response area for Hamworthy and neighbouring fire stations

The closure of Hamworthy Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would see an increase of 11 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. There would be no change in the number of occasions that the fifteen-minute response standard for the first attending pumping appliance to these road traffic collision (RTC) incidents would have been achieved.

Modelled Response Capability for Road traffic collision (RTC) Incidents Located where Hamworthy Fire Station Would Support the Initial Response Plan		
Modelled Response including Hamworthy Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	8:03	9:23
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	13 of 13 (100.00%)	Not Applicable
Modelled Response excluding Hamworthy Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	8:14	11:14
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	13 of 13 (100.00%)	Not Applicable
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	+ 0:11	+ 1:51
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	No Chage	Not Applicable

Table 12: Modelled response capability for the 13 road traffic collision (RTC) incidents located where Hamworthy 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 13 road traffic collision (RTC) incidents show that Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance was actually available and mobilised to three (23.08%) 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, Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance, inclusive of imports, averaged 70.90%. 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 Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance would likely have been available for nine of the 13 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 19 accidental dwelling fire incidents located where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance. A further 36 accidental dwelling fire incidents have been identified, where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the second attending pumping appliance.

Modelled responses to the 55 accidental dwelling fire incidents located where Hamworthy Fire Station would support the initial response plan have indicated an 8 minutes 22 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, achieving the ten-minute response standard on 54 (98.18%) occasions, and a 9 minutes 41 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance, achieving the thirteen-minute response standard on 55 (100.00%) occasions.

Closure of Hamworthy Fire Station would require the initial response to these 55 accidental dwelling fire incidents be fulfilled by additional resources from the neighbouring fire station at Poole. Modelled responses to these accidental dwelling fire incidents, based on the closure of Hamworthy Fire Station, have indicated an 8 minutes 42 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, and a 11 minutes 42 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance. 51 (92.73%) of these accidental dwelling fire incidents would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard and 51 (92.73%) would receive a second attending pumping appliance within the thirteen-minute response standard.

The closure of Hamworthy Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would see an increase of 20 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 2 minutes 1 second 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 three fewer occasions, and the thirteen-minute response standard for the second attending pumping appliance would have been achieved on four fewer occasions.

Modelled Response Capability for Accidental Dwelling Fire Incidents Located where Hamworthy Fire Station Would Support the Initial Response Plan		
Modelled Response including Hamworthy Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	8:22	9:41
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	54 of 55 (98.18%)	55 of 55 (100.00%)
Modelled Response excluding Hamworthy Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	8:42	11:42
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	51 of 55 (92.73%)	51 of 55 (92.73%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	+ 0:20	+ 2:01
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	- 3	- 4

Table 13: Modelled response capability for the 55 Accidental Dwelling Fire incidents located where Hamworthy 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 55 accidental dwelling fire incidents show that Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance was actually available and mobilised to 28 (50.91%) 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, Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance, inclusive of imports, averaged 70.90%. 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 Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance would likely have been available for 39 of the 55 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 no incidents resulting in a fire related injury, located where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance. Two incidents resulting in a fire related injury have been identified where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the second attending pumping appliance.

Modelled responses to the two incidents resulting in a fire related injury, located where Hamworthy Fire Station would support the initial response plan, have indicated a 8 minutes 21 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, achieving the ten-minute response standard on two (100.00%) occasions, and a 10 minutes 11 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance, achieving the thirteen-minute response standard on two (100.00%) occasions.

Closure of Hamworthy 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 Poole. Modelled responses to these incidents resulting in a fire related injury, based on the closure of Hamworthy Fire Station, have indicated an 8 minutes 21 seconds average response time for the first attending pumping appliance, and an 11 minutes 21 seconds average response time for the second attending pumping appliance. Two (100.00%) of these incidents resulting in a fire related injury would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard and two (100.00%) would receive a second attending pumping appliance within the thirteen-minute response standard.

The closure of Hamworthy Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would see no change 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 minute 10 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 Hamworthy Fire Station Would Support the Initial Response Plan		
Modelled Response including Hamworthy Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	8:21	10:11
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	2 of 2 (100.00%)	2 of 2 (100.00%)
Modelled Response excluding Hamworthy Fire Station	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	8:21	11:21
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	2 of 2 (100.00%)	2 of 2 (100.00%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	**First Attendance**	**Second Attendance**
Average Response Time (minutes:seconds)	No Change	+ 1:10
Response Standard Achieved (number of incidents)	No Change	No Change

Table 14: Modelled response capability for the two incidents resulting in a fire related injury located where Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy 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, Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance, inclusive of imports, averaged 70.90%. 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 Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy 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 158 high risk Safe & Well properties located where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance; 142 (89.87%) 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 Hamworthy Fire Station Would Provide the Nearest Pumping Appliance	
Modelled Response including Hamworthy Fire Station	
Number of properties where Hamworthy Fire Station provides the nearest pumping appliance	158
Number of properties located within ten-minute response area	142 (89.87%)
Modelled Response excluding Hamworthy Fire Station	
Number of properties located within ten-minute response area	126 (79.75%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	
Number of properties located within ten-minute response area	- 16

Table 15: Modelled response capability for the high risk Safe & Well properties located where Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy Fire Station would require the initial response to these 158 high risk Safe & Well properties be fulfilled by resources from the neighbouring fire station at Poole. Modelled responses based on the closure of Hamworthy Fire Station have indicated that 16 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 Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance.

Care Homes

Modelled responses have identified one care home risk site located where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance; one (100.00%) 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 Hamworthy Fire Station Would Provide the Nearest Pumping Appliance	
Modelled Response including Hamworthy Fire Station	
Number of risk sites where Hamworthy Fire Station provides the nearest pumping appliance	1
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	1 (100.00%)
Modelled Response excluding Hamworthy Fire Station	
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	1 (100.00%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	No Change

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

Closure of Hamworthy Fire Station would require the initial response to these five care home risk sites be fulfilled by resources from the neighbouring fire station at Poole. Modelled responses based on the closure of Hamworthy Fire Station have indicated that there would be no change in the number of risk sites that would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard.

Hospitals

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

Wildfire

Modelled responses have identified two wildfire risk sites located where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance; none (0.00%) of these risk sites would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard.

Modelled Response Capability to Wildfire Risk Sites Located where Hamworthy Fire Station Would Provide the Nearest Pumping Appliance	
Modelled Response including Hamworthy Fire Station	
Number of risk sites where Hamworthy Fire Station provides the nearest pumping appliance	2
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	0 (0.00%)
Modelled Response excluding Hamworthy 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	No Change

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

Closure of Hamworthy Fire Station would require the initial response to these two wildfire risk sites be fulfilled by resources from the neighbouring fire station at Poole. Modelled responses based on the closure of Hamworthy Fire Station have indicated that there would be no change in the number of risk sites that would receive a first attending pumping appliance within the ten-minute response standard.

Heritage

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

Thatch

Modelled responses have identified two thatch risk sites located where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance; two (100.00%) 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 Hamworthy Fire Station Would Provide the Nearest Pumping Appliance	
Modelled Response including Hamworthy Fire Station	
Number of risk sites where Hamworthy Fire Station provides the nearest pumping appliance	2
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	2 (100.00%)
Modelled Response excluding Hamworthy Fire Station	
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	2 (100.00%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	
Number of risk sites located within ten-minute response area	No Change

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

Closure of Hamworthy Fire Station would require the initial response to these two thatch risk sites be fulfilled by resources from the neighbouring fire station at Poole. Modelled responses based on the closure of Hamworthy Fire Station have indicated that there would be no change in the number of risk sites that 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 Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance.

Flooding

Modelled responses have identified six flooding risk sites located where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance; six (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 Hamworthy Fire Station Would Provide the Nearest Pumping Appliance	
Modelled Response including Hamworthy Fire Station	
Number of risk sites where Hamworthy Fire Station provides the nearest pumping appliance	6
Number of risk sites located within 15-minute response area	6 (100.00%)
Modelled Response excluding Hamworthy Fire Station	
Number of risk sites located within 15-minute response area	6 (100.00%)
Impact on Modelled Response Capability	
Number of risk sites located within 15-minute response area	No Change

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

Closure of Hamworthy Fire Station would require the initial response to these six flooding risk sites be fulfilled by resources from the neighbouring fire station at Poole. Modelled responses based on the closure of Hamworthy Fire Station have indicated that there would be no change in the number of risk sites that 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 Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy Fire Station, have identified an impact on pumping appliance mobilisations at the following local fire stations:

- Poole 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.

Poole Fire Station

Modelled responses to all incidents during the five-year period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024 where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide either the first or second nearest pumping appliance, have identified 800 occasions where Poole 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 Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance, have identified 1,600 occasions where Poole Fire Station would provide either the nearest or second nearest pumping appliance.

The closure of Hamworthy Fire Station, and removal of its pumping appliance, would have seen an increase of 800 occasions where Poole 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 Poole Fire Station Pumping Appliances	
Modelled Responses based on availability of Hamworthy Fire Station's Pumping Appliance	
Poole (P1 or P4) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	503
Poole (P1 or P4) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	297
Poole Fire Station	**800**
Modelled Responses based on removal of Hamworthy Fire Station's Pumping Appliance	
Poole (P1 or P4) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	800
Poole (P1 or P4) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	800
Poole Fire Station	**1,600**
Impact on Modelled Responses for Poole Fire Station	
Poole (P1 or P4) modelled as nearest pumping appliance	+ 297
Poole (P1 or P4) modelled as second nearest pumping appliance	+ 503
Poole Fire Station	**+ 800**

Table 20: Modelled responses of Poole 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 Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the first or second nearest response, with and without availability of Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance

For context, during the five-year review period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, Poole Fire Station's pumping appliance was actually mobilised on 8,538 occasions to incidents within the DWFRS Service area, not including standby movements.

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Resilience

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

- Bere Regis Fire Station
- Wareham Fire Station
- Poole Fire Station
- Wimborne Fire Station

Hamworthy Fire Station

Station Isolation

Table 21 details the ten nearest pumping appliances within DWFRS to Hamworthy Fire Station, ranked by response time incorporating turn-out and travel time; there are no further 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 Hamworthy Fire Station				
Appliance	**Fire Station**	**Crewing Model**	**Response Time**	**Availability**
P1	Poole	Wholetime Duty System	8 minutes	N / A
P4	Poole	On-Call Duty System	11 minutes	83.21%
P1	Wareham	On-Call Duty System	21 minutes	88.29%
P1	Bere Regis	On-Call Duty System	22 minutes	35.44%
P1	Redhill Park	Wholetime Duty System	22 minutes	N / A
P1	Westbourne	Wholetime Duty System	22 minutes	N / A
P1	Wimborne	On-Call Duty System	23 minutes	96.38%
P4	Wimborne	On-Call Duty System	23 minutes	38.28%
P1	Ferndown	On-Call Duty System	27 minutes	65.78%
P1	Blandford	On-Call Duty System	28 minutes	98.79%

Table 21: Nearest ten pumping appliances within DWFRS to Hamworthy 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

On-Call Availability and Incident Distribution

During the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance averaged 70.90% availability with imports, and 70.13% without imports (Figure 7).

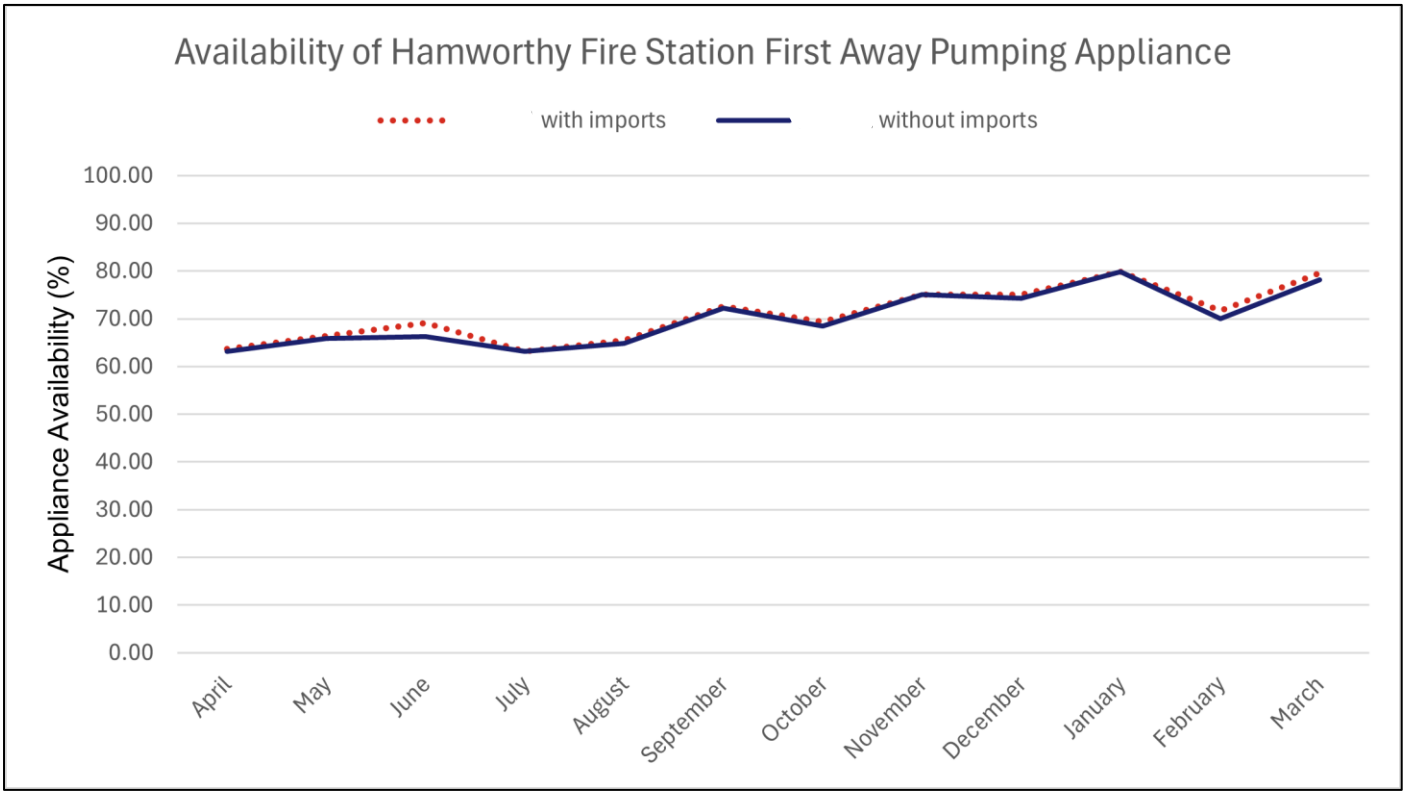

Figure 7: Average availability of Hamworthy Fire Station first-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Figure 8 and Figure 10 detail the average number of on-call personnel available at Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance, for weekdays and weekends respectively.

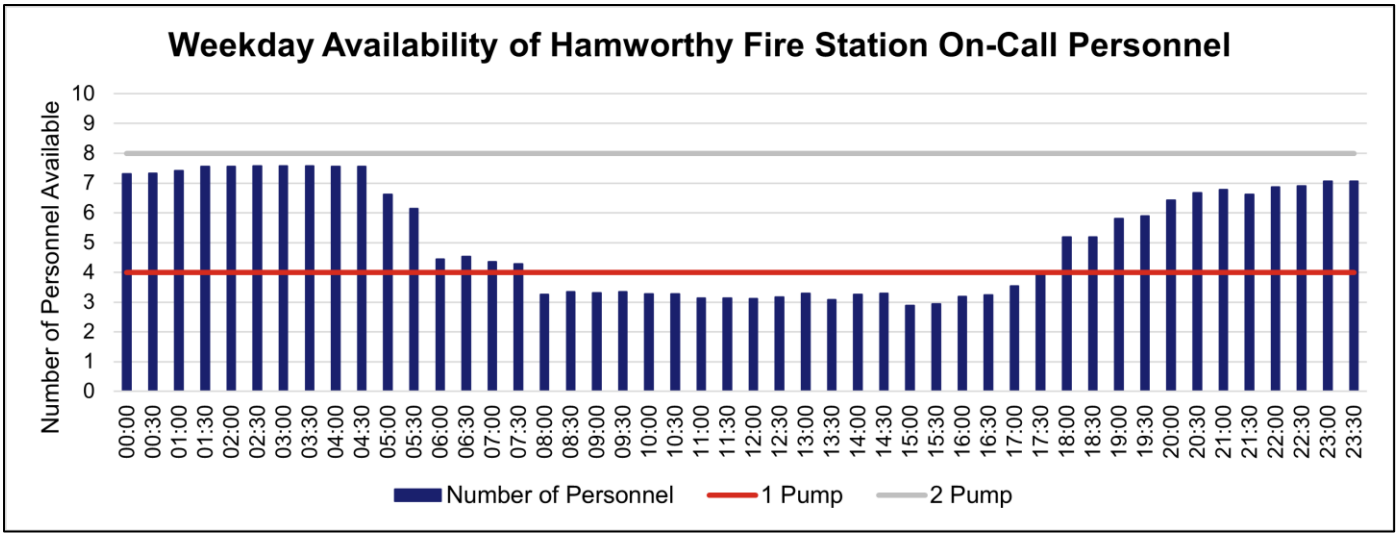

Figure 8: Average Monday to Friday availability of Hamworthy Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

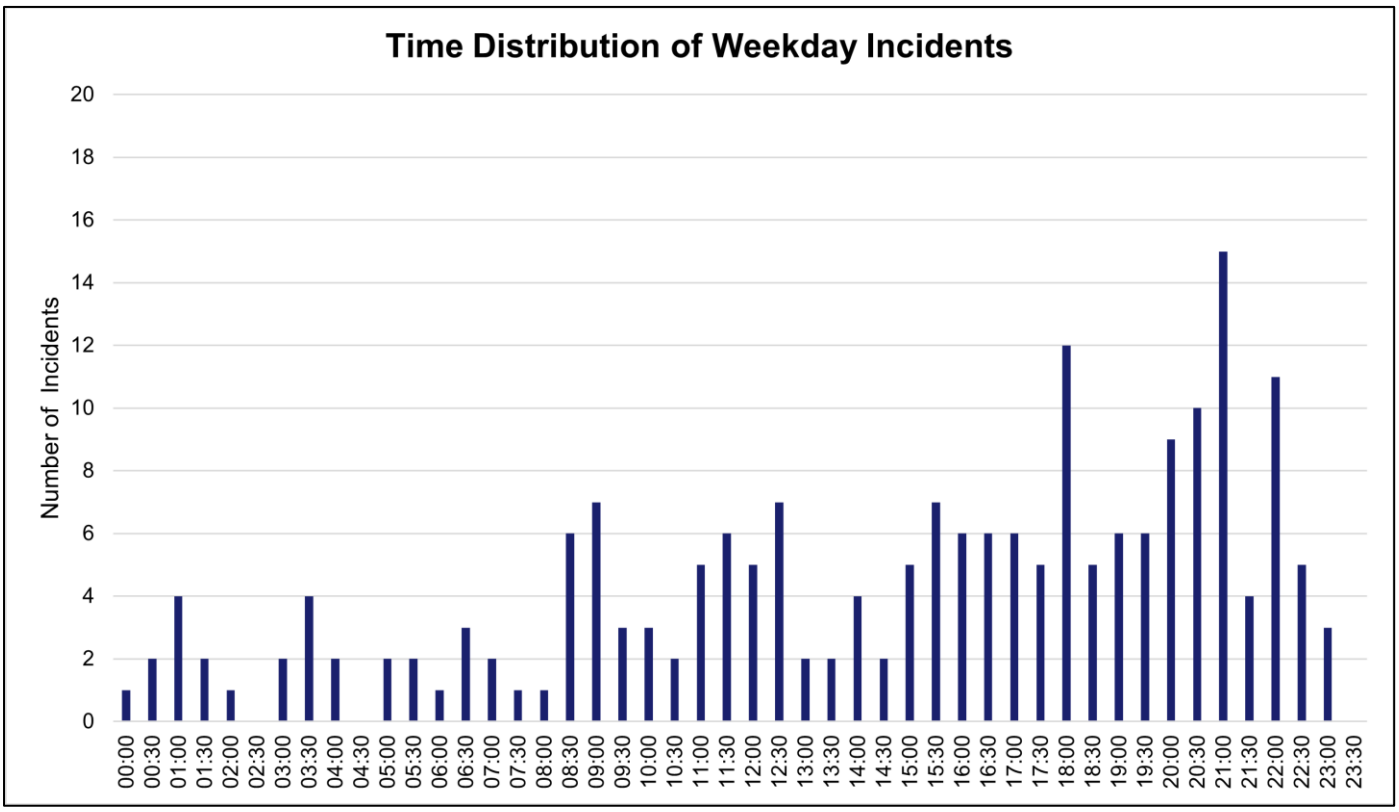

Figure 9: Distribution by time of day of weekday incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the first attending pumping appliance

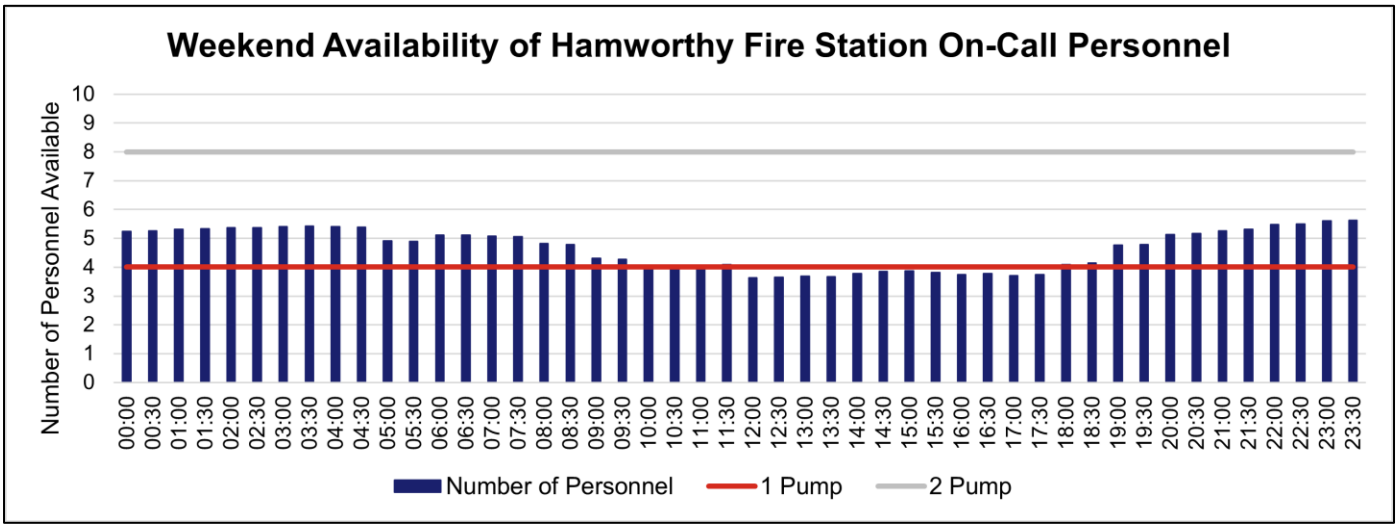

Figure 10: Average Saturday and Sunday availability of Hamworthy Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

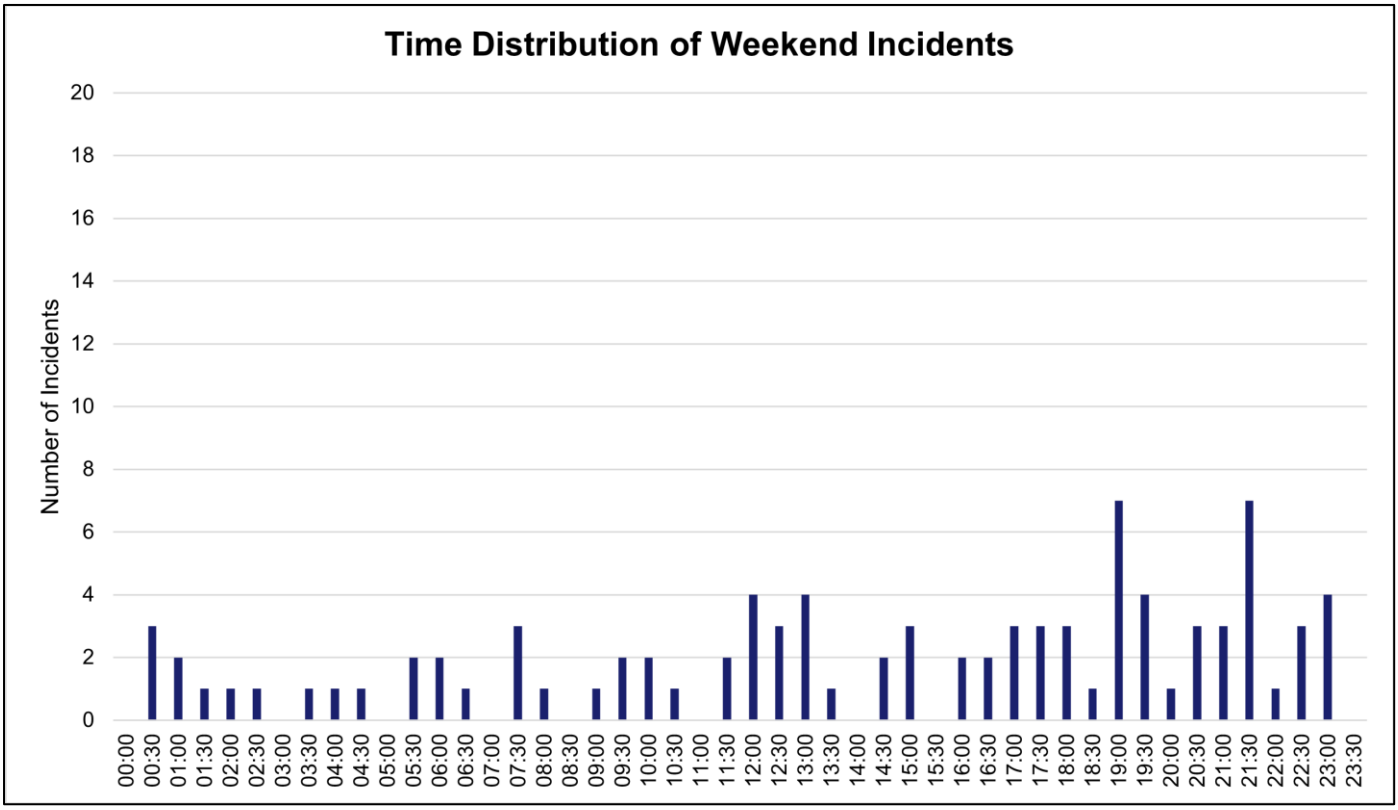

Figure 11: Distribution by time of day of weekend incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Hamworthy Fire Station would provide the first attending pumping appliance

On-Call Establishment

Hamworthy Fire Station had a total of 11 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 50,691.00 hours across the period, averaging 974.83 hours per week, 81.24% 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 53,675.75 positive hours, averaging 1,032.23 hours per week, 86.02% of the optimum cover required.

On-Call Establishment for Hamworthy Fire Station				
	Optimum		Actual	
	Weekly	Annual	Weekly Average	Annual Total
Fire Station Contracted Hours	1,200	62,400	974.83 (81.24%)	50,691.00
Fire Station Positive Hours			1,032.23 (86.02%)	53,675.75

Table 22: On-call establishment for Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy Fire Station has fluctuated during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025.

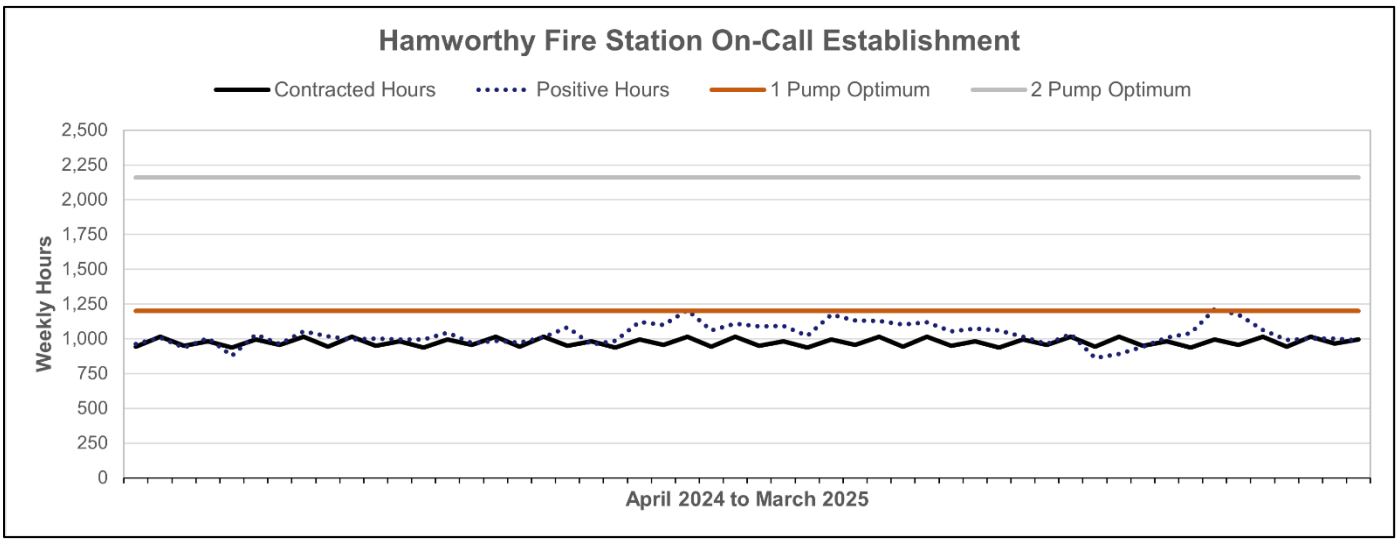

Figure 12: Total weekly contracted and positive hours for Hamworthy Fire Station on-call establishment during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025

Bere Regis Fire Station

Bere Regis 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, Bere Regis Fire Station's pumping appliance averaged 35.44% availability with imports, and 34.93% without imports (Figure 13).

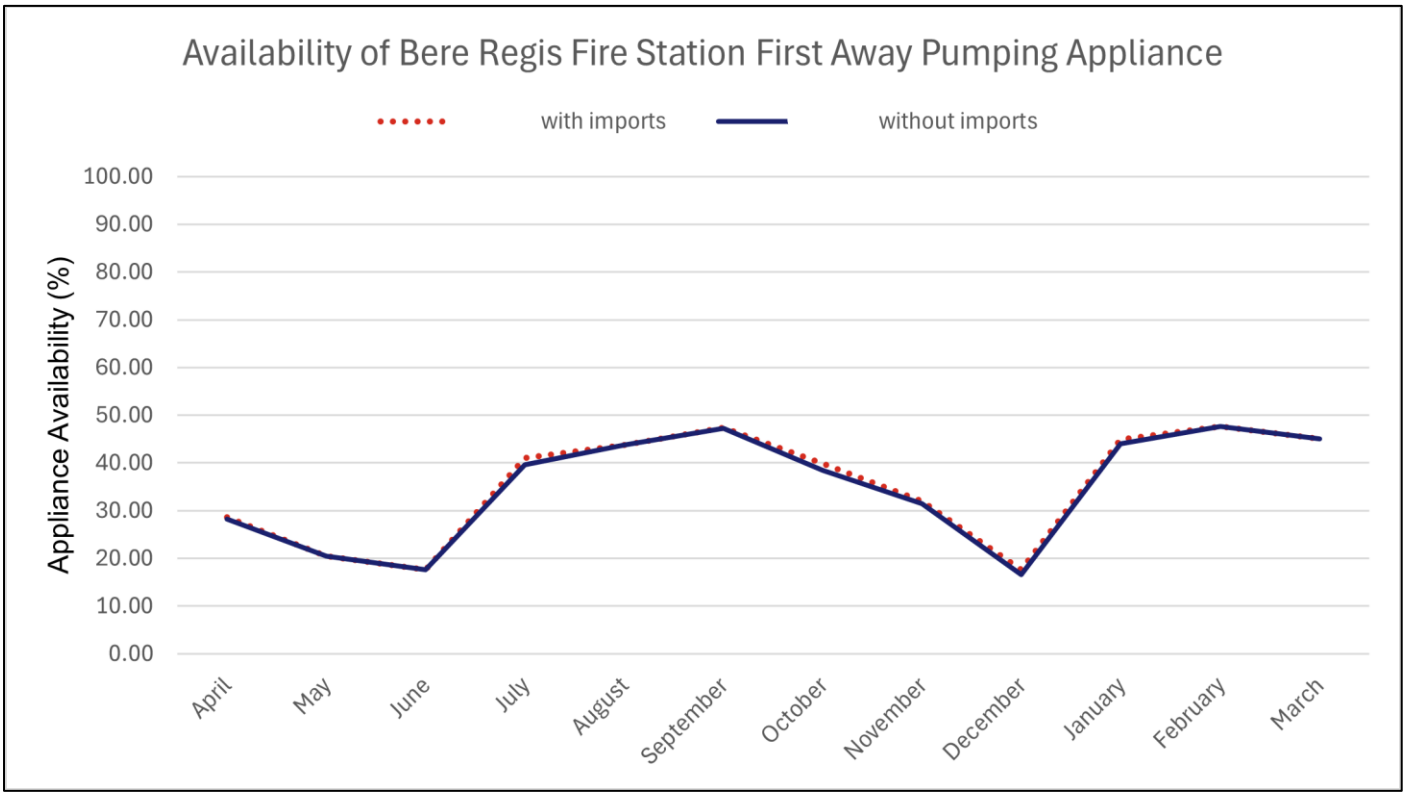

Figure 13: Average availability of Bere Regis Fire Station first-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Figure 14 and Figure 16 detail the average number of on-call personnel available at Bere Regis 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 Bere Regis Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance based on the removal of Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance, for weekdays and weekends respectively.

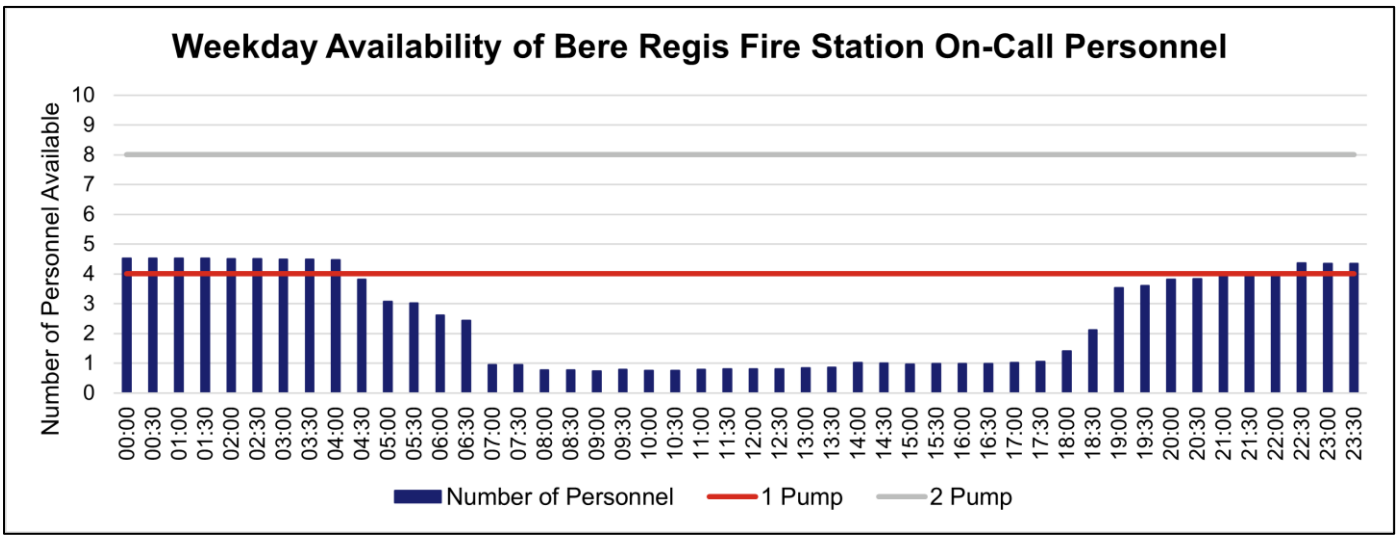

Figure 14: Average Monday to Friday availability of Bere Regis Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

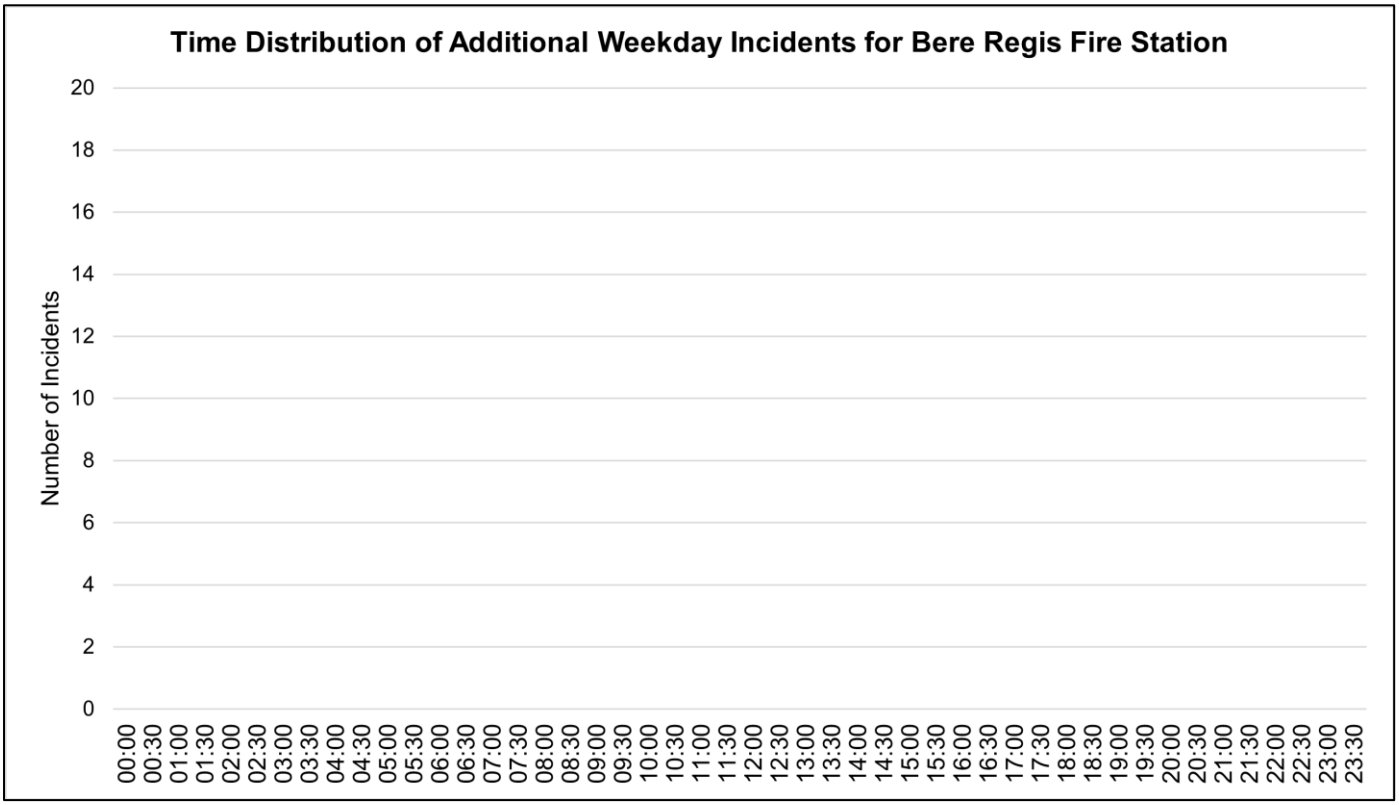

Figure 15: Distribution by time of day of additional weekday incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Bere Regis Fire Station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance

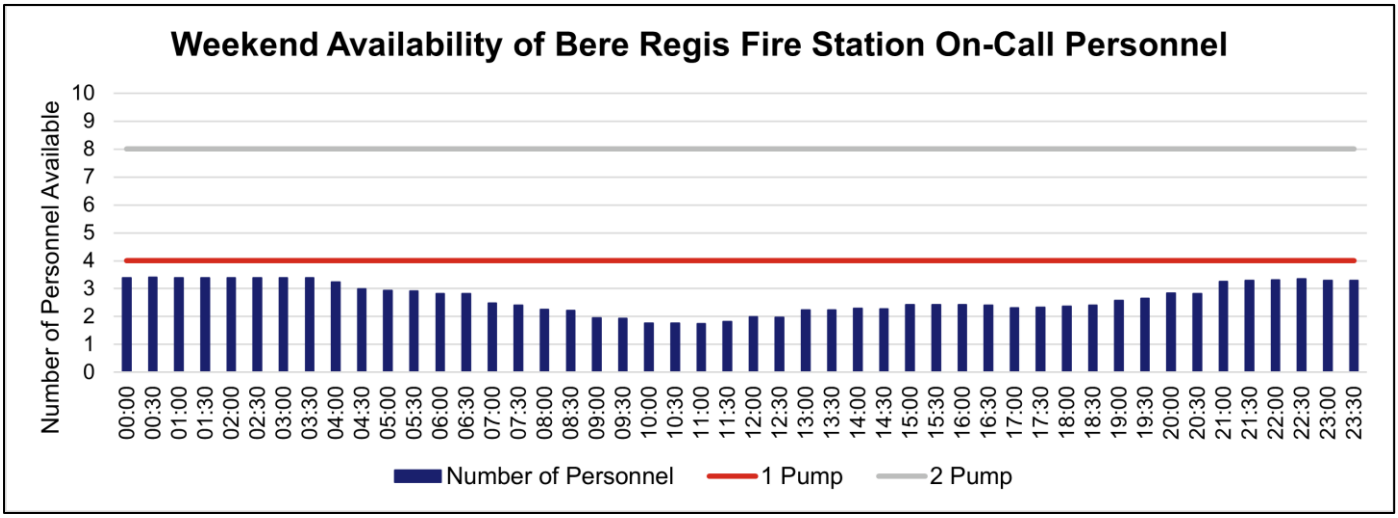

Figure 16: Average Saturday and Sunday availability of Bere Regis Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

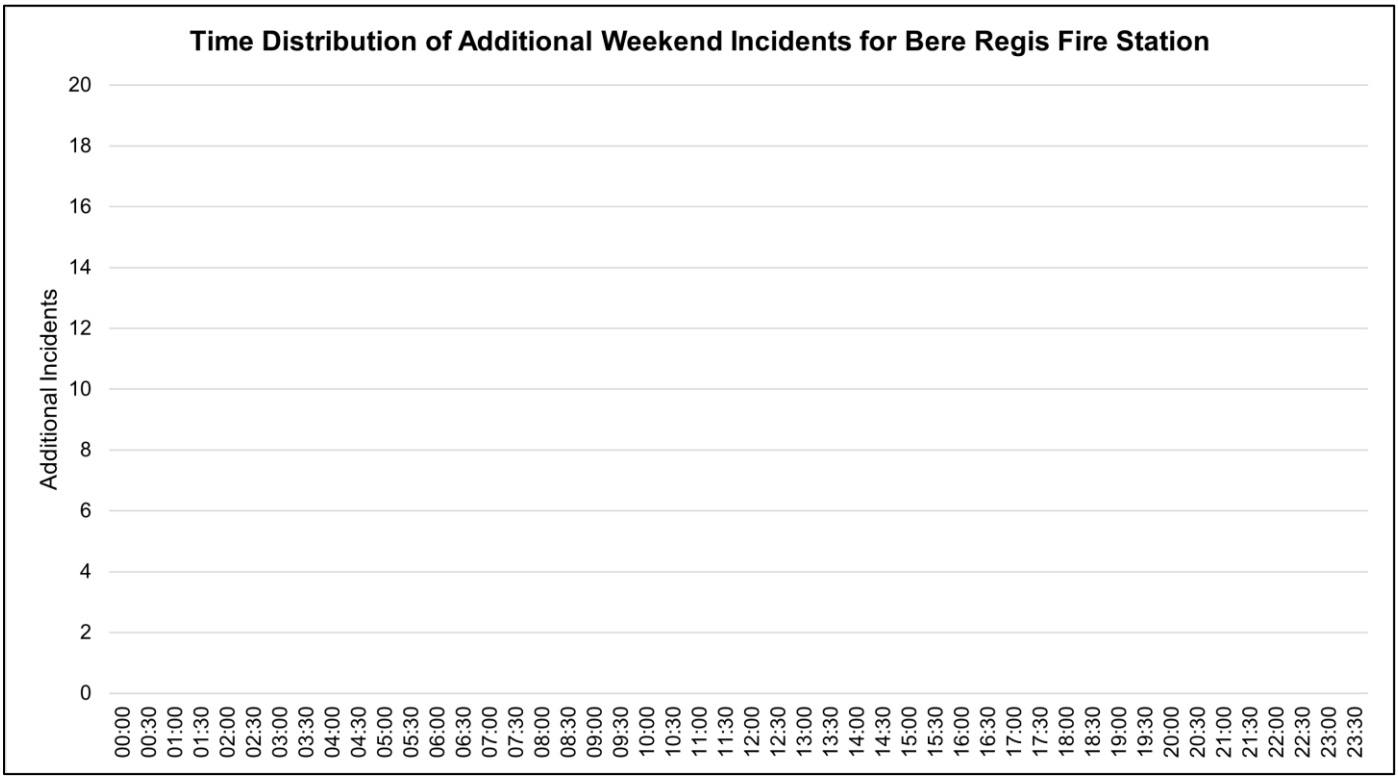

Figure 17: Distribution by time of day of additional weekend incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Bere Regis Fire Station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance

On-Call Establishment

Bere Regis 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 24,175.00 hours across the period, averaging 464.90 hours per week, 38.74% 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 24,204.25 positive hours, averaging 465.47 hours per week, 38.79% of the optimum cover required.

On-Call Establishment for Bere Regis Fire Station				
	Optimum		Actual	
	Weekly	Annual	Weekly Average	Annual Total
Fire Station Contracted Hours	1,200	62,400	464.90 (38.74%)	24,175.00
Fire Station Positive Hours			465.47 (38.79%)	24,204.25

Table 23: On-call establishment for Bere Regis 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 Bere Regis Fire Station has fluctuated during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025.

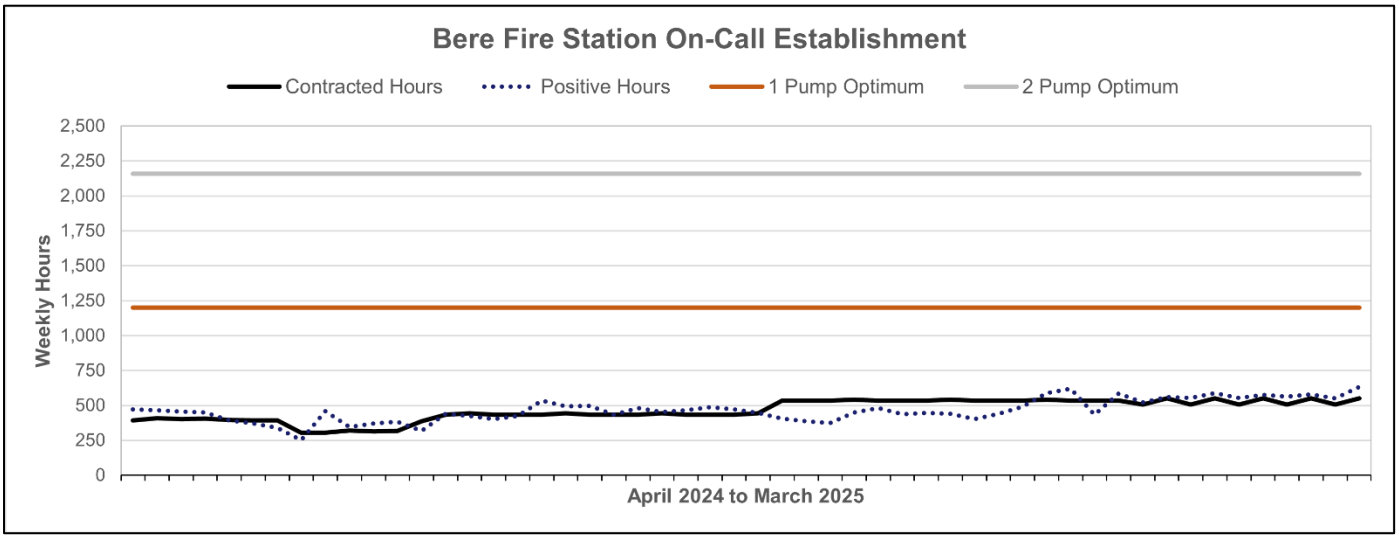

Figure 18: Total weekly contracted and positive hours for Bere Regis Fire Station on-call establishment during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025

Wareham Fire Station

Wareham 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, Wareham Fire Station's pumping appliance averaged 88.29% availability with imports, and 87.52% without imports (Figure 19).

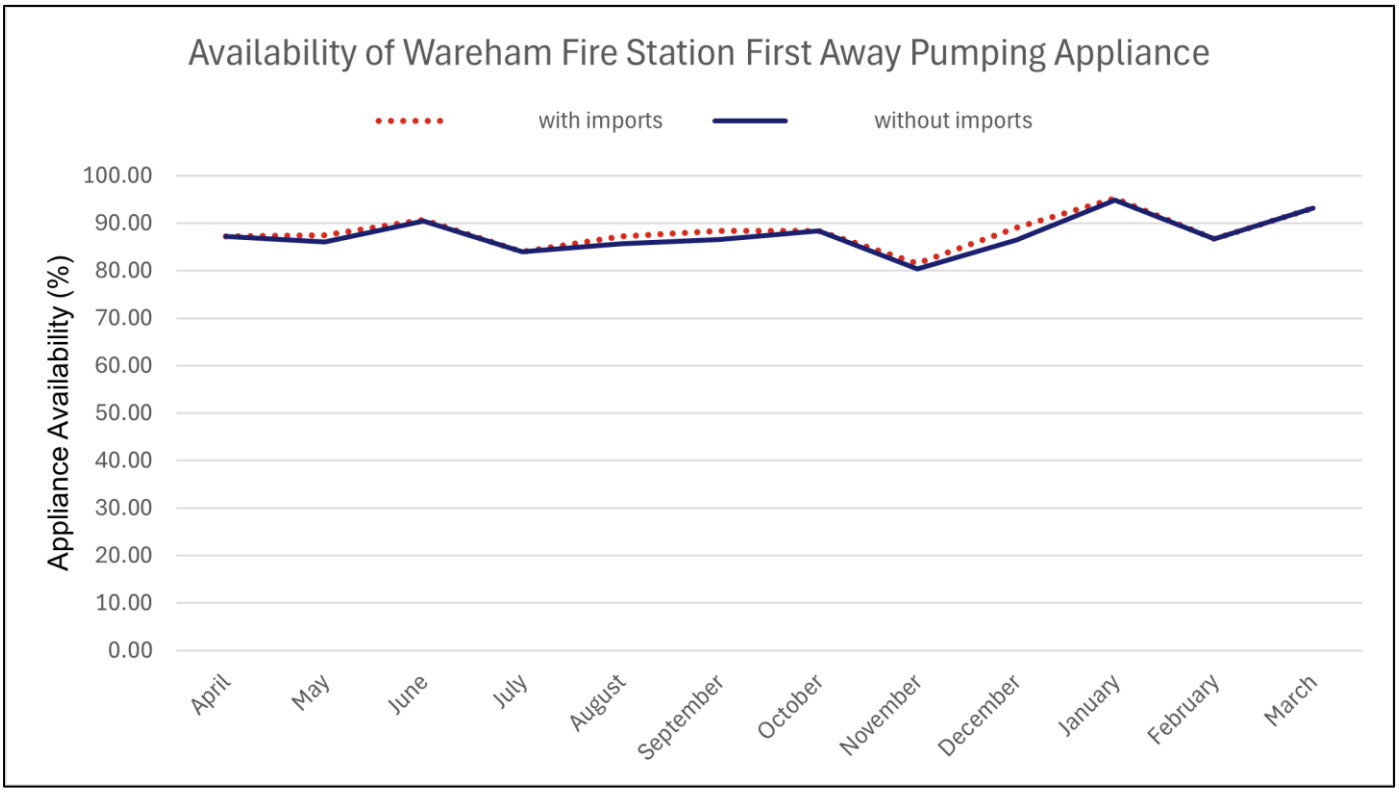

Figure 19: Average availability of Wareham Fire Station first-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Figure 20 and Figure 22 detail the average number of on-call personnel available at Wareham 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 21 and Figure 23 illustrate the distribution of the additional incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2014 where Wareham Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance based on the removal of Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance, for weekdays and weekends respectively.

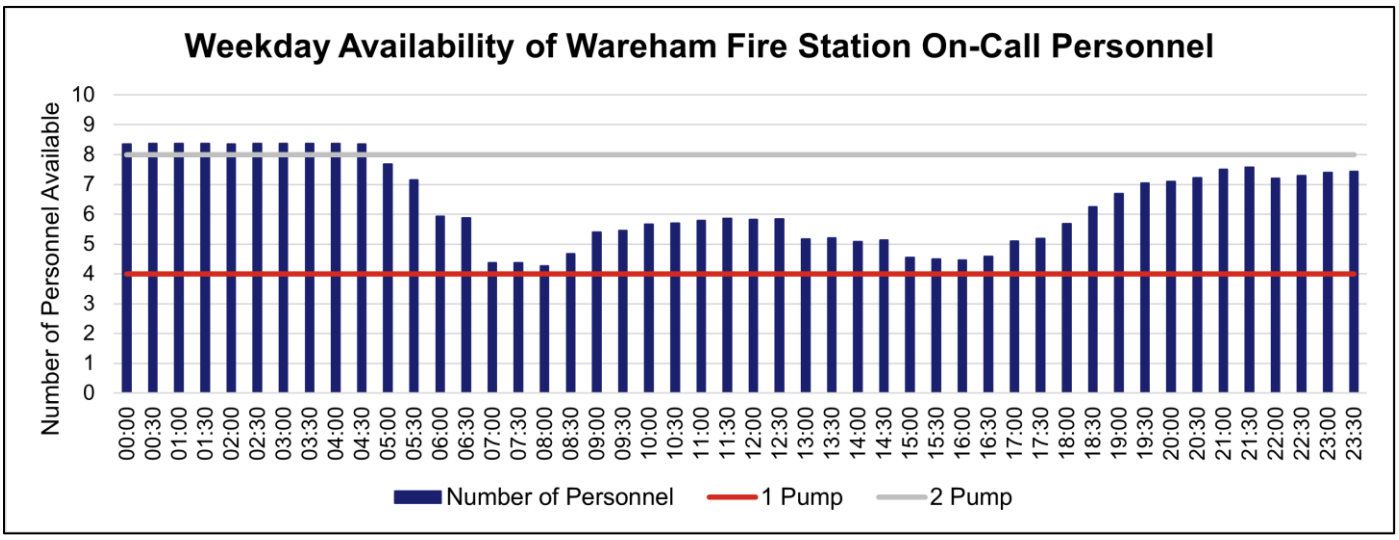

Figure 20: Average Monday to Friday availability of Wareham Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

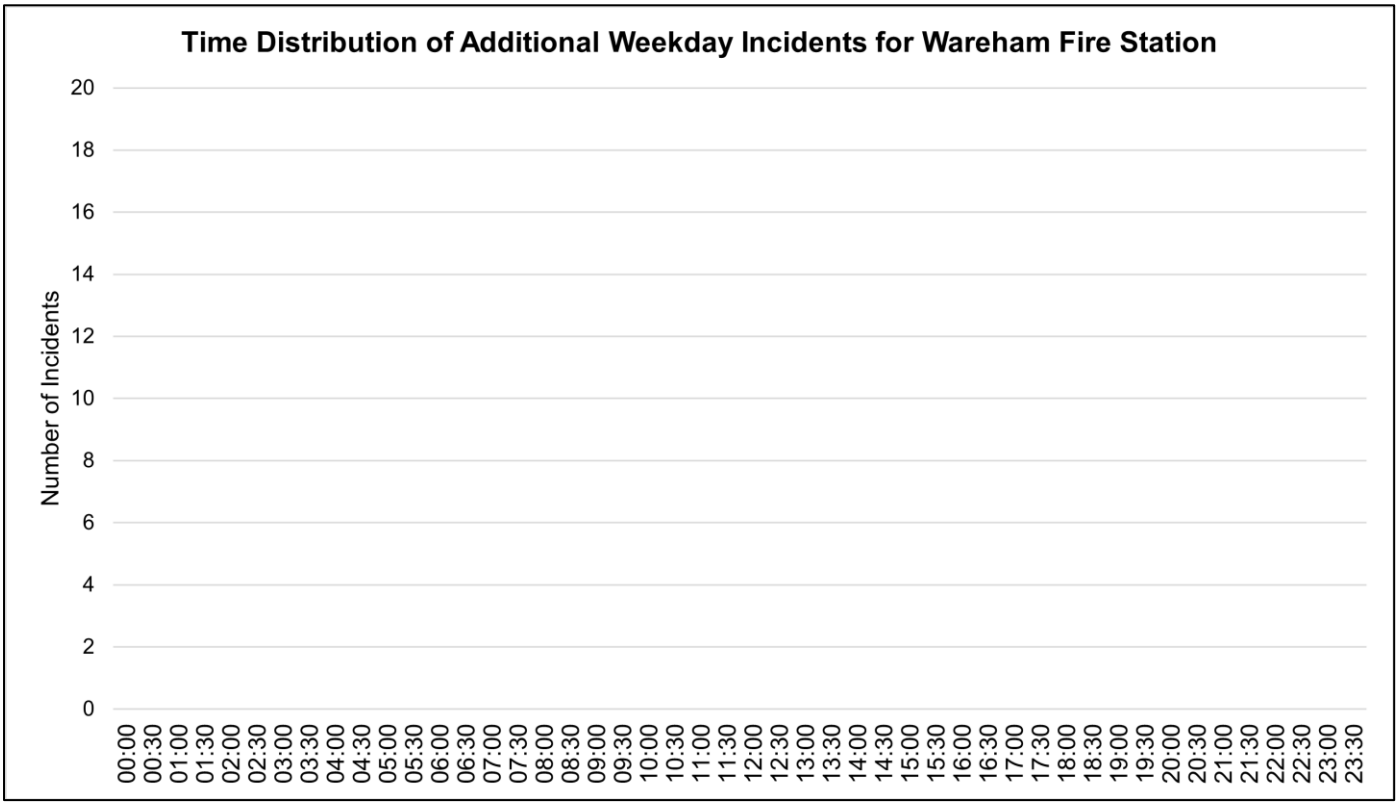

Figure 21: Distribution by time of day of additional weekday incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Wareham Fire Station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance

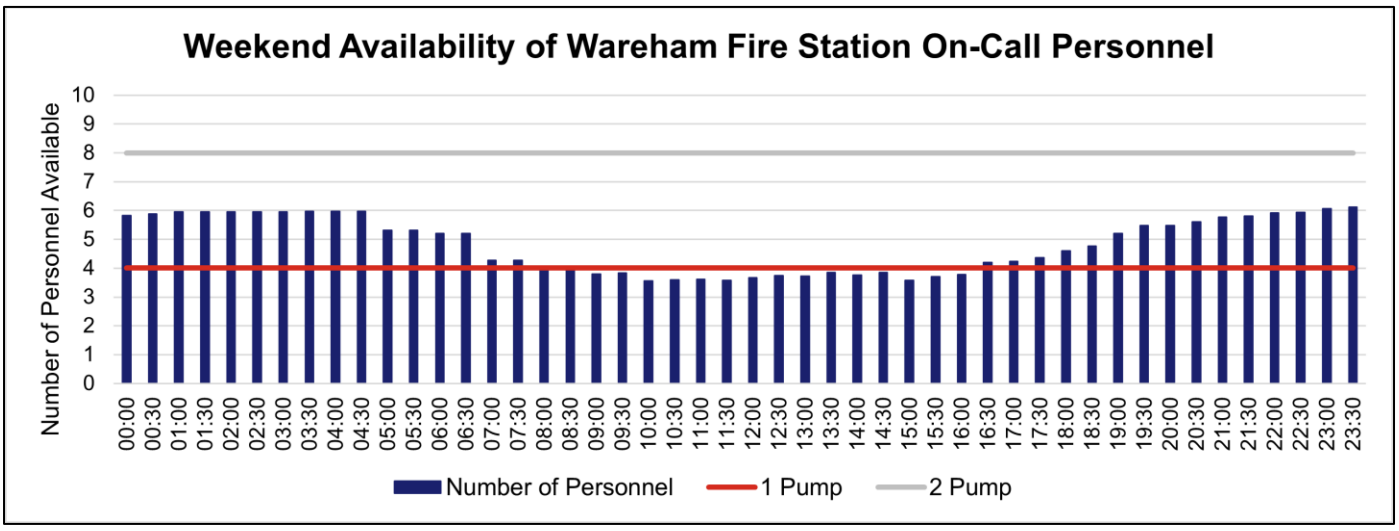

Figure 22: Average Saturday and Sunday availability of Wareham Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

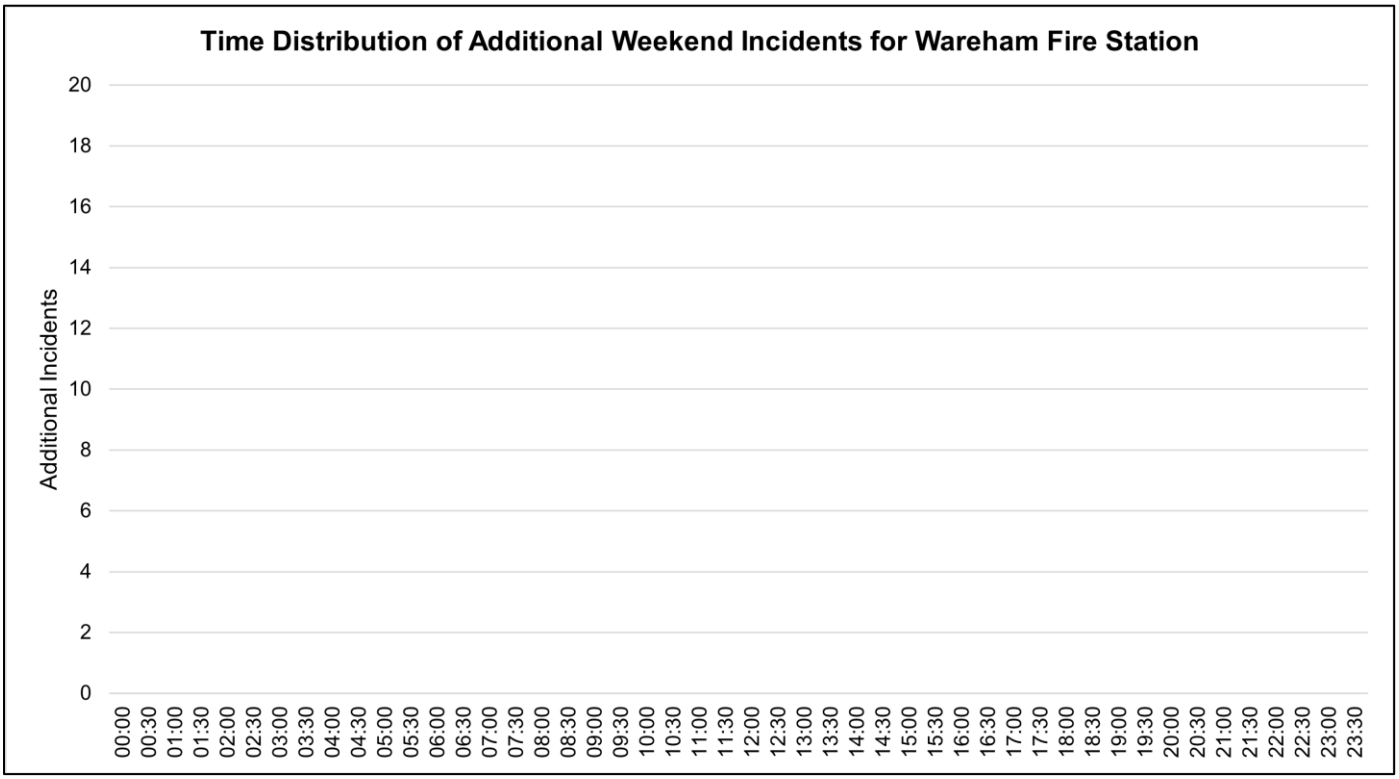

Figure 23: Distribution by time of day of additional weekend incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Wareham Fire Station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance

On-Call Establishment

Wareham Fire Station had a total of 16 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 49,915.50 hours across the period, averaging 959.91 hours per week, 79.99% 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 60,826.50 positive hours, averaging 1,169.74 hours per week, 97.48% of the optimum cover required.

On-Call Establishment for Wareham Fire Station				
	Optimum		Actual	
	Weekly	Annual	Weekly Average	Annual Total
Fire Station Contracted Hours	1,200	62,400	959.91 (79.99%)	49,915.50
Fire Station Positive Hours			1,169.74 (97.48%)	60,826.50

Table 24: On-call establishment for Wareham 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 24 illustrates how contracted and positive hours provided at Wareham Fire Station has fluctuated during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025.

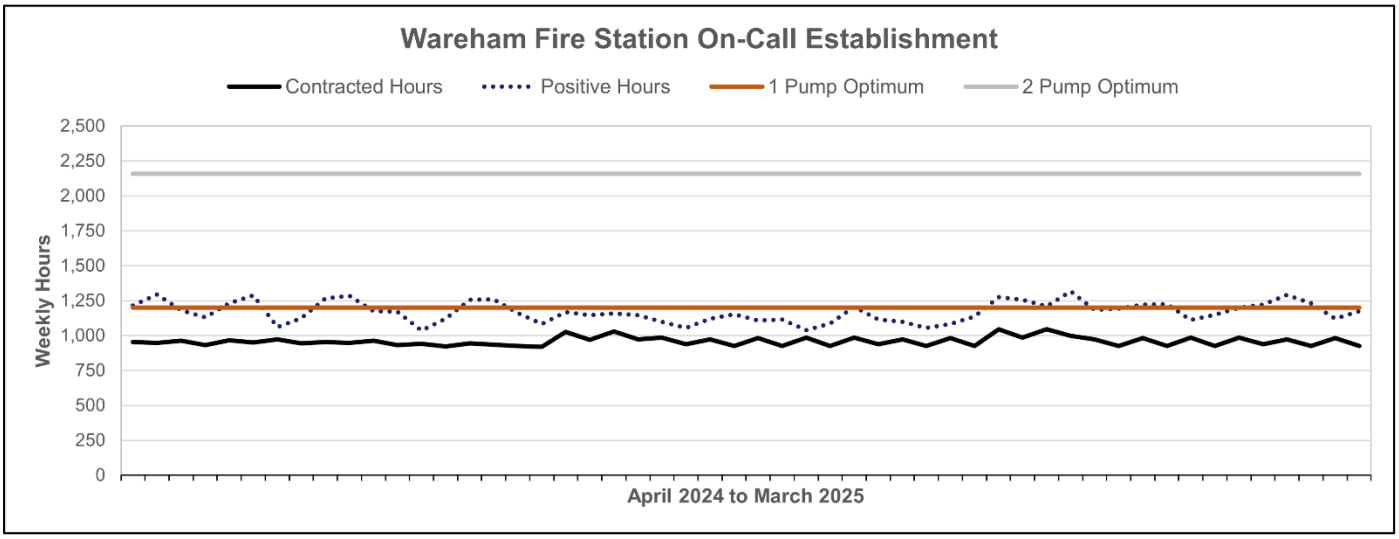

Figure 24: Total weekly contracted and positive hours for Wareham Fire Station on-call establishment during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025

Poole Fire Station

Poole 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, Poole Fire Station's on-call pumping appliance averaged 83.21% availability with imports, and 92.65% without imports (Figure 25).

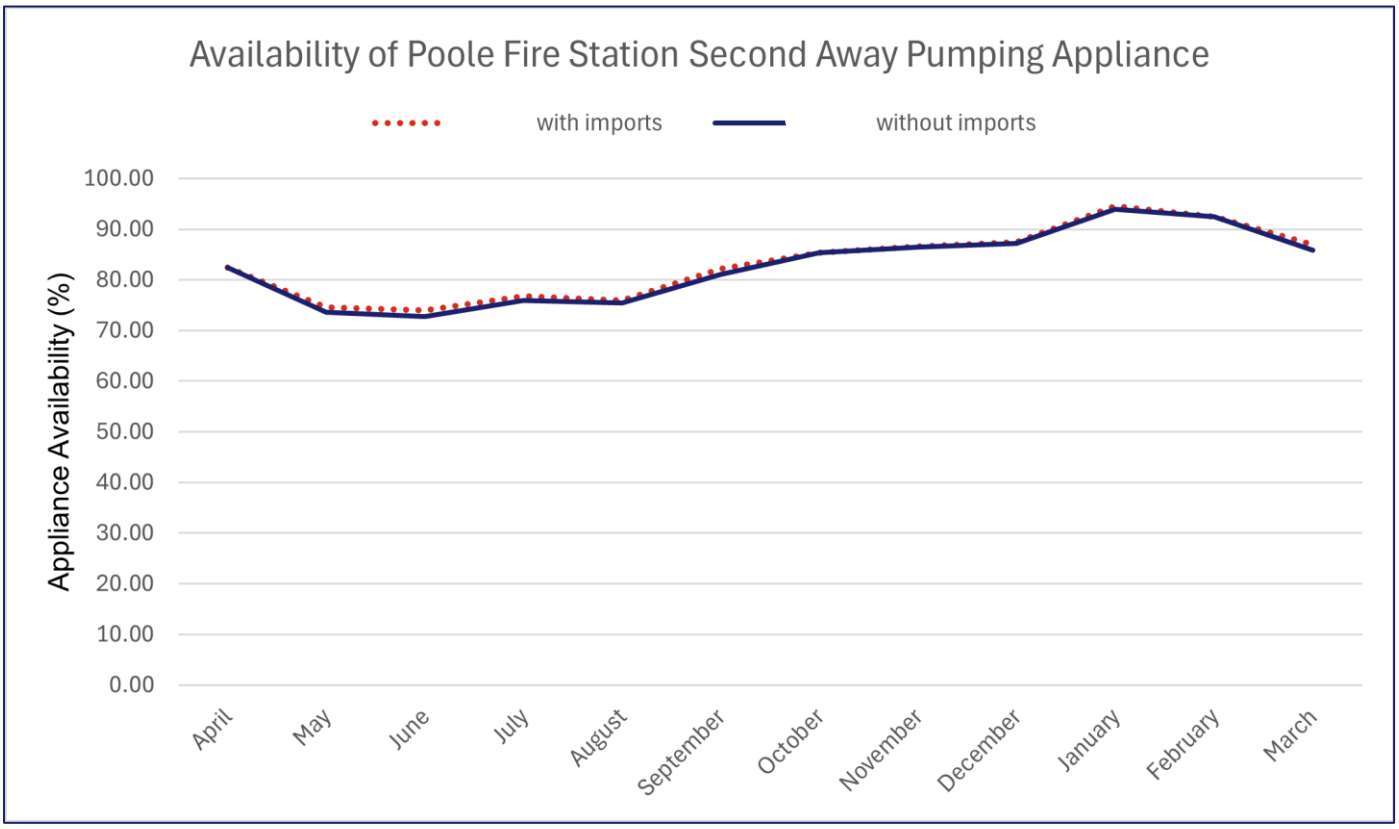

Figure 25: Average availability of Poole Fire Station second-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Figure 26 and Figure 28 detail the average number of on-call personnel available at Poole 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 27 and Figure 29 illustrate the distribution of the additional incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2014 where Poole Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance based on the removal of Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance, for weekdays and weekends respectively.

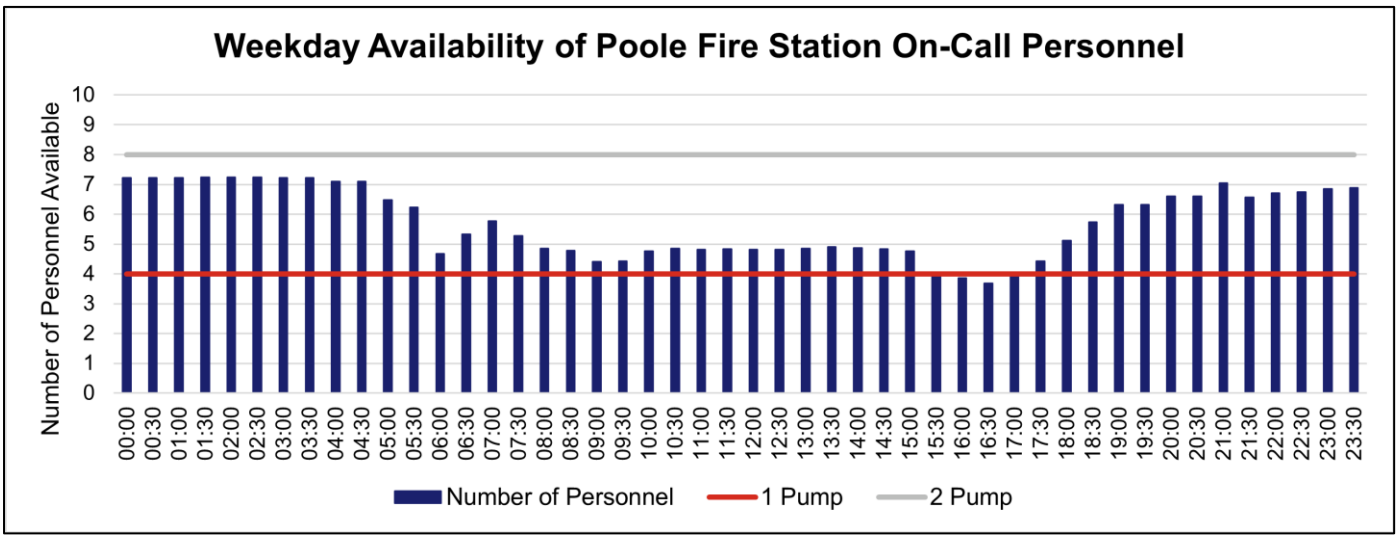

Figure 26: Average Monday to Friday availability of Poole Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

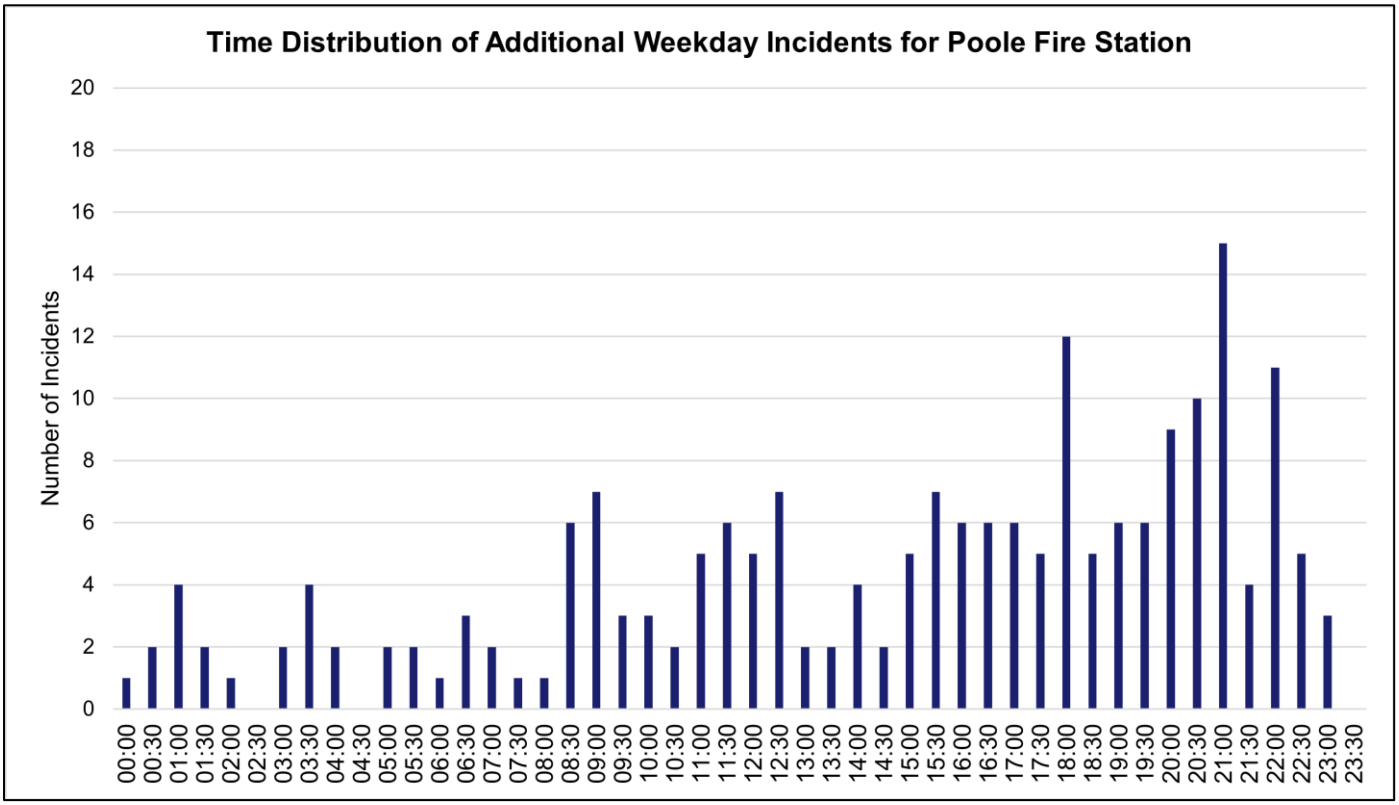

Figure 27: Distribution by time of day of additional weekday incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Poole Fire Station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance

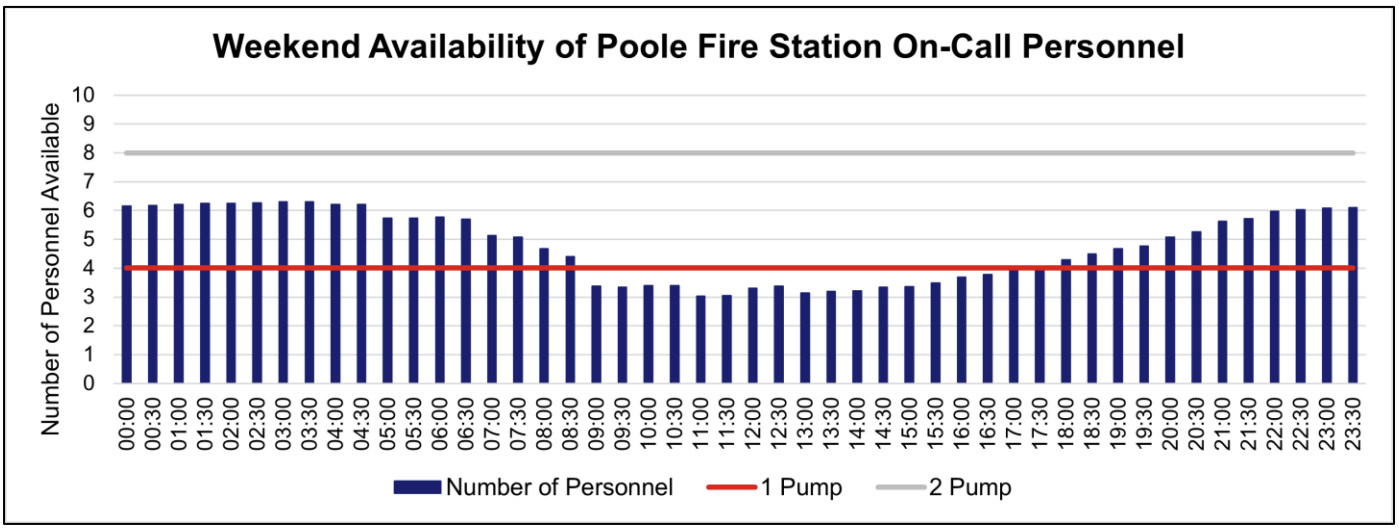

Figure 28: Average Saturday and Sunday availability of Poole Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

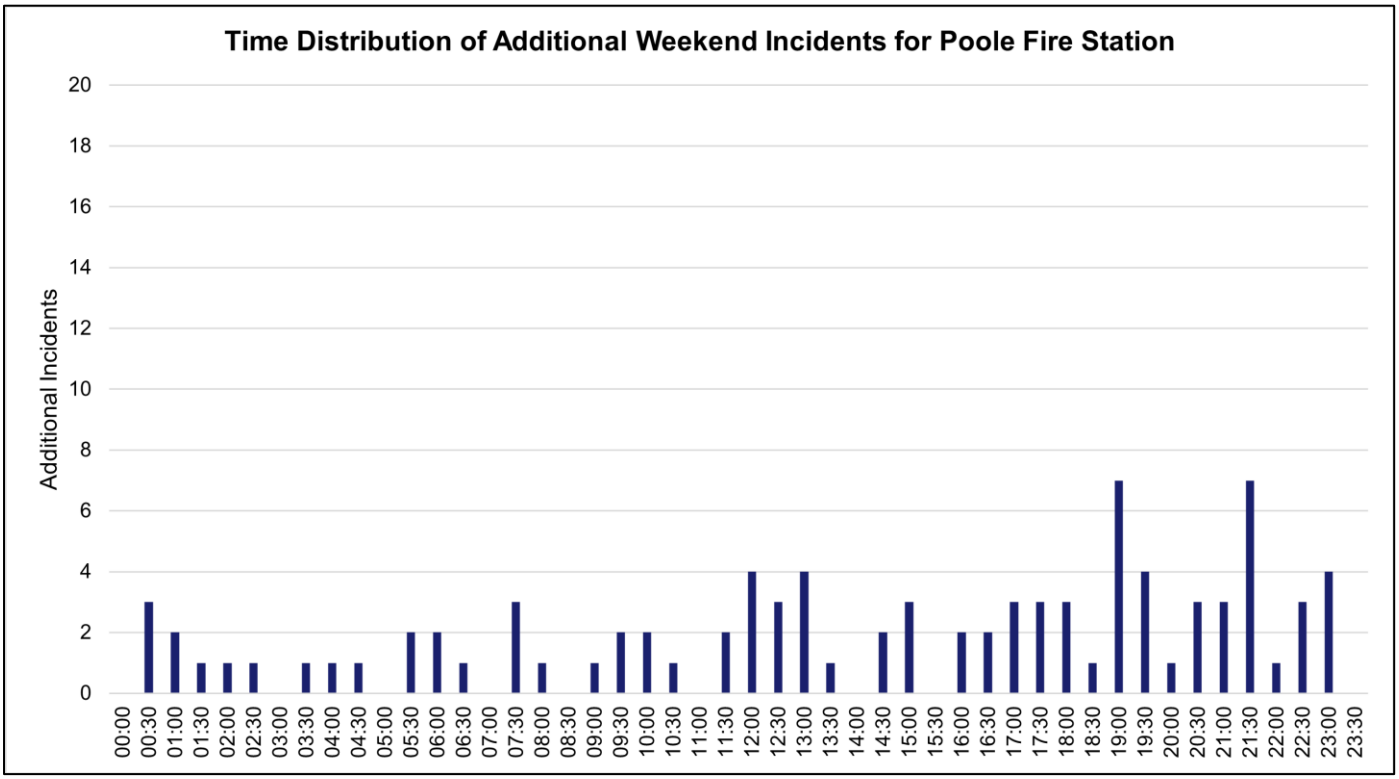

Figure 29: Distribution by time of day of additional weekend incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Poole Fire Station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance

On-Call Establishment

Poole Fire Station had a total of 16 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 65,087.50 hours across the period, averaging 1,251.68 hours per week, 104.31% of the optimum contracted cover required for an on-call section with one pumping appliance. During this period, these individuals provided a total of 61,286.25 positive hours, averaging 1,178.58 hours per week, 98.22% of the optimum cover required.

On-Call Establishment for Poole Fire Station				
	Optimum		Actual	
	Weekly	Annual	Weekly Average	Annual Total
Fire Station Contracted Hours	1,200	62,400	1,251.68 (104.31%)	65,087.50
Fire Station Positive Hours			1,178.58 (98.22%)	61,286.25

Table 25: On-call establishment for Poole Fire Station, averaged for period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025 (52 weeks), compared to optimum establishment for an on-section with one pumping appliance

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

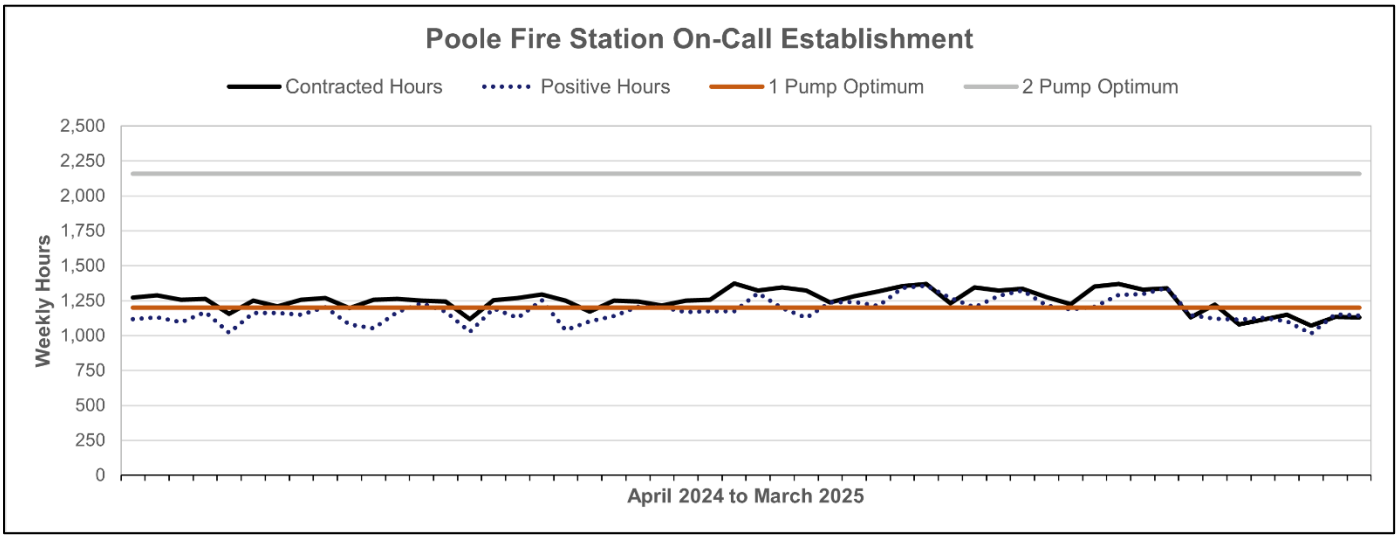

Figure 30: Total weekly contracted and positive hours for Poole Fire Station on-call establishment during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025

Wimborne Fire Station

Wimborne 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, Wareham Fire Station's first-away pumping appliance averaged 96.38% availability with imports, and 95.11% without imports (Figure 31). During the same period, their second-away pumping appliance averaged 38.28% availability with imports, and 37.95% without imports (Figure 32).

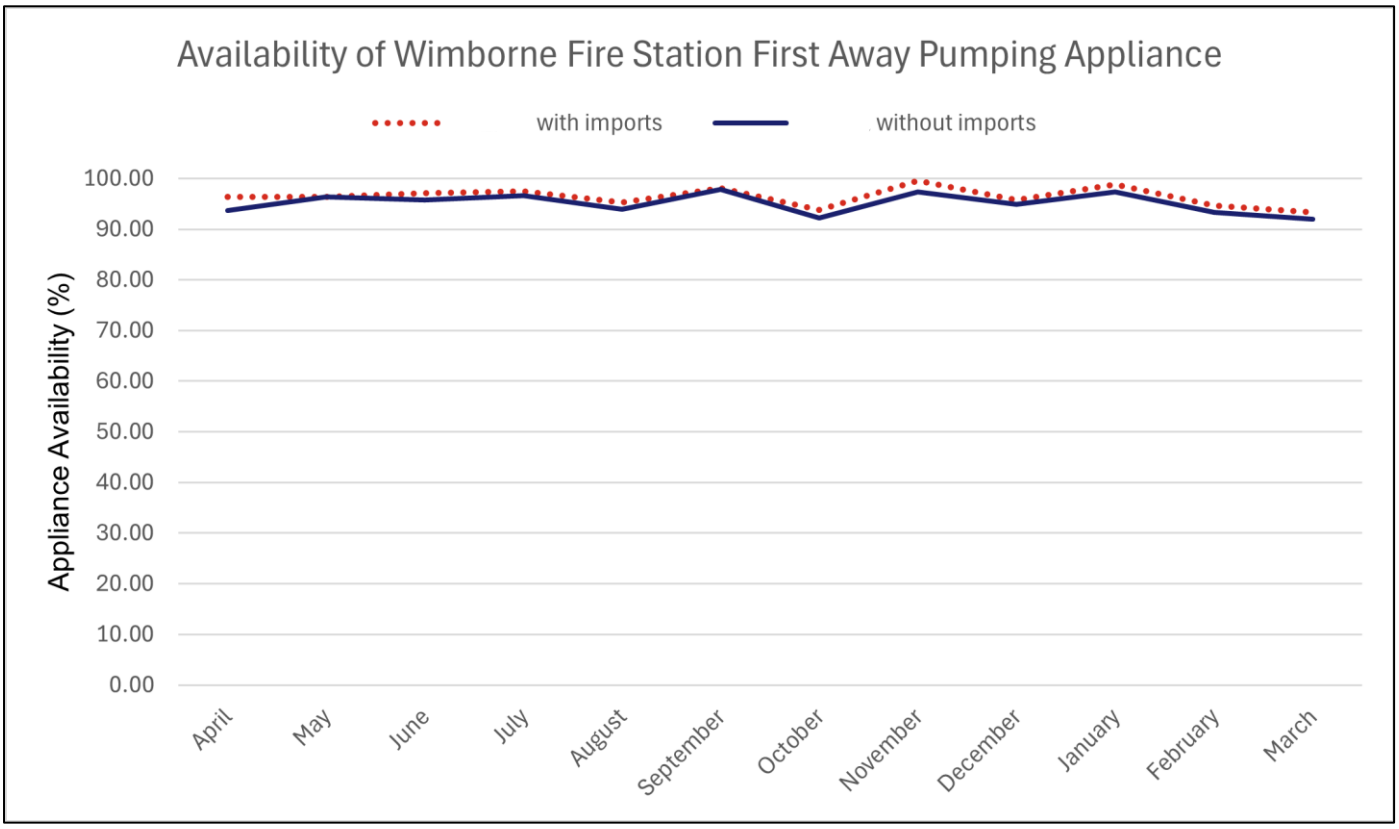

Figure 31: Average availability of Wimborne Fire Station first-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

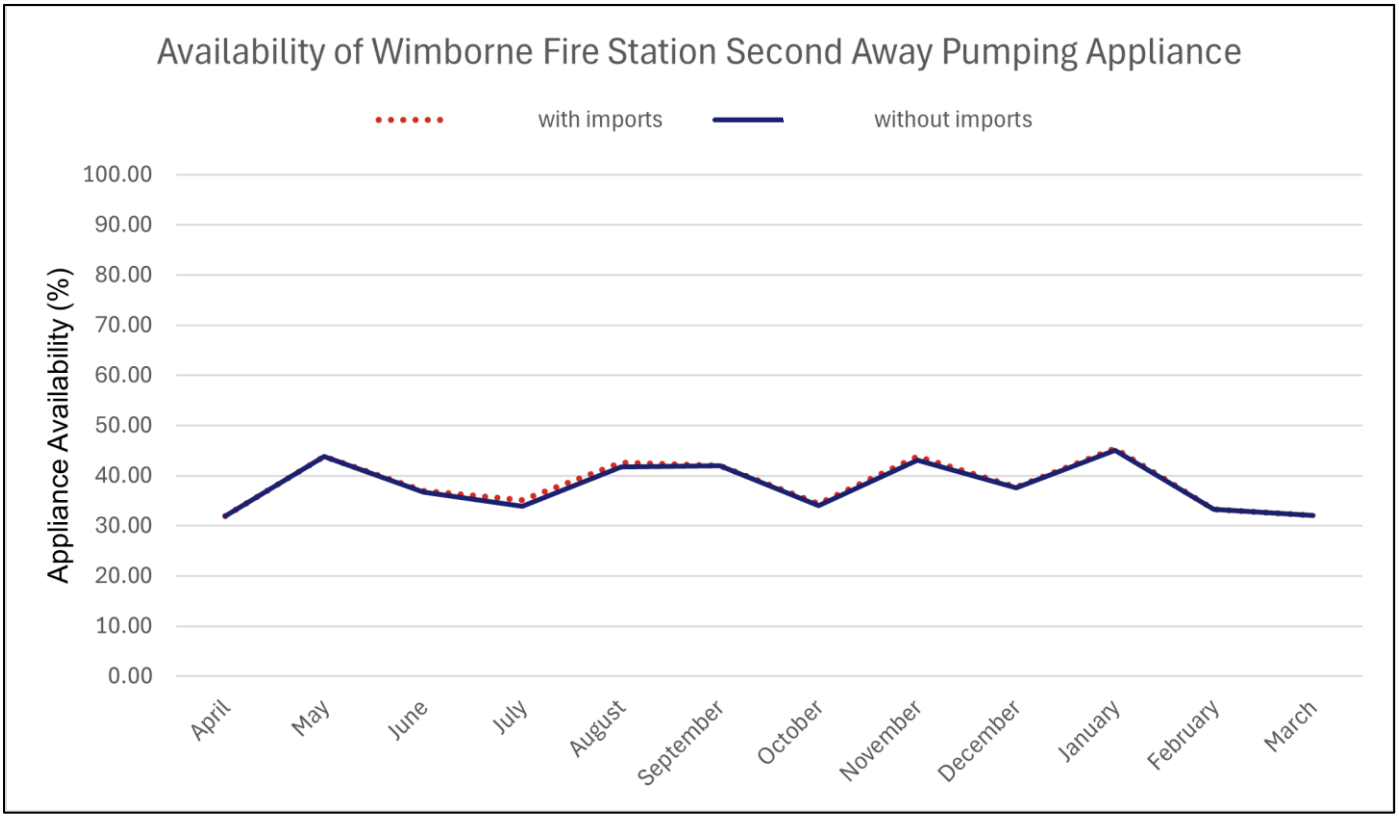

Figure 32: Average availability of Wimborne Fire Station second-away pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Figure 33 and Figure 35 detail the average number of on-call personnel available at Wimborne 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 Wimborne Fire Station would provide the nearest pumping appliance based on the removal of Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance, for weekdays and weekends respectively.

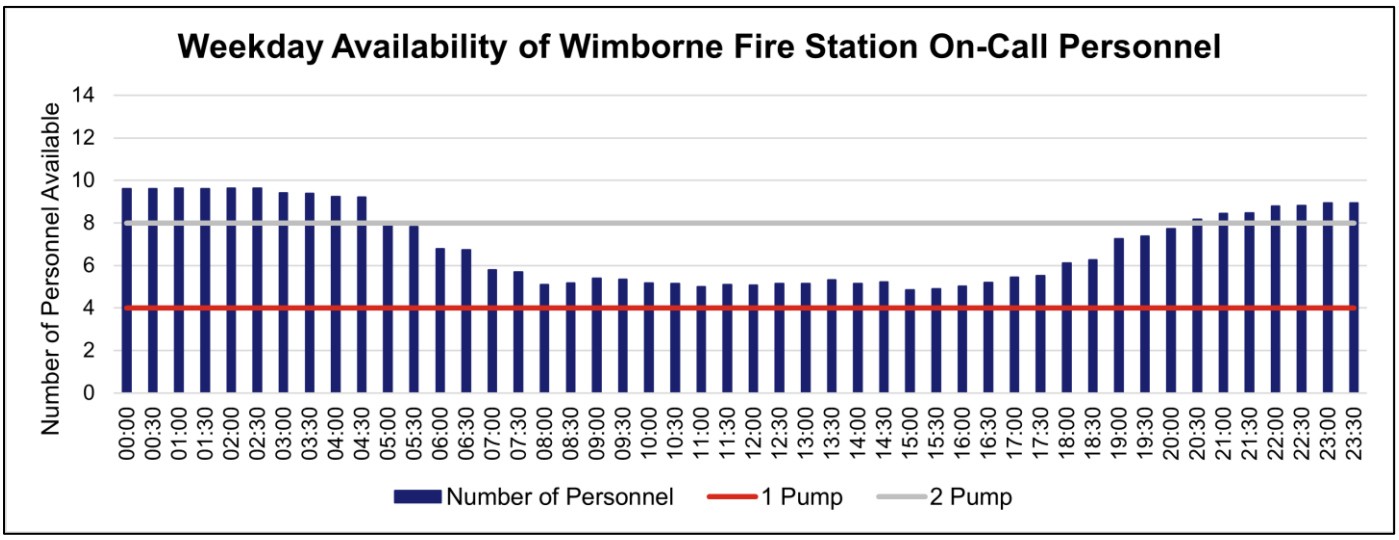

Figure 33: Average Monday to Friday availability of Wimborne Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

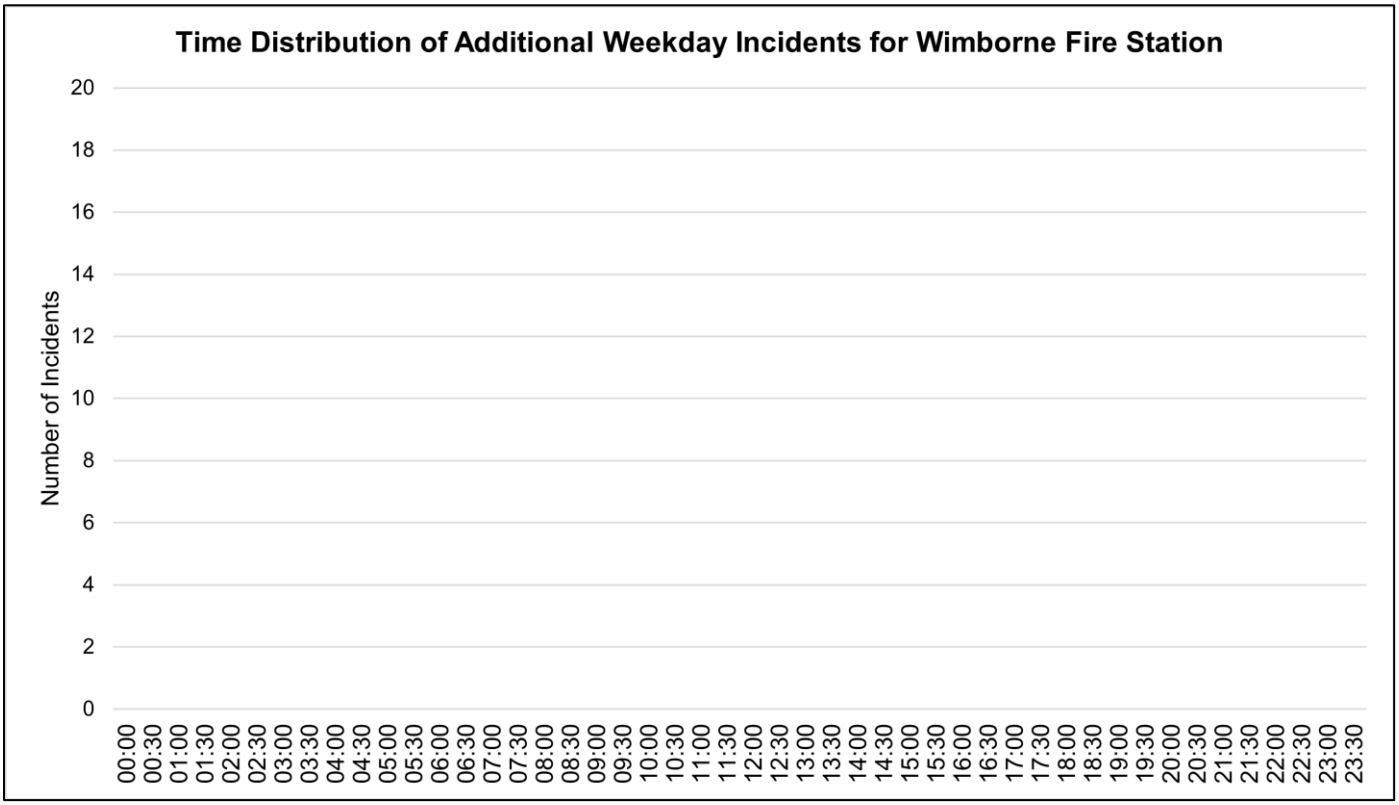

Figure 34: Distribution by time of day of additional weekday incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Wimborne Fire Station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance

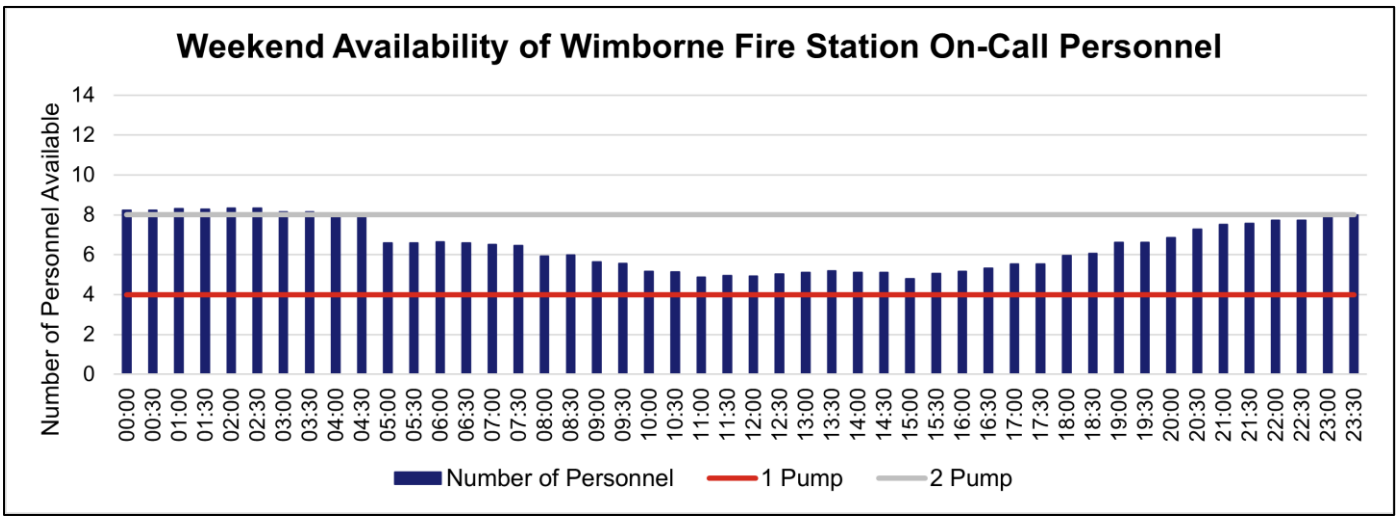

Figure 35: Average Saturday and Sunday availability of Wimborne Fire Station on-call personnel for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

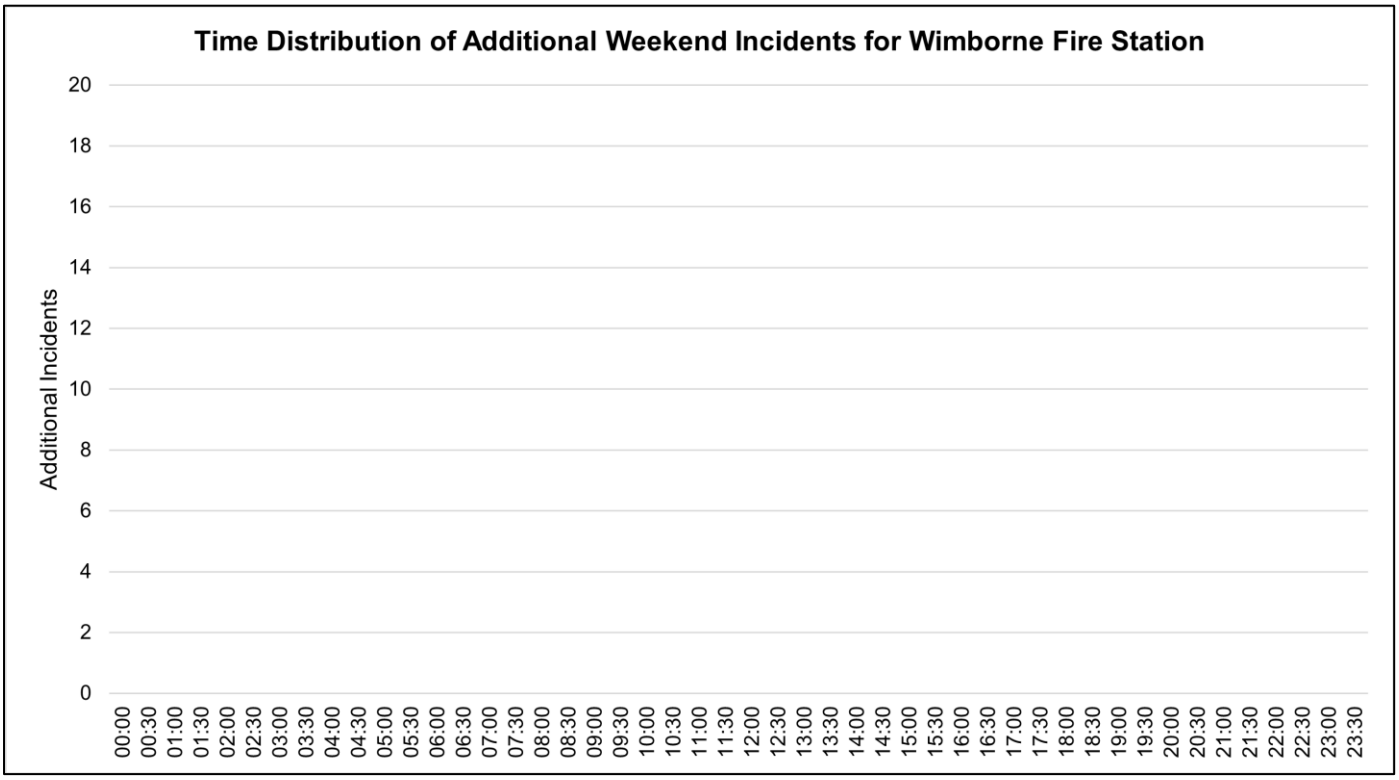

Figure 36: Distribution by time of day of additional weekend incidents during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where Wimborne Fire Station would provide the first attending pumping appliance, based on removal of Hamworthy Fire Station's pumping appliance

On-Call Establishment

Wimborne 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 87,387.50 hours across the period, averaging 1,680.53 hours per week, 77.80% 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 98,478.50 positive hours, averaging 1,893.82 hours per week, 87.68% of the optimum cover required.

On-Call Establishment for Wimborne Fire Station				
	Optimum		Actual	
	Weekly	Annual	Weekly Average	Annual Total
Fire Station Contracted Hours	2,160	112,320	1,680.53 (77.80%)	87,387.50
Fire Station Positive Hours			1,893.82 (87.68%)	98,478.50

Table 26: On-call establishment for Wimborne 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 37 illustrates how contracted and positive hours provided at Wimborne Fire Station has fluctuated during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025.

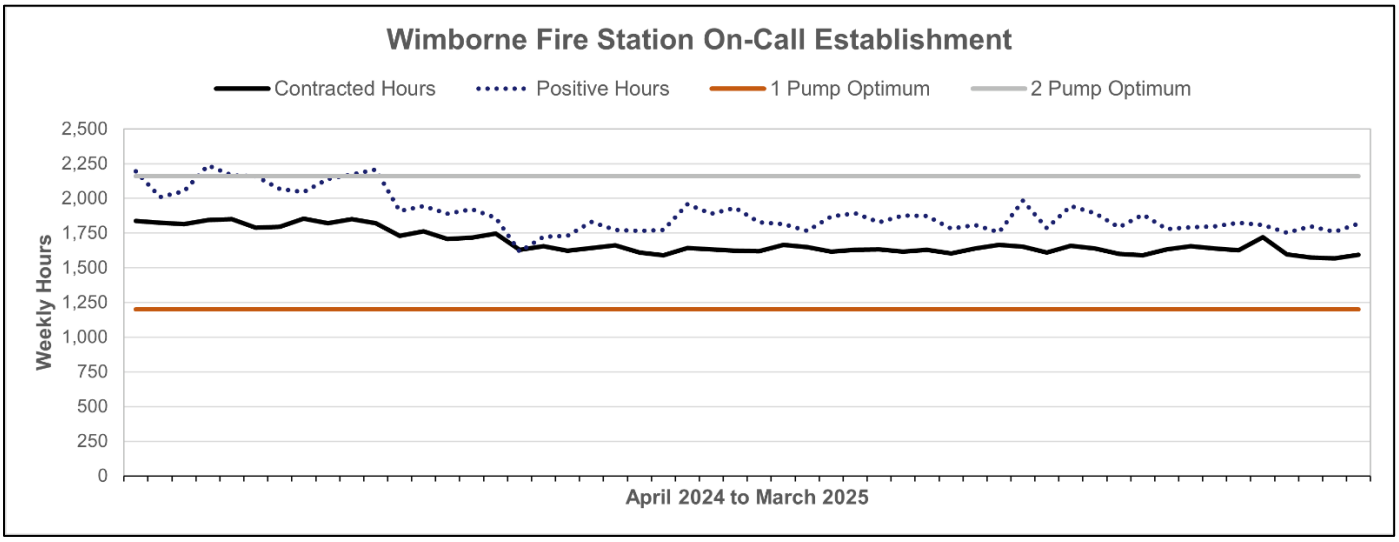

Figure 37: Total weekly contracted and positive hours for Wimborne Fire Station on-call establishment during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 March 2025

Current and Emerging Operational Risk

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

Operational Risk Information

There are currently seven Site Specific Risk Information (SSRI) documents for premises within the Hamworthy Fire Station administration area; six of these have been classified as high risk. The location of these SSRI premises are illustrated in Figure 38.

In addition to multiple high rise residential properties in the Hamworthy Fire Station administration area, other notable SSRI premises include:

- Solar and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Installation, Lytchett Minster, BH16 6AB
- Cobbs Quay Marina, Woodlands Avenue, Hamworthy, BH15 4EL

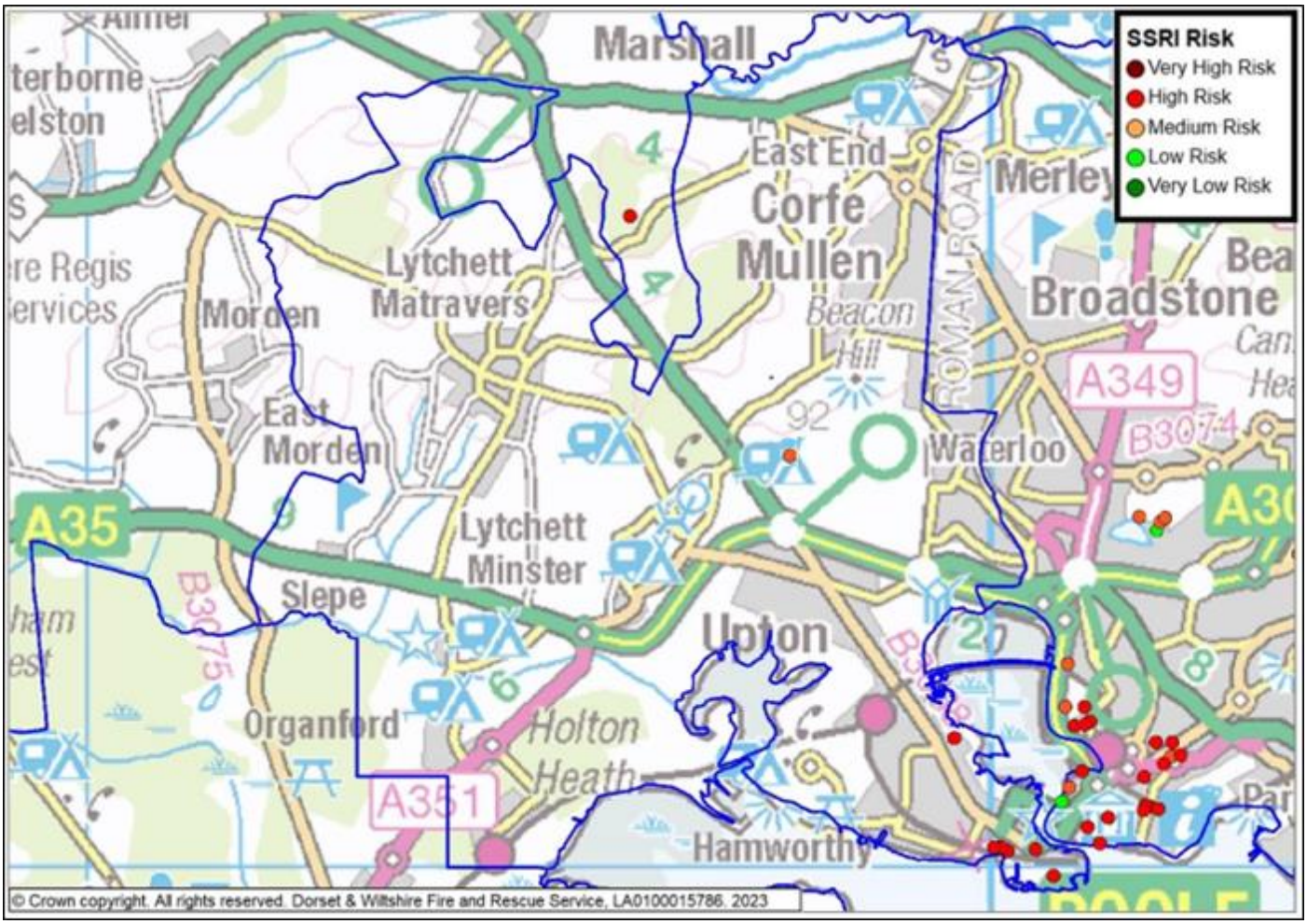

Figure 38: Location of Site Specific Risk Information (SSRI) premises within the Hamworthy Fire Station administration area

Table 27 provides a summary of the risk category ratings within the Site-Specific Risk Information (SSRI) documents for premises within the Hamworthy Fire Station administration area.

Summary of Risks Within Site Specific Risk Information (SSRI) Documents					
Risk	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Firefighter	0	5	2	0	0
Individual and Societal	0	5	2	0	0
Environmental	0	1	6	0	0
Community	0	4	2	1	0
Heritage	0	0	0	0	0
Economic and Other	0	1	6	0	0

Table 27: Provision of Risk Information System (PORIS) scores for Site Specific Risk Information (SSRI) premises within the Hamworthy Fire Station administration area

Future Development

This section summarises confirmed or potential future development within the Hamworthy Fire Station response area, based on the latest available planning documents.

Local Authority Housing Strategy

Hamworthy lies within the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (BCP) Council area and is covered by the legacy Poole Local Plan (2018) until the emerging BCP Local Plan is adopted, which is anticipated by 2028. The locality is an established urban area and forms part of Poole's designated regeneration focus.

BCP Council's Housing Strategy (2021–2026) and the Council Newbuild Housing & Acquisitions Strategy (2021–2026) set ambitious housing delivery targets across the entire BCP area. These documents outline the delivery of at least 1,000 new council-led homes by 2026, with an extended pipeline aiming for up to 2,000 new homes by 2031. These figures cover the whole BCP Council area and are not disaggregated to Hamworthy. The council's wider housing need, calculated using the Government's standard method, identifies a requirement of approximately 2,700 new homes per year across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole combined.

Within Hamworthy, there are two key regeneration sites identified in the Poole Local Plan that directly influence local development: the Twin Sails Regeneration Area and the former Hamworthy Power Station site. These areas are earmarked for mixed-use schemes incorporating residential, commercial, and community elements. The Poole Local Plan indicates that these sites are likely to deliver several hundred dwellings over the plan period (2013–2033). The BCP Newbuild Housing and Acquisitions Strategy confirms that the largest regeneration sites, including the Hamworthy Power Station redevelopment, fall under the remit of the council's Urban Regeneration Company and therefore are not counted within the initial 1,000-home delivery programme, indicating phased and longer-term delivery.

Additional growth in Hamworthy is expected through smaller brownfield plots and windfall (i.e. unallocated sites that unexpectedly come forward for housing). While there are no separate published targets for Hamworthy, inference from the Poole Local Plan suggests that the locality will accommodate a proportionate share of urban regeneration housing delivery, but at a gradual pace.

Given that no strategic housing targets are reported specifically for Hamworthy, and delivery is expected to remain incremental and phased, the projected 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.

Across Hamworthy, no new critical infrastructure schemes are identified within BCP Council planning documents. There are no confirmed projects for new healthcare, educational, or major utilities infrastructure within the current plan period.

Identified non-critical infrastructure relates primarily to public realm and connectivity enhancements associated with the Twin Sails regeneration framework and improvements surrounding the Hamworthy Power Station redevelopment. These enhancements are expected to improve amenity and accessibility but are not anticipated to significantly affect emergency service demand.

As no significant confirmed or potential critical infrastructure changes have been identified within the Hamworthy Fire Station area, no increased operational risk 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 no pumping appliance mobilisations from Hamworthy Fire Station to incidents within a neighbouring fire and rescue service area.

During the same period, there were two mobilisations of neighbouring fire and rescue service pumping appliances to incidents in the Hamworthy Fire Station administration area; both of these neighbouring fire and rescue service resources were provided by Hampshire & Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service (HIOWFRS).

Special Appliances

In addition to the standard pumping appliance, Hamworthy Fire Station also has an incident command vehicle and a light off road pumping appliance, both also crewed by the on-call team. If the decision is taken to close Hamworthy Fire Station, consideration will need to be given as to whether these resources will need to be removed or retained and relocated.

Incident Command Vehicle

An incident command vehicle is a specialist resource that provides a command support function for large or protracted incidents. An incident command vehicle is automatically mobilised to all incidents that escalate to five or more pumping appliances, or where requested by the incident commander.

Mobilisations

During the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, Hamworthy Fire Station's incident command vehicle was mobilised on 255 occasions. 34 of these mobilisations were as part of the initial response plan required by the incident, and 221 were mobilisations subsequent to the requirements of the initial response plan.

Mobilisations of Hamworthy Fire Station's Incident Command Vehicle			
Reason for Mobilisation	**In Attendance**	**Stood Down**	**Total**
As part of initial response plan	11	23	34
Post initial response plan (e.g. assistance message, relief)	116	105	221
Total Mobilisations	**127**	**128**	**255**

Table 28: Mobilisations of Hamworthy Fire Station's incident command vehicle during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, by reason for mobilisation and whether attended incident or stood down prior to arrival

During the period, 1 April 2019 to 31 March, eight of the mobilisations of Hamworthy Fire Station's incident command vehicle were to incidents located within their own administration area, 246 were to incidents located elsewhere across the DWFRS Service area, and one was to an incident within a neighbouring fire and rescue service area.

Mobilisations of Hamworthy Fire Station's Incident Command Vehicle			
Incident Location	**In Attendance**	**Stood Down**	**Total**
Hamworthy Fire Station	7	1	8
Bridport Fire Station	1	2	3
Beaminster Fire Station	2	1	3
Maiden Newton Fire Station	1	-	1
Portland Fire Station	-	15	15
Weymouth Fire Station	3	1	4
Dorchester Fire Station	4	5	9
Sherborne Fire Station	-	1	1
Sturminster Newton Fire Station	1	1	2
Gillingham Fire Station	1	3	4
Shaftesbury Fire Station	1	1	2
Blandford Fire Station	2	-	2
Bere Regis Fire Station	5	-	5
Wareham Fire Station	6	-	6
Swanage Fire Station	4	1	5
Poole Fire Station	18	18	36
Wimborne Fire Station	5	-	5
Ferndown Fire Station	2	5	7
Redhill Park Fire Station	4	3	7
Westbourne Fire Station	12	22	34
Springbourne Fire Station	23	38	61
Verwood Fire Station	3	-	3
Christchurch Fire Station	13	2	15
Salisbury Fire Station	5	4	9
Tisbury Fire Station	-	1	1
Amesbury Fire Station	1	-	1
Ludgershall Fire Station	1	-	1
Pewsey Fire Station	1	-	1
Westbury Fire Station	1	-	1
Devizes Fire Station	-	1	1
Westlea Fire Station	-	1	1
Neighbouring Fire and Rescue Service Area	-	1	1
Total Mobilisations	**127**	**128**	**255**

Table 29: Mobilisations of Hamworthy Fire Station's incident command vehicle during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, by incident location and whether attended incident or stood down prior to arrival

Availability and Trained Personnel

For the incident command vehicle at Hamworthy Fire Station to be considered available, there must be a minimum crew available of at least two firefighters trained in the use of this specialist resource. As of 1 April 2025, there were ten appropriately trained firefighters at Hamworthy Fire Station that can crew their incident command vehicle.

During the review period, 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, Hamworthy Fire Station's incident command vehicle averaged 100.00% availability.

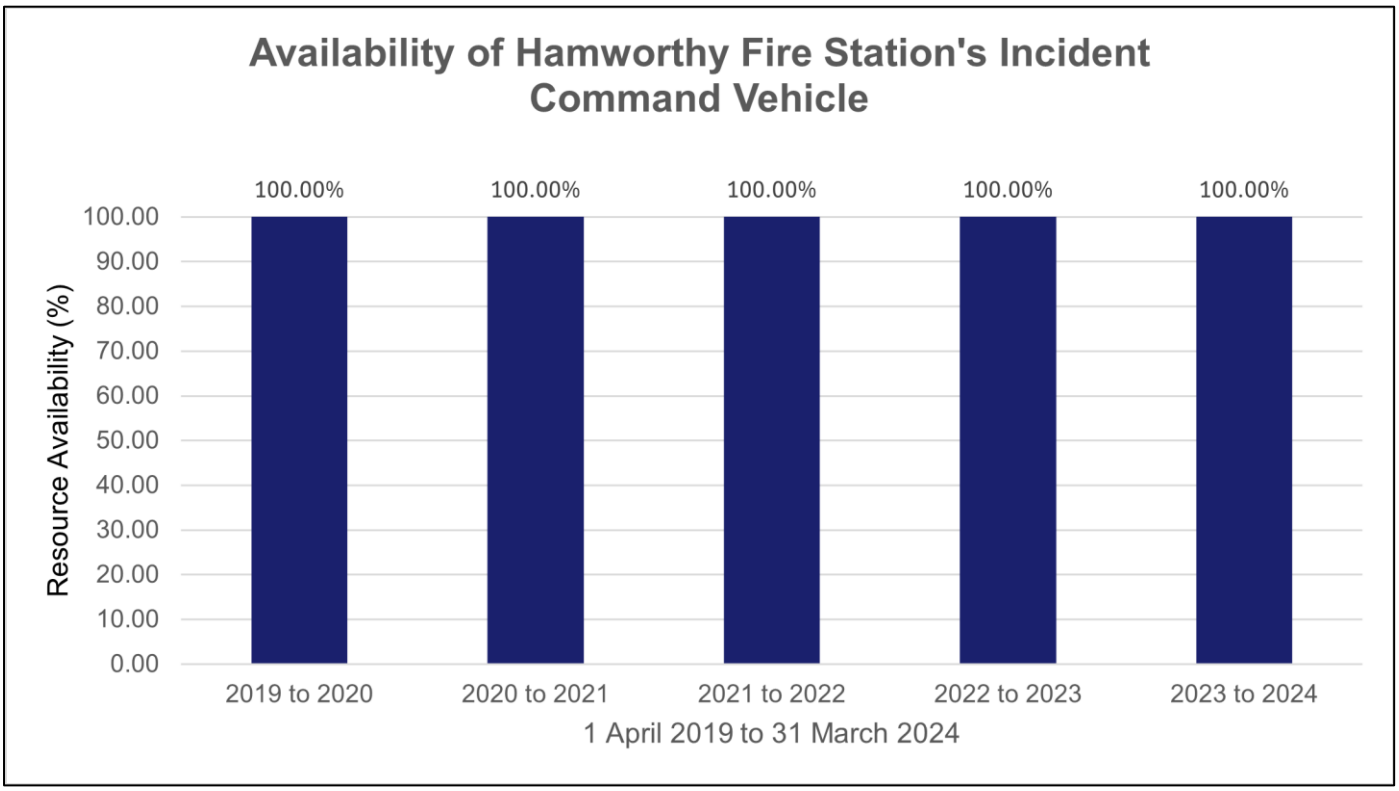

Figure 39: Average availability of Hamworthy Fire Station's incident command vehicle for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, by year

During the most recent annual period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, Hamworthy Fire Station's incident command vehicle averaged 80.39% availability.

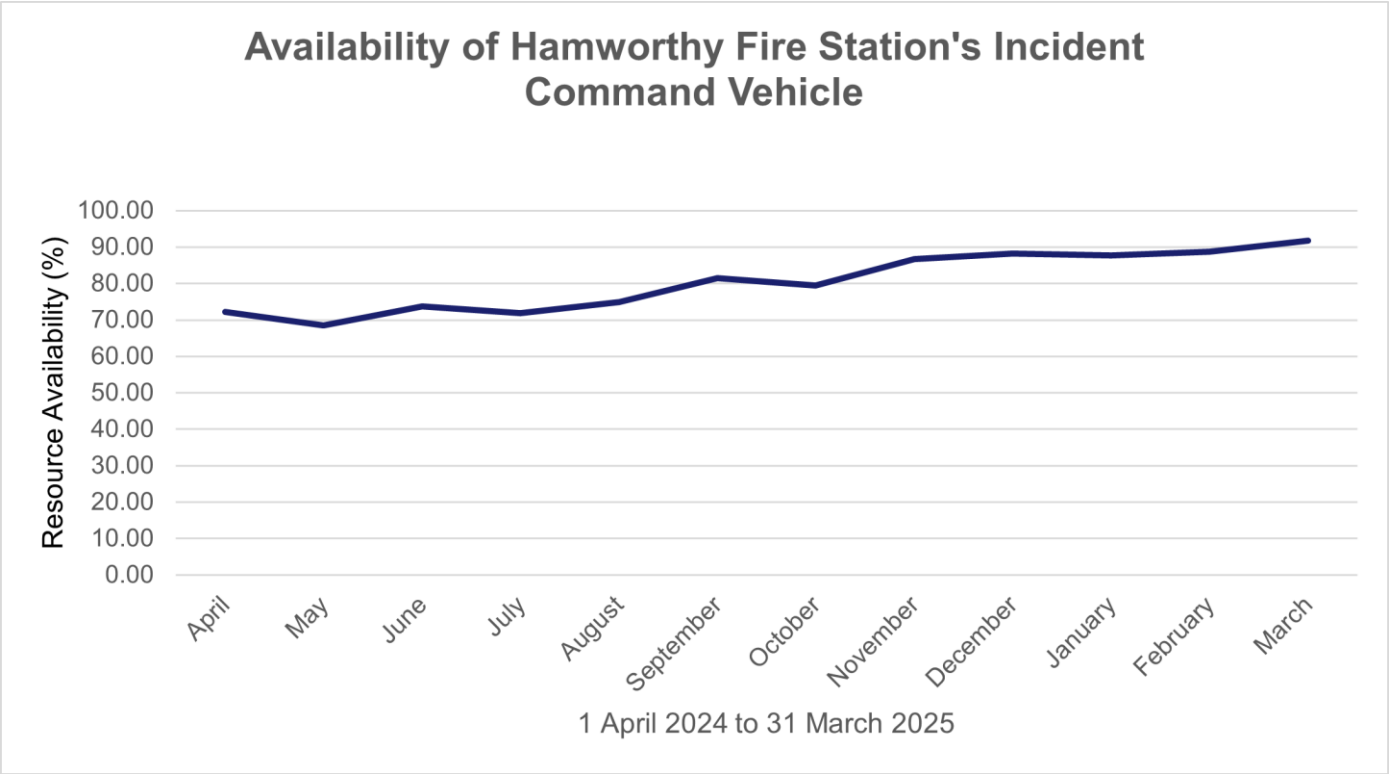

Figure 40: Average availability of Hamworthy Fire Station incident command vehicle for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Light Off-Road Pumping Appliance

A light off-road pumping appliance is a small off-road vehicle with a limited firefighting capability and small tanked water supply. Light off-road pumping appliances are mobilised to fires where an off-road capability is required, such as those involving heathland or agricultural land.

Mobilisations

During the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, Hamworthy Fire Station's light off road pumping appliance was mobilised on 87 occasions. 71 of these mobilisations were as part of the initial response plan required by the incident, and 16 were mobilisations subsequent to the requirements of the initial response plan.

Mobilisations of Hamworthy Fire Station's Light Off Road Pumping Appliance			
Reason for Mobilisation	**In Attendance**	**Stood Down**	**Total**
As part of initial response plan	65	6	71
Post initial response plan (e.g. assistance message, relief)	15	1	16
Total Mobilisations	**80**	**7**	**87**

Table 30: Mobilisations of Hamworthy Fire Station's light off road pumping appliance during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, by reason for mobilisation and whether attended incident or stood down prior to arrival

During the period, 1 April 2019 to 31 March, 19 of the mobilisations of Hamworthy Fire Station's light off road pumping appliance were to incidents located within their own administration area, 68 were to incidents located elsewhere across the DWFRS Service area, and none were to incidents within a neighbouring fire and rescue service area.

Mobilisations of Hamworthy Fire Station's Light Off Road Pumping Appliance			
Incident Location	**In Attendance**	**Stood Down**	**Total**
Hamworthy Fire Station	15	4	19
Dorchester Fire Station	1	-	1
Blandford Fire Station	2	-	2
Bere Regis Fire Station	18	-	18
Wareham Fire Station	18	1	19
Swanage Fire Station	6	-	6
Poole Fire Station	3	-	3
Wimborne Fire Station	1	-	1
Cranborne Fire Station	1	-	1
Ferndown Fire Station	4	-	4
Redhill Park Fire Station	4	1	5
Westbourne Fire Station	2	1	3
Verwood Fire Station	5	-	5
Neighbouring Fire and Rescue Service Area	-	-	-
Total Mobilisations	**80**	**7**	**87**

Table 31: Mobilisations of Hamworthy Fire Station's light off road pumping appliance during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, by incident location and whether attended incident or stood down prior to arrival

Availability and Trained Personnel

For a light off-road pumping appliance to be considered available, there must be a minimum crew available of at least one firefighter, who must be an appropriately trained off-road driver. As of 1 April 2025, there were seven appropriately trained firefighters at Hamworthy Fire Station that could crew their light off-road pumping appliance.

During the review period, 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, Hamworthy Fire Station's light off-road pumping appliance averaged 96.06% availability.

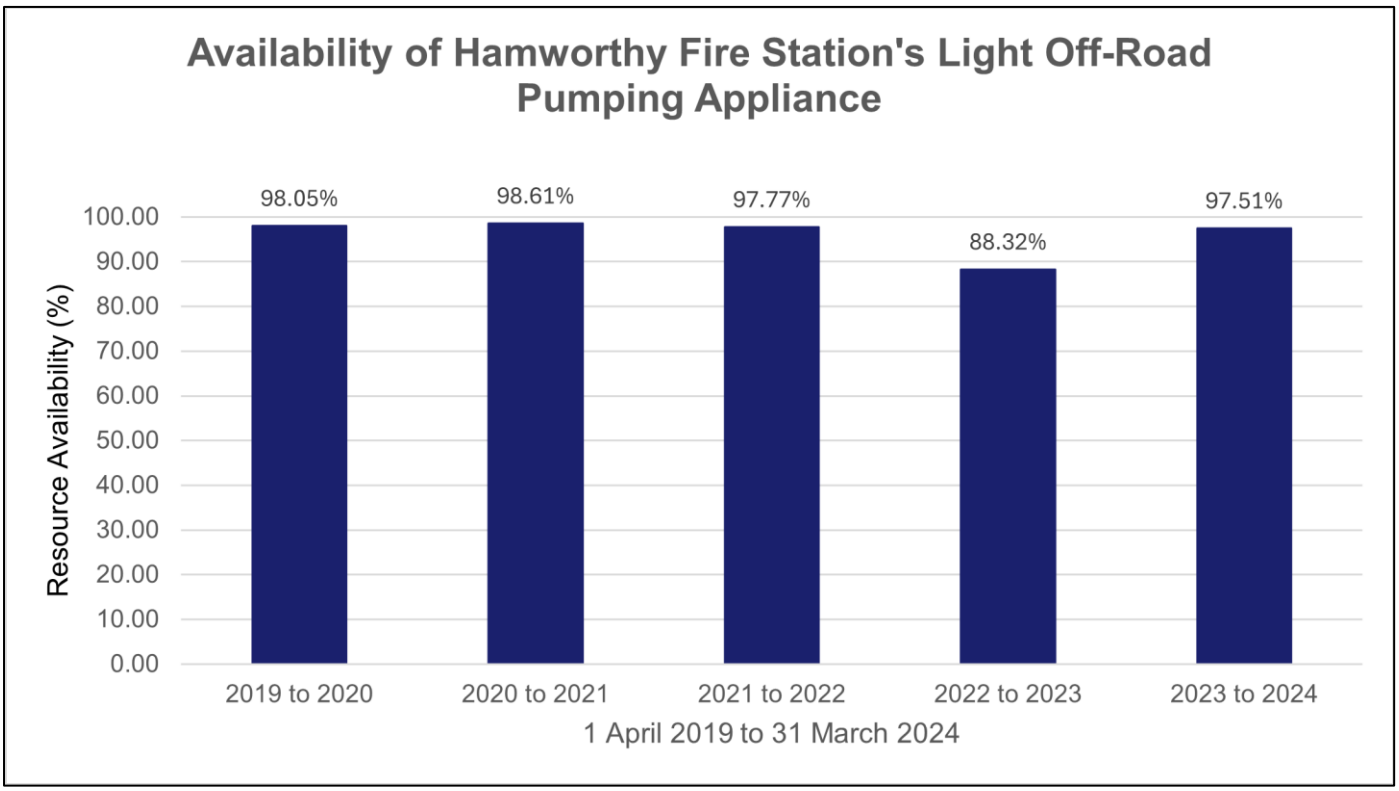

Figure 41: Average availability of Hamworthy Fire Station light off-road pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, by year

During the most recent annual period, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, Hamworthy Fire Station's light off-road pumping appliance averaged 94.84% availability.

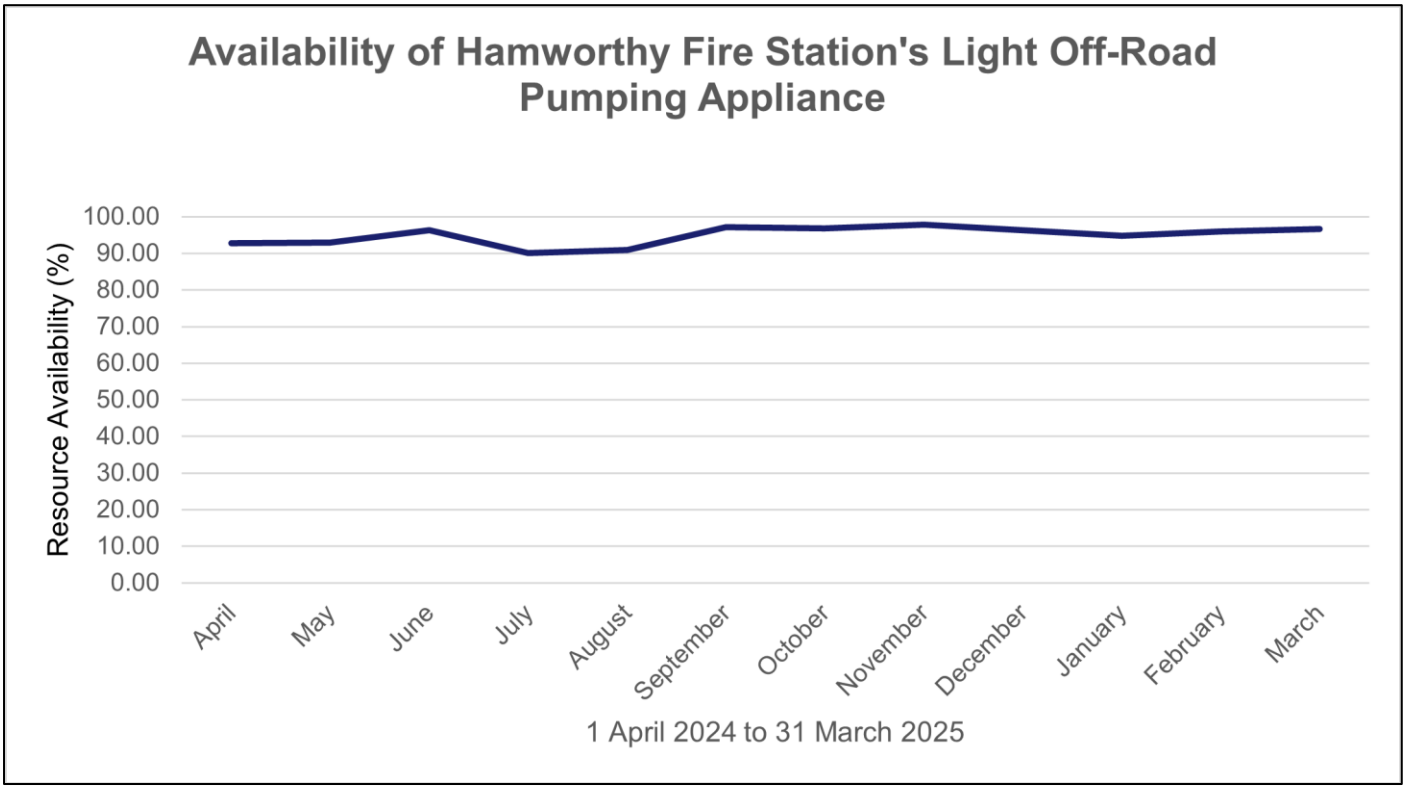

Figure 42: Average availability of Hamworthy Fire Station light off-road pumping appliance for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Area Profile

Station Administration Area	
Size	**Population**
54.5 square kilometres	40,844

Table 32: Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy 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	**Hamworthy**	**BCP**	**England**
Aged 15 years and under	17.95%	16.31%	18.56%
Aged 16 to 24 years	8.64%	11.33%	10.60%
Aged 25 to 34 years	11.51%	12.50%	13.57%
Aged 35 to 49 years	17.67%	19.08%	19.43%
Aged 50 to 64 years	21.60%	19.18%	19.42%
Aged 65 years and over	22.63%	21.60%	18.41%

Table 33: Proportion of local population by age bracket within Hamworthy 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	**Hamworthy**	**BCP**	**England**
Disabled under the Equality Act	17.68%	18.45%	17.30%
Not disabled under the Equality Act	82.32%	81.55%	82.70%

Table 34: Proportion of local population by disability status within Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy Fire Station administration area.

Proportion of Population by Gender Identity			
Gender Identity	**Hamworthy**	**BCP**	**England**
Same as sex registered at birth	Not Available	93.55%	93.47%
Unspecified, different from sex registered at birth	Not Available	0.16%	0.25%
Trans woman	Not Available	0.09%	0.10%
Trans man	Not Available	0.10%	0.10%
All other gender identities	Not Available	0.12%	0.10%
Not answered	Not Available	5.98%	5.98%

Table 35: Proportion of local population by gender identity within Hamworthy 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	**Hamworthy**	**BCP**	**England**
Asian			
Bangladeshi	0.18%	0.30%	1.11%
Chinese	0.21%	0.64%	0.76%
Indian	0.23%	1.17%	3.26%
Pakistani	0.06%	0.15%	2.78%
Other Asian	0.41%	1.12%	1.69%
Black			
African	0.21%	0.71%	2.60%
Caribbean	0.09%	0.23%	1.10%
Other Black	0.04%	0.12%	0.52%
Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups			
White and Asian	0.85%	0.85%	0.84%
White and Black African	0.85%	0.85%	0.43%
White and Black Caribbean	0.85%	0.85%	0.88%
Other Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	0.85%	0.85%	0.80%
White			
English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	93.33%	82.35%	73.54%
Irish	0.38%	0.66%	0.88%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.13%	0.12%	0.11%
Roma	0.04%	0.22%	0.18%
Other White	3.06%	7.98%	6.35%
Other Ethnic Group			
Arab	0.05%	0.35%	0.57%
Any other ethnic group	0.27%	1.11%	1.61%

Table 36: Proportion of local population by ethnic group within Hamworthy Fire Station administration area, local authority area and England (Office of National Statistics 2021)

Proportion of Population by National Identity			
National Identity	**Hamworthy**	**BCP**	**England**
British only identity	56.65%	54.51%	56.83%
Welsh only identity	0.45%	0.45%	0.34%
Welsh and British only identity	0.20%	0.21%	0.15%
English only identity	20.29%	17.02%	15.25%
English and British only identity	17.18%	15.52%	14.26%
Any other combination of only UK identities	1.08%	1.03%	1.15%
Non-UK identity only	3.13%	9.33%	9.97%
UK identity and non-UK identity	1.02%	1.93%	2.05%

Table 37: Proportion of local population by national identity within Hamworthy 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	**Hamworthy**	**BCP**	**England**
No religion	46.53%	42.20%	36.67%
Christian	46.10%	46.84%	46.32%
Buddhist	0.29%	0.51%	0.46%
Hindu	0.19%	0.71%	1.81%
Jewish	0.09%	0.40%	0.48%
Muslim	0.46%	1.66%	6.73%
Sikh	0.03%	0.07%	0.92%
Other religion	0.45%	0.74%	0.59%
Not answered	5.86%	6.89%	6.02%

Table 38: Proportion of local population by religion within Hamworthy 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	**Hamworthy**	**BCP**	**England**
Female	51.30%	51.18%	51.04%
Male	48.70%	48.82%	48.96%

Table 39: Proportion of local population by sex at birth within Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy Fire Station administration area.

Proportion of Population by Sexual Orientation			
Sexual Orientation	**Hamworthy**	**BCP**	**England**
Straight or Heterosexual	Not Available	88.46%	89.37%
Gay or Lesbian	Not Available	1.94%	1.54%
Bisexual	Not Available	1.60%	1.29%
All other sexual orientations	Not Available	0.36%	0.34%
Not answered	Not Available	7.64%	7.46%

Table 40: Proportion of local population by sexual orientation within Hamworthy 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	**Hamworthy**	**BCP**	**England**
Never married or in registered civil partnership	30.53%	37.46%	37.93%
Married or in a registered civil partnership	49.92%	43.17%	44.69%
Separated, but still married or in civil partnership	1.99%	2.08%	2.25%
Divorced or civil partnership dissolved	10.81%	10.71%	9.07%
Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner	6.75%	6.59%	6.06%

Table 41: Proportion of local population by marital or civil partnership within Hamworthy 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 Hamworthy Fire Station administration area is comprised of 21 LSOAs, with ratings ranging from 2 to 10.

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

Figure 43: Number of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) by IMD rating within the Hamworthy Fire Station administration area (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019)

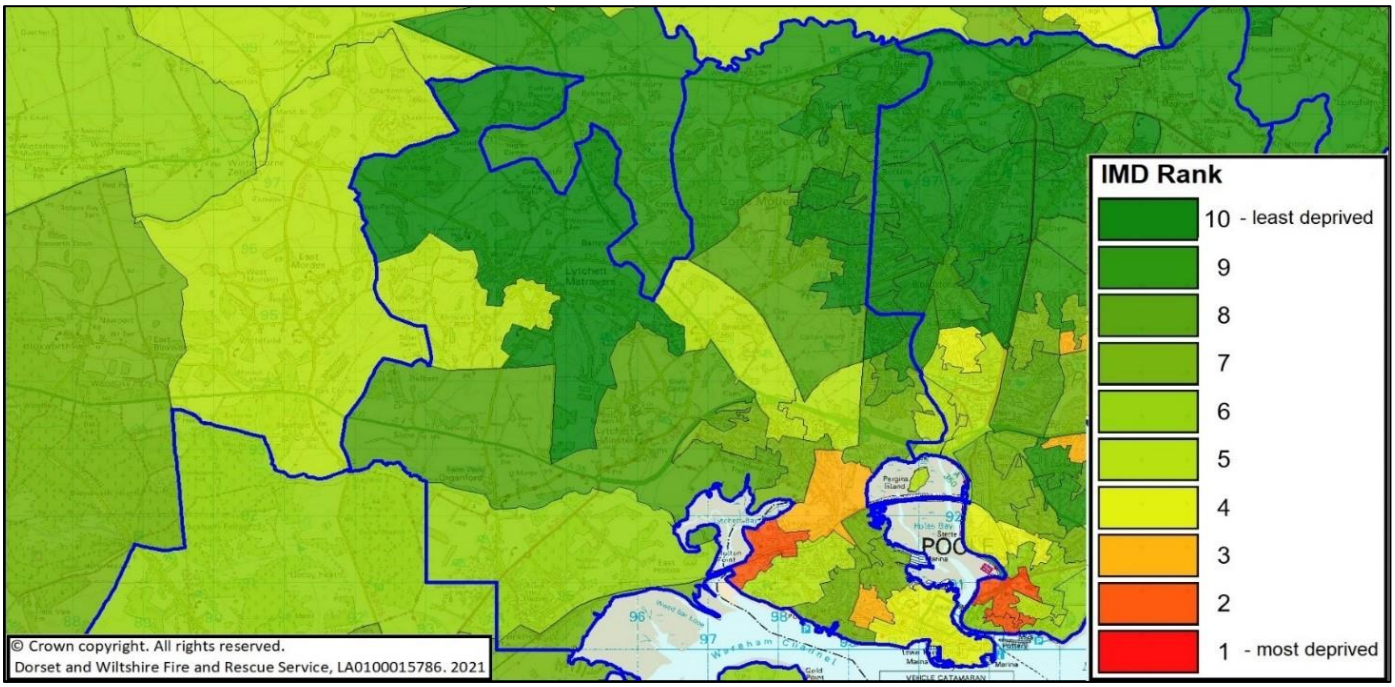

Figure 44: IMD ranking of Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) within Hamworthy Fire Station administration area (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019)

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

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